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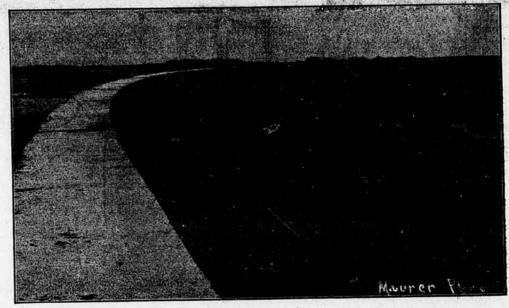
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GALVESTON.

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson fractured his own well-considered and carefully defined ideas of the limitation of the powers of the executive branch of the Government of the United States by purchasing for \$15,000,000 a vast domain having a foot resting on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and extending to British America. The necessity of providing a Gulf outlet for the suprlus products of a great interior region of untold possibilities and of providing a Gulf inlet for such merchandise as this region should desire to import, was the moving cause which induced this great statesman and patriot to close his eyes to his pet theories and set his hand to a work of practical statesmanship.

The 101 years that have passed since the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase have witnessed the development of artificial routes for commerce, the interposition of a great war which retarded natural development, and the growth of great interests events after Jefferson's time created of Texas an independent republic, and, in 1845, annexed that republic to the United States and made it a State of the great Nation. Thus was extended the coast line, and thus was acquired the harbor of Galveston, with its great protected basin of salt water 60 feet deep.

A few days ago the editor of the KANSAS FARMER made a tour of observation over one of the trunk lines of railroad, the Santa Fe, connecting the country as far north as the 40th parallel with Galveston, a little south of the 30th parallel. The easy grade and directness of route from and through the great corn-, wheat-, and cotton-, the great beef- and pork-producing regions of the roads which pass west of the Ozark Mountains leave little to be desired, and, as they steam rapidly with the oil fuel of the region, they make manifest the absurdity of sending the heavy traffic of this region over long and tortuous routes, via mountain passes and tunnels to the Atlantic seainterest and running 40 years were authorized in the amount of \$1,500,000 for the construction of the wall and the earth filling just behind it. Citizens took these bonds as they were able. Some took \$100, others took many thousands. As the writer stood on this great wall now almost completed, he realized as never before the advantages of brotherly and neighborly cooperation, and admired the grit and determination, the faith in their city and its future manifested by the people who had expended \$1,200,000 for the wall and were beginning the expenditure of \$300,000 more for the filling behind it. This wall is 16 feet wide at the bottom, 16 feet high, 5 feet wide at the top, and 17,593 feet long. Under the wall are four rows of piles placed at 4-feet centers in the row. They are driven to a depth of 44 feet. There is also a row of sheeting piles 26 feet long driven just inside of the outer row of round piles. The piles project into the bottom of the wall 1 foot. The bottom of the wall is 3 feet



THE GREAT SEA WALL Constructed of concrete, 17,593 feet long, 16 feet wide at bottom, 5 feet wide at top, and 16 feet high, which makes Galveston safe from future floods.

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The agricultural development of the States carved from the territory of the Louisiana Purchase are such that last year, 100 years after the purchase, the price, \$15,000,000, would have been met with an assessment of only one per cent on the value of the year's productions. The population of this region is about 15,000,000, while a similar area taken from the populous region of Western Europe contains about 200,000,000. The agricultural and mineral possibilities of the Louisiana Purchase are reported to be fully equal to those of the European countries mentioned. If this be so we are not yet full.

which favored other than the natural channels of communication between the productive interior and tide water. But the wisdom which moved the statesmen of a century ago was founded on natural conditions which are in existence now and will endure to the end of time. The great war is a thing of the past, and, to the present generation, its barriers are vanishing as a speck in the distance. The artificial routes of commerce are finding their natural development over the easy grades to the Gulf. The great interests which diverted the commerce of a continent to pursue tortuous routes over great distances and great mountains are being duplicated by great interests which favor the short routes, the easy routes via channels of commerce favored by nature. If France had desired to continue in possesion of her lands west of the Mississippi-Texas being then a Spanish or Mexican province—she would have been deemed worse than foolish to give up her footing on the Gulf coast. But

But the question of the ability and disposition of the Gulf ports to take care of the trade which natural conditions indicate as theirs is continually raised. The mind of the trans-Missouri country has been fixed upon Galveston. But only four years ago Galveston was devastated by a great flood from the Gulf, which destroyed much property and many lives. Is this likely to be repeated? The pluck of the Westerner is provervial. Galveston, though not far from the tropics is yet a Western city. But can even Western pluck keep back the sea when driven by a West India hurricane? As one man, Galveston has made an affirmative answer to this question. Out of the ruins of the flood arose the men of Galveston and determined to build a sea wall so strong, so high, and so long that the fury of the tropical tempests could not prevail against it. But there is not a native stone on all Galveston Island. All is silt and sand and shells and water. Money must be had, millions of it. Bonds bearing 4 per cent

below the beach, leaving it 13 feet above ground. Outside of the wall is an apron, or riprap, 27 feet wide and 3 feet deep, composed of huge pieces of granite. The United States Government will extend this wall a mile further for the protection of its fortifications. will be a single stone. It is made of concrete in sections of 60 feet. The material used in its construction and their proportions are:

Portland cement, 1 barrel; sand, 9 cubic feet; broken granite, 221/2 cubic feet; water (sufficient).

The work is done under contract by J. M. O'Rourge & Co., Denver, Colo. Geo. W. Roschke is chief engineer and C. A. Sias is engineer in charge of construction. So well is the work done that in walking along the seaward side for over a mile, the writer could not see a crack in it.

In the parts of the city behind the wall—the parts which suffered from the flood-the buildings are now in process of being raised ten feet higher

In sustaining their position, the ma.

"If there is any one fact established

in the history of society and the law

itself, it is that the mode of exercising

this easement [for highway] is expan-

sive, developing and growing as civil-

ization advances. In the most prim-

itive state of society the conception of

a highway was merely a footpath; in

a slightly more advanced state, it in-

cluded the idea of a way for pack an-

imals; and next a way for vehicles

drawn by animals-constituting, respe-

tively, the iter, the actus, and the via

of the Romans. And thus the methods

of using the public highway expanded

with the growth of civilization until

to-day our urban highways are devel-

oped to a variety of uses not known in

former times, and never dreamed of

by the owners of the soil when the pub-

lic easement was acquired. Hence, it

has become settled law that the ease-

ment is not limited to the particular

methods of use in vogue when the

easement was acquired, but includes

all new and improved methods, the

utility and general convenience of

which may afterwards be discovered

and developed in aid of the general

purpose for which highways are de-

signed; and it is not material that

these new and improved methods of

use were not contemplated by the own-

er of the land when the easement was

acquired, and are more onerous to him

jority of the court quoted from a Min.

nesota decision, as follows:

than the former grade. Farther from the wall the change of grade is less and disappears by the time the heavy buildings of the business center are reached. The contract for raising the grade calls for an expenditure of about \$2,000,000. Since Galveston is on a low island which has no hill anwhere and no earth to spare, the stranger asks where the material for raising the grade is to be obtained. A canal from the port is being excavated for a short distance inside of the wall. Into this will be floated dredge boats laden with silt from the bottom of the bay. This silt will be discharged and made to flow over the area to be raised, and after the silt shall have settled the water will be allowed to flow back into

It is difficult to conceive a more charming site for residence than will be afforded on this fill, protected by the great wall, looking out over it upon the endless expanse of salt water, fanned by the perpetual breeze from the sea which breaks upon the long beach on which the depth of water increases from nothing at the water line at the rate of 6 feet to the mile for 5 miles out into the Gulf.

Behind the wall Galveston commerce is safe. In the harbor behind the island, ships are safe, and there is ample room with deep water and wharfage for the accommodation of 90 vessels loading at the same time. Formerly, the shallow beach line extended across the entrance to the harbor in what was called the bar. This obstruction to commerce has been overcome by the

United States Government by the construction of jetties and the use of dredge boats so that the minimum depth of water through the channel is now 27 feet.

The grain elevators have the deep sea on one side and the railroad tracks on the other. There is room for elevator capacity to handle the grain of the continent. There are 53 lines of steamships plying to foreign ports, 2 regular lines to New York and 9 lines of coastwise vessels to ports on the Gulf. The railroads enter the city over pile bridges which span

the waters of West Bay, a shallow body of water between the island and the main land.

Galveston is laid out with the regularity of a checkerboard. Its residences are tasteful and vary from the palatial to the humble. The grounds and boulevards are ornamented with tropical and semi-tropical plants, shrubs, and trees. Its business houses are substantial and commodious. New ones in course of construction suggest business expansion. The streets are well paved and clean. The city appears to be well governed.

With her facilities, with her position in relation to productive communities, on the one hand and the deep sea on the other, with her protection and consequent security against disasters, with the noble loyalty of her 35,000 people, it is interesting to note what use Galveston is making of her opportunities. According to the Texas Almanac the total value of freight, both export and import, foreign and costwise passing over the Galveston wharves for the past year was \$528,-602,561. This was a very substantial increase over the business of the previous year. During 1903 Galveston advanced from fourth to third place among exporting ports of the United States. She is doing even better than this thus far in 1904. Among ocean and Gulf ports Galveston ranks eighteenth as an importing port.

Of the several ports on the Gulf coast, Galveston is the one in which Kansas is logically most interested. Indeed, among all the ocean ports of

the world Galveston is nearest to Kansas. Thus, if Smith Center, near the middle of the northern tier of Kansas counties, be taken as a point from which to measure, distances to salt water ports will be found to be as fol-

lows:							files.
			22.3210				
Smith	Center	to	Galve	eston.			770
Smith	Center	to	New	Orlea	ns		850
Smith	Center	to	Balti	more.			1.210
Smith	Center	to	San I	ranci	sco	106	1.290
Smith	Center	to	New	York			1,335

A question interesting alike to Galveston and Kansas and all the vast productive country between Kansas and the Gulf is, how may the advantages of geographical proximity be realized? The fact is that but a fraction of the traffic of the great Southwest goes through the ports of the Gulf.

The freight rate is the most obvious obstacle. Ocean rates on grain from New York to Liverpool are this season quoted at two cents per bushel. Ocean rates from Galveston should be somewhat higher, but they should not and do not add an amount equal to the difference in railroad rates that should exist in favor of Gulf over Atlantic ports if these rates were made at all commensurate with the distances and difficulties of the routes. The writer has talked with railroad managers about these discriminations against the shorter and easier route. They have been frankly admitted. To justify them was not so easy. But if we pass over the many artificial reasons assigned-reasons which grow out of complications created by the strong inlarge figure compared with the population, and that the clearings of last week were over 30 per cent larger than for the corresponding week last year. This result of the united enegry of a dauntless people; this development of a business whose future means much to the farmers of the south central portion of the country; this progress in preparation for a commanding position in the commerce of the Gulf as it will revelop on the completion of the Isthmian ship canal, needs but to be followed with persistence and intelligence to result in the realization of the vision which has appeared to every careful student of the geography of the country.

TELEPHONE POLES ALONG PUB-LIC ROADS.

KANSAS FARMER:-Please EDITOR publish in the Kansas Farmer, the late decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas, whereby corporations and voluntary associations can, without consent of or renumeration to the owner of the land, build telephone lines along the side of the public highway; also their reason, if they gave any, whereby they arrived at said decision.

If the law is as it is understood in this neighborhood, we stand in need of some legislation on this subject, as these poles are considerably in the way of the farmer in caring for his fence and in mowing the weeds along the road. They are also in the way of J. R. LONG. road workers.

Crawford County.

than those then in use." The opinion of the majority of the court was fortified by quotations from several other Supreme Court decisions given in other

States.

In his dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Johnston quotes from a former decision of the Kansas Supreme Court, Commissioners of Shawnee County vs. Beckwith, 10 Kan. 604, in which it was said:

"The fee in the land never passes to the public, but always continues to belong to the original owner. He continues to own the trees, the grass, the hedges, the fences, the buildings, the mines, quarries,

springs, watercourses-in fact, everything connected with the land over which the road is laid out, which is not necessary for the public use as a highway. Angell on Highways, c. 7, secs. 301-312. He may remove all these things from the road, and use and enjoy them in any other manner he may choose, so long as he does not interfere with the use of the road as a public highway. No other person has any such rights."

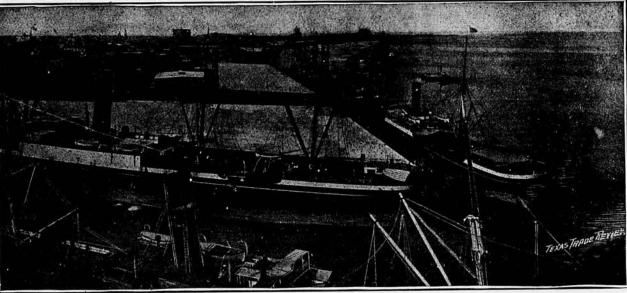
Chief Justice Johnston quotes furth er from this old decision in respect to the rights acquired by the public, as follows:

"The public obtains a mere ease ment to the land. It obtains only so much of the land, soil, trees, etc., as is necessary to make a good road. It obtains the right of persons to pass and repass and to use the road as a public highway only, and nothing more.'

In further support of his views the Chief Justice said:

"If the view taken in the majority opinion is to prevail, every modern method of transporting persons and property, and all means of intercommunication, stationary and movable, may be used on the public highway. Every use made of a city street—and that includes all purposes which public necessity and convenience requires -may be made of the rural highway without imposing additional burdens upon it. It will include telegraphs, steam and electric railroads for commercial purposes, pipes and conduits

(Continued on page 743.)



IRON STEAMSHIPS AT GALVESTON. The deep-water port on the Gulf. Iron steamships at the leading piers. Grain elevators in the distance.

terests of Eastern investors and Atlantic cities in East and West lines-reasons no less real because artificialone reason still remains, namely, the fact that the return traffic is so light. This condition is illustrated and its existence verified by the fact before noted, that as an exporting port Galveston ranks third and as an importing port eighteenth.

Galveston is not without importers and jobbers, but in passing through her business section the writer could not resist the impression that this port fails to utilize its opportunities to supply to a vast interior section the mighty volume of merchandise which has to come from somewhere. The opportunity stands open for the use of large capital and commercial ability with the same advantages of distance from tide water to consumer as exist for the export of the products of the region whose natural outlet is via the Gulf. The development of the jobbing trade of Galveston will greatly help in solving the freight-rate problem by furnishing back loading.

But on this matter of freight rates there needs to be a concerted movement of all Gulf ports with the farmers of the Southwest to secure the advantages of relative position. It must not be expected that radical changes in the situation will be made suddenly. The case is one for siege rather than charge.

Readers of the Kansas Farmer will be pleased to note that the universal index of business, the bank clearings, show for Galveston an excessively

The Kansas laws provide, Chap. 66, Sec. 74, that telegraph companies "are authorized to set their poles, piers. abutments, wires, and other fixtures. along and across any of the public roads, streets, and waters of this State in such manner as not to incommode the public in the use of such roads, streets, and waters."

Said Chap. 66, at Sec. 4 and at the 24th item, authorizes the formation of telephone companies and provides that "All such [telephone] corporations shall have all the rights and powers conferred, and be subject to all the liabilities and duties imposed by the general laws of this State upon telegraph. corporations."

It is evident that unless the provisions of the statute here quoted should be found unconstitutional, the right to place telephone poles along the public road without the consent of the owner of the abutting property, is fully granted. A case was tried in the District Court in Johnson County and was decided in favor of the telephone company. This case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the telephone company's side was argued by Ex-Attorney-General Godard.

The court decided on May 7, 1904, that "The construction and maintenance of a telephone line upon a rural highway is not an additional servitude for which compensation must be made to the owner of the land over which the highway is laid."

The Justices were not unanimous in this decision, three, including the Chief Justice, dissenting.

Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

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

The Chinch-Bug Disease.

PROF. F. H. SNOW, KANSAS STATE UNI-

My attention has been called to a communication in the Kansas City Star of June 21, from Columbia, Mo., in which it is stated that "experiments conducted by the agricultural department of the University of Missouri have demonstrated that the diseased chinch-bugs sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture to kill the chinch-bugs by infection are entirely ineffective. The general practice is worse than useless, for the diseased bugs not only do not transfer their disease to the healthy bugs, but soon after liberation completely recover and do as much damage as the others. * * * The Missouri supply depot was established here and for several years the bugs were sent out of here almost by the carload lot. It is safe to say that they reached every township in the State. And now it has been proved that the bugs are entirely useless."

I wish to state that the writer of the above is in error in stating that the United States Department of Agriculture has ever sent out the chinch-bug infection. Prof. F. M. Webster, of the University of Illinois, in a recent letter says: "I am very sure that the United States Department of Agriculture has never sent out the chinch-bug fungus to Missouri or anywhere else in any quantity if indeed at all." So far as I know, the original source of supply for the various State laboratories was "The Experimental Station of the University of Kansas," in charge of the writer, which furnished the infection to all the neighboring States and Territories from Kansas, Nebraska, and the Indian Territory on the west to Indiana and Ohio on the east, and from Minnesota on the north to Mississippi on the south.

In regard to the charge that the use of the infection is one of the "big mistakes of scientific agriculturists" and that "the infected bugs are entirely useless,' let me briefly state the following results of my own careful experimentation for twelve consecutive years—1888 to 1900.

years—1888 to 1900:

1. Chinch-bugs in any stages of their development scarcely run the slightest risk of death on account of heavy rains, even when they are of long duration.

2. There are two parasitic, contagious fungoid diseases that kill chinchbugs, namely, the "gray fungus" (Entomophthora aphidis) and the "white fungus" (sporotrichum globuliferum).

3. These two diseases show their greatest virulence where the ground is damp and shaded from the direct rays of the sun and the air is humid. The enterprising and provident farmer will use the infection when these conditions are present, thus killing off the bugs so that they will not destroy his crops when the atmosphere and the surface of the soil are too dry to permit the growth of the fungus.

4. We do not know to what extent the spores of these diseases are normally present in any given region. When they are present, whether naturally or artificially introduced, and the weather conditions are favorable and the bugs sufficiently numerous an outbreak of the disease will occur.

outbreak of the disease will occur.

5. The "white fungus" can be artificially and easily communicated to healthy chinch-bugs. It attacks bugs of all ages, but the older the bug the more easily does it succumb. The adults of the second brood which in the ordinary course of events winter over and lay the eggs for the brood of the succeeding spring, are much more successful in resisting the disease than are the adults of the first brood. This

is largely due to the fact that the development of the fungus disease requires a femperature of at least 70° F. The fungus is not therefore active in winter and though it be present with the bugs in their winter quarters they do not die of it, even though the winter be comparatively mild and humid.

In regard to the success of the use of the infection in Kansas, I can say that for the past four years there has been almost an entire absence of the chinch-bug, notwithstanding the fact that the excessively dry season of 1901 furnished the most favorable conditions for an undue multiplication of the pest. I have not received a single application for infection this year, and Mr. F. D. Coburn, the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who is in constant communication with the farmers of the State, informs me that he has not received a single mention of the chinch-bugs from his correspondents during the present sea-

That the proof of the efficiency of the artificial application of the fungus diseases of the chinch-bug in the field does not rest upon my own observations is evident from the experience of other entomologists. I will quote the testimony of Prof. F. M. Webster, who, under the direction of the entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, prepared an exhaustive report of the chinch-bug in 1898. In 1889 Professor Webster, then entomologist of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, at Lafayette, Ind., received from the writer fungus infection with which to begin his experiments. From the material from the Kansas laboratory he successfully communicated the disease to the chinch-bugs in his experimental plats in Indiana and explicitly stated that there was no reason to believe that the disease had ever existed in that region until it was artificially introduced from Kansas. Six and seven vears later Professor Webster, then entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station, experimented on a larger scale, distributing thousands of packages of infection to the farmers of that State. In 1896 the conditions were unusually favorable to the success of the infection. I quote from his own report: "After the distribution had been finished I visited the sections where the outbreak of chinch-bugs had been the most severe and where the larger portion of the Sporotrichium had been distributed. There was certainly no mistaking the effect of the fungus. Going to the place in a field (generally a wheat-field), where the fungus had been introduced, the track of the chinch-bugs as they moved in any direction was in many-cases almost literally paved with the dead bugs more or less enveloped in their winding sheets of white. Along ravines, dead-furrows, or other depressions, the ground would be nearly white, the dead diminishing in numbers as the higher grounds were reached, though these were by no means free from corpses. In one instance the bugs had left a field of wheat at harvest, the Sporotrichum having been applied there before the movement began, and entered an adjoining cornfield. The way was marked with white, not only on the surface of the ground, but on stirring up the mellow soil of the edge of the cornfield it was found to be literally full of dead chinch-bugs to the depth of two or three inches, the white, fungus-covered bodies strongly contrasting with the black color of the rich loam. Not only this, but under the sheaths of the leaves and on the leaves themselves hundreds of dead were to be found on the outer rows of corn, on the grass and weeds, and, indeed, almost everywhere. Millions of chinch-bugs were certainly destroyed in this one field." In his letter of June 27, 1904, Professor Webster says: "I have not in the least changed my opinion since I prepared the bulletin for the United States Department of Agriculture. Under certain meteorological conditions during an outbreak of the chinch-bug Sporo-

trichum globuliferum (the white fun-

gus") will destroy them in myriads.

In dry weather I have been able to do little with it, hence I have advised farmers to use it first in the lower and damper portions of their fields."

Cow-Peas in in Corn-Alkali Spots.

Your suggestion as to manure on gumbo land is borne out by a little trial which I made this spring.

The wet weather and consequent weeds have made it rather hard to farm this summer. I have some land which has been replanted twice, and is not a good stand yet. How would it do to sow, or rather, drill, cow-peas between the rows of corn and Kafir-corn just after plowing the last time? Would it be likely to make pasture which I could use after getting the corn and Kafir-corn off? Would it bother much about harvesting the corn? How about pasturing the cane planted late, which is planted with the cow-peas?

So much of my land is thin or of a gumbo nature that I can not get manure enough to loosen it. Is there any cheap fertilizer it will pay to use? Will a good stand of cow-peas or soybeans do the work? People are saying that it is of no use to sow wheat here. Rains have made some of my lower lands very rich, would it be likely that wheat would do well on that land this fall? Would it be better to put it in corn next year?

There are patches of the land that look rather white, and the soil is very hard and packed by the long-continued rains this spring. I hardly know whether it is alkaline or gumbo land, or whether to put it in the class to be manured or not. It is almost impossible to get a stand of anything on these spots.

H. L. Marsh.

Butler County.

At this station last spring we drilled cow-peas in the corn soon after the last cultivation, by using a one-horse drill. The peas did not make much of a growth until after the corn was cut in September, when they came on, making a considerable growth, and were ten or twelve inches high when they were killed by the fost in October. We used the crop for green manure but it would have made considerable pasture. In a wet season like the present one, cow-peas planted at the last cultivation would doubtless make more growth than was observed in the experiment at this station last season. The peas will not bother any in harvesting the corn. For the average season in this climate I do not think it would be of much advantage to plant cow-peas in corn as you have suggested. Usually the ground would be too dry for the peas to start and make much growth.

A combination of cane and cow-peas will make good pasture or good fodder. It is not considered safe to pasture the second crop of cane as the secondgrowth cane appears to contain some poisonous principle which is often fatal to cattle.

If your thin land is not of such a gumbo nature but that cow-peas may be made to grow upon it, you will not be able to find a cheaper or better fertilizer than by plowing down a crop or two of cow-peas or soy-beans for green manure. These crops may be planted late in the season immediately after taking off the grain crops, when they will usually make a sufficient growth to produce a good crop for green manure when plowed under late in the fall.

I had supposed that Butler County was a good wheat country. It is possible that the thin land of which you speak will not raise profitable crops of wheat and the bottom-land which you described may be too rich to grow wheat upon next season. It would be my judgment that corn would be a safer crop to grow on the bottom-land.

I judge that the "white spots' which you mention are what are known as "alkali spots." Doubtless, however, the texture of the soil has more to do with the poor growth of crops on these spots than does the alkali. If these spots are manured well and plowed deep this fall, I believe you will be able to get crops to grow well on this land another season.

A. M. TENEYOK.



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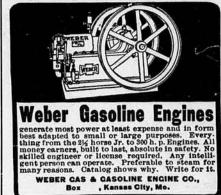
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Sweet Clover-How Killed.

Can you inform me of some method I can employ to exterminate white clover-sweet clover? It grows rank and very high and is about to ruin my orchard. The roots extend so far into the ground that it is impossible to pull them up. Is there not some method of getting rid of it? W. H. BYERTS.

Socorro, N. M.

Sweet clover (Melilotus alba) is an annual or biennial plant. It is not a perennial like alfalfa, that is, it does not continue to grow from the same root year after year, but the plants die when they have produced seed, usually the second season after seeding. If, therefore, the plants are kept from seeding, they may be exterminated in a few seasons. At this station we have observed that the plants which are cut close to the ground when they are in full bloom, before the seed forms, do not usually start again. Sweet clover is not a hard weed to control by cultivation. In the orchard of which you speak, if it is not practicable to plow and cultivate the ground, it would seem to me that the sweet clover might be kept in check by plowing. In order to destroy the plants to as great an extent as possible, the mowing should be done when the larger part of the plants are in bloom. After the first mowing some sprouts will start and a young growth will appear from seeds sprouted in the spring. These plants may be kept from seeding by mowing, and the season following they may be largely destroyed if mowed when the plants are in full bloom, and if no seed was allowed to mature the previous year there will not be much new growth. The main thing is to keep the plants from seeding, since it will not continue to grow more than two years from one root.

It would appear to me that where the sweet clover is kept in check by mowing, it would not be a harmful plant to allow to grow in the orchard, and perhaps it might even be beneficial. It is a legume plant which takes its nitrogen from the air, and tends to increase the fertility of the soil rather than to exhaust it. Its deep-root system also tends to improve the soil texture. During a dry season a rank growth might exhaust the soil moisture to such a degree as to injure the orchard crop. But with plenty of rainfall or with irrigation, no bad effects should result from this cause. Besides benefiting the soil as described, the plant is also of some use as a honey-producer. At this station it usually grows only in waste places where some kind of a weed is bound to grow. It does not bother in grass lands or in cultivated fields. If the orchard be seeded to grass and mowed frequently, the sweet clover will soon disappear, but grass may not be a desirable covering for your orchard. However, you can keep the sweet clover in check by cultivating or mowing as described above.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Seeding Overflow Gumbo Land.

Do you know of any way of seeding low, rich, gumbo bottom-land with the natural prairie-grass or bluestem which alone seems to stand a ten-day overflow of the Neosho, or do you know of any grass for hay or pasture that will stand frequent overflows and wiater-heaving on gumbo bottoms knowledge would be thankfully received by many unfortunate farmers like myself who have lost all bottom crops three times this year and three years out of four. W. L. CROWE.

Neosho County.

As a rule, the wild grasses do not produce much seed and such seed as they produce is often not viable, that is, will not germinate. It is probably impracticable to attempt to seed any large area to these native grasses at present. There may be no domestic grasses that will stand so well on the bottom-lands which you describe as the native grasses. One of the best domestic grasses for such land is Redtop. This grass is especially adapted to low, wet lands and is not easily drowned out. As a rule, also, I would recommend to seed with the Redtop a

little Alsike clover. The clover is perhaps more easily drowned out than the grass, but Alsike clover is better adapted for growing on wet lands than any other kind of clover, and when it. has been established a few years and has seeded on the ground it will start again from the seed, even after it has been drowned out. On a well-prepared seed-bed sow at the rate of about twelve to fifteen pounds of Redtop and three pounds of Alsike clover per acre. The best time to seed is early in the spring; Redtop may be seeded this fall but clover is very likely to winterkill when seeded in the fall. If the land can be gotten in a condition to seed in August and the weather and soil remain favorable for germinating the seed, the Redtop and clover might be seeded this summer, or the Redtop could be seeded in the fall, say the first part of September, and the clover seeded early in the spring. Usually the seed will become sufficiently covered by the early spring rains to germinate and grow.

I believe, also, that you will find English blue-grass a profitable grass to grow on bottom-land, especially if the purpose is to use it for pasture. It will be a good plan to include English blue-grass with the Redtop and clover where the purpose is the production of pasture. On the better drained land it would be advisable to sow a little timothy with the Redtop clover mixture where it is desirable to use the land for meadow or the production of hay. I believe your plan to seed down more of these bottom-lands to grass is a good one. There is no crop which will give better returns on such land than grass crops and by growing such crops you will in a measure overcome the loss which is occasioned by fre-A. M. TENEYCK. quent floods.

Wheat-Smut-Hard Turkey Red.

I am sending you three heads of smut that I found in my field this morning, also one head that seems to be blasted as soon as it leaves the boot and one head that is not diseased. I have very little in my field this year but most of the farmers' fields in this neighborhood, this year have from one-fourth to one-half smut. Last year I never saw one head of smut in my field while it was standing, before it was cut, but after it was thrashed could find now and then a kernel; but this year there are several heads to be found and if I sow the same wheat this fall I believe that I would have one-sixth smut next year, so you see it spreads very fast.

I have always lived in Ellis County until three years ago when I came to Trego County. I never saw smut in Turkey wheat till I came to this county when I saw some heads that seemed to be blasted like the one I send you but none like the three heads, as you will see. I wish to know how to treat this wheat to get rid of the smut. 1 also wish to know if you have any hard Turkey wheat that has been brought over from Russia of late and what it would cost a bushel laid down at Ranson, Ness County, Kansas. I would like to get about thirty bushels to sow this fall, as the wheat we have in this country has been sown year after year and I think that it is mixing with the soft wheat; the kernels seem softer than good Turkey wheat does. If I can get seed-wheat of you I think my neighbors will send for some also. Can I get the Turkey wheat at the Hays Experiment Station? I thought it would be better to get it farther east. What is your opinion?

I have one of your bulletins in regard to smut in cane-seed but none on wheat. If you have any extra copies please send me one. J. W. RANCH. Trego County.

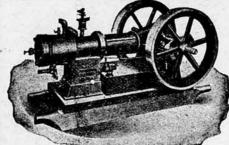
The diseased heads of wheat which you sent are affected by stinking smut (Tilletia faetens). "The disease originates in the crop by the way of the seed. It is due to the growth of a parasitic plant within the tissues of the wheat-plant. The smut-plant grows from germs or seeds called spores as an ordinary plant grows from its seed. These spores are microscopic in form, and many thousands of them are pres-







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ent in a single smut-ball. The spores form a black mass or powder within the skin of the diseased grain. At thrashing time a great number of smutballs are mashed and the spores distributed throughout and upon the grains. These are seeded with the wheat the following spring. When the grains of wheat germinate, the moisture which starts them also sprouts the smut-spores which send small filaments into the base of the young wheat-plant. The wheat-plant and the smut-plant grow together, the fungus growing up through the internal parts of its host. At the time the wheat begins to form grains, the filaments of the smut-plant invade the young grain absorb the contents, and there produce an abundance of spores which are seed for the following year."

The above is a quotation from Professor H. L. Bolley, taken from bulletin No. 37, of the North Dakota Experiment Station. It will be seen from the above description of the disease that when wheat is once infected with smut, the smut can only be gotten rid of by destroying the smut-spores which adhere to the wheat-grains. Several methods have been devised to accomplish this result. One of the first methods was the hot-water treatment which was introduced by this Experiment Station in 1890. Other treatments which have been used are dipping or spraying with a solution of bluestone or copper sulfate (Cu S04) or of a solution of corrosive sublimate (Hg CL2). All these treatments which were more or less used have practically gone out of use. The only practical treatment to use is the formaldehyde or formalin treatment. One pound of formaldehyde (a standard 40 per cent solution) should be mixed with about 45 to 50 gallons of water. Spread the wheat on a floor and spray or sprinkle thoroughly with this solution, shoveling the wheat over so as to make it thoroughly wet; let it dry for a few hours and then shovel it over in order that it may dry uniformly. The usual method is to treat the seed-wheat the day previous to sowing. In ordinary weather the wheat will dry sufficiently in twelve to twenty-four hours so that it can be readily seeded with the drill. It is best not to treat the grain too long a time before sowing as it is difficult to keep in sacks or piles but may be kept without injury if spread thinly and allowed to become fully dry before sacking or piling. The safest method, however, is to treat shortly before sowing the seed. The smutspores are killed by the formaldehyde, which acts as a poison to these germs but the wheat is not injured. In fact, many experiments made in the use of this treatment have shown that the wheat is actually benefited by the treatment, aside from the fact that the smut is destroyed. Formalin is a patent preparation and costs more than the simple formaldehyde which answers the purpose just as well. It can be purchased from any reliable druggist.

The above treatment is without doubt a perfectly sure and safe one and there is no question but that it may be very profitably used wherever wheat is infected with smut. Doubtless the reason why you have observed more smut this year than last is because the season has been especially favorable for the development of smut, Also, doubtless, your grain has gradnally become infected to a g tent each year and the smut has gradually increased in amount. You can only hope to get rid of the smut by treating the seed as outlined above.

Besides the stinking smut there is another species of smut which attacks wheat called the loose smut (Uslilago Tritici). With this disease the whole head blackens and falls away as a powdered mass. Unlike the stinking smut, the loose smut does not affect the selling grade of wheat for flour purposes, as the smut is chiefly scattered by the wind before harvest. It appears that this smut is produced from in infection of the plant from the air. A small per cent of heads attacked by the kind of smut will be found in crops of wheat almost everywhere every season. The percentage never seems to increase much. No

mode of seed treatment has as yet been found which will prevent the occurrence of this loose smut. This is doubtless the kind of smut which you have mentioned as having observed in the wheat in Ellis County.

We have no recently imported Turkey Red wheat. We are growing this year a considerable acreage of the 'Red Winter" wheat which has been tested at this station for several years and appears to be a superior yielder. This wheat is a variety of the Turkey Red type, but I believe you can secure wheat of a choice variety of Turkey Red from Superintendent J. G. Haney, of the Hays Branch Experiment Station; and it would be my judgment that wheat grown at that station would be better adapted for growing in your locality than wheat grown at this station. In this part of the State the hard Turkey Red wheat gradually becomes soft as you have stated. It is not due to mixing but to an actual deterioration of the wheat. This part of the country is not fully adapted for growing the hard red wheat and hence it deteriorates and tends to become softer the longer it is grown. Further west the climate is better adapted for growing this variety of wheat and I am of the opinion that by careful selection this type of wheat may be kept from deteriorating in your part of the State. If this can not be done, new importations will have to be made from time to time in order to keep up the A. M. TENEYCK.

Johnson Grass not Easily Killed. Suppose a person had about fifty or sixty bunches of Johnson grass on his place, how could he get rid of it?

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Johnson grass grows so vigorously and spreads so rapidly in the Southern States that the State Legislatures in some States have placed a heavy penalty against transporting it and carelessly or purposely scattering the seed on other people's land, and against selling grain having Johnson grass-seed

Dr. J. B. Killebrew, of the Tennessee Experiment Station, says in his bulletin on "Grasses and Forage Plants," "Never plant Johnson grass with the expectation of destroying it, for it is a stick fast and will survive the roughest treatment."

Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 102, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says of this grass: "It will soon almost disappear when fields are pastured, but the roots remain alive, and will again take possession of the fields as soon as it is plowed. Instances are known where fifteen and even twenty years of continuous pasturing have failed to produce any appreciable effect on the vitality of the roots. When there are only occasional small patches of it in a field they can be destroyed by hoeing and covering with salt to a depth of half an inch, but when it covers any considerable portion of a field the only practicable method of killing it is by weekly hoeings continued from early spring until late summer. On sandy soils it can be readily killed in this manner, but on heavy clay or black lands the work is more difficult and will require a longer time; in any case the field should be watched constantly for plants which are almost sure to make their appearance from seed washed in from adjoining fiel dropped by birds, cattle, or passing teams. It is so difficult to eradicate that it is rarely advisable to sow it on clean land."

Dr. J. B. Killebrew further says of the grass, that if a single piece of root an inch long is left in the ground it will be the prolific mother of a numerous progeny of stalks and roots within a year.

At this station we have no fear of Johnson grass. The patch we sowed a year ago last spring almost completely killed out last winter, but doubtless in Oklahoma you have need to fear this weed since wherever it thrives it is almost impossible to eradicate it. as noted above. Probably where the patches are small, by constantly keeping after it with a hoe you will be able to get rid of it, but it

should not be neglected. If the patch is in a cultivated field, be careful not to spread the roots in plowing or cultivating. Wherever the grass will grow well it can be kept down only by "eternal vigilance" and one never knows when or where it may break out.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Wheat on Millet Land.

I have 100 acres of level upland in German millet this year sowed between May 20 and 30. I intend to cut with a binder for seed. The ground had corn last year and was all plowed last spring with mold-board plow, about four or five inches deep. From present appearances I do not think it will do to cut before the last week in August or first week in September.

I would like to put the ground in wheat this fall if it can be safely done. Has the college any information on putting in wheat under the above circumstances? I think that plowing millet ground so late and sowing to wheat would be a failure. There appears to be a prevailing sentiment among wheat men that drilling in the stubble is all right. I have only found one man in this vicinity who has had experience and his results were good. But I do not like to venture 100 acres on just one experiment. He recommends to put the wheat in with some disk-drill that throws a considerable amount of dirt.

Through this section of the country some farmers are putting in small grain with a Moline disk-harrow with a grain-drill box, made for that purpose bolted on to the frame of the harrow, making a disk-drill minus the press-wheels and with the possible advantage of changing the pitch of the disks. Has the college had any experience in the use of the disk-harrow for such purposes?

If wheat can not safely be put in under these conditions, what would be the most advisable crop to plant? Most of the ground has been in corn for twenty-five years and for the past five years the corn has not done well. I am trying to rest the ground by a change of crop. F. E. ERTEL.

Washington County.

We have no recorded experiment in which wheat has been grown after millet which was cut for seed. Last season in our regular rotation trial we grew millet and cut it for hay, then plowed the ground and sowed to wheat with good results. The wheat has just been harvested and was a good crop. If the fall is not too dry and the time not too short, I think it will be safe for you to plow the millet ground as soon after harvest as possible in preparation for seeding to wheat. If the ground is mellow and loose, as it is apt to be, it should be well harrowed and compacted; a subsurface packer could be used to great advantage under such conditions. In the absence of the subsurface packer, a disk-harrow with the disks set straight and the harrow weighted may be run over the ground for the purpose of settling and firming the bottom of the furrow-slice.

In my experience millet makes a good crop with which to precede wheat and it may be advisable to sow wheat in the millet-stubble without plowing as you have suggested. If the land is clean and not weedy, I see no reason why this method might not succeed well. Doubtless there will be considerable volunteer millet in the wheat do not believe this will harm to the wheat crop. In case the wheat is seeded in the millet-stubble without plowing, I should recommend to disk the ground well ahead of the drill. Go over the field twice or lapdisk and follow with the harrow; this should prepare a good seed-bed, when the field may be seeded with any kind of a drill which can be made to work in the stubble although a disk-drill is to be preferred because it will not clog with trash as will a shoe- or hoe-drill. If the fall is rather dry, I should prefer to prepare the ground for wheat by disking rather than by plowing. It would not be advisable to continue such a method of sowing wheat for more than one year at a time, but since you plowed the land last spring in preparation for millet it will not be in great need of plowing this fall but

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will be sufficiently mellow and in a good condition of tilth because of the nature of the crop which has been grown upon it

I have never used a combination disk-harrow and grain-drill and as a rule, should prefer to prepare a seedbed with some other tool than the drill. I favor the disk-drill, however, but do not favor the shiftless manner in which some farmers use it. It will pay to prepare a good seed-bed even when the wheat or other grain is seeded with the disk-drill.

As to some other crop beside wheat which you can grow to advantage after the millet, such ground will make good land upon which to seed early spring grains or the fields may be returned to corn again, since the millet itself is a good crop with which to precede corn and the change to millet for one year you will doubtless find has had a beneficial effect which will be shown in the next corn crop. A. M. TENEYCK.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper. July 19, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, do., twenty-fifth semi-annual sale of jacks, Jennets

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

August 2, 1804—Parize-winning Poland-Chinas, F. M. Lali, Marshall, Mo. September 7, 1904—Combination sale Aberdeen-Angus, Peoria, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager. October 6, 1904—Poland-Chinas, William Plummer, Barclay, Kans. October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 13, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, October 17, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, October 18, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, October 19, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, E. E. Axline, October 19, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axli

October 17, 1994—Fuland-Chinias, B. J. S. Carlot, Oak Grove, Mo. October 18, 1994—American Royal Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McCavock, Manager. October 25, 1994—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fair-Liew Kans.

Cotober 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.
October 28, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas.
P. Lahr, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.
October 28, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.,
Poland-Chinas.
October 28, 1904—Combination sale Poland-Chinas
at Clay Center, J. R. Johnson, Manager.
November 1, 1904—W. B. VanHorn & Son, Poland-Chinas, at Overbrook, Kans.
November 17, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn
Breeders Association Sale al Moberly, Mo. E. H.
Hurt, Secy., Clifton Hill, Mo.
December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association,
Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
December 6 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas
City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Plattsburg, Mo.,
Herefords at Kansas City.
January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa,
Duroc-Jerseys.
February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns,
Poland-Chinas, Wichlta, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Towands, Kans., Manager.
February 16 and 17, 1905—Chas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.

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

Color in Shorthorns .- XVI.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The following is an account of the winners in class of senior yearling bulls at the American Royal show in Kansas City in 1903, that were dropped between September 1, 1901, and January 1, 1902, according to the official printed

First prize, King Edward 172814 (red, white marks). He was also winner of the junior sweepstakes prize at the International show at Chicago in 1903. His sire is a roan bred in England. His dam is a roan bred by the Queen of England. Both his grandsires are roans. Three of his great grandsires are roans. One is a red that has a roan sire.

Second, Bar None 2d 188820 (roan). His sire is a dark roan bred in Ontario. His paternal grandsire and grandam are roans. His dam and maternal grandam are reds bred in Ontario. His maternal grandsire is a roan bred in Ontario.

Third, Belted Knight 182517 (red and fhite). All his ancestors (six) in the first two generations are red, and mainly of Cruickshank breeding. In the third and fourth generations, two are red roan; four are roan and thirteen red; five are cows of colors unknown because not recorded in our books. It is a very unusual circumstance for a red and white Shorthorn to have an all-red ancestry in the first two previous generations. It is an illustration of the great mysteries of the color question in breeding Shorthorns.

Fourth, Nonpareil Comet 188486 (red). His sire is red roan. His paternal grandsire is roan. One of his maternal great grandams is white. One great grandsire is roan. One grandam and two great grandams are English eows, color unknown.

Fifth, Godoy Barmpton 203210 (red, white marks). His sire is red; dam is red a little white. His paternal grandsire is red and twin to a roan. Of his eight great grandparents, one is red and white; three are red, and four are

Sixth, Victor B. 2d 182039 (red). Of his fourteen ancestors in first three generations, two are roans, and twelve are red, or red a little white.

Seventh, Chunk 190082 (red). Of his fourteen ancestors in first three generations, one is red a little white; two red with white marks; eleven are D. P. Norton. red.

Morris County.

Feeding Experiments with Cottonseed-Meal.

GRADUATING THESIS, R. S. WILSON, 1904. Never before in the history of our country has the demand for pork been so great nor were there so many hogs raised as at the present time. Corn is and always will be "King of the

feed-yard." Swine can not subsist sacs." Asphyxia seems to be the most upon dry fodder as do the ruminants, and as corn is the most abundant and convenient grain to feed, it has in the past been almost the only grain fed to hogs. With the advance of agricultural science, the study of feeds for live stock has radically changed the feeding-methods in the great stock-producing regions. The necessity of foods richer in protein than corn to form with the corn a balanced ration has increased the demand for the various mill by-products, beyond the supply.

Not only is the balanced ration more economical but more healthful. In the past, each great corn year has been followed by wide-spread ravages of hog-cholera, the losses of a single season amounting to millions of dollars and 'for several seasons paralyzing swine-raising in the affected regions. It was a noticeable fact that the hog that was fed upon mill feeds or that had free access to abundant alfalfa or clover pasture not only fed better but was more resistant to disease than the exclusively corn-fed hog. Though clover and alfalfa are the cheapest of feeds in their season, some other protein feed must be provided for the winter months. Shorts, bran, and ground linseed oil-cake have been used with corn extensively and profitably to produce a better balanced ration. However, the increasing demand for these feeds has raised their price almost beyond the feeder's reach.

Within the last few years the increased use of cottonseed oil in the arts and trades has placed upon the market at very reasonable prices, an almost unlimited supply of cottonseed cake or meal. Cottonseed-meal is the richest in proteids of any feed upon the market or that can be raised upon the farm. More than that, the constituents are in a very easily digestible form. These factors would place cottonseed-meal at the head of the list of stock feeds, were it not that past experience in feeding it to cattle and swine seem to indicate that there is some priciple in the meal or else some decomposition-product formed during the process of digestion that is detrimental to the animal. Recent extended experiments have proved that cattle may be fed without injury small amounts of cottonseed-meal indefinitely, and that large amounts may be fed for ninety to one hundred days without serious results and with rapid and profitable gains in weight. The proof of this is the fact that each year at the Southern oil mills larger numbers of cattle are fattened on cottonseedmeal, besides an increasing amount of cottonseed-meal is being fed in the corn-growing States. With swine, however, the story has been different. Early experiments in feeding cottonseed-meal to pigs show a very large per cent of fatailities; so great, in fact, that the experimenters aunounced that cottonseed-meal acted as a poison when fed to swine and hence could not profitably be used as a feed even if it did produce quick and cheap gains in weight in the surviving animals. The following is from a bulletin of the North Carolina Experiment Station, published in 1901: "Cottonseed-meal can not be fed profitably to hogs, but generally is positively injurious and when persisted in, most frequently results in the death of the animals." This seems to express the opinion of most stockmen and many subject.

Just what causes death in the animals fed upon cottonseed-meal is a mooted question. There are but few premonitory signs of death, the animals dving very soon after they are first noticed to be sick. The symptoms are paralysis of the limbs or maybe an apparent stiffness, a weakened heart action and labored breathing. Dr. Dinwiddie, of the Arkansas Experiment Station, more than any other man, has investigated the pathological symptoms of cottonseed poisoning. He says: "In all our cases immediate cause of death was obviously asphyxia due to pressure on the lungs by the dropsical effusion into the pleural cavities. In its final manifestations the disease was an acute dropsy of the pleural and pericardial

prominent systom. Dr. Dinwiddie found no inflammation of the stomach or intestines upon post mortem examination. Other stations, including our own, have found intense inflammation of the small intestines of hogs which have died as a result of cottonseed poisoning. In 1881 the German chemist Bohm, in analyzing cottonseed-meal found choline, an alkaloid base. In 1882 Weger and Rittenhausen found choline and betaine in cottonseed-meal. Since then Maxwell, of the Department of Agriculture, has verified this analysis. Other chemists-notably those of the Texas Experiment Station -have been unable to detect choline in cottonseed-meal. Betaine seems to be present always but is not considered poisonous. Choline has a physiological action similar to the active poison neurine but is not so active. Brieger found it necessary to give 0.5 gramme of choline to a rabbit weighing one kilogram to produce fatal results. This was ten times the fatal dose of neurine. Neurine, choline, and muscarine, all of which belong to the same group of ptomaines, have a paralyzing effect upon the extremities of the animals; then respiration is stopped while "the rate of the heart beat gradually decreases till finally stoppage in diastole takes place." The symptoms of choline poisoning resemble somewhat the symptoms of hogs dying from eating cottonseed-meal, yet if susceptibility is proportionate to the size of the animals it would take 40 to 50 grammes of choline to be a fatal dose for a 200-pound pig. This would represent about 100 pounds of cottonseed-meal. Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, thinks choline may be formed from betaine by oxidation and that it may be thus formed during the process of digestion. This theory would seem to be substantiated by the fact that the fatalities are greater among pigs following cattle, fed eottonseed-meal, than where the meal, is fed directly to the pigs. The high price of pork during the past five or six years has stimulated swine-growing in the South. This has renewed the attempts to discover some means for feeding it to swine with safety.

(To be continued.)

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

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Canadian exhibitors have evinced a decided interest in the live-stock preparations for the Universal Exposition. and the showing made by the Canadian live-stock interests at St. Louis this year will undoubtedly excel the admirable record made at the Columbian. At that time, Canadian exhibitors excelled all State winnings with the single exception of Illinois, and in a number of important classes carried away the lion's share of the awards. The assurance by the Canadian Exposition Commission that the winnings by Dominion breeders will be duplicated will greatly heighten the interest taken in the World's Fair show by exhibitors from that country.

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The F. M. Lall Poland-China Sale.

The F. M. Lail Poland-China Sale.

For several years past Mr. F. M. Lail, of Marshall, Mo., has been winning prizes in the show rings and a good deal of reputation as a breeder of show Poland-Chinas on his farm. This year he has suffered from the grip of the rheumatism to such an extent that he is obliged to forego active operations, and has decided to sell his show herd. This is an announcement of especial importance because it is doubtful if a better and more uniform consignment of fifty Poland-Chinas has ever been made by one breeder to one sale in the West. The herd is headed by Grand Chief 29740, who was the sweepstakes winner in the Missouri State Fair last fall, which was the only place he was ever shown. The other herd-boar is C's Perfection 24863, a litter brother of the litter that won first under six months at the Missouri Fair last year in the strongest kind of competition. This was said to be the best litter ever shown on

tion will be provided for buyers to and from the farm. Be sure to be present and get some of the best hogs that will be of-fered this season.

Gossip About Stock.

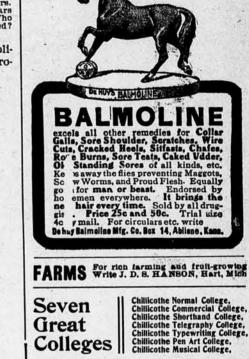
Gossip About Stock.

The Valley Grove Herd of Shorthorns is the second oldest herd in Kansas and has a record of having used the best Scotch bulls ever brought to the State. In fact this herd has never had anything but good Scotch bulls. The herd is headed by Lord Mayor 112727, who is thirteen years old and as frisky as a yearling. He is the most remarkable bull we have ever seen and it is doubtful if Mr. T. P. Babst could be induced to put a price upon him. There are a number of his calves, both male and female, on the farm for sale at this time, and there are also several by Knights Valentine out of Lord Mayor dams. They also have a few that were sired by Golden Day 187219, who is himself for sale. The mere list of the names

sue of the paper and informs us that he has booked a number of fall and winter sales with prominent breeders in Canada and the United States and that he still has a few fall dates open and can accommodate parties desiring his service.

Mr. John A. Seaton, Vernon, Kans., has a Shorthorn cow that is a money-maker. She was calved July 20, 1900. When she was 22 months of age she dropped a bull calf to the service of Imp. King Gloster (155470). On June 20, 1903, when she was 2 years and 11 months of age she dropped twin calves, a bull and a helfer. Both pairs of twins are by Mr. Seaton's herd-bull, Prince Imperial. This cow has a record of having dropped 5 calves before she had reached the age of 4 years of age when her last calves were born. Who can beat this record with a cow of any breed?

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F. M. Lail's great herd and show boar at Marshall, Mo.

the grounds, and there will be about a dozen in the sale that are sired by C's Perfection. The catalogue issued by Mr. Lail contains a number of very fine illustrations, among them one of the herdboar, Grand Chief, which we shall reproduce in these columns. Another one is the largest, smoothest and best-bred boar of the season, so far as we have information. This is Mogul 34185, by Grand Chief cut of a litter sister to Corrector. The writer considers this the best and growthiest boar he has seen this season for his age. He was farrowed in September. It is difficult to pick out hogs for special mention where they are all extra good. One gilt that pleased us was Katie C 80818 by Grand Chief out of Kemp's Choice 8406, a sow that brought Mr. Lail thirtyone pigs in three litters, all of which were sired by Grand Chief. We hope breeders everywhere will send for this catalogue and look at these illustrations, as they are true to life. The sale of these show hogs will be held on Wednesday, August 10, at Marshall, Mo., regardless of weather conditions. Colonels Sparks, Correll, and McCracken will be the auctioneers. It is not often that breeders in the Westhave such an opportunity to buy top stuff as will be here offered. Write for catalogue and then be at Marshall, Mo., on sale day without fail.

Maple Hill Duroc-Jersey Sale.

Maple Hill Duroc-Jersey Sale.

For the third time Mr. Harry Sneed, owner of the Maple Hill Duroc-Jerseys at Smithton, Mo., will hold an annual sale. It is a pleasure to be able to state from personal observation that the animals to be disposed in this sale are the best that Mr. Sneed has ever offered. A part of the animals consigned had been prepared for exhibition at St. Louis and are unquestionably prize-winners. As the sale will be held on August 2 it will give purchasers time to enter these animals for exhibit at St. Louis. We direct especial attention to these two show pigs which are numbered 1 and 2 in the catalogue, and venture the prediction that they will make record prices. Our field man considers them so find that he took photographs of them and placed the pictures in his book of typical animals of the different breeds. These two pigs are sired by Brilliant 2d 17197 and out of My Jewel 17500. They are both registered and can be entered at St. Louis at any time before August 15. Another bunch that are especially desirable in this sale are six pigs that are half brothers and sisters to the first prize male of 1902 and the figrst prize gilt of 1903. Their sire is Surprise 2d 20219, and their dam is the great sow, My Jewel 3d 33100. Included in the sale will be five March pigs that were recorded and prepared for a young herd for exhibition purposes. The four gilts were sired by Frank M, a son of Surprise, and their dam was Red Cloud H, a daughter of Bernard. With the young herd was placed a boar sired by the same hog and out of Sneed's Pride 2d. These are only illustrations of what are offered by Mr. Sneed in his third annual sale, but after an inspection of the animals we can say from personal knowledge that there is not a poor animal in the bunch.

We will add to this statement that the bast reputation or Mr. Sneed as a breeder of prize-winners shows that he knew how and that this time he has exceeded anything before attempted in the quality of the offering in this sale. Remember that the date is Tuesd

of the herd-bulls that have been used in this herd gives a breeder some sudprising reading in that it shows a string of bulls who have been the best of their kind. Golden Day was bred by Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., and was sired by Mariner 135024 out of Imp. Mistletoe 16th. He is a good bull but the exegencies of the breeders' business require that Mr. Babst either buy another herd-bull or sell Golden Day, and he has decided to do the latter. A breeder who wants good Shorthorns and can not be satisfied with what he can find in the Valley Grove Herd at Auburn, Kans., would be very difficult to please.

T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., have a very fine bunch of young bulls, any one of which is good enough to head a good herd of Shorthorns. Elderlawn Farm, at Dover, Kans., never showed up to better advantage than now. One of these young bulls is by Conqueror, Mr. T. J. Wornall's herd-bull, one is by Lavender Gloster, three are by Dictator, and the balance are by Gallant Knight. They have also decided to make a price on Dictator 182584. He is a roan of extra quality and we think good enough to go in almost any company. Any breeder who wants a herd-header can have his choice from an extra good lot of highly bred Shorthorns at Elderlawn Farm. Messrs. Tomson will show the usual strength in their young herd of show animals which will make the circuit this fall. Their cattle are in such condition that they can easily place two show herds in the field at the same time. Their herd now numbers about 150 head and they are practically all show animals. It is a real treat to visit Elderlawn Herd and visitors are always welcome.

Alvey Bros., owners of the Wyandotte County heard of O. I. C. Swine, Argentine, Kansas, have an announcement in the Special Want column this week. These gentlemen have the merit of having bred the grand champion boar of the Americal Royal which has been adopted by the Chester White Association as the most typical representative of that breed. This, in connection with the fact that they have about fifteen head on hand now which they expect to show at St. Louis, will give the reader an idea of the quality of the swine they breed. They have a good lot of hogs and they have attached very reasonable prices to them so that admirers of this breed can secure their kind by visiting the Wyandotte County heard. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write them for particulars about those fall boars and glits.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Stockman's Advocate, a monthly publication issued by the Rice Bros., of Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha and Sloux City. This little magazine is devoted to the interests of the live-stock raiser, selled and buyer and is published by men whose long experience as livestock commissionmen enables them to speak with knowledge on this subpect. It is an interesting little magazine published at ten cents a year and may be had by addressing Rice Bros., 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

Geo. P. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., has changed his auctioneers' card in this is-

vincial live-stock exhibitors. This provision has been outlined in a letter to Colonel Mills, chief of the live-stock department, from Hon. William Hutchinson. Canadian Commissioner-General, as follows:

"The Canadian Government will give to all Canadian exhibitors of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry winning prizes at the World's Fair, a sum equal to the amount given by the Exposition in prize money to each exhib-

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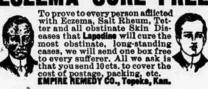
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The Houng Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

I DID NOT KNOW.

O, little sweetheart mine, I did not know,
"Till you were gone, that I would miss
you so,
Nor yet the sweetness of your evening

I did not know the twilights were so long.

I did not know, until you went away, There were so many hours in a day; And that the night, so desolately drear And full of loneliness, would seem a year.

I did not know the winds would cry for you,
And that the garden birds would miss

you, too,

Nor that the little flowers about the stoop
Which we so often cut, would fade and
droop.

But, O, the winds, the birds, the flowers—ah, yes,
They join me in my wretched loneliness;
They press around me in my airless track
And seem to wonder why you don't come
back.

back.

I did not know how much I loved you, dear,
Nor how I'd long and long your voice to

hear.

O, little sweetheart mine, I did not know,
'Till you were gone, that I would miss
you so.

Above me floats a gonfalon, unfurled, That men may see her colors from afar, And read therein her message to the

Steadfast she stands, be it in peace or war,
Nor falters not, though heavy clouds be hurled

Athwart the glory of her guilding star.

Over the Border—A Story of the Kansas Pioneers. XVII.

(Copyright 1904, by Ruth Cowgill.)

CHAPTER XXIII.-FRIEN' JACK.

In the days of bitter cold that followed, the little family was forced to stay in-doors-all but Nathan, who daily worked to the limit of his strength. Unable now to pursue his carpentering, he took the opportunity to lay in a supply of fuel. Almost every day he made the long, cold trip to the claim and brought in a wagon-load of wood. It generally took a whole day to go, chop the wood, load it, and come in again; so that Sarah and Belle and Henry were left to their own devices. The dry, cold flakes sifted in through the cracks and chinks and every morning made a fleecy coverlet to the beds and a soft carpet to the floor. It was Henry's duty to sweep this away from the beds and the stove every morning, while Sarah got her father's lunch and breakfast on the red-hot stove in the middle of the room. Nathan would lift the sheet with its covering of snow which was always their top covering and carry it to the door, Baby Belle sleeping peacefully the while. About the time Nathan, was off and Sarah was about the work of washing the few dishes, she would hear a little gleeful shout, which announced Belle's waking. Then everything was dropped until the household monarch was dressed and breakfasted, when the work of the day really began; for Belle considered their present mode of living a very jolly one, contrived especially for her convenience. The snow, constantly sifting in, tempted her to the cracks and window, and she kept Sarah busily employed to keep her out of mischief.

Whatever sadness Sarah's loves caused her she kept in her own heart. In the long, cold nights when every one slept, she thought out her problems and fought her battles with gloom and unhappiness, rising every morning cheerful and ready to do her daily monotonous duties. Yet she persistently refused to recognize her feeling for Burk and Dolman's possible love for her. She shut her eyes determinedly, clinging to the freedom of her girlhood with a strange, shuddering fear of change.

They were a happy little group despite the discomfort in which they lived. Henry one day built a man of the snow that had blown in, standing him in the cold corner farthest from

rove around which Sarah and red. This snow man was a Belle, who named it. ruld not suffer it

to be destroyed. Sarah decorated him with whiskers made from the broom straws, and eyes made of two small pieces of charcoal, and buttons of corn grains, and at last elicited a delighted little shout from her majesty by fashioning a fool's cap from a stray copy of the Herald of Freedom and crowning "Frien' Jack" with it.

The time passed quickly enough with such loving nonsense, and Christmas approached. Sarah, hearing other families talking of it, and making plans for it, resolved that her baby should not be deprived of this joy of childhood, although she knew her father cared nothing for the holiday. To Belle and Henry she explained gravely the meaning of it, and told them how it was the time when people gave presents to each other. Belle took to the idea at once, and talked constantly about "Ch'is'mus," and Henry began to whittle toys from the wood-pile for Belle. Sarah sat up at night to fashion queer rag dolls and wobbly, foolish-looking dogs out of what worn-out clothing she possessed. Nathan was told of the plan at last, and smiled gravely, promising to stay at home with them that day. Henry resolved to go out and shoot a rabbit for dinner and it was decided to invite Friend Dolman to partake of it with them.

At last the day before Christmas arrived and the excitement waxed intense. Belle went about with her habitual, mysterious, quaint quietness enhanced by her delight in the excitement. She insisted that "Frien' Jack", who still stood in his cold corner benignly smiling, should have a present, and Sarah made him a coat from an old apron of her own. It was while they were intent upon this that Sarah noticed a hoarseness in Belle's happy chuckle.

"Sister's pet must stay near the fire," she had said at once, a little alarmed, and then forgotten it.

That night, as she put the child to bed, she noticed the same hoarse rattle in the little voice, as it begged for a story "about Frien' Jack." The sound sent an ominous chill to Sarah's heart, and as she went about preparing the few simple remedies she knew for croup she grew momentarily more uneasy.

"Shall we not send for thy friend, Dr. Robinson, father?" she asked.

"Does thee think it necessary?" asked Nathan. "Thee knows he is very busy, and it is a cold night to bring him out for nothing."

"Perhaps it is only a cold," said Sarah, only half convinced; and then, as the little one still begged for a story, she told her one she had told before, only that this time perhaps her voice was tinged a little with melancholy by her own half-conscious forehodings

"Well, sweetheart, I will tell thee all about Frien' Jack. Once he lived 'way up north, where it is beautiful and cold and white like this all the time. And his father is the North Wind, and his mother that big grey cloud that has hid the sun all these days. One day the North Wind said, 'Good bye, old Mother Snow-Cloud, I'm going to take our little boy out to see the world.'

"'Oh, no!' said Mother Snow-Cloud.
'I love my little boy—leave him with
me a little longer.'

"But the old North Wind was cross, and he raged and howled—listen, little sister, thee can hear him now. Well, and then he picked up Frien' Jack and carried him far, far away over the hills and over the plains, until he dropped him down by our house, and then he shoved him in at the cracks—just as he is doing now, dear, see!—then little Frien' Jack was our little Frien'

Belle listened with wide eyes, then with a little sigh of contentment, cut off in the middle with a hoarse cough, she put her two arms about Sarah's neck, and soon dropped into a sound

A few hours later, Sarah was aroused into breathless, frightened wakefulness, and sat bolt upright in bed. She bent over the child, who was breathing hoarsely, her little hands tessing

"Henry, Henry!" she cried, going to his bed and shaking him awake. Run, Henry, run. Bring Friend Doctor—oh, hasten, hasten—"

In a moment Henry had caught the contagion of her fear, and was up and away. She aroused Nathan, who saw at once that the child was very ill. He stirred up the sinking embers and Sarah did what she could for the labored breathing of her darling.

The doctor came at length, and set to work quietly. His very presence comforted and reassured Sarah, who stood at hand, ready to carry out any command he might give. His face grew white as her own as he worked, though his voice was always calm and even. For two hours he fought the stern monster that was breaking Sarah's heart. Sarah dropped upon her knees by the bedside and caught one of the hot, restless little hands in her own while she watched the dear, paindrawn face of the baby, every difficult breath piercing her heart with a pain almost unendurable. Her teeth bit into her lips and she did not know it, and her face, ashen white, was haggard with the suffering she could not relieve. At last the room was silent of the harsh breathing and the little face grew peaceful in the calm that follows suffering.

Dr. Robinson looked at Sarah in compassion, but her face was glorifield for an instant.

"It is over, dear baby, it is over," she said. But as she kissed the little lips, she realized what the words meant. It was over, indeed, all over—her joy, her love, her comfort—all over.

On Christmas day Nathan made a little pine box, and the fair baby form was laid in it. Then a little train followed its slow march to its last resting place under the great spreading oak-tree on the hill, on the claim. The whole world was covered with a snowy shroud; snow swirled in the air and fell noiselessly upon the little box. The wind moaned and the trees groaned and the wayside bushes sighed, rattling their icy branches coldly.

Henry still sobbed tempestiously but Sarah sat in the quietness of a grief that had almost stunned her and Nathan wore the calm of a quiet soul. Nathan himself dug the little grave and lowered the plain box into it. Then the little company turned homeward in the bitter chill to that home whose cheer was gone and whose comfort had fled, where a battered heap of snow grinned fantastically and childish toys, pathetically crude, lay scattered.

It was Christmas morning. People were going about the streets cheerily; noisy sleigh-bells rang and joyous greetings were called, even in this faroff. blizzard-blinded, pioneer land. Sympathetic looks followed the little family as they passed, bowed with sorrow and griefstricken. But of sympathy or hardness Sarah took no heednumbed with the suddenness of the blow she went dully on, looking neither to the right nor to the left, at the grey heavens or the white-mantled earth.

The days crept slowly by, chill and dreary in the little lonely cabin. Sarah mastered the first passion of her grief, and only a softer gentleness in her silence, a lower note in her voice—a slower coming of color in her face were the outward marks of an inward change, the signs of long hours of lonely grief and brooding.

She went about her usual work from day to day, because there was no one else to do it. Henry fled the melancholy of the place and she was left alone much of the time to weep and mourn, brooding over her loss, recalling a thousand sweet, unnoticed ways of her lost baby. Friends came in to see her and offered her the best comfort they could, but no comfort came to her. She but listened to them gently, and went on her way alone. She did not mope, nor pine, nor weep when any one was about; she tried to be cheerful and like her old self before her father, but it was so pitiful an attempt that it brought the tears to his eyes. Dolman came once, when the sun had come out after its six-weeks

eclipse, and prevailed upon her to go for a sleigh-ride. She brightened visibly under the invigorating air, and he promised himself he would try this medicine often. Almost every one went sleighing and merry times were the rule. There were many queer sleighs concocted from all the old vehicles in the Territory. Dolman got a queer, tip-tilted affair, which brought even a smile of amusement from Sarah and he felt well repaid, and came again and again, as long as the snow lasted. She was grateful for his goodness to her, and a new gentleness had come to her so that sometimes he thought his long waiting for her love was about to be rewarded. But always his love, for its very greatness, kept him silent lest he frighten her with it.

(To be continued.)

Started Out for Himself.

It is the rule and not the exception for the leaders of American work to be recruited from the humblest circumstances. There are literally thousands of men holding high positions in official and other life whose rise would be well nigh impossible in any country but this. Judging from the past, there is no station of wealth or power to which the capable, hard-working American boy may not aspire, no matter how lowly or unpromising his circumstances.

This is apropos of the career of Thomas Ryan, United States attorney, representative in Congress, ambassador to Mexico, and at present Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who began life as a laborer, the son of a laborer, and had almost no schooling until he was sixteen—and very little until he was twenty.

Mr. Ryan's parents moved from New York to Western Pennsylvania more than sixty years ago. They settled miles away from a town or a schoolhouse, in a forest so dense that a clearing had to be made before a log cabin could be built. Even when Tom was old enough to go to school, when his services were not required on the little farm, his way led through an almost unbroken forest to a little log cabin "on the crick."

Grown older, he worked as a sawyer, and then hired out as a farm hand. Being a bright, intelligent boy, he attracted the attention of a traveling salesman for a general store at the county seat, and was given a chance to go there to clerk. For several years he remained at his work, studying all the time at odd moments. Then, determined to look for something better, he resigned his post to study law.

Think of it, boys! With scarcely a penny in the world to support him, he started in to study a profession that ordinarily will not pay a living for at least five years. How did he manage? He secured board at a farm-house outside the town, paying for it by farmwork done in the early morning and the late afternoon. Between times he read law in the office of a prosperous attorney in the little town, paying for his books and clothes with such small sums as he could pick up for odd jobs, either at law or otherwise.

In two years he passed his examination, was admitted to the bar and hung out his shingle. In less than a month, however, his former law instructor offered him a place with him, which he accepted.

When he went into the war, it was as a lieutenant, but he came out a captain.—Young People's Weekly.

It is not generally known that the fur seal was once a land animal. The baby seals are actually afraid of the water, they would drown, if thrown into it, and have to learn to swin by repeated efforts. When once they have been taught to swim, however, they soon forget to walk.

The World's Fair.

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

For the Little Ones

Chile, Come Soon.

All mah heart's a achin',
Foh dat chile away,
Nebbah hearin' nothin'
Oh how long she'll stay.
Cryin' in de holler,
Oleman say it's loon,
Mournful soun' repeatin',
"Chile, come soon!"

Tickin's in de raftahs,
Guidin's in mah cup,
Ebery dorg a howlin'
W'en dars nuffin up.
Signs a comin' offen,
Warnin's in de moon,
All mah heart a collin',
"Chile, come soon!"

Shore man feelin's tell me,
Som'ers fan from hean,
Dar's man chile a longin'
For 'er mamy dean.
Wind blows down de mounting,
We'd a sobbin' tune,
Well it suits man grievin',
"Chile, come soon!"
—Louisville Dispatch.

The Story of Cincinnatus.

In the early days of Rome there lived a man named Cincinnatus. He belonged to a noble family, but he cared little for office or for public life, and he lived in the country, where he had a farm.

At one time the city of Rome was in great danger. The army had been defeated, and a foreign foe was within a day's march of the city gates. The best and bravest of the Roman generals had been killed-there was no one suitable to take their place.

The Senate met to decide what was best to be done. It was they that governed Rome and decided all important questions; but in this they were at a loss what to do.

At this time somebody remembered Cincinnatus. All the people knew about him, and had a high opinion of him. They knew he was an honest, good man, and that he had been, earlier in life, a brave soldier.

"There is no better man to take the command than Cincinnatus," said the Senate; and they sent messengers to him directly.

The messengers found Cincinnatus at work. He was plowing. He had taken off his tunic-his upper robethat he might work more easily. It was hung on a tree near by. When he heard that a message from the Senate had come he went directly to get his tunic, that he might be properly dressed to receive the messengers.

They told him why they had come, and he saw that he was needed. He left his plow in the field, and went directly with the messengers. "If my country needs my help," said Cincinnatus, "I must go-but my fields must be uncultivated this year, I am afraid."

He led the army against the enemy, he saw Rome freed from danger, and then he returned to his home and went to work on his farm again.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, Congress chose George Washington to command the American army. They could have made no better choice. He had shown himself a brave soldier in earlier troubles of his native country, but he was not fond of fighting for the sake of fighting, and he was glad, when the war was over, to retire to his own home and to the work of peaceful home life.

He was a farmer, too, and enjoyed overseeing his farmwork. In the unsettled state of the country after the war, some persons would have been glad to make Washington king, but he would not allow it. He retired to his home at Mount Vernon, where he would have gladly remained, had not his country called him to the Presidency.

Money was very scarce, and many of the officers and soldiers of the Continental army received grants of land in pay for their services. They went to live on these lands, which were mostly in the western part of the coun-

Remembering the story of the Roman general, Cincinnatus, they saw the resemblance between his story and the life and work of Washington, and they formed a society called "The Cin-pinnati," The members were effects



They make me

617



THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

ANNUAL SALE—TEN MILLION BOXES Greatest in the World

A MILLION HALE OLD GRAND-DADS credit their healthy old age to CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, and are telling younger folks how to stay young in spirit by using CASCARETS. That's why the sale is over A MILLION BOXES A MONTH. The one who likes good eating and good drinking can always depend on OASCARETS to help digest his food, tone up his intestines, stimulate his liver, keep his bowels regular, his blood pure and active, and his whole body healthy, clean and wholesome. "In time of peace prepare for war," and have about the house a pleasant medicine for sour stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, lazy liver, bad breath, bad taste—CASCARETS Candy Cathartic—a tablet at bed-time will fix you all right by morning. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped O C C. Sample and booklet free.

Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.



Going Away his Summer?

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

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

Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Return, \$17.50-On sale daily, final limit returning October 31. Glenwood Springs and Return, \$29.50-On sale daily, final limit returning October 31.

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

St. Louis and Return, \$7.60—On sale each Monday in June, final limit returning 7 days from date of sale.

St. Louis and Return, \$11.40—Good returning 15 days from date of sale. St. Louis and Return, \$12.70—Good returning 60 days from date of sale.

Through sleepers from Topeka 4.30 and 8.30 p. m. San Francisco and Los Angeles and Return, \$45.00—Account Annual Conclave Knights Templar. On sale Au-

gust 15 to September 10, final returning October 23. Choice of going one way and returning another. St. Paul and Minneapolis and Return, \$17.20—On sale daily, good returning as late as October 31.

Helena and Butte, Montana, and Return, \$60.00—On sale daily, final limit returning 90 days. Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake Points and Return, \$28.85—Final limit returning 60 days.

Montreal and Return, \$33.55-On sale daily, good returning as late as October 31.

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

Very Low Rates to All Northern Michigan Points—Via steamer and rail.
Indianapolis and Return, \$17.75—Account National Prohibition Convention. Tickets on sale June 26 and 27, final limit returning July 15. City of Mexico and Return, \$51.50-On sale first and third Tuesdays. Final limit returning 30 days. Liberal

stop-over privileges allowed. Cincinnati and Return, \$20.25-Account National Meeting Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Tick-

ets on sale July 15-16-17, final limit returning August 18.

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

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

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

in the army of the Revolution, and Washington was the first president of the society. As the officers died, one after another, the society was still kept up, their oldest sons or grandsons filling the vacant places.

The city of Cincinnati, in Ohio, was named for them.—Pamela McArthur Cole, in Western School Journal.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you mustake internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for teating directly on the mucous for the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for teatimonials of the combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for teatimonials of the combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for teatimonials of the combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for teatimonials of the combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for teatimonials of the combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh.



The Missouri Pacific Railway

The World's Fair Line

DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN KANSAS CITY @ ST. LOUIS

Leave Kensas City 6:55, 8:00, 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 9:15, 11:00 p. m., and 12:05 midnight. Ask for your tickets via this line from Kansas City; if you miss one train you will not have long to wait for another.

C. E. STYLES, A. G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kane.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

PICKANINNY LULLABY.

Down on de cabin flo', Scramblin' lack er gater, Little bit'er pickaninny, Eatin' swee' pertater.

Sho, sho, don' you cry— Mammy come an' git you; She's er comin' by an' by— Nuffin' gwine ter hu't you,

I'nin up de whi' folks' close, Fas' as she kin herry— Mammy little cole black rose— Mammy huckleberry.

Sho, sho, don' you cry— Mammy come an' git you; She's er comin' by an' by— Nuffin' gwine ter hu't you.

Tie de big toe wid 'er string, Ter er chunk er bacon— Dar now, little bit'er thing— You caint choke, I reckon.

Sho, sho, don' you cry— Mammy come an' git you; She's er comin' by an' by— Nuffin gwine ter hu't you.

Possum gravy by an' by, Cornbread crumbled in hit— -Barnby-bias Shet yo' mouf dis minnit!

Sho, sho, don' you cry— Mammy come an' git you; She's er comin' by an' by— Nuffin' gwine ter hu't you.

Settin' on the cabin flo', Scramblin' lack er gater— Little bit'er pickaninny, Eatin' swee' pertater. Eatin' swee' pertater.

—Virginia Frazer Boyle, in the Bookman.

On the Pike.

Great as were the Midways of Chicago, Paris, and Buffalo, they will bear no comparison with the stupendous and wondrously enchanting one with which St .Louis is destined to fascinate the visitor to her World's Fair.

The old-time Midway is now a thing of the past, having passed through its experimental stage, and from the hands of irresponsible showmen into the control of a few prominent concessionaires and capitalists of force, who have entered heartily into the plan of developing this distinct character of amusement, giving it a dignity never worn at any previous exposition, and the result of the alliance is The Pike, a grand avenue nearly two miles long forming the letter "L," lined on both sides with imposing palaces and temples cresting a true picture of innocent joy, or universal fraternity-a cycle of Saturn! And all housed in an architectural glory as varied as the vagaries of a Turner palette. Here, in this street, all runs riot, and an ola podrida of structural study is provided in which de Cinci and Owen Jones work hand in hand with their modern followers, Ives, Wade, Link, and Bittner to provide the startling and fairylike prospect.

When finished the Pike will show some fifty shows. The "Galveston Flood," "New York to the North Pole," and the "Battle Abbey" are all notable structures, and if their combined spaces were put together in one building, under one roof, would form a structure equal in area to the monster Transportation Building of the World's Fair at Chicago. These great shows are controlled by the Criterion Concession Company, and required an outlay of nearly one million dollars to install. They were conceived by Emmett W. McConnell, better known as the "White Czar of the Midway," a young Texan, who but a few years ago worked for \$35 per month, and perfected his education in a Texas college while earning it. The exposition in Omaha, Nashville, Atlanta, and Buffalo made him independently rich. His associate partner and the designer of the above great shows is Edward J. Austin, the well-known and distinguished artist, who was the brains and fertile imagination of the late Steele Mackaye, the projector of the great spectatorium of the Chicago World's Fair, who controls and directs the hundreds of artists, mechanics, and electricians required to execute the coinage of his artistic brain. All the stock in this monster concern is held by McConnell, Ausen, and some twenty of the leading merechants of St. Louis.

THE GALVESTON FLOOD,

The electric Midutorama of the "Gal-

veston Flood" is contained in a beautiful building 150 feet wide by 300 feet deep, and represents the catastrophe, the most appalling in modern times, which overwhelmed a city of 40,000, in which disaster there is known to have perished some 6,000 souls. The first scene depicted shows Galveston as it appeared before the storm, and from a point opposite the entrance to the channel, looking southwest. With the ocean all aglow, the sun sinks into the sea behind a bank of crimson clouds, which dissipate as the daylight slowly fades. The lights in the city appear; the light-house displays its beacon: the steamers and shipping are illuminated; trains brightly lit up, cross the bridge and enter the city; a brilliant moon appears in the sky, throwing its silvery ripples on the waters of the Gulf; overhead the stars are twinkling.

Gradually the lights of the city are extinguished and Galveston sleeps. Heavy clouds gather in the sky and a terrific gale of wind blows from the north and east. The fury of the wind increases every minute and is accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain. Meanwhile, the water, which has been peacefully lapping the beach, has been gradually encroaching and lashing itself into a fury. We see the waves far out at sea, leaping and tossing as they are hurled headlong by the tempest. The water rises higher and higher into the streets of the city. Thunder and lightning add their terrors to the scene. The wind shrieks, the waters are rising everywhere and the fierce waves rush madly into and over the doomed city.

The terrific downpour adds to the pandemonium of the elements, the city is blotted out. Nothing is seen but the angry ocean as it sweeps majestically over its victim, rejoicing in its might.

The storm subsides, the moon breaks through the clouds. There is nothing to be seen but the long, heaving expanse of water. The flood recedes, soon we are able to distinguish here and there, various buildings and points of land which are gradually revealed as the water leaves them. Then more of these islands appear, till presently we are able to distinguish most of the city emerging from the flood, broken by the lone lanes of water which still follow every breaking wave.

The city gradually emerges from the flood, under the pale light of the silver moon, which slowly fades from our sight we see a vision of Galveston as it is to appear when the projected break waters, which will remove the last possibility of a recurrence of the disaster of 1900, are completed.

NEW YORK TO THE NORTH POLE.

In attempting a description of the Electric Kinetorama of "New York to the North Pole," the latest development of spectacular art, one is at a loss to find language which will properly apply to it. It is a distinct novelty and far removed from anything which has ever gone before. The finished stage production measures 150 feet across, 100 feet wide and a height of 78 feet. The procenium opening next to the Galveston Flood is the largest in the world, and this Mutorama requires a tank 120 feet long, 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep, containing nearly a million gallons of water. The procenium opening is oblong and curved inward. It is surrounded by rows of dazzling lamps, placed at angles of 45 an imnalnah of light.

The effect is magical. The curtain is never seen to rise, but there, where just now was a very palpable plush curtain, we see New York and the North River.

There is the undoubted real water flowing at our feet and stretching across to the wharves and docks of New York, which are evidently real and solid; we see the shifting shadows and the reflections in the water. We see, and recognize immediately, the imposing array of skyscrapers which adorn lower New York, while the river itself is alive with shipping. An ocean steamer, proceeding up to her dock at Hoboken, passes another one on her way out to sea.

It is no exaggeration to say that the

view of New York harbor from the North River is the most beautiful river front scene in the world, by night as well as by day, and every effort has been made to bring out its most effective features. The moon rises and adds its radiance to the splendor of the night. Darkness fades away and daylight returns, with magnificent sunrise over the city. In mid-stream lies anchored a barkentine rigged steamer. It is the vessel in which we are to make the voyage to the great frozen North.

It is now sunrise. Across the waters comes the clanking cables as anchor is weighed. Then, with a farewell scream from her siren, we have started on our voyage to the North

Slowly the "Discoverer" creeps down the river, New York is slipping past, we are nearing the battery, and soon we begin to draw abreast of Governor's Island. We look back to catch the vista of the East River and Brooklyn Bridge. Governor's Island is left astern, and here is Bedloe's Island, with the statue of liberty, but these, too, are left behind us as we head for the Narrows. Norton's Point and Coney Island are passed, and soon we are through the Narrows.

The low land of Long Island is all that is in sight, and as the ship breasts the waves and heads for the open sea, slowly down into the ocean sinks the sight of land.

We are but a speck on the wide ocean, with absolutely nothing in sight but sea and sky.

We see now where this production differs from anything ever before attempted. The change has been accomplished before our eyes in the full light of day. New York has been left behind. The water stretching away to the horizon is real water. The clouds gather, an uhnatural calm settles and the "Discoverer" is revealed by a blinding flash of lightning. Flash after flash of lightning followed by the crashing reverberation of thunder adds to the awful terror. The storm dies away, the rain changes to sleet, the sleet to snow. The temperature is far below zero, and our ship is already white with frozen spray and ice.

We pass icebergs, and soon we pass the beginning of the ice-pack. We are fairly arrived at the frozen North. The Arctic twilight is all around us and we now get the northern lights in all their

The ice closes in rapidly, and soon the Discoverer is hard and fast, caught tigat in an icy embrace.

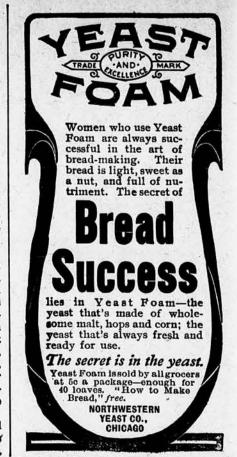
We have evidently reached as far north as we can get in the vessel and decide to make a dash for the Pole itself over the ice.

Our expedition is soon equipped and the vessel left behind. The surface of the ice field is constantly changing, and all around us is the splendor of the Arctic night. Millions of stars light our way, and the glory of the Aurora Borealis indicates our goal. We are nearing the Pole. A hasty observation shows that we have long passed the limit of the farthest north thus far attained.

The first rays of the returning sun, which herald the end of the long, long Arctic night, glint across the snow and light up the ice peak, which our instruments tell us is as near the true apex of the earth as man will probably ever come. With a cheer our party dashes for the peak. The aurora fades. The slanting sunbeams show a little group of men standing around a flag—the American flag-the flag we have accompanied. The first men, the first flag, at the North Pole!

The Battle Abbey, architecturally considered, is the most striking of the many buildings forming "The Pike." Its dimensions making it rival some of the buildings which constitute the World's Fair proper. The Abbey's measurements are heroic, showing as it does a frontage of 450 feet, a depth of 300 feet and in some places its pinnacles, towers, and bastions rise to a height of 130 feet.

Its architecture is Tudor gothic and conveys the impression that you are standing before a heavily fortified abbey of the fourteenth century.



Within its walls will be housed an elaborate pictorial and plastic history of the war record of the American people, arranged in epochs so that even a school boy can trace the evolution of the arms and mighty deeds of our nation. Added to these great historical cycloramas and dioramas, is a superb war museum with relics of the revolutionary war for American independence, the wars of 1812, the war for independence of Texas, the Mexican and civil wars, the Indian wars, and the conflict with Spain.

The epoch of the revolution is illustrated by a diorama of the battle of Yorktown, and the capitulation of Cornwallis. The war of 1812 is portrayed by a diorama showing the battle of New Orleans, where Andrew Jackson so signally defeated the British under Packenham. A diorama of the battle of the Alamo, depicts the heroism of Davy Crockett, Travis, and Bowie in the struggle for the independence of Texas. The Mexican war is illustrated by a diorama of the battle of Buena Vista. The rebellion is portrayed by two monster cycloramas. Phillipoteaux's battle of Gettysburg depicting a victory of the conferedate arms-thus establishing an equipoise of sentiment which will gratify the veterans of both armies. The Indian wars are portrayed by a striking diorama of "Custer's Last Fight," and the Spanish-American war is perpetuated by an aquatic diorama showing Admiral Dewey's demolition of the Spanish fleet, in the harbor of Manila. In addition, the many vast halls and corridors are filled with a war museum containing valuable relics of the different epochs illustrated. Those of the civil war constitute a collection impossible to replace. The Battle Abbey is supposed to fill the position of the rallying place for all veterans of our country's armies and special provision has been made for their comfort in the vast building. The "Lady Abessess" will preside, one selected from the Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R. and one from the Daughters of the Confederacy. The Sons of the Revolution and the Mexican veterans will all have special representatives, in fact, Major Mc-Connell tells me that no effort will be spared to have the old soldier look to the Battle Abbey for protection and comfort. From the above exhaustive review of only one of the four divisions of shows constituting the Pike, it is easy to believe that St. Louis Midway will eslipse all others given. JAMES S. HUTTON.

Those who visit the World's Fair will find genuine pleasure, also, at the Naval Exhibit on the Pike. This is a novelty never before witnessed in America, and it ought to prove the greatest success of the exposition. Tho show is very realistic. The program includes reproductions of the naval battles of Manila, Santiago, Port Arthur, and other famous sea combats.

There are 28 miniature war vessels, ranging in length from 10 to 21 feet, and are exact reproductions of the United States and contending fleets. Each ship is run by electricity, and is controlled by an operator who sits inside the boat unseen by the spectators. This show was the great attraction at the exposition at Dusseldorf, Germany, last year, and was highly applauded by Prince Henry and other noted German celebrities.

The Naval Show is given on a lake two blocks in area. Actual maneuvering of a fleet may be seen, blowing up of ships, encounter with forts, submarine explosions, and numerous and thrilling incidents of real warfare. The Naval Show attracts large crowds daily, and every visitor is well repaid for his time. It is very seldom that such a superior scientific attraction is shown at an exposition as an amusement feature.

The Naval Exhibit on the Pike is one of the high-class shows. The miniature boats cost about \$100,000, and the whole exhibit will reach close to \$300,000. Admission is only 25 cents, but it is well worth \$1.

Grange Department

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

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

National Grange.

VIRGIANET CIT MIND CI
Master
Kansas State Grange.
Master E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
O verseer J. C. Lovett, Bucyrus Lecturer Ole Hibner, Olathe
Staw and R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward W. H. Coultis, Richland Chaplain Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
Tro server Wm Henry, Ulathe
Secretary Geo. Black, Olathe Gate-keeper G. F. Kyner, Lone Elm
Cores Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona Mrs. Ida E. Filer, Madison Flora Mrs. L. J Lovett, Larned
FIORE INVESTIGATION

Flora. Mrs. L. J. Lovett, Larned
L. A. S. Mrs. Lola Radcliff, Overbrook

Executive Committee.

E. W. Westgate. Manhattan
Geo. Black. Olathe
J. T. Lincoln. Madison
A. P. Rearden. McLouth
Cardner

Gardner

Gardner

Gardner

State Organizer.
W. G. Obryhim......Overbroek

Manhattan Grange No. 748 reports 109 active members—the largest number for twenty years. Thirty-one policies in the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association, amounting to \$56,000, are held by members of this grange, and for the last five years have been carried at a cost of less than \$6 per thousand

This is the way they do it in New Hampshire: The town of Haverhill has five active granges, and, there, one person in each nine belongs to the Grange. In Weare, where there are four good granges, two people in every nine are Patrons. In Litchfield four inhabitants in every seventeen belong to the Grange, and Wentworth's Location, by opening its doors to the residents of the Pine Tree State, has more members in Mt. Duston Grange than there are inhabitants in town.

Fraternity.

READ AT HARMONY INSTITUTE, AUGUST, 1903, BY JUDGE COLLINS.

At first glance it will appear that my paper is not on an agricultural subject, but nothing is further from the fact. Fraternity with the ignorant occupies no place, yet it stands second only to the Christian religion, if indeed it is second; for without fraternity the church of Christ would be as a rudderless smp.

Fraternity, the brotherhood of man-kind.

Fraternity, men of the same class, profession, occupation or character. Fraternity, the corner stone of the

Fraternity, the fundamental princible of all or nearly all the secret orders of our country, that recognize God as the architect of our being, and the Bible as their guide.

To be a useful member of society, a shining light in the church, a good Patron of Husbandry, a worker in the great hive of benevolent orders, you must be grateful to your Creator and fraternal to your fellow man.

Christ said, "Upon this rock will I build my church."

The father of the Grange said, "Upon this rock (Fraternity) I will build the

Patrons of Husbandry."

But no institution, however admirable its contrivance, can hope to unite society at large in a common brotherhood. Still, by closer association, man becomes more useful to society, more helpful to his neighbor, and more thoughtful of the happiness of his family. Bound together by ties of honor and morality as well as by ties of humanity, we keep nothing hidden except what is necessary to guard our

order against imposition.

The teachings of our order are calculated to make every member a charitable citizen, a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a kind master to man or beast, a considerate neighbor—living in peace with all mankind and possessing their confidence and regard. His gray hairs are crowned with honor, and he sinks into the grave, obedient to the will of God, and all who know him shall say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Build up the Grange and thereby strengthen the farmers by a stronger tie of fraternity.

Talks with Lecturers.

There has been a good deal of discussion lately about organizations of various sorts—what they can and what they can not accomplish, and the relation to each other of different kinds of organizations. My home State is only one of many in which organization is pitted against organization.

Now, I believe in organization; and so do you, else you would not be reading what I write, and I should not be writing for a paper which represents a great organization of farmers. But what does our organization, or any such organization, stand for? Are we united for peace or for war? Do we combine to help ourselves or to appress others? Are our methods those of reasonable men and women, or are they those of persons willing to win by any means?

Does the Grange advocate the methods of the strike and the boycott? Are we ready to enforce our terms upon others, regardless of their feelings or opinions? There are those among us who profess to believe that the farmers should fix the price of their products, "just as manufacturers fix the prices at which their products are sold.

I am not forgetting that there are monopolies—that there are monopolists who are just as heartless and unreasonable as some of our less penetrating leaders would persuade us to be. I do not mean to argue at any length here, and now, but merely intend to suggest that lecturers try to bring about a reasonable discussion of the underlying purpose of organization. Are we organized to dominate, or to try to exert a reasonable influence upon other persons and other organizations?

The Grange has had its lesson of defeat. Time was when the Grange was intolerant and domineering where it had the power. Has its defeat taught the Grange its strength as well as its weakness? Has misfortune made it wise as well as humble? Have we earned to be reasonable and also to know our duties? Too often we think of our needs and our grievances; too rarely do we strike the even balance between desire and duty; too often do we insist on what others ought to do without trying to understand what they think we ought to do; and too rarely do we give ourselves time and opportunity to understand both sides of the questions which interest us mainly or exclusively on one side.

It ought to be worth while to study the workings of the labor unions and the employers' associations. I have a notion that they are fighting in a good many cases where they would do better to be holding friendly conferences; that they are calling each other opponents when they eight to be thinking

of each other as fellow workers; that they are failing in too many cases to realize that they are men with common interests, not merely capitalists and laborers with certain differences in the ways of their approach to the industrial problem. The average farmer is both laborer and capitalist; he ought to be able to understand the attitude and the feelings of both parties. Why can't the Grange be a harmonizing force in these times of misunderstanding?—D. W. W., in Grange Bulletin.

Borticulture

Timber for Overflowed and for Washed Lands.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been much interested in the correspondence in regard to the overflow of the low bottom-land along the Neosho Valley, together with Professor TenEyck's reply regarding the seeding of the same for permanent pasture. It seems to me it would be an excellent idea to plant much of this land to timber and a few years later seed the same to grass. The growing trees would assist to hold the debris and loose soil, be-

WASHES IN ROLLING PRAIRIE.

ideal "woods pasture."

sides it would in a few years make an

During the last three years the prairie farmers have lost millions of loads of the best soil by excessive erosion in the way of deep gullies. Many of these will cross a field of 60 or 80 acres, and the loss to the land can not be replaced in many years. All such erosion should be stopped as soon as possible. This can be accomplished in many ways. Stone, brush, and all kinds of rubbish should be used to arrest any further damage. When brush is used it is a good plan to plant some species of forest-trees after the brush has been firmly secured. The moisture and deposit of rich soil will cause such trees to make a vigorous growth. I improved such a place in one corner of my land and in two years the damage will be entirely repaired. Owners of rolling prairie farms should not overlook this important question, for we have many such farms that two years ago were perfectly smooth that have two or three such places that can not be crossed with a team.

Morris County. Geo. W. TINCHER.

What Ails the Apple-Trees?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please tell me through the KANSAS FARMER, what to do for my apple-trees. The leaves are changing color and look as though the trees were dying. The trees are young.

Subscriber.

Franklin County.

I have written "Subscriber" for specimens of the leaves, twigs, and fruit of his unhealthy trees. The symptoms noted "Leaves changing color, and trees look as if dying," accompany so many disease attacks, as well as insect attacks and even drouth and "wet feet," that it would be useless to even make a guess as to what ails the trees in question. It is frequently very difficult to identify a disease even with good specimens, and sometimes impossible when the specimens are dry. Full statements of soil, age of tree, and surrounding conditions should always be given.

ALBERT DICKENS.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

Through Tourist Sleepers to California

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

TELEPHONE POLES ALONG PUB-LIC ROADS.

(Continued from page 734.) for gas and oil, aqueducts for water, as well as pneumatic tubes. No one will deny that new methods of locomotion and new movable vehicles, including bicycles, automobiles, steam-thrashers, and portable engines, may be used on a highway without subjecting it to a new service; but the profession will be surprised to learn that railroad tracks and other permanent structures can be placed in the highways for steam rallroads, and also that trolley lines, which furnish the most modern manner of travel, may be constructed along the country road, without the consent of the adjoining owners. * *

The opinion of the majority of the justices makes the statute herein quoted good law in Kansas. This authorizes telephone companies to place their poles along the public highway without the consent of owners of the land, only so that the other uses of the road are not obstructed thereby.

It is well that the courts have the power to review the laws enacted by the Legislature and diligently inquire whether they are subversive of the rights of citizens. The law-making body does its work under pressure and in a hurry. Often it hears only the reasons for conferring a privilege upon corporations, such as those concerned in this case. The court is more deliberate and decides only after hearing both sides of a case. The older school of jurists maintain a jealous care for the individual's rights. The tendency of the times, in harmony with the growth of socialistic ideas, is to magnify the public interest at the expense of that of the individual. How far this tendency may be carried without creating a revulsion of public sentiment such as shall be reflected in legislative enactments and in the views of courts, remains to be seen.

WHEAT BETTER THÂN EX-PECTED.

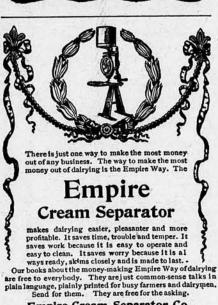
The long-continued wet weather covering the time when farmers expected to be harvesting their wheat presented a discouraging prospect while it lasted. It did material damage to the crop. The situation caused the publication of various panicky forebodings. These have fortunately not been verified. The clear, bright weather has made it possible to get into the fields. Attention is now not riveted upon the portion that was going down and becoming a loss but upon that which has been harvested. The result is a change in the spirit of observers and in the tone of their reports, all of which again emphasizes the wisdom of anoiding loss of courage. Kansas has a wonderful way of repairing damages and of turning aside threatened destruction of her crops. Reports now are of good yields and fine grain, little loss where much was expected, and of receiving 75 to 80 cents a bushel for the stuff that some newspaper correspondents had said was rotting in the shock.

When calamity is threatened the writer is carried back to the early years of his farming in Kansas. An Illinois man had bought a claim in the neighborhood. There were several acres of wheat on this claim. When the wheat was just in bloom, a cloud of grasshoppers spread over ft and made it look as if covered with a reddish gray blanket. The tenderfoot and an old-timer were looking at it. The tenderfoot was beside himself and declared that the crop was lost. "It is not worth a dollar," he declared. "It is not worth a cent." The old-timer tried to reassure him but could not. Finally, he pulled out his pocketbook and said, "I'll give you \$10 for the crop and take my chances." When the tenderfoot saw the other's pluck he refused to sell. The writer helped harvest that piece of wheat and it made 22 bushels to the acre.

(Continued on page 746)







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The Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home

Want Proposals From a Competent Farmer to take charge of the farm at the Odd Fellows' Home,

Liberty, Mo. Applicants will submit proposals, recommendations, and rame all conditions in the application submitted, the same to be sent to the undersigned on or before July 30, 1904. The size of the farm is two hundred and fifty acres.

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Wanted for investment, Farm Loans in Shawnee and adjacent counties. Partial pay-ments allowed. No commissions. No wait, as it is home money. Call or write at once to

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PRES. E. R. NICHOLS, Box 50, ... Manhattan Kana;

In the Dairy

Milk Fever.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued Circular No. 45, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Milk Fever Its Simple and Successful Treatment." It gives a complete description of the astonishingly successful results obtained in the treatment of this heretofore extremely fatal malady by the injection of filtered atmospheric air into the udder. Milk fever affects well-nourished, heavy-milking cows in all the large dairy districts of this country, and is characterized by the complete paralysis of the animal shortly after calving. As it attacks the best milking cows in the herd and at a time when the milk flow is the heaviest, the disease is one which has caused very severe losses in our dairy industry. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that every milk-producer acquaint himself with the present extremely successful treatment and should provide himself with a suitable apparatus for injecting sterile air through each teat until the udder is well distended. This air treatment is by far the most simple and practicable, as well as the most efficacious and harmless one ever used, and has reduced the mortality from the disease to almost nothing. It is easy of manipulation, requires but little time, and is readily accomplished by means of the apparatus suggested by the Bureau. Up to within recent times most stringent measures were resorted to by every careful dairyman to prevent the disease in his herd. However, since the air treatment has so greatly reduced, and even in some cases, obliterated, the mortality, prevention is no longer such an important problem, and therefore preventive measures, such as starving, blood-letting, etc., which have a severe and lasting effect upon the animals, should be abandoned. The most recent preventive treatment suggested is in line with the favorable results obtained by the injection of air into the udder. It consists in allowing the susceptible cow to retain in the udder for twenty-four hours following calving all the milk except the small quantity required by the calf. The distention of the udder naturally follows as in the air treatment and acts as a preventive against milk

Sorghum for Late Sowing.

I have some land that has been too wet to plant to early crops and I am plowing and planting to cane as fast as it is dry enough, but I have been told by a number of farmers that milch cows can not be kept to their milk if fed on cane-fodder. What has been your experience in this matter? I am also told that cattle will keep in good flesh on cane, but as soon as they are changed to other feed they will get poor in spite of anything.

I am a new beginner in Kansas and am likely to trouble you some with my questions. ELI CORBIN.

McPherson County.

You could not do better under the circumstances than to plant sorghum as you are doing. As a forage crop, it would be difficult to find a plant which will produce as much feed and at so little expense. As a soiling crop, I would place it first for this State, in the absence of alfalfa. We have used sorghum for late-summer pasture at the college experiment station for several years and with most excellent results. Of course there is some danger from occasional poisoning of stock pastured on green sorghum.

The fear you have that the feeding of sorghum-fodder will dry up your cows is unfounded, as it makes a most excellent fodder if properly matured and cared for. It is not, however, a strictly milk-producing feed by itself as it is of a highly carbonaceous nature containing a very small amount of protein. If properly balanced with some concentrate rich in protein, as cotton-seed-meal, oil-meal, or bran it will make an excellent milk ration.

The best summer investment any dairy farmer ever made is a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

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Local Agents Wanted.

General Agent for Northern Kansas.

Farming in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.

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

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A.,

Denver, Colorado.





CHILD'S SO-BOS-SO KILFLY.

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

Ask dealer for Child's 80-BOS-SO or send \$1 (special price) for 1-gat can and Sprayer complete by express. CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 18 LaFayette Street, Utica, N. Y.

As a maintenance forage ration for stock cattle, it is valued very highly by many stockmen in Kansas. Mr. H. B. Miller, who has a large ranch in Lyon County, raises several hundred acres of it every year, and regards it as the best forage crop he can possibly raise, claiming that it has much greater value than corn-fodder, prairie hay, or any other fodder he has tried. It really should be planted earlier than the time you are planting it. However if you allow it to grow as late as possible in the fall it should mature sufficiently to make a reasonable yield of good forage. Cane which is cut at an immature stage is of rather low feeding value. It should be allowed to head out and the grain should be at least in the "dough stage" and better past that stage, as previous to this the nutrients are not in a digestible form. If the cane is sowed or drilled thickly it may be bound with a binder and shocked like wheat, or if too rank for binder it may be mowed with a mower and shocked up in rather large shocks, so as to turn water well, and left in the field until feeding time. It should not be left lying in the swath more than long enough to be well wilted, as bleaching in the sun and dew will greatly diminish its feeding value. It will be found that by putting it up in large shocks it will cure out green and bright and be greatly relished by the cattle in the winter. It is best to try to feed out cane-fodder early in the winter, as it is damaged by freezing and thawing, the sugar in the juice having a tendency to ferment. I think if you will allow your fodder to mature and cure it properly and then feed with a proper grain ration you will find it a very good feed for your milch cows in the winter. You will also find it a great aid in keeping up the milk-flow in the late summer when the pastures are usually dry and short, as it may be pastured or cut green and thrown over to the cattle. G. C. WHEELER.

Kansas Experiment Station.

The Big Three.

Milk contains three main elements, Fat, casein and sugar. The fat and the sugar are carbohydrates, but the casein, which, when coagulated, is known as curd, is a nitrogenous product, and one form of protein, and even the subtle alchemy of the cow can not put casein in her milk, unless she has Protein in her feed from which to make it. Neither can she make milk nai does not contain the regular proportion of casein, which her peculiar individuality calls for. In other words, milk is a balanced product, that contains protein and carbohydrates in due proportion, but balanced in different proportions by different cows, and to enable the cow to produce milk with greatest economy and the most profit, sne must have the raw material, from which that milk is made, in approximately the same proportions as to carbyohydrates and protein as the milk it-

But we do not need to be too finical about balanced rations for our cows, any more than in regard to our own diet. The main point is to make sure that the cow receives enough protein to enable her to de her best work in

milk production, and is otherwise well nourished. The amount may vary from 1.10 pounds digestible protein for 10 pounds of 3 per cent milk, to 3 pounds for 60 pounds of such milk, or 40 pounds of 5 per cent milk.

No man can say that a ton of bran contains \$16 worth of digestible matter, and neither more nor less. Values are always relative. In some places, and under some conditions, bran might be very cheap at \$25 per ton, while under other conditions, it might be very dear at \$12.50. If one has only timothy hay and corn stover for roughage, he must buy protein at almost any price. On the other hand, if he has clover hay, or, better yet, alfalfa hay, for roughage, the per cent of protein in his concentrates becomes of secondary importance, and such feeds as bran and cottonseed-meal fall in value as compared with barley and corn.-The Ranch.

H. N. Holdeman's Report for June.

Cows in milk	. 17
Total pounds of milk 12,2	07.90
Average per cow 7	18.10
Average daily per cow	23.95
Average lactation period, 6 mos 25	days
Average test, per cent	. 3.6

The Veterinarian

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

Dr. Mayo is out of the State for a few days; his assistant, Dr. C. L. Barnes, has answered all inquiries for the veterinary column this week.

Barb-Wire Cuts.-I have a 3-yearold colt cut badly on left hind leg by barbed wire, and would like to have treatment so as not to leave a scar. l am washing the wound with carbolicacid water. Have used it in the strength of one teaspoonful of the strong acid to a quart of water.

A. O. Tevis, Kans.

Answer.—The treatment for a barbed-wire cut will depend largely on the stage of the healing of the wound. If the wound has been just made, the first procedure should be to check the bleeding by the use of a bandage saturated with a good disinfectant, such as a 5 per cent solution of carbolic. The bandage should be removed at the end of about ten hours, the wound washed with a disinfectant, the hair clipped away from the edges of the cut, and white lotion applied in the following proportions: Lead acetate, 4 drams; zinc sulfate, 6 drams, in a quart of water. Shake the bottle well before using. When this lotion is ready for use it should look like milk. The lotion should be applied to the fresh wound three times daily, keeping all of the discharge free from the wound. If the barbed-wire cut has been neglected until there is a large growth between the edges of the cut, this growth should be removed with a knife, and for several days apply the following: Lead acetate, 4 ounces; zinc sulfate, 6 ounces. Use just enough water to allow these two drugs to form a paste. very strong and should be applied but once a day, continuing its use until there is a good healthy wound. Each day before applying this paste wash the wound thoroughly with 5 per cent carbolic acid solution. When the wound seems to be healing properly, apply the white lotion in the proportions indicated. C. L. BARNES.

ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbollo Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor' and learn its uses and what prominent stockmer say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25 ZERNER DISINFECYANT CO., 61 Bates St., Detreit, Mich.

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Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

Will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests. We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.) In 1900 election, 18,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 6, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the xt nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

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20 Prizes-	200.00 100.00 50.00 20.00 10.00 5.00	::	1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 2,500.00
2139 PRIZES,	TO	TAL,	\$20,000.00

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

JUL

mar the as I und the of heartwe the diet who uns the mis day

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLE-TIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending July 18, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A warm week; the best corn weather this season. The rainfall was generally light, but somewhat heavy in the central southern cointles, from Pottawatomie southward to Grsenwood thence east to the Missouri line, and in Republic County. Fair rains fell in the extreme southwestern, and many of the northwestern counties.

RESULTS EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has progressed rapidly whereever the conditions permitted, and is finished
in some counties—nearly so in many others.
The quality of grain is reported not as good
as in ordinary years. Some wheat has sprouted in the shock in Montgomery. Thrashing
has begun in Orawford. Oats harvest has
progressed, but in many fields the oats are
down and had to be mowed. Corn has improved decidedly, especially where the fields
are plean; it is tasseling in the Kaw River
counties and roasting-ears are being marketed
in Onautauqua. Haying has begun in several

this magnitude which should include only ordinary classes and groups was in itself no mean task, but when to this was added the new classes and groups made necessary by the size of the exposition the work became stupendous. We venture the assertion that there are prizes offered for breeds the very names of which are unknown to a majority of farmers and breeders.

The prize-list not only provides in the minutest detail for all the conditions surrounding the exhibition of all the breeds but provides also for possible emergencies. While this work has been issued for the instruction and convenience of exhibitors and judges as well as of visitors, it contains a great deal of information that is of real value to students of live-stock questions and the comprehensiveness with which the work of preparation

tion not often discussed. It is well worth reading. Published by Albert Griffin, Topeka, Kans., from whom it may be obtained at 25 cents a copy, or five copies for \$1, postpaid to any ad-

Mr. Geo. F. Thompson, whose candidacy for the office of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was mentioned last week, is meeting with much encouragement in the way of hearty endorsement from men in high places. One of the most valuable of these, because it comes from such an influential source, is that from Col. Charles F. Mills, chief of live stock at the World's Fair. We feel that Colonel Mills but voices the sentiment of the great live-stock interests of the country when he so heartily recommends

Come to the Coast Country

THE

It is the Place

Mr. Thompson, and whether the latter shall succeed in his efforts to gain this office or not, he can always feel proud that he was endorsed by such men as Colonel Mills.

One of the most comprehensive and candid presentations ever made of information about a State is that contained in the "Texas Almanac," a volume of 398 pages, prepared by the publishes of the Galveston-Dallas News. It is sold at the low price of 25 cents, plus 6 cents for postage.

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Tickets on sale August 6 to 11 inclusive. Good returning until August 25. For fur-ther information apply to any Great Western Agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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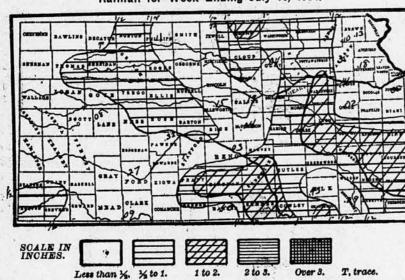
CORNUCOPIA

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Rainfall for Week Ending July 16, 1904.



counties with promise of large crop. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut and generally is a heavy crop. Prairie-grass is in very good condition. Apples have dropped badly in several counties; early apples are ripe and are being marketed. Early peaches are ripe in the central counties. Blackberries are ripening in Wyandotte. Potatoes are being dug in Riley but are rotting in the ground in some of the river counties.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is finished in Barber, Harper, Pratt, and Stafford Counties, and nearly so in Clay, Cloud, Pawnee, Phillips, Republic, and Washington Counties; the wheat is down badly in McPherson and hard to get at. Thrashing has begun in most of the counties and the yield is better than anticipated though the grade is not up to the usual standing. Oats harvest has begun but the crop is more or less damaged. Corn has greatly improved, is silking in the southern counties and tasseling in the central; the early is in roasting-ear in south. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut, and in some counties is being cut. Grass is unusually fine; pastures are good, and haying has begun in Pawnee. Potatoes are a very good crop except in Dickinson where they are rotting. Early peaches are ripe and a good crop. Apples and plums promise a good crop in Washington County:

WESTERN DIVISION.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has progressed well in most of the countles and is over in Ness, where it was a light crop. The wheat was damaged by rust in Lane and Thomas. The acreage of spring wheat is small but the crop is fine. Barley is all harvested in Lane, and is a fairly good crop in Wallage. Corn is in fair to good condition; it is tasseling and earing in Lane and beginning to tassel in Decatur, but is beginning to need rain in Ford. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut and is a very good crop. Grass is fine except in Ness, where it is drying up. Stock doing well. Cherries and plums are ripe in Wallace and are large crops. WESTERN DIVISION.

WHEAT BETTER THAN EX-PECTED.

(Continued from page 743.)

Doubtless some old-timer could have made "good money" if he could have bought Kansas wheat-fields at the estimates that were published. Moral-Pluck is profitable.

THE LIVE-STOCK PRIZE LIST.

As the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the culmination of forts towards exposition building on this earth, so the prize-list issued by the department of live stock represents the summit of human skill and endeavor in the preparation of such

With an amount of prize-money available for distribution at this exposition such as was never dreamed of in connection with any other exposition of the kind and with the hope and expectation that the enormous premiums would bring together at St. Louis practically all that is best in all useful breeds of domestic animals, the work devolving upon the chief of the department in the preparation of a prize-list has been enormous. The mere work of preparing a prize-list for a show of

has been performed is such that the book becomes a monograph and is entitled to a place on the shelf with the best Government publications. Hon. F. D. Coburn has done much for agricultural publications, but this prizelist is equal to his best work.

THE PACKING HOUSE STRIKE.

The great strike in the packing industry is settling down to a contest of endurance with the prospects greatly against the strikers. The public knows little of the merits of the controversy between employed and employers. But the public is coming to have pretty well-developed ideas about the method of warfare. In the negotiations which have been had with a view of bringing about a settlement by arbitration, the strikers have made it a condition that they be all reinstated in the former positions. The packers have replied that they have employed large numbers of laborers to take the places vacated by the strikers and that they will not discharge these men but will employ as many additional laborers as they have places for, giving preference in the order of application. The demand of the strikers implies that the non-union man has no right to an opportunity to work for a living. Public sympathy is sure to be with the man who wants to work and makes no conditions against any other worker.

The usual strike disorders are beginning. It will be the duty of peace officers to maintain the peace. How much hardship this may cause can not be foretold.

Can not a civilized people provide an orderly and peaceable method of determining whatever questions are involved? Where are our statesmen?

A new book by Albert Griffin, a veteran Kansas editor and writer on social questions, is "The Hocus Pocus Money Book." It deals with the phenomenon of bank deposits and bank loans aggreating each several times as much as the entire amount of money in existence in the United States. Mr. Griffin considers this vast expansion of private credits, subject as they are to violent fluctuations, as an element of unsafety, likely indeed to lead to financial panic with attendant distress. The book is well and carefully written and deals with phases of the financial ques-

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J. C. FULTON, Depot Agent.

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

The Markets

Kansas State Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., July 18, 1904.

The market at this place had scarcely recovered from the flood when the pacedray restricts is the consequence. The receipts for the week deed Saturday, July 18, were not supported to the week and Saturday, July 18, were not supported to the week of the receipts of cattering of that week were 9, 200, of logs 16,000, of sheep 1,000, and of horses and mules 620 med to the control of the trouble is hard to predict the packing houses here are killing the control of the trouble is hard to predict the packing houses here are killing what they have an are managing to supply the local trade. The packets inform the commission men what they can use the power of the receipts of the recei

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph Mo., July 18, 1904.

The situation in the cattle, hog, and sheep departments showed up the best since the strike of the packing house employees was on last Tuesday, as all of the packers were in the market for a limited amount of stock. However, this should not be construed by the country, that the market will stand any liberal receipts, for it will not. The demand is centered on the good class of killing only, as common kinds and stock cattle meet with very poor request.

To-day the general cattle ruled fairly active at 10@15c lower prices than late last week, or 15@25c lower than a week ago, under a run of 1,600 cattle. Good, beefy cows and heifers and fat bulls sold fully steady with the close of last week, but anything on the common order was almost unsalable. There is a very limited demand for calves, and they must be good.

There was a comparatively liberal supply of hogs at the five large markets to-day, receipts being sufficient to force prices to a lower level, under the conditions. There was a good shipping demand here, and, with one local packer on the market, the markets had fairly good life at a 5@10c lower range of prices. Prices ranged from \$5.20@5.25, with the bulk of sales made at \$5.20.

The supply of sheep to-day included five doubles of Idaho lambs and sheep, principally lambs, and four doubles of Nevada sheep, the quality of which offerings averaged fair to good. All of the packers were in the market for a limited number, and considering the conditions, the stock changed hands in due season. The lambs brought \$5.75 and the sheep, which were mostly ewes, fetched \$4.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

Don't slight your face. It is better to be harsh with your wife's relatives than with your face. You forget them once in a while, but your face is always with you. If it is rough and sore from the use of cheap, inferior soap, why not try a real shaving soap—such as "William's. William's Shaving Soaps are the acme of comfort and refinement and make shaving a luxury. See their offer elsewhere in this paper.

where in this paper.

The New England Magazine for July comes out in an attractive white and blue cover, and contains, besides its usual quota of interesting and thoughtful articles and find illustrations, some unusually good fiction, as befitting the summer season. Among illustrated articles that deserve especial mention are "Block Island's Story," by Charles E. Perry; "Bridges—Ancient and Modern," by Clyde Elbert Ordway, and Part II of "Jamaica as a Summer Resort," by Maurice Baldwin. Other articles that should prove of unusual interest to New England readers are Fletcher Osgood's "The Last Primeval White Pines of New England," Fanny Wilder Brown's interesting paper on "Amateur Genealogy," Elizabeth C. Barney Buel's splendid biographical sketch of "Oliver Ellsworth," Amy Wood's "Italians of New England," and Edith A. Sawyer's reminiscences of the famous Fowle family. Apropos of the coming International Peace Congress in Boston, readers will especially enjoy Raymond L. Bridgman's able paper on "The World-Constitution." For sale at all news-stands; 25 cents per number. Annual subscription, %. America Company, Publishers, 238 Tremont Street, Boston.

Hog-Cholera and Pure Water.

Hog-Cholera and Pure Water.

The hot, dry season being now on, hograisers should take every precaution possible to guard against cholera. A first care should be to provide pure water. Cholera germs infest the stagnant, foul pools and wallows. It is strongly inviting contagion to have hogs dependent on such source for their water supply. In this connection the improved Dewey Hog Waterer is worthy of careful consideration. This seems to be about the most satisfactory solution of the hog-watering problem, in fact for all farm stock. The obect of the Dewey Waterer is to supply pure water in proper quantity just as needed without waste or disease-breeding pools. It is automatic working, does not clog with mud or sand, stock can not interfere with it, and it is dependable in cold weather as well as in the warm, dry seasons. The Dewey is not expensive. The loss of a single hog means more to the raiser than the cost of all the Dewey Waterers a farmer would need in a lifetime. But cholera does not stop at the one. The Dewey Watered avoids the jeopardy of the entire herd. Aside from the matter of contagion, the good that results, the health, the rapid growth and fattening, the right starting of pigs, etc., are almost as weighty considerations. For it must be remembered that a hog's health and thrift depend more on what he drinks than on what he eats. Supplying pure water dependably, without care, without even looking after, as the Dewey does, enables the farmer to get its cost back the first month and every month The Dewey is manufactured by the B-B Mfg. Co., of Davenport, Iowa. Circular matter sent out by the makers set forth the working and merits in detail. It would be wise for hundreds of farmers who have no stock-watering appliances whatever now in use, to send for and study this matter. It will be cheerfully and promptly forwarded. Look up the advertisement in last week's Kansas Farmer and write direct to the manufacturers.

World's Fair Notes.

The World's Fair at St. Louis differs from all its predecessors in that the largest number of strange people ever collectively assembled in the history of the world have been gathered within the thirteen hundred acres of the fair's confines. Since the last World's Fair at Chicago our country has extended its boundaries thousands of miles, and thus an entirely new phase has been put upon what might be called our racial contour. The discovery of new peoples in the Pacific Ocean, whose country is now tributary to our flag, seems to have whetted our appetite for the closer study of the tripes who were within our original borders from the dawn of time. Among them none form a more curious or interesting group than the Mokis and Zunis from the Painted Desert of the Colorado in Arizona and New Mexico. These perfect specimen of the human genus are the descendants of the Cliff Dwellers, who have occupied the region from a time when the memory of

man runneth not to the contrary. As their name indicates, they occupy the caverns in the cliffs of the Colorado River. All of them abide in well-regulated family groups hundreds of feet above the surrounding level. Slender ladders connect their various abodes and in their native State they live a life of contentment and quiet, cultivating the arts of peace, in strange contrast to the existence they led when their ancestors had to defend themselves from the Northern savage invaders of the lower river country which was first occupied by them. In the Cliff Dwellers Concession at the World's Fair there are three hundred Mokis and Zunis sojourning in an immense rock built especially for them. This vast mass of cement towers hundreds of feet above the nearby thoroughfare. At home they annually dance the Snake Dance, a ceremonial which the United States Government has ordered scientific reports on. In this dance the Moki priests charm venemous snakes, and holding them in their mouths implore Gitche Manitou, their deity, for rain. It is of record that the answer comes from the clouds in gentle showers and with unfailing regularity. Beyond the rock in which these Mokis and Zunis dwell at the World's Fair is a theater in which they show their skill as dancers, necromancers, and miracle-workers. They are to day the most highly civilized of North American Indians. Their children differ in appearance from the papooses of other native tribes, and are raised with the utmost gentleness. The men and women do not resemble the North American Indians of the mountains and plains. They appear as a distinct race.

Special Mant Column

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

CATTLE.

RED POLLED CATTLE for sale by D. F. Van Buskirk, breeder, Blue Mound, Kans.

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

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

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

DISPERSION SALE—Herd of registered Here-fords, consisting of several excellent cows, helfers and young bulls. Every one a good individual. Prices low. E. E. Monroe, Route 5, Lyons, Rice Co.,

FOR SALE—Eighteen 2-year-old steers, twenty-ive yearlings; also twenty cows, twenty yearling neifers and twenty calves. Address H. G. Porter, Statured Kans.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—8 good Shorthorn bulls, 3 of them straight Cruickshanks; come and see ma. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kaus.

FOR SALE—Ten head of registered Aberdee-Angus females. One cow 8 years old, sired by Doniphan 11450. Seven 2-year-old heifers sired by Eulalies Eric, second prize winner at Chicago Columbian Exposition and two early spring heifer calves. Eight of the above are bred to and safe in calf to one of the best sons of imported Elberfield 3479s bred by Anderson & Findlay. Now if you are looking for a snap you can buy this lot for the small price of \$550. Cattle are in fine condition, all registered. Reason for selling, I came by these cattle by chance. I am breeding Herefords and do not have facilities for handling both breeds. Surely a snap for the early buyer. What are you looking for? Address Sam' Drybread, Route 1, Elk City, Kans. Telephone at Farm.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

600 acres 7 miles from Ft, Scott; 60 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture land; well watered and fenced; some timber; good 3 room house, new barn, near school; good neighborhood; on mein travel road. Price \$15 per acre. Will sell 160, 200 or 240 acres. 500 other farms for sale and some for exchange. Write for my free list.

F. H. Humphrey, Ft. Scott, Kans.

1 WILL SELL MY FARM RANCH, consisting of 640 acres. 320 acres under oultivation, raised \$600 bushels grain last year, good water and range. For full description write me. G. C. Dulebohn, Kearney.

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

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

WANTED—To correspond with a rest senate owner or agent who can trade an improved farm for a section of rice land in the famous "Katy," Texas, rice district. C. H. Stancliff, 808/2 Main Sa., Hou-

LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

STOCK FARM—One-half section. Well im-proved. In oil and gas belt. Will sell at farm pri-ces. Write me. E. H. Burt, Reute 1, Brezson, Kas.

FOR SALE—150 acre farm three miles from depet and county seat. Four room house, eight acres timber, thirty acres aifaifa. Nearly all under irriga-tion ditch, best water in 10 feet. D. H. Camp, Lakin,

LANDS CHEAP.

LANDS CHEAP.

Large bodies of land and ranches; timberiands; fruit and truck farms in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Old Mexico, Louislana, Arkausas, Southern Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico and California. Tell me what you want and where you want it and how much money you will invest if suited and will send you list of bargains of the kind you want in that locality. I also have small farms and ranches in all parts of said States. I am working above mentioned territory thoroughly. Write me and see how well and how promptly I will serve you. I have land at 35 cents to \$25 per acre.

GEO. W. MORELES. Lundon. Kanna

GEO. W. MORRIS, Lyndon, Kans.

SWINE.

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

O. I. C. Swine. Spring pigs, fall boars and gitts at business prices. Good individuals for sale. We bred the American Royal Champlon which has been accepted as the typical representative of the breed. Alvey Brothers, Argentine, Kans.

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

SWINE—Poland-Chinas. Choice young boars, at \$12,50 and \$15. Figs at \$5 weaning time. Best breed-ing. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. L. Hull, Milford, Kans.

REGISTERED Tamworths; both sexes. Special orice for 30 days. Fred Symes, Auctioneer, Harvey

The Home of the Durece.

With Red Cloud No. 26215 at head of herd raised from Nebraska's best dams. Among them are Miss Elsey No. 68806, Starlight 68504, Sunshine K 63144, Miss Jersey 68508, Red Queen K 63142, and others. One young sow, Goldle B No. 68502, bred to Red Cloud for sale at \$25. Can furnish pedigree with Red Cloud for sale at \$25. Can furnish pedigree with all stock sold. Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED-\$8,50 per bushel. No sand, no veed-seeds. J. H. Glen, Farmer, Wallace, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Six room house, yard 175 by 125 feet; fenced; well; 50 trees, apricots, peach, figs, oranges, pears. Team, buggy, wagon, farm implements. H. H. Hall, Corning, Cal.

GRAVE CURE—Marshy Roots medical properties are unexcelled for Kidneys and Urinary Diseases. Guaranteed to cure gravel of man or beast. Sent prepaid for \$1.00 to \$1.75. Marshy Root Co., Scottville, Va.

HONEY—New crop, water white, 8 cents per pound. Special prices on 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 Gelser Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

WANTED—A good all-round married man with small, or no family, on a ranch. Steady work the year through. Wages \$30 per month with house and fuel and will furnish pasture and rough feed for two cows. Address at once A. C. Geer, Waldo, Kas.

PATENTS.

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

The Stray List

Week Ending July 21.

Klowa County—W. L. Fleener, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. C. Dinsmore in Center tp., (P. O. Greensburg), one red 2-year-old steer, star in forehead, left ear cropped, underbit in right ear, branded Ω on jaw and A on left hip; valued as \$50.

<u>ტებიი იციი იციი იციი იცი</u> The Poultry Hard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Turkeys Dying.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Will you please tell me what is the matter with my little turkeys that are dying. They seem all right until they begin to scratch their mouths, and they scratch until they fall down and die. We feed them bread and Kafir-corn.

MABEL MOSER. Cloud County.

Answer.--Your description of the ailment of your young turkeys is hardly sufficient for us to tell what it is. They may be afficted with gapes and the remedy is to swab the throat with a feather dipped in turpentine or coaloil, and try to get the worms out of their throats. If the turkeys scratch their heads as well as their mouths, they may be infested with lice. The remedy is to rub their heads and under their wings with any kind of grease. If mixed with a few drops of carbolic acid, it will be all the better,

Poultry at the State Fair.

The Kansas State Exposition Association will hold its annual fair this year at Topeka, September 12 to 17, and in view of the seasonable weather for bumper crops, the largest and best fair in its history is confidently expected. The poultry department, as usual, will be one of the principal attractions and efforts will be made to surpass the great success of last year's exhibit. The premiums this year, like the past two seasons, will be offered on first and second pens, consisting of one male and four females; old fowls to compete against old fowls and young birds against young birds. There has been some criticism made because premiums have not been offered on pairs and trios of fowls, but until State aid is rendered to the fair, enough money for this purpose can not be spared by the association. With the limited amount of money assigned to the poultry department, we do the best we can with it for the benefit of the genuine poultry-breeders of the State. He must, indeed, be a small breeder who has not enough fowls to make up a pen of five birds.

There is a class of poultrymen, called hucksters, who make it a business to go from fair to fair during the fall, with a string of from two hundred to five hundred birds, made up generally of pairs and trios. Their main object is to make as much money as they can out of the fair associations, especially on specimens where there is no competition. The birds are not even owned by many of these men, but are borrowed here and traded there to the best advantage of the huckster. Some of them have fair specimens of the feathered tribe and can almost make a poultry show of their own, but the majority of them have the tail ends of featherdom, with their tails in a very draggy condition. To this element we do not cater at the State Fair, hence no premiums are offered on pairs or trios. When the exposition has money to burn, it may offer premiums on singles, pairs, trios, and pens, and allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to compete, but in the meantime we will favor the legitimate poultry-breeders.

No entry fees will be charged for any specimens entered, though the owner will be required to purchase an admission ticket to the fair. The premium lists are now being prepared for the printer and a copy can be had by applying to the secretary, C. H. Samson, Topeka, Kans.

Skim-Milk in Chicken Ration.

A product which is plentiful on many farms is skim milk, and its value as a food for young calves and pigs is well known. That it may be used to advantage in feeding young chickens has been demonstrated by experiment. Its nutritive value is high, since the separation of the cream from the milk leaves behind the greater part

of the nitrogenous substances, thus giving to the skim-milk considerable nutritive qualities. The Indiana Experiment Station made some interesting trials for the purpose of determining the value of skim-milk in making up a ration for young chickens. Two lots of ten chicks each, from four to six weeks old and as nearly uniform as possible, were selected. Beginning on July 11, the feeding tests were continued to September 5, during which time the two lots were fed under identical conditions, except that one lot received, in addition to the food given the other, all the skim-milk they could drink. Both lots were given all they could eat of a mixed food consisting of two parts crushed corn, one part bran, and one part ground oats. They were fed three times a day, except on Sundays, when an increased amount of food was given at the morning and evening meal. Both lots were also given all they could consume of cracked bone, cabbage, lettuce, and water, of which no record was kept. It was found that the lot receiving the skim-milk ate more of the mixed food and made a more rapid and satisfactory gain than the lot which did not receive skim-milk. The milk-fed chickens made an average weekly gain of 4.6 ounces; those receiving no milk, 2.62 ounces. The most rapid increase in weight occurred at those periods when the largest amount of skim-milk was consumed. The milk is considered especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather and becomes of less importance as they grow older and the weather becomes cooler. The vessels in which the milk is fed should be scalded frequently to keep them clean and wholesome. It will pay, therefore, to take a part of the skim-milk from the hogs and feed to the chickens.

July Management of Turkeys.

A successful breeder of turkeys writes: "To do their best, young turkeys require unlimited range and clean brooding quarters while they brood upon the ground, but after they take to roosting upon fences and trees, they will do well upon sufficient range, and very little other attention is needed."

I have known writers on turkeys to mention that the turkey hen leads the young in those rambling tours; and when confined for a time in coops is liable upon her release to lead the young beyond their strength. Such is not the case, however, as the young are the leaders, and the hen naturally follows to protect them. So long as the hen keeps following them, they keep moving on in search of the best food in the world for them, viz., bugs, flies, grasshoppers, etc.

I wish to impress upon the men of the farm the great service they can render the women folk (who are always the turkey-raisers) by keeping an eye upon the turkeys while following their daily labor. They (the men) are in the fields, so are the turkeys. The women are in the house, and have few opportunities of noting the direction the birds are taking. I have often wondered at men for saying, "I haven't seen the turkeys," while as a fact they have passed not a hundred yards from where they were working. By simply noting which way they are going they could save the women many a long tramp.

Turkeys find almost all their own tood during July August, and September. However, I give mine a full feed of shorts mixed with milk in the morning and sound, clean wheat at night. They have either skim-milk or buttermilk to drink at each meal. I believe sour milk is not harmful to young turkeys and skim-milk one of the best things they can have.

It will be necessary to bring the birds home each night, if they do not show up of their own accord; but by all means allow them all the range you possibly can after five weeks old. I might add that the larger the flock, the larger will be the amount of range required.

In order to get a glossy, brilliant plumage on hen turkeys, I have found that nothing answers the purpose so well as allowing them to hatch and

rear a brood. If broken off hatching, they invariably lay a second lot of eggs, which delays the moult until late in the fall and the feathers then are a dull color with none of the brightness that comes from an early summer moult, and besides they do not carry as much flesh at show time.

Poultry Notes.

In building a new poultry house make all the internal arrangements movable. Then, when desired to clean, everything can be taken out and the work of cleaning be done more easily and thoroughly. Plan to have it as convenient as possible.

When given a free range during the summer, two feeds a day are all the hens require. The best morning meal is made up of scraps from the table soaked in milk until soft and sufficient bran added to give them a good meal; or if this is considered too much trouble, feed whole wheat in the morning and whole corn in the evening.

In fattening poultry it is an item to keep them as quiet as possible. Put them in a pen where there is not much light and feed them all they will eat five times a day for a few days and they will soon get fat and pulmp. It pays well to fatten all poultry sent to market as they take on weight very rapidly for a few days after being confined.

It is natural to perpetuate everything its kind, and in every place and under all conditions of animal and regetable life for each kind to try to adapt itself to its surroundings and make the nost of its lot. Therefore, many a flock of fowls has by natural selection and a lapse of time become a better variety for a certain place than any other flock of any breed, however good it may be.

A house so arranged as to permit the droppings to accumulate under the roots with earth as an absorbent soon becomes filled up to a certain extent with the manure which at all times gives off disagreeable odors. The objection to using disinfectants to any considerable extent is that with the objection of slaked lime they cause dampness. The better plan is to clean out regularly and then use dry dirt as a deodoriser.

It is an exceptional case when it can be considered advisable to hatch any kind of fowls during the next month. The hot, dry weather is very hard on young fowls and they will not thrive as they should. A better plan if more fowls are desired is to set the eggs the last week in August. Usually by the time they will hatch the weather will be somewhat cooler and the chicks will thrive better.

The St. Louis Line Is Open.

The new Rock Island line to St. Louis, the best new railroad ever built in the West, is operating service daily Kansas City to St. Louis, commencing Sunday, June 5, at 7.50 p m. This is the only line offering passengers a view of the entire World's Fair grounds before stopping at the main gate to discharge passengers. For full information address, Jas. A. Stewart, General Agent, Kansas City.



The Zenner Disinfectant Company, Detroit, Mich., has adopted a novel advertising scheme for this season of political excitement. The scheme consists in the distribution of handsome campaign buttons of original design and for both political parties. They announce that the Roosevelt "stand pat" button is now ready for free distribution and the Democratic button will be ready for free distribution as soon as the nominations have been made at St. Louis. The sample button sent this office is certainly unique in design and is worth the postal card required to ask for one. If you name the Kansas Farmer and write the Zenner Disinfectant Co., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich., you can get a Roosevelt button at once, or have your name placed on the list for the Democratic button as soon as it is issued.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

TO GIVE AWAY-50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the cbicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Max. well, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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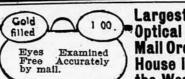
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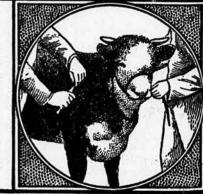
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