



Volume XLII. Number 11

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 17, 1904.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the
KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSASE. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

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



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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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This is a good time of year to begin the execution of plans for increasing the amount of humus in the soil. With plenty of humus long wet spells or long dry spells may be encountered with comparative equanimity.

DIPHTHERIA SERUM.

Mr. R. L. Wilson, of Ford County, sends a clipping from a journal published in Chicago in which the value of antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria is shown. It is practically an infallible preventive and almost a certain cure. Its manufacture for the trade has been monopolized by a trust and the price has been placed at a figure which prohibits its use by poor people. The Chicago paper quoted makes the following statement:

"Inability to get the serum can not be urged as an excuse for not using it, for the department of public health is ready to supply it and to give physicians the fullest instructions regarding its proper use."

This has led many to suppose that some Government department of public health is furnishing the serum. But the department of public health referred to is that of the city of Chicago, which department is engaged in the entirely commendable enterprise of furnishing this valuable serum to people of that city. If the trust continues to keep the price up, it is to be hoped that the Government laboratory or State laboratories will enter upon the work of furnishing the serum free of charge.

CONGRESSMEN FLUTTERING.

One day last week an official report of an investigation was published. It named more than one hundred and fifty Congressmen as having transgressed, at least, the letter of the law in connection with the Postoffice Department. Doubtless many of the transgressions probably most of them, were only technical. But the publication threw a large number of men into a towering rage in which they denounced pretty much everybody from President Roosevelt to the humblest inspector of the Postoffice Department. They were especially severe on Mr. Bristow, who has done so much to bring Postoffice grafters to justice.

The people of the United States are very proud of their Congress, but they have long understood that no small part of the labors of Congressmen consisted in looking after the interests of postmasters in their districts, in securing increases of salaries, increases in allowances for clerk hire, etc., and that these increases were often looked upon as remuneration for the various and subtle influences exerted by the postmasters and their friends in favor of the nomination and election of the winning aspirants for seats in Congress. So prevalent has the practice become that positions carrying very moderate salaries are eagerly sought by ward and presinct political workers

with the expectation that the compensation will be raised at the behest of the Congressman—"sure thing for"—has a pull with the Department and knows how to get things."

The rage manifested in Congress on account of the recital of the bare facts discovered in course of the investigations which have unearthed many "grafts" and led to the conviction and punishment of many offenders in official position—this rage of men who were hit is, in public estimation, a worse indictment than was contained in the report.

In this connection, the people of the United States feel great satisfaction in the fact that the White House is occupied by a man who is not to be scared by the fluttering of birds that are hit. The guilty, whether high or low, are likely to be brought to justice. The innocent have nothing to fear. If not ashamed of what they have done, why do Congressmen object to having their constituents know about it?

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision last Monday in the famous Northern Securities case. The principal railroads in the Northwestern part of the United States had tried to maintain pooling arrangements as to rates. Failing in this a fierce competition had raged for control of important lines. This came to an end in an agreement of a few magnates in the several companies arranging to throw their holdings, amounting to a majority of the stocks in their roads, into a common company which by virtue of owning the several controlling interests would be able to dictate the policies, especially the rate-making, of all the lines. By instruction of President Roosevelt the Attorney General brought proceedings to restrain this the Northern Securities Company. The decision of the court holds that such company is prohibited by the Sherman anti-trust law, that Congress has full power over interstate commerce, and that under whatever form of agreement or organization commerce between the States is restrained, the court will lay hold of that agreement or organization and prevent the accomplishment of the interference with commerce.

THE MEAT COMBINE.

Is there a beef combine, or a packers' trust? The answer given by almost every producer who has gone into the market with live stock is that the peculiarities of what was met can be accounted for on no other hypothesis. So, too, the answer of the consumer who pays for dressed meats prices which justify high figures for stock on foot is that such a 'spread between prices of live stock and prices of dressed meats can be maintained only by combination. These views of producers and consumers have become so pronounced that they have culminated in a mighty demand for the prosecution of packers under the anti-trust laws. To this demand the Attorney-General of the United States has replied, "Bring on the evi-

dence and the Government will present it to the Court and bring the guilty to punishment."

This is not quite saying that nothing will be done.

Can the stockman who has sold a car or a few cars of cattle at less than they cost afford to spend time and money to find evidence of a well-covered conspiracy to appropriate profits that ought to be his? Can the consumer of meat who finds his bills so high that he must curtail his purchases, seek out the evidence of the combine?

The feeling is growing stronger every day that the protection of the Government ought to extend further than merely furnishing the citizen the means of redress in case he is strong enough and shrewd enough to find and recognize the evidence. The average man reads how the Government has relentlessly pursued the perpetrators of wrong in the Postoffice Department; how those who have despoiled the Indian of his rights are being brought face to face with evidence collected by the shrewdest men the Government can employ, and the average man fails to see why the white man, who is imposed upon contrary to law, should not be the object of equal solicitude, why the Department of Justice should not enlist its trained detectives in procuring evidence of the, apparently, thinly disguised infractions of the Sherman law.

Whether the average citizen has a right or a wrong conception of what the Department of Justice may do to protect him, it is yearly becoming more evident that if this average citizen is to be protected against the extortions of the strong, the protection will have to come from a source stronger and shrewder than himself. If the functions of government do not now extend to the collection of evidence as well as to passing judgment upon it and enforcing that judgment, the efficient protection of society requires that the functions of government be extended to include the collection of evidence in such cases as that presented by the two sides of the situation as to meat.

SOUTHWESTERN STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION.

On Thursday, March 31, 1904, there will be held a great convention of stockmen at Dodge City, Kans., for the purpose of devising ways and means for the betterment of present prices and such other business as may come before the convention.

For sometime past there has been a very marked difference between the price of cattle on the hoof and beef as sold to the consumer. This has given rise to the belief that there exists a combination of the packing interests which exercises its power in keeping down the price of cattle and in keeping up the price of retailed meats. Various ways have been suggested for changing this condition so that the cattle-growers may be enabled to receive at least a fairly proportionate price for their product. Among these is the one that was launched at the last meeting of the National Cattlemen's Convention to establish inde-

pendent packing-houses and thus create a healthy competition to the advantage of the producer. This matter will be one of the important topics for discussion at the Dodge City meeting. Invitations to attend this meeting have been sent broadcast over southwest Kansas and it is hoped and expected that there will be a very large and enthusiastic attendance.

Hon. C. M. Beeson is chairman, and H. B. Bell, secretary, both of Dodge City. Address the secretary for further information.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for 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.

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, during March, 1904, will receive for their trouble one copy of the KANSAS FARMER'S New Wall Atlas, descriptions of which have appeared in these columns from time to time; or we will send any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vicks' Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

Miscellany.

Western Nebraska Lands.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you give me information through your columns in regard to the nature of the land in western Nebraska that is open for settlement? Is it adapted to farming in any way, or is it fit only for grazing?

E. J. PEARSALL.

Woodson County.

Such of this land as can be irrigated is very productive. Without irrigation its chief and almost only value is for grazing.

Farmers Should Unite.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The article in the FARMER of January 14 by Ira J. Whipple should meet the approval of every farmer. And allow me to add, we should unite in everything; use the same buggies, wagons, machinery, etc., and those made by the same company. There would then be no need of so many companies with their combinations, thus constantly raising prices. I believe all farmers should make an agreement and select some of the standard manufacturing companies, one that will furnish the best machinery and patronise no other.

A READER.

Neosho County.

How to Remedy a Poor Stand of Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I have frequently seen inquiries about thickening alfalfa, either old or new, I will tell my experience. I have several times succeeded in improving a poor stand of alfalfa by letting the second crop go to seed, then thrashing immediately and disking thoroughly and harrowing; then I would set the machine on the thinnest places in the field (it can be drawn in with bull-rake or hauled on a wagon), and in places where there is apparently not seed enough, would sow more.

My experience is that seed sown at any other time is lost. I succeeded in getting a good stand two years ago on one corner of my field that had

been practically taken by foxtail and crab-grass. Of course, the foxtail and crab-grass had both gone to seed and were just about matured when the alfalfa was cut the last of August, and consequently they made no more growth that year, and the alfalfa, being a good stand, got ahead of the grass the following spring. But in order to make a success, the field must be thoroughly disking and harrowed during the winter or early spring in order to kill the grasshoppers and insects that are always in alfalfa-fields. If they are not destroyed, they will eat the young plants in preference to the old.

J. W. MARTIN.

Butler County.

Concerning the Cultivation of Durum (Macaroni) Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The results of the season of 1903, both on a commercial basis and from the standpoint of cultivation, in the development of the durum wheat industry in this country have not only confirmed the previous recommendations of the Department of Agriculture concerning this grain, but have made it still more

only yield heavily, compared with other grains, in such districts and therefore be of greater financial profit to the farmer, and it is only the grain produced in these districts that is of the high quality characteristic of this wheat. In a former publication of this department, "Bulletin No. 3, Macaroni Wheats," a map is given of the area east of which none of this class should be sown. It is probable now that this belt should be extended much further westward, almost to the Rocky Mountains, as we are finding constantly that the grain will grow with even less rainfall than we have been granting to it; and, on the other hand, the acreage in the eastern portion of this belt, particularly along the Red River of the North, and east of the middle of the States from Nebraska to Texas, should be kept down to as low a figure as possible.

It is important also for the farmer to note that the name "durum" is likely to be largely used for this wheat instead of the term "macaroni" in future, especially in commercial circles, and it is necessary to become familiar with the term. The word durum is

Co., of Minneapolis, treating of this subject, is much to be commended. The writer has discussed the matter very fully in an address before the recent Tri-state Grain-growers' Convention at Fargo, North Dakota, which address was published in several Northwestern papers, and also in another address, "The Improvement of the Oat Crop," given at the last meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture at Topeka. The matter of being able to use pure, clean grain of a known kind is of such vast importance to the miller and other commercial men, and yet to maintain pure seed can after all be so easily carried out by the farmer, that it is a perfectly justifiable thing to materially reduce the price, or reject altogether, any wagonload of wheat that comes to the elevator with a mixture of 15 to 20 per cent of some other grain or foreign seeds; and yet such a delivery of grain is one that often occurs.

It is perhaps needless to add to this communication the statement that there is no seed of durum wheat for general distribution by the Department of Agriculture. There is already plen-



Prize-winning French Coach Stallion, Roy. The Property of Dunham, Fletcher and Coleman, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.

evident that it is a grain of the greatest value for the semi-arid districts. The demand for both the wheat and flour, including semolina, for making macaroni, during the winter has so increased that there is already practically little to be obtained, and there has recently been a considerable increase in prices. So long, therefore, as the grain is grown where it should be, it will be desirable to have a considerable increase in production for the next year's crop and no doubt there will be. About 2,000,000 bushels of the 1903 crop have gone to Minneapolis, to the lake cities, or to foreign countries, and the remainder has been used at the local mills with the exception of a comparatively small amount that has been sold for seed or fed to stock. These are actual statistics so far as they can be obtained. On the basis of the consumption of the present crop and the evident increase in demand, the production of next year ought to be about 15,000,000 bushels, though it is practically certain now that the crop of 1903 was not so large as it was supposed to be at first.

It is important, however, to again emphasize the necessity of growing the wheat strictly within the semi-arid districts. It is a necessity both for the producer and the consumer. It will

really the correct name for this group of wheats, and besides it is now found that the name macaroni is misleading as the wheat is already known, from the results of many trials, to be excellent for making bread as well as macaroni. On the other hand, other kinds of wheat, as well as the durums, are often used for making macaroni, although the durums certainly make the best product. The word durum means "hard" and is, therefore, very appropriate, and being a short, easy name it ought to come at once into use.

Finally, it is a repetition fully justified to call attention again to the urgent need of the use of pure seed. It is a matter to be emphasized in sowing any kind of grain, but is particularly important in this connection because of the great difference between the durum wheat and ordinary wheats, causing a mixture of these two to be damaging to their commercial use more than in the case of mixing of other wheats with each other. The details of the matter need not be gone over here, as the subject has been discussed both by the writer and others at various times and places, and the methods of purifying seed and keeping it pure are now pretty well known to all farmers. The recent circular distributed by the VanDusen-Harrington

ty of seed in the country to be obtained usually at a reasonable distance from the buyer which is being sold generally at a fair price. M. A. CARLETON. Cerealists U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Health Before Wealth.

Nine out of ten ailments first show themselves in constipation. Nature's warning, if left unheeded, means serious chronic trouble later on. Medical statistics show that a greater number of people suffer from constipation than from all other diseases combined. A great talk is made about consumption, but if the truth were known, constipation kills more people than consumption. Within the last few years a medicine has been discovered and made known to the American people, of such merit in curing constipation and its consequences that now over ten million boxes of CASCARETS are sold every year, the greatest sale ever attained by any one medicine in the world and this is the strongest proof that it is the best and will do all and more than claimed. If you are a sufferer, you are not doing right by yourself or your family if you fail to give CASCARETS a trial, and right here we want to warn you to get the genuine, because all great successes breed imitations. The genuine tablet is put up in metal boxes and has the word CASCARETS with the long-tailed "C" on the cover. Every Cascaret tablet is stamped C. C. C.

South Lyon, Mich., June 9, 1903. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen: Please send me one of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on colts that I have handled and find it a great medicine. Respectfully yours, F. S. ADAMS.

Agricultural Matters.

Summary of Bulletin No. 123, Crop Experiments in 1903.

FARM DEPARTMENT, EXPERIMENT STATION, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The soil of the station farm is upland, a light-colored, rather compact loam, inclined to wash, not very fertile and not very uniform. Except for the excessively wet weather in May which delayed planting, the season was favorable for the growth of crops. Thirty-five and sixty-eight hundredths inches of rain fell during the growing season (March 1 to October 31). Some two hundred and forty acres, divided into three hundred and sixty separate plots, ranging from one-tenth of an acre to five acres in area, were devoted to the various experiments in crop-production last season.

1. No experiments were made with winter wheat. In the trial of spring wheat varieties, the macaroni wheat gave the largest yields and heaviest wheat. Ordinary spring wheat was a poor crop.

2. The six-rowed bearded type of barley ranked first in quality of grain and in yield. The best yielding varieties were common barley 33.9 bushels; Bonanza, 33; and Mandscheuri, 32 bushels per acre. Barley was not injured so badly by hot weather as were oats and this crop may be sown successfully throughout the larger part of the State.

3. Among twenty varieties of oats tested, the Sixty-day oats, a new variety recently imported from Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture, gave the largest yield of grain, 53.9 bushels per acre. The three varieties giving the next largest yields were Black Beauty, 52.1; Kherson, 46.7 bushels; and Red Texas, 43 bushels per acre. The Kherson oats are another Russian variety. The early-maturing varieties yielded much better than the late varieties. Early sowing is desirable as well as earliness in maturing, in order that the crop may escape the hot weather which is so apt to blight late oats.

4. Emmer yielded 1,756 pounds of grain per acre which was 44 pounds more than the largest yield of oats, and 129 pounds above the yield of the best-producing barley. This new grain is better adapted to growing in a dry climate than oats or barley, and it seems to resist diseases and unfavorable weather conditions better than the other grains. It may not take the place of barley or oats as a feed, and is better fed ground and in combination with other grains.

5. Flax was planted rather late in the season and was a poor crop, the average yield being 6.5 bushels of seed per acre.

6. Millet was a fair crop. German millet ranked first both in the production of hay and seed, while Siberian millet ranked second. The largest yields were 3.6 tons of hay and 25.2 bushels of seed per acre. Japanese barn-yard millet was a poor crop, while hog- or broom-corn millet made a total failure of crop. The foxtail varieties seemed to be best adapted for growing at this station.

7. The varieties of soy-beans yielding more than 13 bushels of seed per acre, were as follows: Yellow, Small Yellow, Ito San, Early Yellow, Green Samarow, and Early Brown. The Ito San and Yellow varieties were by far the best yielders. The Early Yellow and Ito San are both very early in maturing and much the same in type and season. The first-named variety is a standard sort in Kansas.

8. Thirty-four varieties of cow-peas were planted in the field trial. The New Ear variety gave the largest yield of grain, 11.1 bushels per acre. Only a few of the varieties matured seed, and as a grain-producer the soy-beans are to be preferred to cow-peas for growing in this State. Cow-peas make a ranker vine growth and are usually to be preferred to soy-beans for forage-production. Several of the better-producing varieties yielded on an average 2.5 tons of dry fodder per acre.

The Whippoorwill cow-peas, a medium early variety, is well known and most extensively grown in this State.

9. Coleman cane yielded 40.5 bushels of seed and 7.41 tons of cane stover per acre. Other good producing varieties were Kansas Orange, Folger, and Kavanaugh. The Early Amber cane matured the earliest, the Kavanaugh was the latest maturing variety. When stacked, fifty days after harvesting, the cane-stover still contained on the average 51.7 per cent of water.

10. Yellow milo maize and large African millet gave larger yields of fodder and much smaller yields of grain than Kafir-corn. There was little difference in the yield of red and white Kafir-corn. The average yield was 58.2 bushels of seed per acre and 4.25 tons of stover per acre. In the production of grain, Kafir-corn proved much superior to cane. The Kafir-stover contained fully as much water when stacked as the cane-stover.

11. In the trial of broom-corn varieties the Extra Early Japanese appeared to be superior to the others for the manufacture of brooms, while the Genuine Dwarf ranked second. The first variety named also gave the largest yield of seed, 29.9 bushels per acre.

12. Pencillaria gave a total yield of 5.25 tons of fodder per acre. This plant is really the old "cat-tail" or Pearl millet (Pennisetum spicatum) and in the average Kansas soils, the sorghums are greatly to be preferred as being a surer crop, more productive, and more valuable for forage.

13. The yield of teosinte fodder was much less than that secured from sorghum, and as a forage-crop in Kansas, it is not to be compared to corn, Kafir-corn or cane.

14. Seventy-nine varieties or strains of corn were grown in the comparative test last season. It is a remarkable fact that in the same field and under the same conditions of culture, the yields of "standard" varieties of corn varied from thirty-one to eighty-nine bushels per acre, which indicates that the adaptation of the different varieties to different soils and climates is a subject worthy of careful study. The varieties giving yields of shelled corn above seventy-four bushels per acre were: Hildreth's Yellow Dent, 89.02 bushels; Brazilian Flour, 82.01 bushels; Mammett's White Dent, 79.04 bushels; Mammoth White Dent, 77.12 bushels; Griffing's Calico, 76.64 bushels; Klondyke, 75.7 bushels; Cock's Prolific, 75.7 bushels; and Bicker's Choice, 74.53 bushels.

All of these were from "native" Kansas-grown seed except Cock's Prolific and Brazilian Flour, the seed of which was Southern-grown. The best five "native" varieties gave an average yield of 79.5 bushels per acre, the best five imported sorts, 72 bushels per acre. Of the thirty-three varieties yielding over sixty bushels per acre, eighteen were Kansas-grown seed. Nineteen out of the thirty-three were yellow dent, ten were white dent, and three were the calico type of corn. The best producing "native" varieties are characterized by large stalks, large ears and medium sized kernels containing large germs. These characters seem to go with hardiness and productiveness.

The early-maturing varieties (Northern-grown seed) gave the lowest yields. The late-maturing sorts were the best producers of both grain and stover. Sixteen out of the thirty-three best producers were late or medium late varieties (average yield 71.6 bushels of corn and 5,084 pounds of stover per acre). While sixteen varieties matured medium early (average yield 65.4 bushels of corn and 3,732 pounds of stover per acre). The varieties scoring highest (above 85 per cent) in points other than yield were Forsythe's Favorite, 88.4 per cent; Griffing's Calico, 87.7 per cent; Nebraska White Prize, 87.1 per cent; Sander's Improved, 85.7 per cent; and Funk's Ninety-day, 85 per cent.

The field in which the trial was made was heavily manured. Several of the varieties grown in an adjacent field which received no manure gave eighteen to twenty-five bushels per acre less yield than was secured in the

regular trial. Soil fertility is a very important factor in producing large yields.

15. In a trial of late forage crops sown broadcast June 24, cane yielded 7.7 tons, Kafir-corn 6.12 tons, and corn 3.93 tons of cured fodder per acre. The fodder cut in September was well cured when stacked in December. Moisture determinations were made from samples of the fodder taken December 5, which gave the following results: Moisture in cane, 39.4 per cent; Kafir-corn, 36.2 per cent; corn, 27.01 per cent. Cane and Kafir-corn sown broadcast are excellent forage-crops, giving large yields of fodder of good quality.

16. As late pasture crops (sown broadcast) corn and soy-beans and corn and cow-peas were preferred by the cattle to the sorghum and furnished far more grazing. Much of the cane and Kafir-corn was trampled down and wasted, while soy-beans and cow-peas planted alone were not eaten so well by the stock as when these plants were grown in combination with corn. Soy-beans seemed to be preferred to cow-peas by the cattle, especially in the early part of the pasturing before the soy-beans began to mature.

17. As a silage crop alfalfa was put in the silo at less cost per ton than any other crop. Cane and Kafir-corn gave the largest yields of any of the annual crops and the cost per ton of silaging these crops was less than the cost of silaging the corn. Corn ranked second in yield of silage and cow-peas third. Corn and cow-peas grown together in drill-rows and cultivated made good silage, and this combination will also make excellent dry forage.

18. The experiments in baling alfalfa hay from the field have shown that it is not safe to bale the hay until it is well cured and ready to stack. The alfalfa which was baled in this condition made a good quality of hay, retaining the leaves better than is usually the case when alfalfa is baled from the stack.

19. Two series of rotation experiments have been begun with the object of studying the effect of the different crops on corn and wheat and vice versa when several crops are grown in rotation, with the ultimate purpose of learning what combinations of crops may be grown in succession so as to give an ideal rotation of the several crops. The rotation systems also include methods of green manuring.

20. The farm department is making a careful selection of seed of the best-producing varieties of the various crops. Those varieties which prove superior to others in points of yield and quality will be propagated in a larger way with the purpose of distributing seed among the farmers of the State.

A. M. TENEYCK,
V. M. SHOESMITH.

Pasture and Ensilage for Dairy-cows.

What makes the best ensilage for dairy-cows where milk is the main object? Would you prefer sugar-cane or Kafir-corn? Have you had any experience with pensillaria?

H. G. DUNCAN.

Montgomery County.

A combination of orchard-grass, English blue-grass and red or Alsike clover ought to make a good pasture for dairy-cows in your part of the State. Perhaps it would be well to mix a little Kentucky blue-grass if the purpose is to make a pasture more or less permanent. Also sow a little Bromus inermis with the other grasses in the following proportions: English blue-grass 10 pounds, orchard-grass 8 pounds, Bromus inermis 4 pounds, Kentucky blue-grass 4 pounds, and red clover 2 pounds per acre. A combination of grasses makes a more permanent pasture and gives a larger amount of feed than will be given by one kind of grass alone.

Corn is recognized as being the standard ensilage crop; possibly some variety of sweet fodder-corn might be preferable to ordinary field-corn to make ensilage for dairy-cows. The corn ensilage is not a balanced ration but must be fed in combination with

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higher protein feeds. We are trying a combination of corn and cow-peas for ensilage. The cow-peas and corn were planted together in rows and cultivated the same as corn alone. The results of last season's trial proved that the crop may be grown successfully in this way and such ensilage will be richer in protein than corn alone and hence would require less of the high protein feeds be fed with the ensilage. We have not experimented as much with cane and Kafir-corn as ensilage. These crops were put in the silo this year but the feedings experiments have not yet been made. Kafir-corn may make good silage; it is a question, however, whether cane can be used successfully for this purpose. Such trials as have been made indicate that the cane is apt to ferment and sour when made into ensilage.

Pencilaria has been grown at this station and on the whole has proved less productive as a fodder-crop than cane or Kafir-corn. Its feeding-value is also usually less because no grain can be matured when pencilaria is cut at the proper time to make good fodder. In the Southern States on moist, fertile lands, pencilaria is an immense producer as reports have shown, but as a rule throughout Kansas, corn, cane and Kafir-corn are more profitable crops to grow for fodder.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Oats.

I ask you for advice on seed oats. Fifteen or sixteen years ago I raised fifty or sixty bushels per acre. Now oats do not pay. What is the reason? You have experimented on Kafir-corn, soy-beans and wheat but I have not seen any published experiments on oats. Where ought we to get our seed-oats, from the north or the south? We used to have Texas red oats here but they have run out and we do not know where to get good seed. Can you advise me where they can be had? Where did the Texas red oats originate?

J. J. McFADDEN.

Riley County.

At this station last season the best-producing variety of oats is known as the sixty-day oats. This is a very early-maturing variety and the seed came originally from Russia. It has not been extensively grown and I do not know where seed can be purchased. The next best producing variety was the Kherson. This variety of oats is grown quite extensively in Nebraska and South Dakota. I do not find it advertised in the seed catalogues but I think you can secure seed by writing to the Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. The Texas red oats yielded well but not so well as those mentioned. I can not tell you at present where the Texas red oats originated but they are grown most extensively and to the greatest perfection in Texas and Oklahoma. Seed of this variety grown in the South may therefore produce better when sown here than the same oats which have been grown here or farther north for any considerable period. In fact, the experience of farmers seems to indicate that seed of this variety is best renewed by importing from the States south of us. I can not at present refer you to growers from whom you may secure seed but if you will write to the Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater, or to the Texas Experiment Station, College Station, doubtless you will be referred to Southern growers who can supply you with seed or to seedsmen who sell Southern-grown seed. In changing seed-oats, doubtless the variety will be the determining factor as to whether the seed should be brought from the North or from the South. With the sixty-day and the Kherson oats, I believe that the Northern-grown seed would be preferable, while with the Texas red variety, the seed grown in the South will often give better results than home-grown or Northern-grown seed.

Kansas climate does not seem to be favorable to the best development of oats. Often an unfavorable season causes the production of very light oats; such seed is low in vitality and produces weak, unproductive plants, thus the necessity of changing seed.

With other grain-crops which grow to perfection in our climate, as corn and wheat, there is not the same necessity for renewing the seed; in fact, home-grown seed is usually preferable to the imported from other States or countries. We are just preparing a report of crop experiments, conducted last season. If your name is on the bulletin list, you will receive a copy of this report. It contains a considerable discussion regarding the trial of some twenty different varieties of oats which were grown on the station farm last season as well as a large amount of data on other crops.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Crab-grass and Blue-grass Questions.

Last year I sowed ten acres of English blue-grass and there came a heavy growth of crab-grass with it. Will it injure the blue-grass to burn the crab-grass off this spring? I wanted to sow some clover-seed on the ground. I was thinking of harvesting the blue-grass as we do wheat in the spring. I would like to know what you think of the plan, and do you think the clover will catch? Where can we get the bacteria for inoculating alfalfa ground?

Lyon County.

O. B. HART.

As a rule I would not think it advisable to burn off grass land. If the crab-grass has made such a growth that it will interfere with the growing and harvesting of the English blue-grass it may be advisable to burn it off. If you consider it necessary to do this, it had better be done at once while the ground is frozen or at least before the grass starts in the spring. If you have a good stand of the English blue-grass it does not seem to me necessary to burn off the crab-grass.

If the blue-grass made a good growth last season it will not do any harm to the grass to harrow it this spring, provided you do not cultivate too deep. In fact I think the harrowing likely to be a benefit to the grass, although it may have a tendency also to start the weeds growing earlier in the spring than might otherwise occur, since, as I take it, the surface of the ground must be covered with the crab-grass seed. If you sow clover-seed at the time of harrowing and the soil and weather-conditions are favorable, the clover will doubtless start and make a catch. It would have been better, however, to have seeded your clover at the time of seeding your grass.

We can supply you with a few hundred pounds of soil from an old alfalfa-field in which the alfalfa plants have been shown to contain the tubercles, at 50 cents per hundred pounds, f. o. b., Manhattan. Doubtless other alfalfa-growers nearer you will be able to supply you with infected soil. A. F. Huse and Howard Diebler are large alfalfa-growers located near Manhattan and can likely furnish you with soil infected with alfalfa bacteria. It would be my advice, however, that you do not purchase a large amount of infected soil for the first trial. Simply treat an acre or so and note results. Also by doing this you will be able to use the soil from the ground which you infect this year to distribute over larger fields a year or two later.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Early Oats.—Speltz.—Soy-beans.

We have lost our oat-crop for several years by rust until it seems useless to sow oats unless we can find something earlier than Texas red. Do you find anything much earlier. Do you know anything of a sixty-day oats?

Is speltz, sown in the spring, likely to escape rust and yield enough to justify sowing it instead of oats. I understand that the early Java is a very early spring wheat ripening with winter wheat. Have you tried that with any success?

Has not the culture of soy-beans in the State been practically dropped? We very much need some nitrogenous crop to get in the rotation, but from our experience it looks as though we would have to confine ourselves mostly to corn, clover, and alfalfa. Still, we hardly know how to grow good lambs, pigs, and draft-cattle without oats or their equivalent. E. D. KING.

Coffey County.

At this station last season the sixty-

day oats gave the largest yield of any variety tested. Black Beauty oats stood second in yield, Kherson, third, and Texas red, fourth. The Texas red oats rusted worse than any variety tested. The sixty-day oats and the Kherson are earlier in maturing than the Texas red variety. The first-named variety was only recently imported from Russia by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and I do not know where seed can be purchased. We have only a small supply at the station which we will sow this season. The Kherson oats are much like the sixty-day oats and were also imported from Russia several years ago and have been grown quite extensively in Nebraska and South Dakota. This variety has been recommended by the Nebraska Experiment Station.

The new grain, speltz, more properly called emmer, seems especially hardy to resist rust and adverse weather conditions. The yield of emmer at this station was greater than that of oats or barley last season. It will not take the place of oats or barley but may be grown in connection with these crops and used as a feed in combination with other grains or with corn.

I am not acquainted with the early Java variety of spring wheat. In the trial made at this station last season, of several different varieties of spring wheat the yields were all very low and the quality of the grain produced was very inferior.

It does not seem advisable to grow spring wheat in Kansas, except perhaps the macaroni type, which is best adapted for growing in the western and northwestern part of the State.

Possibly soy-beans are not grown so extensively in Kansas as they were a few years ago. So far we have not been able to secure varieties which were productive enough to make the culture profitable, when the grain is considered as the only profit which the crop gives. At this station the largest yield secured last season was only 15 bushels per acre, and the average yield for several years has been considerably less than this amount. However, soy-beans may be profitably grown as a green-manure crop or as a cover-crop, furnishing pasture in the fall, or they may be used as a summer pasture or soiling-crop. This station is experimenting in breeding soy-beans with the idea of getting larger producing varieties.

If you can grow clover and alfalfa in rotation with corn and other crops I see no great necessity for growing soy-beans. Possibly if you are in need of some annual legume crop, cow-peas may be more profitably used than soy-beans. The last-named crop is a ranker grower and so furnishes more fodder and is better to use as a cover-crop or for green manure.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Tile-draining.

I have about ten acres of bottom-land that I wish to drain. It has a straight ditch leading from the lowest place to the creek. It is about thirty rods long and in it I should like to lay a good-sized tile and from that run three branches. The length of the three combined would probably be 400 yards. What sized tile would be required and what would be the cost per foot?

R. D. HALL.

Atchison County.

In G. C. Elliott's book on drainage he states that a four-inch tile will drain twelve acres of land when used as a main. It is seldom advisable to use tile less than three inches in diameter because smaller tile will easily fill with sediment. The capacity of tiles to carry water increases as the square of their diameters; thus a four-inch tile will carry nearly twice as much water as a three-inch tile, and a five-inch tile will carry about three times as much as a three-inch tile. I believe in the drainage plan which you propose, that you should use three-inch tile for the branches and five-inch tile for the short main drain. It does not seem to me, however, that the amount of tile which you propose to lay will drain the field if the land is at all low and flat. It is usual to lay the branch drains in parallel lines not more than one hundred feet apart where thor-

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ough drainage is required. If the center drain be laid the full length of a ten-acre field, forty rods square, it will require 1,485 feet of tile for the main drain. If side branches be laid every 200 feet apart on each side of the main drain, each one of these branches will be 742½ feet long, and counting eight branches on each side of the main drain, would require 5,936 feet of tiling; while if branch drains were placed one hundred feet apart, double this amount of tiling would be required. In case a main drain is extended the length of the field, the tile at the upper end of the system need not be more than four inches in diameter, but larger tile should be laid near the outlet.

The depth at which tile should be laid is determined by the nature of the soil and by the fall which can be secured. The usual depth of laying tile is from three to four feet. A good book for you to read on this subject is Prof. H. F. King's "Irrigation and Drainage," published by McMillan & Co., New York. Other good books are, "Land Drainage," by John H. Clippert, published by Robt. Clark & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and "Land Drainage," by Manley Miles, published by the Orange Judd Co., New York.

I am unable to quote prices on tile. The C. A. Brockett Cement Co., Kansas City, Mo., quoted six-inch tile to me last winter at 5 cents per foot, f. o. b. cars, Kansas City. The three-inch tile would probably cost less than one-half as much. A. M. TENEYCK.

Oats on Wheat-ground.

I have about sixty-five acres of wheat that is badly damaged with the fly. Last fall they killed a great deal of it. I should judge from 10 per cent in some spots to 50 per cent in others. From my examination I should say that there was somewhere from 6 to 10 flax-seeds for every live root on the piece. What do you think would be the chances for a crop if I were to sow or drill oats on this field? I can not handle all the land in corn and do not think the wheat will be worth cutting. I have never seen the fly before and know nothing about it but what I read. Some say oats will be all right and some say not. I would like to have your opinion. Wheat is generally badly damaged in this neighborhood.

Cloud County. A. M. FRENCH.

I believe that if you disk the wheat-ground well and harrow, preparing a good seed-bed, and sow the oats early in the spring, as soon as the ground is in fit condition to work you will stand a good chance of getting a fair crop of oats. Doubtless the oats may be sown thinner than the usual rate, I should say about a bushel and a half of oats would be sufficient, because, even after the disking, some of the wheat will grow and you will have a mixed crop of oats and wheat. It is possible that seeding oats with the drill without any cultivation of the land might be successful but I would prefer to kill out a large part of the wheat and prepare a good seed-bed for the oats. I may add that I have not had any opportunity to experiment along this line. A. M. TENEYCK.

Weedy Alfalfa.

I have about five acres of alfalfa that was seeded in 1901. In 1902 I cut four cuttings, and 1903 four cuttings, but the third and fourth cuttings contained a great many weeds and much grass. What shall I do to get rid of the weeds and grass?

THOS. KIRKLAND.

Washington County.

I suggest that you disk the alfalfa-field early this spring as soon as the ground is in fit condition, weighting the pulverizer so as to cut about two to three inches deep, and lapping one-half, and follow the disk with the harrow. Such treatment will stimulate the growth of the alfalfa so that it will tend to smother out the weeds. Should the weeds start later in the season the disking may be repeated during the summer immediately after cutting the alfalfa. The growth of weeds and grass in an alfalfa-field is

influenced to a large extent by the season and possibly you may not have the same trouble with weeds next season as you had last season. If, however, an alfalfa-field gets foul and weedy and the alfalfa gets thin, I believe that the best plan is to plow it up and reseed on cleaner land. Alfalfa makes a good fertilizer for other crops and it should not be the practice to grow alfalfa continuously on the same field for more than five or six years when the ground may be used advantageously in the growing of other crops. A. M. TENEYCK.

Speltz.

Can you give me any information in regard to the merits of speltz? How does it compare with corn in yield and feeding-qualities? What kind of soil should it be planted on and in what climate?

J. M. HILLNOR.

Osage County.

Speltz, more properly called emmer, in a comparative trial at this station last season yielded 44 pounds more than the best producing barley and 129 pounds more than the best producing oats per acre. The crop seems to be better adapted for growing in light soils and dry climates than either oats or barley, but under more favorable conditions of soil and climate, emmer is a profitable crop to grow, as was made evident by the yield which we secured last season. In feeding-value, according to the composition of the grain, emmer is similar to barley. It does not contain as much fat as corn but contains more protein than corn. Experiments in feeding it at the North Dakota and South Dakota Experiment Stations have shown that it is not equal to barley when fed whole as a fattening food for sheep. Also, when fed whole the grain is not relished by stock. The proper way to feed emmer is to grind it and mix with other grains. It will not take the place of oats, barley, or corn as a feed but may be profitably grown as an extra crop to be fed in combination with other grains. As a rule I would not recommend sowing emmer on the most fertile soil but rather on the poorer lands of the farm. Like oats, when grown on too fertile soil it makes too great a growth of straw and is more apt to produce light grain than when sown upon soil of ordinary fertility. The emmer should be sown as early in the spring as the soil is in fit condition to receive the seed and it will pay to prepare a good seed-bed. Fall-plowed land or corn-stalk ground well disked and harrowed down makes a good seed-bed for emmer or other spring grains. A. M. TENEYCK.

Macaroni Wheat—Oats on Wheat-land.

I came from Stark County, Ohio, three years ago, married a Kansas girl and bought a farm for \$7.50 per acre. I got a good wheat-crop the first year and also last year. I am selling corn now at 40 cents per bushel from a yield of 35 bushels per acre, and I am well satisfied with Kansas.

This farm is five miles from town and we farmers around here would like to put up a telephone line. Could any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER give us advice through its columns?

I want to sow some macaroni wheat. How much seed should I sow per acre? Some say as much as other wheat, some say 2½ bushels. A few of our farmers sowed what they call Russian wheat which yielded 24 bushels per acre where other wheat (Turkey) made 10 to 12 bushels. I succeeded in getting enough seed of Russian wheat to sow one field. It is looking well except a few acres where grasshoppers destroyed it. Would it be all right to sow oats where there is not wheat and not plow the ground?

What do you know about winter turf oats?

P. H. VERNIER.

Harper County.

It is usual to sow a little more seed per acre of macaroni wheat than of the ordinary wheat. In North Dakota, where more of the macaroni wheat is sown than in any other State, the usual plan is to sow about one and one-half bushels per acre. At this station last season we planned to sow about a peck more per acre of the macaroni

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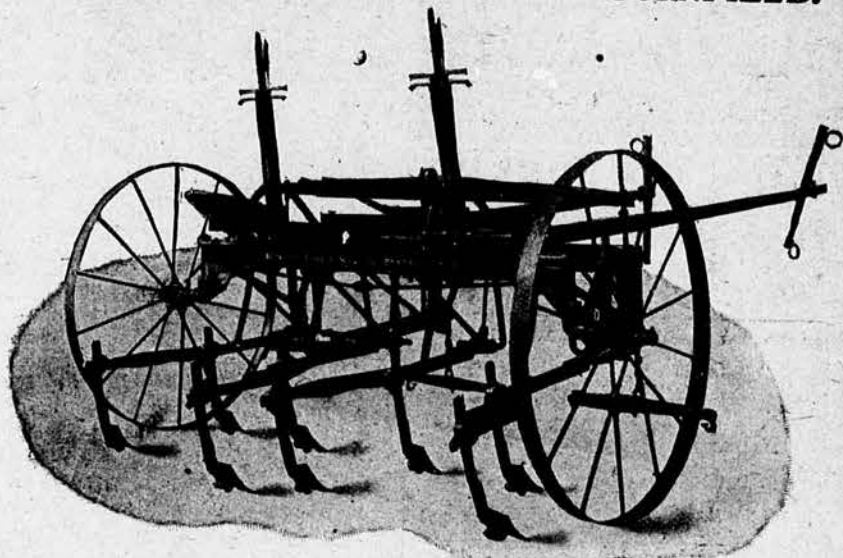


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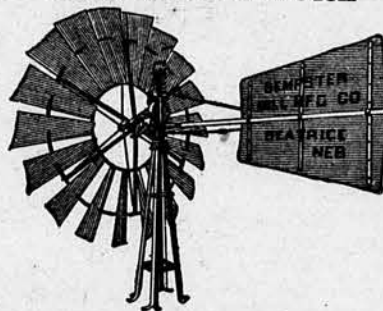
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wheat than of the other varieties, or at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre, and secured a good stand. Yes, it will do to sow oats without plowing where the wheat is killed out or is a poor stand. I would, however, disk the ground well in these places and harrow down to make a good seed-bed. The purpose should be also to kill out the wheat when the oats are sown, although this will not be entirely accomplished even by thorough disking. The preparation of a good seed-bed is also very important toward producing a profitable crop of oats. I am not much acquainted with winter turf oats. A small plot was sown at this station last fall but no crop has previously been grown. At the present writing the oats seem to be barely alive. **A. M. TENEYCK.**

The Time to Sow English Blue-grass. We wish to obtain your advice as to when is the best time to sow English blue-grass or meadow fescue. How would it do to sow in spring with oats? Would the chinch-bugs work on it if sowed in oats? **N. THORNTON, Coffey County.**

Doubtless the early spring is the safest time to sow English blue-grass, provided you have a good seed-bed and the land is not too foul and weedy. In your part of the State fall-seeding should usually prove successful, and in some ways fall-seeding is preferable to spring-seeding. Fall-seeding allows the grass to get ahead of the weeds and usually a considerable crop of hay may be secured the following season; after the cutting of the hay a good second growth will furnish pasture in the fall. By seeding early next spring, if the season be favorable, you will doubtless be able to pasture the field some in the fall, but it should not be pastured very much. It is preferable to seed without a nurse-crop, if the land is reasonably clean. If the land is inclined to be very weedy or if it is inclined to drift or wash, a light seeding of oats may be sown with the grass, preferably just previous to the sowing of the grass-seed. It is safest to cut the oats early in the season for hay rather than to leave the crop until it matures, especially if the season turns dry and hot toward harvest time. As a rule, I should prefer to seed without a nurse-crop. In case a nurse-crop is not used, it will be necessary to clip the weeds two or three times during the season. If there are chinch-bugs on the oats, they will work on the young grass-plants after the oats are cut and may thus destroy the stand of grass. **A. M. TENEYCK.**

Meadow Fescue. Would you please tell where is the best place for me to send for meadow fescue seed; also the proper time to sow and the proper way of sowing it on a pasture in which the prairie-grass is badly eaten out? Also, what amount of seed to sow per acre? Could it be pastured any this summer? Would you advise sowing it for hog-pasture? **LYON COUNTY. JOSEPH DOWNS.**

Your letter to the U. S. Department of Agriculture has come to this office for answer. You can purchase meadow fescue seed from any Kansas seed company, or you can get it through the local dealer in seeds in your town. There are some farmers who make a specialty of growing this seed for sale, but I am not supplied with their addresses. Meadow fescue may be seeded early in the spring on a well-prepared seed-bed, also early fall-seeding, about the first of September is usually successful in the eastern portion of the State. In a favorable fall you may expect good success by fall-seeding in Lyon County. If your purpose is the production of pasture, three pecks to a bushel of good, clean seed should be sown per acre. If the purpose is to grow the crop for seed, thinner seeding, say one-half bushel per acre, is better. It would not be safe, as a rule, to pasture new grass to any extent the first season after sowing, especially spring seeding. If the grass is sown early in the spring and the season is

favorable for growth, the field may be pastured lightly in the autumn.

I doubt whether you can get a catch of meadow fescue on the worn-out pasture land. The best method to pursue in renewing this pasture will be to disk it early this spring (now is a good time), and follow with the harrow. Scatter a little seed of the meadow fescue and Bromus inermis, sowing the most seed where the native grass has been killed out to the greatest extent, and harrow once or twice after seeding to cover the grass-seed. The disking itself will do much to renew the native grasses, and if the season is favorable, some of the grass-seeds will start. I favor the Bromus inermis to be used in this way rather than the meadow fescue. It would not be best to keep stock on the pasture during the summer, but toward fall the field might be pastured lightly. If the weeds grow, go over the field once or twice with the mower and clip them off, not allowing them to seed.

There is nothing better for a hog-pasture than alfalfa unless it be a combination of alfalfa and Bromus inermis. It is possible that in your locality clover may be grown successfully and clover in combination with the meadow fescue would make a good hog-pasture. I would not, as a rule, prefer to sow meadow fescue alone for this purpose. In the experiments at this station, Bromus inermis has proven to be more productive, harder and a better pasture-grass than meadow fescue. Usually a combination of grasses is to be preferred for pasture to one grass alone. **A. M. TENEYCK.**

Cow-pea and Rape Question.

1. How deep should cow-peas be planted when drilled in alone?
2. When they are listed with corn, should the corn be put down to the usual depth?
3. How deep should rape be drilled in, and is it better for hog-pasture to drill or list?
4. What is the best variety?
5. Will cattle bloat on rape pasture?
6. Will they bloat on cow-pea pasture?
7. Can rape be cut and made into hay for winter use? Will hogs eat it as freely as hay in winter when they have been pastured on it during the summer? Or is cow-pea hay better?
8. Would it do to plant rape on freshly broken sod? Should hogs be ringed when pastured on such ground planted to rape?

RENO COUNTY. R. A. ELWARD.

The depth to which cow-peas should be planted when drilled in will depend upon the soil and season. In a light soil or in a dry season, the peas should be planted deeper than if the soil were heavy or the season wet. As a rule, we plan to set the shoe-drill to run nearly to its full depth, planting the peas about three inches deep, in a well-prepared seed-bed.

2. When the cow-peas are listed with corn it is best to double list, planting the peas on the ridges at the second listing not running the lister so deep as would usually be the case when planting the corn alone.

3. Rape is a small seed and should be sown rather shallow, say an inch to an inch and a half deep, possibly two inches if the soil is dry and mellow. It is best to plant the rape in drill-rows far enough apart so that the crop may be cultivated. By cultivation, a much greater crop may be secured and the hogs will not trample down the crop so much when it is planted in rows as when sown broadcast or planted in close drills. Do not use the lister to plant rape. The grain-drill makes a good implement for sowing rape; by stopping up part of the seed-cups the rows may be planted at the proper distance apart. It will be necessary to very nearly close up the seed-cups in order not to plant the rape too thick. Two or three pounds of seed per acre, planted in drill-rows thirty inches apart is sufficient.

4. The Dwarf Essex rape is one of the standard varieties and perhaps the

(Continued on page 306.)

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Horticulture.

Spraying.

F. L. PEACOCK, BEFORE THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

When it is time to spray I find much other work pressing and delay until good-sized canker-worms are getting the best of the apple-tree foliage. Then I load the barrel and spray-pump into the wagon; mix a quarter of a pound of Paris green in about forty gallons of water, with enough lime to make it milk-white; start in at one end of the orchard and by the time I have emptied the well once or twice I have gotten over all the trees and hope that some good has resulted. The worms appear to have something of a setback and finally disappear. Usually a tree or two that has been worse treated by the worms than the others shows signs of falling and the following spring is dead. Do not spray this way. If we want our land in good condition we do not expect that result from one cultivation. If we expect the orchard to be clear of pests, we will also have to be thorough in our spraying. Incidentally, we probably will kill beneficial insects. The canker-worm threatening the life of the tree as well as crop, through loss of leaves, is the pest we usually seek to destroy. But there are others to claim our attention. The codlin moth is worthy of our best efforts, although it is not quite certain what amount of damage we can do to it. Use the same spray, but use it more often.

If we would be rid of fungus growth, we must add four pounds of bluestone to each barrel of our mixture. We will also be adding considerably to our troubles, as Bordeaux mixture is not easily handled—by amateurs at least. Bluestone must have warm water to make it dissolve, or else suspend it in water over night. In either case, pound up the lumps first. To get the best results from Bordeaux mixture, you should have three barrels; one for lime-water and Paris green, if the latter is used, and one barrel for bluestone and water. These two barrels may be set on a platform so that the spray-barrel may be filled with both mixtures at the same time, at about proper strength. If we have a small strip of litmus paper we can now test the strength of the spray before applying. Keep well stirred while using. Many sprayers mix the ingredients all in the same barrel. A hand-pump in a small orchard is all that is necessary, but if you have many trees, you will wish, before you finish, that you had a power-pump, and something larger than a barrel in which to hold the spray-mixture.

However, if you want apples that will grade high, without too much loss from rejected fruit, you will have to spray often and at the proper times. Once before blossoms open, again when the petals fall, and at least twice afterwards at intervals of about two weeks. In the apple district of Colorado it is thought that three acres of apples make about as much work as one man can attend to. The branches on each tree are propped without waiting until they are broken by the load of fruit, and spraying is done every two weeks until within a month of ripening. Much of the crop is packed in boxes and it is intended that every apple in the box shall be a good one and all of uniform size. Each time you spray your orchard with Bordeaux mixture, go over your potato-patch. It will keep the vines alive much longer and increase the yield. Spraying by using lime-dust to convey the chemicals is now coming into more general use. A good machine to blow the dust costs about \$25.00. Under some conditions one man can do the work on this plan, and a number of experimenters recommend "dry spraying" very highly. If the weather be dry, you will have to get up at 3 o'clock a. m. to make the dust stick. A person intending to spray on any plan should secure a spray-calander, which will suggest different kinds of chemicals

that many be used instead of Paris green, and various other points that it will be well to know.

Trees and Forests.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The season is approaching when trees should be planted, fruit, forest, ornamental, but it is of forest-trees that I shall write. The absorbing interests in the year's operations may crowd out of consideration interests which seem more remote. The question, however, of tree-planting in this country, especially west of the Missouri, is a living, economic question which can not be repressed. It springs from changing conditions and the necessity of the times.

Only a few decades ago we had commanding forests of oak, walnut, hickory, sugar-maple, cherry, beach, birch, ash and other species which had been planted and nurtured by the hand of nature until they had reached mighty proportions, constituting a goodly heritage for the people who were to possess the country. When the pioneers, following the trend westward, migrated into Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana to inhabit those heavily wooded regions, they were confronted on every hand by the severe conditions which were incident to their time. They were there to carve homes out of the wilderness, and the natural impulse was to subdue the forests in the most expeditious manner. Necessity is a stern master and usually prevails over every other consideration. So the great trees covering immense districts were felled, rolled together, consumed by fire, and the people are now paying the costs of this folly to the lumber-trusts. The Government might have reserved her most valuable timber-tracts of that period, but this policy of establishing forest-reservations was not commenced until more recent years. While wanton destruction by individuals and companies of our magnificent forests was going on unchecked, the Government's tariff on imported lumber tended to hasten the destruction without corresponding benefits to the country.

We are now more especially interested in Kansas, where timber has never been sufficient to invite wanton destruction by man. While some clearing has been done in eastern Kansas, the more desirable young timber has generally been preserved. In many instances small areas of brush-lands were two or three decades ago enclosed in the fields and protected from destructive fires. This was perhaps more for convenience than from frugality or experiment. The growth on these small tracts has been marvelous, the areas have widened and perceptibly increased while the growth is more dense. The young timber is greatly superior in form and quality to the original trees, dwarfed as they were by the ravages of prairie fires. In addition to the increase of area, and in density and quality of the native growth along the streams and ravines, tree-planting and production have had attention on the prairies. In the early days the pioneers grew forest-trees to shelter and protect the homes, the orchards and the live stock. Especial attention was not at first given to the selection of the best varieties, and yet these trees and groves intended in the inception for shade and wind-breakers, are now of immense value as timber. From these early plantings on many farms, fuel, poles and fence-posts are being supplied and soon lumber will be produced. Some native timber- and brush-lands have been cleared in order to square fields, but estimating the increase in area, density and quality of that which has been protected from fires together with the artificial production, I am quite sure that there is more wood in eastern Kansas than there was forty years ago, though there may not be so many acres covered by the young groves as were originally by trees and brush. Tree-planting on the uplands has been very profitable. A small timber area on a farm adds greatly to the money-value, gives comfort to the occupants, and is a substantial public benefit.

I shall not undertake to discuss the

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HENRY FIELD, SEEDSMAN
BOX 14, SHENANDOAH, IOWA

The Ear Seed
Corn Man

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

effect the cultivation of the soil and tree-growth has had upon the climate. I leave that question to the scientists; yet the early settlers in eastern Kansas will agree with me that the winds of winter are less rigorous than they were forty years ago; that the rays of the summer's sun are not so destructive to vegetation and that living springs of pure water have broken out in many places where formerly there were no evidences of water near the surface.

Not long since, in company with Mr. H. F. Graham, I spent several days in northwestern Kansas. We visited the Experiment Station at Hays City, which is in charge of Professor Haney. The changes and experiments being made there are both interesting and instructive, and will result in great good to that section of the State.

West of Hays City, at Wakeeney, where twenty-four years ago the writer was told that trees would not successfully grow, they are now making vigorous growth all along the streets and about the town.

About Sharon Springs we saw only cottonwoods and willows, which were making healthy growth, but these are doubtless forerunners to other and better varieties.

At Hill City we visited the Pomeroy Model Farm, which is a living witness that the country will not only grow trees, but will, under the Campbell system of farming, produce almost anything else. The farm is situated on upland near the town. The fruit-trees, of which there were many varieties, seemed in perfect condition. The grove of forest-trees adjoining the orchard and cultivated in the same manner is making an excellent beginning. There are a number of species of trees on this plat and like everything on the farm evidenced the superior system of culture in vogue there.

In that county (Graham) the principal species of native trees growing along the streams are honey locust, elm, ash, box elder, cottonwood and willow. The thornless honey locusts, white ash and other varieties are growing on the upland, and where properly cared for, are thrifty and give promise of success.

The hope is that in the plains region more trees will be planted. Guided by the light of past experiments, efforts to grow them will now be more successful. Farmers throughout the West are expressing much apprehension over the scarcity of fence-posts and the high prices of lumber. These difficulties will surely increase unless we plant and grow more timber and adopt more vigorous measures for the preservation and renewal of the remaining forests. These are questions of State and National importance which

the people can not afford to leave to mere chance. They must be solved. The all-wise Creator has in His goodness, established three indispensable conditions in every country He intended for the habitation of man, namely, living water, dry land and soil capable of producing grass and trees.

Western Kansas possesses all these natural conditions, especially the dry land, but grass and trees are rapidly reclaiming it, so that the original purpose, the abode of man, will be fulfilled.

The tree-problems in the western half of the State are now restricted to a choice of a species which will develop in the shortest time and be most useful when matured. I am convinced that the designation, "Treeless Plains," for that country, will in less than a century, become as obsolete as has the other designation, "Great American Desert."

More attention to economic tree-planting will hasten this period. The responsibility is largely with the land-owners. Arbor Day should be observed by every member of the family owning a home. The trees and groves thus produced will not only be remunerative to the producers, but will stand out as monuments to the good judgment and enlightenment of this generation.

CASE BRODERICK.

Holton, Kans.

Shawnee Horticulturalists.

Shawnee Horticulturalists met March 3 in the State Horticultural rooms, with a good attendance from both city and country.

Phillip Lux was called on to lead the discussion on "Spraying." Mr. Lux had used Paris green, London purple and white arsenic, but preferred white arsenic, on account of its purity, being more uniform in strength, which enables the user to know what he is using. Paris green and London purple are very often adulterated. He said we should spray and if the result is not all we would wish, we should not condemn spraying, for if proper materials are used and applied at the right time, the result will be satisfactory.

Mr. Hopper, who had formerly lived in Kansas thirty years, had sprayed during the early days of spraying, and could see no good results. Since that time he had had charge of an orchard in Idaho and now is firmly convinced of the advantages of proper spraying. One must spray often and at the right time to get best results. In Idaho there is no demand for any but No. 1 apples; he had sold them for \$1.40 per bushel-box; and they could not raise No. 1 apples if the sprayer were not at work every two weeks during the season. He knew of one orchard so sprayed for 12 years and no injurious effect on the trees.

Walter Wellhouse said we must be early to get the canker-worm. Start by April 15 and spray so that the liquid may go to the under side of the leaf and get the worm while he is young. He uses London purple; gets it in the original packages, just as it is imported, and is well satisfied with the results.

To make liquid spray adhesive he advised the use of some sticky substance, such as glucose, to be mixed with the spray. A question was asked: Would bees be poisoned by eating this sweetened spray-mixture? No one had ever observed any dead bees in the orchard at this time. Mr. Sardou said salt added to the spray-mixture would make it adhere to the leaves, and not be dangerous to bees or other beneficial insects.

Mr. Wellhouse continued by telling of the depredations of the rabbits, which were much worse than in former years. He had seen an apple-tree 10 or 12 inches in diameter, completely girdled; had poisoned rabbits very successfully by cutting twigs from the tree and cutting these into pieces about 8 inches long and then painting or dipping with the following solution: Three parts sulphate of arsenic, 3 parts white syrup, 1 part powdered borax, 30 parts of hot water.

Scatter the sticks under the trees. This is destructive to both rabbits and

mice (two great and persistent enemies of the orchardist), and is safe, as nothing else will eat these poisoned twigs and the dead rabbits are not poisonous to dogs, crows or hawks. This information is worth thousands of dollars to the fruitmen of Kansas.

The dust-spray was discussed at some length. A. E. Dickinson, of north Shawnee. Had used dust one year. Started too late to give a thorough test. Was favorably impressed, and would try again this year. Found it easy to operate and rapid to apply.

F. L. Peacock read a carefully prepared paper on spraying, which treated the subject in a very able manner, fully convincing all present that spraying is a necessity.

Mrs. Doctor H. W. Roby entertained the society by reading a paper entitled, "Home Adornment," which met the approval of all present, and was ordered printed in the KANSAS FARMER, that our absent brothers and sisters might profit by its contents.

Adjourned to meet at the State House, April 7, at which time all persons interested in arboriculture are earnestly requested to be present. Notice of meeting and program will be published in due time.

O. F. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Fruit Prospects in Kansas.

Secretary Barnes reports as follows:

First District, March 8.—Peaches: Elberta practically killed, other varieties will probably make the peach crop one half; Sneed and some others are full. Japan and native plums practically uninjured. Cherry: Some Richmonds killed. Pears show lots of bloom buds. In northern Wyandotte County and at Parkville, Mo., the peach crop is reported an entire failure.

Third District, March 9.—Prospects good for a full crop of all kinds of tree-fruits except yellow peaches, which will be about half; white peaches are all right. All berries expecting raspberries promise an unusually heavy crop. Grapes are in good condition.

Fourth District, March 9.—Apples all right. Peaches, half the buds dead, excepting the Elberta, which are all dead. Seedlings all right. Keifer, Bartlett and Duchesse (Angouleme). Pear buds dead. Cherry and plum all right, and all kinds of small fruit are O. K.

Fifth District, March 8.—Fully 95 per cent of the peach buds are dead. All other tree-fruits uninjured, even apricots and Japan plums are all right. Berries all right, excepting raspberries, of which even the Kansas and Cardinal are killed back within a foot or two of the ground. Our warm weather is putting fruit of all kinds in great peril.

Sixth District, March 6.—Most all kinds of fruit in good condition, excepting Elberta peaches, but enough of them left for a good crop. Small fruits, plums, grapes and cherries in excellent condition. Apples and crabs all right.

Seventh District, March 7.—Peaches, cherries, plums, apricots and grapes all are uninjured. Not more than one peach bud in a dozen killed. Apples not far enough advanced to be injured; trees in good condition. Blackberry and raspberry bushes seem to be uninjured.

Evergreens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question is often asked, why we have so few evergreens growing in Kansas. I attribute the cause to two reasons: The first and main reason is because only a small number of people know how to plant and care for them until they become established. The second reason is because nurserymen are largely to blame by introducing so many varieties, when only a few will succeed with the average grower.

GENERAL PURPOSES.

As an ornamental tree for the lawn and house-grounds together with constituting material for a perfect wind-break, we have nothing that will give such results as a judicious selection of evergreens. Of the many species that have been tried during the last thirty years only a small proportion has prov-



Red is the color of danger, whether on the semaphore or on the skin. When the face is reddened by eruptions, when boils break out on the body, or the angry red of sores and ulcers is displayed in the flesh, it is nature's danger signal. The blood is obstructed and tainted by impurities, and there can be no safety until the blood is made pure.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, and removes the effete matter which clogs and corrupts it. It cures pimples, boils, eczema, scrofula, sores, ulcers and other consequences of impure blood.

"I feel greatly thankful for what your medicine has done for me," writes Mrs. Chas. Hood, of Kalkaska, Mich. "I suffered with scrofula of the head for twelve years. Tried every kind of medicine that I heard of but found no cure. Every one that looked at my head said they never saw anything like it. The last doctor I doctored with before applying to you I got worse every day. Was so miserable that I was unable to do any work at all. After taking two or three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and using the local treatment you prescribed for me, I was cured and my head was entirely free from scrofula."

Accept no substitute for Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There is no other medicine which is "just as good" for diseases of the blood and the eruptions which are caused by the blood's impurity.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or thirty-one stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo N. Y.

YEAST FOAM

The bread of the American housewife made with Yeast Foam leads the world. Do you know the secret? It's in the Yeast. Good yeast—

Good Bread

Poor yeast—poor bread—and indigestion. Yeast Foam is a purely vegetable yeast that preserves in the bread all the delicious flavor and nutriment of the wheat.

The secret is in the yeast

Sold by all grocers at 5 cents a package—enough for 40 loaves. "How to Make Bread," free.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
Chicago.

Corn

We challenge the world to produce a more prolific, early, big eared corn variety than Salzer's Home Builder, so named because 50 acres of this fine corn yielded so heavily in 1902, that its net proceeds built a beautiful home for the lucky possessor. See catalog. Here are some of the yields our customers had of this corn in 1903:

157 bu. per acre.
By John Fligel, La Porte Co., Ind.
160 bu. per acre.
By O. E. Michel, Mont. Co., O.
196 bu. per acre.
By Richard Spaeth, Lake Co., Ind.
198 bu. per acre.
By J. D. Walker, Hambleton Co., Tenn.
220 bu. per acre.
By Lawrence Scholte, Ogemaw Co., Mich.
225 bu. per acre.
By J. W. Massey, Crockett Co., Tenn.
304 bu. per acre.
Ray Stearns, Hanson Co., N. D. says: "Ripened in 120 days. Yielded 304 bu. per acre. Next year I will grow 400 bu. per acre from it."

National Oats.
Enormously prolific. Does well everywhere. It won't let your acre produce less than 100 bu. Try it.

Billion Dollar Grass.
Most talked of grass in America. Would be ashamed of itself if it yielded less than 14 tons of splendid hay per acre.

For 10c. in Stamps
and the name of this paper, we will gladly send you a lot of farm seed samples, well worth \$10.00 to get a start with, together with our mammoth 140 page illustrated catalog, describing such novelties as Arid Land Barley, Macarant Wheat, Two Foot Oats, Pea Oats, Teosinte, Victoria Rape. Send the 10c. today.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

WRITE ME

For list of Missouri and Kansas farm lands or first-class Kansas City improved and vacant property either for a home or investment.

J. T. ROBINSON, 405 Mass Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

en successful. For general purposes I would confine myself to three sorts. First, Austrian pine (*P. austriaca*). This noble tree seems more at home on the open prairies than anything yet introduced. I have seen beautiful specimens growing on the high divides between the Kansas River and adjacent streams. It makes an ideal lawn-tree, if given plenty of room, retaining its deep green foliage during the entire winter. Second, the common red cedar is perfectly hardy and will grow over a much larger area of the State than any other evergreen. It makes an excellent wind-break while young and when older, it is valuable for post-and-pole-timber. The foliage is somewhat off color during most of the fall and winter months, besides it is not advisable to plant large numbers too near apple-trees, owing to the fungus growth on some of the cedar-trees known as cedar-apple. Third, the Scotch pine (*P. sylvestris*). This is the most rapid grower of all the evergreens, especially while it is young. At thirty years of age the Austrian pine will grow the fastest. The foliage is rather a light green and the tree grows somewhat straggling. We have many other species that grow and do fairly well, such as the Norway and white spruce, Colorado blue spruce, Dwarf mountain pine, white pine, Jock pine, etc., but none of them seem to be so well adapted to the State as the first three named.

PLANTING.

Always secure small trees ranging in size from eight to fifteen inches in height, trees that have been transplanted once or twice in the nursery. will be found to give the best results. Try and secure trees with all the branches intact, as the lower ones can be covered up when planted. This acts as a brace to the newly set tree. Never allow the roots to become dry by the sun or wind; nine times out of ten this means death to the trees. Do not put strong manure among them, because the roots can not stand the unnatural heat. Cultivate often the first few years, as the constant use of the cultivator or hoe will greatly assist the trees in becoming thoroughly established. The growth the first two years will be quite slow. After this time the growth becomes much more vigorous. As the trees grow older they can be pruned so as to give a symmetrical form. With the cedar, I prefer to prune early in spring, or the last of June when the tree is making the most rapid growth. With the pines, I find the month of August to be the most satisfactory time to prune. The long, unshapely branches can be shortened to the desired length, and there will be ample time for new buds to form before frost.

A mistake is often made by planting too late in the spring. April is the best month for transplanting evergreens in Kansas. The tree is ready to start at once and is not held back much by the planting process. If the trees can be kept dormant until some time in May good results can be secured then; this is hard to do, owing to the warm weather in April.

LARGE TREES.

Trees that have been growing for several years can be removed with reasonable safety by the following plan. During the month of August open up a trench two or three feet from the trunk of the tree; let this be deep enough to cut off all the ends of the larger roots, filling the same immediately. At the same time give the tree a severe pruning to correspond with the amount of roots that may have been cut in opening the trench around the tree. This will cause new buds to form, as well as a large number of small rootlets. Nothing more need be done until winter sets in, when a new trench can be made a little larger than the first one. When the ground becomes frozen hard, it is an easy matter with men and teams to move the tree to the new location. All such trees should receive the best of care the following season.

GENERAL NOTES.

We lose many trees in Kansas by

the wind whipping them back and forth, causing great evaporation from the foliage and forming an air-chamber around the trunk down to the roots. This causes almost sure death to all newly set trees. Buy your trees from some reliable nurseryman, and do not be in too big a hurry to make a showing. Five hundred small trees at little cost will give more pleasure to the planter than a few larger ones with the same outlay. Always keep in mind that the drying of the roots and the constant wind are enemies to young evergreens.

Cultivate often when young. Do not apply strong manure. The trees can be pruned the same as any deciduous tree. After they become established they will resist more drouth than almost any other tree. The Austrian pine passed through the drouth of 1901 without a particle of damage. Do not allow your trees to become grass-bound; after they are well started the dropping needles will prevent grass and weeds from growing around the

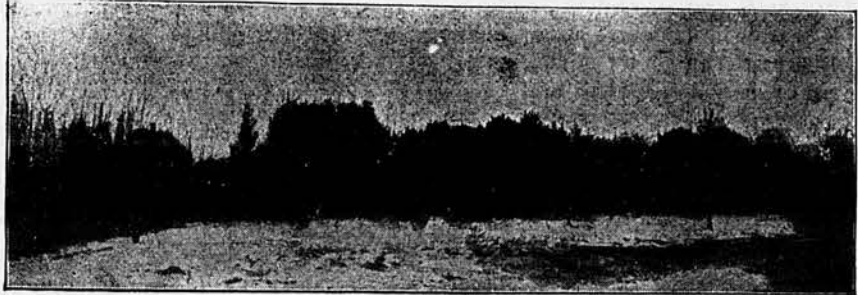


A PRAIRIE FOREST WORTH \$5,000.

A Source of Wealth.

We have been preaching the advantages of tree-planting for years. The National Government has spent millions to foster and develop it and still the American farmer and land-owner does not realize what its possibilities are or what immense wealth would be added to the resources of the country if every one who has the opportunity for doing so should plant from year to year a small tract to various forest-trees. This can be done, not only in a timber country cleared of the original forests, but even in the prairie soil every native tree will thrive if intelligently planted and fires are kept out.

To emphasize the possibilities of forestry we show the two views of forest-trees



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PRAIRIE FOREST.

trunk. By confining the varieties to the well-known tested sorts, I see no reason why we should not have a much larger number of evergreens growing on the prairies of Kansas. They not only add beauty to the landscape, but are a protection to man and beast from the chilling blasts of winter. They are worth many times the cost and labor it takes to grow them.

Topeka, Kans. GEO. W. TINCER.

The range of cattle is practically co-extensive with that of the horse. Cattle, however, are found more extensively in very hot, damp climates than the horse, and are entirely absent from dry desert regions where the horse is found in considerable numbers. Cattle, for example, are wholly lacking in the desert of Sahara, but they graze in the southern part of India, where no horses are found. They are grown wherever grass thrives, except in some hot regions of excessive humidity, while the horse is important only in regions where grain supplements grass as a part of his food.

PUBLISHER'S PARAGRAPHS.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money-making vegetables, an Earliest Green Eating Onion.

It is a winner, Mr. Farmer. Try it for 1904. JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c IN STAMPS to them, and get sufficient Carrots, Celery, Onions, Lettuce, Cabbages, Radishes and Flower Seed to grow bushels of flowers and lots and lots of vegetables, together with their great catalogue, which is sent you free. F. P.

"The Page Fence is as well made as science and skill can make it. Nothing is left undone that can be done to make the Page Fence the very best and most satisfactory fence on the market. Page Fence will stand more rough usage than any other wire fence. It can be taken down, rolled up and restretched again and again, and still it is good. When hauling out of fields, if necessary, the staples can be pulled, the fence weighted to the ground, and you can then drive over it without injuring it. When the weight is removed, it will spring back to its place again, in as good shape as ever. It can be used on hilly as well as on level ground. Mr. John Marriage, breeder of the famous 'Marriage Mulley' cattle, knows a good fence when he sees it as well as he knows good cattle, and has ten miles of Page Fence on his ranch in Klowa County, and is thinking of ordering another carload of it soon."—Hutchinson (Kans.) Daily News.

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 rail-

Don't Neglect Rheumatism

New Appliance for Drawing Acid Poisons From the System Through the Pores of the Feet Sent to Anybody

FREE—On Approval—Try It!

Don't neglect rheumatism. The acid poisons accumulate day by day until joints become solidified in horribly distorted shapes and relief from the indescribable suffering is beyond the power of man to give.



Heed the warning pains of rheumatism and rid your system of the cause while you can by wearing Magic Foot Drafts. Don't take harmful medicine. The Drafts draw out the acid poisons through the great pores of the feet, where the capillary and nerve systems are most susceptible, reaching and curing rheumatism in every part of the body.

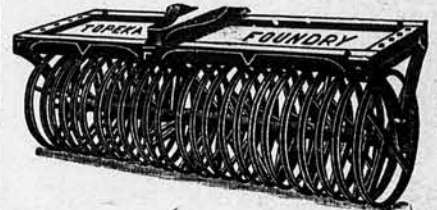


If you have rheumatism send your name to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 1119 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. You will get by return mail a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts, which have made a record of curing nine out of ten cases in Jackson, where the discoverer lives, and have already become a household remedy all over the world. No other remedy ever cured so many cases considered incurable. That is why the makers can send them on approval. You risk nothing. If you are satisfied with the benefit received, send one dollar. If not, send nothing. A fine booklet in colors and many testimonials comes free with the Drafts. Write to-day.

MAKE RAIN

When You Need It.

Pack your ground. Save the moisture. By getting an early start and a full stand your crop of corn is assured.



The Topeka Foundry Packer

Will Do It

Write for prices and testimonials.

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BUY FRESH SEED

Oats-seed, \$1.15 per hundred pounds. Siberian-millet, \$1.25 per hundred pounds. Macaroni-wheat, \$1 per bushel. No charge for drayage or sacks.

Jno. F. Jones, Grain and Seed, Grinnell, Kans.

SEED-CORN

Mammoth Evergreen Sweet-corn. Yellow Dent Seed-corn, Ninety Day Leam! ing Seed-corn. Seventy-two Day Yellow Dent or Queen Seed-corn. Write for prices.

HUBBARD SEED-HOUSE, 520 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

road, 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.

In Darkest Russia.

The Russo-Japan War, should it be prolonged, will create a boom in wheat such as has never before been experienced, all of which will materially benefit the American farmer. Indeed, dollar wheat is now an actuality. It is perhaps not generally known that Russia is a great producer of wheat and that the great wheat industry of Russia and Siberia formidable rivals that of America. The development of wheat growing in Russia as in America, has been largely due to the use of American harvesting machinery. The Deering binder, mower and reaper are as common sights in a Russian field as in this country, and their use elicits the same enthusiastic praise in Russia and all European countries as is given by the American farmer.

A Good Roofing Paper.

To the Editor: Dear Sir:—In your last issue I see a comparison made of tarred paper with shingles. I have and am now using both as roofing on my poultry building, with results as you state, but on my last two buildings I am using a felt roofing, made by J. A. & W. Bird & Co., of Boston, which I think superior to either as regards both looks and wearing. The price is somewhat higher, but I think it will pay, as there is not the necessity of tarring every spring, as is required on the tarred paper, to keep in good repair for eight or ten years, which is not a very pleasant job, as I know by practical experience. V. BRANTINGHAM, New Brighton, S. I.

The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

LITTLE MAID-O'-DREAMS.

Little Maid-O'-Dreams, with your
Eerie eyes so clear and pure
Gazing, where we fain would see
Into far futurity—
Tell us what you there behold,
In your visions manifold!
What is on beyond our sight,
Biding till the morrow's light,
Fairer than we see to-day,
As our dull eyes only may?

Little Maid-O'-Dreams, with face
Like as in some woodland place
Lifts a lily, chaste and white,
From the shadow to the light;—
Tell us, by your subtler glance,
What strange sorcery enchants
You as now—here, yet afar
As the realms of moon and star?—
Have you magic lamp and ring,
And genii for vassaling?

Little Maid-O'-Dreams, confess
You're divine and nothing less,—
For with mortal palms, we fear,
Yet must pet you, dreaming here—
Yearning, too, to lift the tips
Of your fingers to our lips;
Fearful still you may rebel,
High and heavenly oracle!
Thus, though all unmet our kiss,
Pardon this!—and this!—and this!

Little Maid-O'-Dreams, we call
Truce and favor, knowing all!—
All your magic is, in truth,
Pure foresight and faith of youth—
You're a child, yet even so,
You're a sage in embryo—
Prescient poet—artist—great
As your dreams anticipate—
Trusting God and man, you do
Just as heaven inspires you to.
—James Whitcomb Riley, in February
Ladies' Home Journal.

Bonny Prince—The Autobiography of a Collie Dog.

MARION SEWELL.

CHAPTER XXI—COME TO MY OWN.

It did not take us long to get ready for our journey, we were both so anxious to be off.

As I had no trunk of my own to pack I watched Aunt Sibyl closely while she arranged hers; and sometimes from a pile of neat articles I would slyly steal one of the lower ones and down they all would come, causing Aunt Sibyl, after she had chased me round the room, to commence her work over again.

So it came to pass that on a glorious July day Aunt Sibyl and I were at a depot waiting for the train while numerous friends shook hands with us, wished us a pleasant journey and sent loving greetings to Mr. French's family, many of them especially dispatched to "the boy in blue."

This, my second ride on the cars, will always be regarded by me as the reddest of red-letter days.

At first I was a little disturbed by the noise of the train, but I soon grew accustomed to it and settled down for a season of the deepest enjoyment.

Aunt Sibyl read a book the greater part of the time; as for me, I could find nothing within the four walls of the car to equal the grandeur and beauty of the open fields.

And then it was all so interesting to me as I stood with my paws upon the window-sill, my eyes taking in the fleeting scenery.

I would catch a glimpse of a cow grazing peacefully upon a meadow, and in a moment she was hurried out of my sight and a small town with people walking about would take her place.

In this manner we continued our journey for several days; through a large city where we had to get out and wait for a better and faster train to bring us to our destination, to another city not so large where we only stopped and rested a little while, and then started off with new life.

It was truly exciting, getting on and off the train, speeding over hills and level lands, passing through places that were dry and bare looking, and again rushing along in the depths of a valley, rich and green.

I was beginning to think that our journey would never end when one morning the conductor opened a door, and putting in his head announced in a drawn-out voice: "Los Angeles, California." Aunt Sibyl, who was looking tired and white, smiled at me, and said, "At last."

When the train had stopped, and we were standing on a wide platform,

Aunt Sibyl turned to a man who wore a silver star, and remarked something about "a street car," and "Grand Avenue," and before I could collect my scattered wits we were climbing up the steps of a long room which at once went smoothly gliding off.

We turned several corners and then the car stood still allowing many people to alight. Among those getting out were Aunt Sibyl and myself.

"Hungry and tired, aren't you, Scamp?" she enquired kindly, and then added, "We have not much longer to wait."

I did not mind the walk and soon we stood in front of a snow-white house, not rich nor imposing-looking, yet very home-like with its green shutters partially covered by vines, and large pink roses climbing over the white walls, and reaching nearly to the roof.

One of the windows was half open and a blue sleeve rested on the sill. A newspaper was held spread widely out, and when the sheet was folded, my heart gave a great thrill of happiness, for the face of my long-lost master was exposed to view. The few inches that had been added to Howard's stature did not make him any the less dear to me, and as for the rest, his appearance was so natural that I would have known him anywhere.

Aunt Sibyl smiling at the face at the window, stepped softly across the porch and knocked upon the door. It was opened in a moment by Howard, and when he saw Aunt Sibyl he smiled in that delighted way which I remembered so well.

"Why, Aunt Sibyl!" he exclaimed, holding out both his hands; "this is a real treat, a pleasure as great as it is unexpected. Come in and—Ah! Where did you get the nice brown dog?"

"This isn't my dog," returned Aunt Sibyl, primly. "This is Bonny Prince."

Howard sat down with a puzzled expression on his face that would have been comical upon any other occasion. "Do you really mean it?" he asked anxiously. "My Bonny Prince?"

Then without further ado I sprang into my master's arms.

(To be continued.)

How I Found Billy, the "Kid."

CLYDE C. ADAMS.

It was on a dark and snowy night; only it was not quite so dark as it was snowy, and it seemed entirely too warm to be either. It was late evening, when the heat of a Colorado day yet rested on the pavements, sending the steam up from the fallen snow like hot air off the rails of the Union Pacific. Some late shop-keepers were just emerging from the stores to rush after their suburban cars, some with parasols, and some without, but all of them laughing. This was a rare evening in the city of Denver, warm, balmy and tempting to the man with a heated brow; but withal treacherous, for this was also a good evening on which to contract a very bad cold.

I stood in front of a lighted drug-store window where I could observe and not be too closely observed in return, and where I could laugh to my heart's content over the ways of a quaint little street-urchin on the curbing. He stood there behind a big dry-goods box, with rolls of New Year's papers piled high in front of him, and when he called the name and price of his wares, his voice sounded like a veritable frog's voice.

"New Year's Post!" he called; "all wrapted and wrapted and re-a-dy to ma-i-l!"

A lady and young man came running through the slush, and darted into the window-nook opposite me—and incidentally, opposite the boy.

"O, look!" screamed the young lady, after she had shaken all the snow off and was recovered of her breath; "just see that little 'kid'!"

The little "kid" looked up.

"Post—New Year's Post! All wrapted and wr—"

"Here—give me a copy," called a big man, hurrying up; "ten cents? Five? Come down a bit, eh?"

The drug-store door opened and

poured forth a stream of waiting passengers, for the tramway-car stopped in front; and out with the crowd came the little fellow I want to write about. I knew the moment I set eyes on him, that he and the boy on the curb were brothers. But he was a baby—and why he should be out at the beginning of such a night as this is one of the mysteries. He had evidently been warming himself in the store, and was now come to relieve his older brother on the curbing.

The older boy, still crying his wares, scarcely noticed the baby for a second or two. He was busy proclaiming the drop in prices from the ten cents of the morning to the five at night, of these bundles of New Year's Posts with which the management seemed to have flooded the city. The boy was having difficulty in selling them at even that price, big as they were, and, as he announced, "All wrapted and wrapted and ready for mail!"

"Five cents a copy!" called the older boy.

"Only ten cents!" accompanied the other.

"Gee!" snapped the brother, "you go home!"

I failed to catch the small boy's answer to this rebuke, but I noticed how quickly the other gaye up his post there on the street, and started for the stove in the drug-store. The lady and the man were laughing.

"Here—you—are!" exclaimed my hero, swelling with the importance of his brother's work; "the Post's New Year's Copy, all wrapted and wrapted and done up ready to mail! Only ten cents a copy!"

"Don't say so bloomin' much," admonished the brother, turning back and half laughing, in his hoarse, diffident manner. "Just say, 'New Year's Post,' an' 'Five cents,' Billy."

Whether it was the laughing or merely the presence of so many on-lookers that moved him, Billy the kid, suddenly became self-conscious, and without noticing his brother's sage advice, went on with his rigmorole and proclaimed the time-established price of ten cents.

Nor did he fail to make a sale or two. His brother went on into the store, and Billy took full charge; and I was not surprised to see as many as three persons pause to purchase in the next five minutes. That childish voice, floating in and out among the surging crowds, brought men suddenly halting, and women as suddenly looking to right and left to find the owner.

"Billy the Kid," I called him. "Billy" his brother called him, and "Kid" was given by the lady who had spoken lightly.

Poor little Billy! he was hard to get acquainted with, for all he was so winsome and so apt to wonder what the passerby was thinking of him! I have seen him many a time, up by the postoffice or down around Seventeenth on Larimer Street, trudging in and out of the crowds with his papers, and always that little look of self-consciousness, which after all only drove him farther from you when you tried to be sociable.

Every night for one week I bought a paper from Billy. I stood on the same corner at the same hour each day, with the same welcome for my little hero, and surely he must have noticed that I was the same man! Save for a brisk "Thanky" or a sharp "Yep!" when I asked how was business, Billy seemed never to have another word for me, and I was despairing, until one night I shook my head when he offered his Post.

"You takes one every night, don't you?" asked Billy, disappointed.

"Yes, Billy, I do," I answered, "but I'll not take one to-night."

"Yous'll take one to-morrow night?" "Sure!"

But the next night when I waited for him, there came no Billy. I looked anxiously in the four directions, and then in the whole radius of the circle describing those four directions, but still no Billy. I listened, and I could not hear his voice. More deeply disappointed than I cared to confess to

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The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have had 40 years of scientific experience.

Every method of bread-and-cake raising has been exhaustively studied in this country and abroad.

The result is a perfect product in Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for it. The purity and efficiency of Royal Baking Powder have been commended by the highest authorities of the world.

These facts mean two important things to all housekeepers:

First: that Royal Baking Powder is healthful and makes wholesome food.

Second: that Royal Baking Powder makes food good to taste.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

myself, I went home without seeing Billy, and without my paper.

Really, I had begun to like the little fellow. At first, perhaps, it was mere curiosity, or at best only a certain healthy interest, but it was only after I began to think of him as a little fellow who sold papers for a living—a little merchant of the street—that I learned to have that feeling for him which we call liking.

One day, a little while after, I met Billy's brother on the street.

"Where's Billy?" I asked casually, unfolding the paper I was purchasing.

"Billy?" answered the boy, suspiciously, and peering into my face; "what you know of Billy?"

"I know Billy's my little friend," I replied, returning the boy's look unflinchingly; "and you're Billy's brother."

"I see Billy's brother, all right," said the boy, doubtfully, and edging away. "See here!" I exclaimed, clutching his arm; "I want to know where is Billy?"

"Billy's out now," returned the boy, squirming. "Let me loose, I got to hustle my paper!"

"Billy is out?" I ignored his protest. "What's he been in? Where is Billy?"

"Billy's standing down there on Fourteenth, Mister. Now, you let me go! You can find him down there, see?"

I walked down to Fourteenth Street, not that I expected to find my boy there, but because I had nothing else to do. What was my surprise to find Billy, sure enough!

But what a change. Billy the bright-eyed; Billy the rosy-cheeked; Billy the baby, was shamed-faced and thin-faced, and looked like a little old man! And he was standing there doing nothing, absolutely nothing, shrinking away from everybody and acting perfectly miserable, with not even one paper in hand to be selling.

It happened to be another warm evening. But the sky was clear, and out under the bright stars the people

of the city sauntered back and forth through the avenues. I stepped up behind Billy, and leaned hesitatingly against a pole on the curbing, for I was not sure what I should do, or whether I might dare speak to the little cowering fellow in his loneliness.

Up and down, back and forth, the people moved. Laughter and noise of all kinds, from street and walk, filled the air, but never a laugh or smile from Billy, and never a one for him, as he stood alone and quiet on that corner.

I could stand it no longer. "Come, Billy," I said, and I reached for his hand before he could withdraw it. "Let us walk down the street, Billy."

"Naw!" said he, pulling back.

"O, come now, don't you know me?"

He looked into my face.

"Youse-de man on de corner," said Billy. "I knows you now."

"Then come," I said.

"I knew Billy liked peanuts. We went down Fourteenth Street, Billy and I, and we didn't say much. Down there where all those commission-houses bunch together we hunted out an old empty chicken-crate and sat down."

"Billy," I said, "you have been away."

"Naw!" he answered, gazing off, swinging his feet.

"But you have, Billy; you been in?"

"Who told you?" asked Billy, quickly.

"O, I know—knew," said I, thumping the crate with a piece of board.

"You knew I was run in?" asked Billy. "I didn't want you to know."

"Did you care, Billy?"

For a long while we sat there, and Billy told me all about his arrest; how he had been taken, and held over a week for filching a pocket-book from a respectable old man, and had just been let out that day. It was a strange tale to hear—a baby like that shut into a dark cell for stealing an empty leather pocket-book. I wanted not to believe, but Billy told me himself.

"I saved up \$2," said Billy, proudly, "an'—an' I tried to steal that from that old mug, all right; but I saved up \$2."

"What did you save it for, Billy?"

I did not ask him why he stole. O, why did he?

"Cause I hain't nobody to mooch'n it off me," he answered, simply.

"Me brother ner de whole push can't make as much as I made. I solded!"

Billy's mother, he told me, was scrub-woman at one of the up-town hotels. She earned her board and lodging, and perhaps a little more. Her husband being away somewhere in the wide under-world, she kept no house, and the two boys she left to the streets and their wits. I asked Billy if he needed a start to get to selling papers again, for I surmised that he had run "broke" during the course of his adventures.

He shook his head.

"I won't never do nothin' no more."

"Oh!" said I, feeling somehow unable to argue with him on that point.

"Where will you sleep to-night, Billy?"

"I stays to Happy's—me an' Fred," answered Billy.

"Fred" must be the older brother, and I knew that "Happy" kept the ten-cent lodging-house.

"Well, so-long, Billy!" I called, as we separated on Sixteenth Street.

"So-long," answered Billy; and how plaintive and sad his voice sounded! He was swept away into the crowd.

I have not much influence in that town, but I went around to a man I knew next day, and asked him to get Billy in for office-boy. It was in one of the big offices up-town, and I was sure the man could work the boy in, somehow.

"Well, how old is this boy?" he asked.

"Why—why," I said, "he must be about six, or thereabouts."

"Six years old!" exclaimed the man, looking at me quizzically, "and for office-boy?"

That is just like me—I am always forgetting Billy's age, and I forgot it them. His huge woe—the ever-present humiliation of the down-trodden—shone only too plainly through the sad, wide eyes, and the lines of his face were drawn and his little shoulders were stooped. The wonder is I had not thought of him as an old, old man. But now, as I look back, he appears in

memory as young again; as even more a baby than he was!

Poor little kid! I shall never forget the look that came into his face when I introduced him to my cousin. It was soon after I had arranged to have the little fellow taken down to my uncle's ranch, and cared for as he ought to be.

"Gee! down in 'Rizona?" he exclaimed. "That's where they hanged Tom Horn, ain't it?"

"No, Billy," we told him; "that was up in Wyoming—north of here; you're going down south—near Mexico."

He caught at the word.

"Where de greasers is?"

"There are lots of Mexicans in Arizona, Billy."

"Then I asked him how he knew what a 'greaser' was."

"There's lots of 'em hangs 'round down on Market Street," said he, carelessly. "Old Cooley slung one through his saloon window one night."

"Do you think you will like to live with me?" asked my cousin.

"Yes," replied Billy, "for I'll be a cow-boy, then!"

That is how my little hero happens to be away down in Arizona at the time I write this. The other day I received a letter from him. He is a great deal larger and stronger than he used to be—and he is seven years old! I can scarcely realize it, but I suppose it must be so, for Billy writes that he is, and Billy is honest! If ever I get far enough ahead in this world's wealth to be able to afford it—even by scimping a little bit—I intend to send Billy a present of one of the best guns I can find in the gun-stores of Kansas City.

That will be in memory of Denver. It will stand for our friendship and of the finding of little Billy the Kid, as he came out of the drug-store to relieve his brother, on one dark and snowy night.

For the Little Ones

THE SPELLING MATCH.

Ten little children standing in a line, "F-u-l-l-y, fully," then there were nine. Nine puzzled faces, fearful of their fate, "C-l-l-l-y, silly," then there were eight. Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as stars of heaven, "B-u-s-s-y, busy," then there were seven. Seven grave heads shaking in an awful fix, "L-a-l-d-y, lady," then there were six. Six eager darlings, determined each to strive, "D-u-t-y, duty," then there were five. Five hearts so anxious, beating more and more, "S-c-o-l-l-a-r, scholar," then there were four. Four mouths like rosebuds on a red rose tree, "M-e-r-r-y, merry," then there were but three. Three pairs of pink ears listening keen and true, "O-n-l-y, only," then there were two. Two sturdy laddies, ready both to run, "T-u-r-k-y, turkey," then there was but one. One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun, "H-e-r-o, hero," the spelling match was won.

—San Francisco Examiner.

Looney and Mooley.

(Far-West Children.)

At dear old Aunt Penny's little clover farm, it seemed as though all the things loved each other. Perhaps this was because Aunt Penny cared for every one of them so well. Even her flowers were crowded and jumbled, all colors together and all kinds, and never minded it in the least, but just bloomed on, more and more sweetly every day—hollyhocks, balsams, sun-flowers, pansies, pinks, bachelor's buttons, sweet-williams—more flowers than you could count.

There were five cats and they never quarreled. Old Dixie, the big dog, and Nippy, the little dog, were always together and loved each other; one would not eat without the other. And the turkeys and ducks and chickens and geese were contented and happy together, the live-long day.

But among all Aunt Penny's things, Looney and Mooley seemed to love each other the most.

Looney was the oldest goose on the farm. He loved Mooley, the glossy little black cow, better than anything else in the world. She had no horns, but Looney didn't mind that.

Wherever Mooley went, Looney was

at her side. If she stood still for hours in the deep rich clover, Looney quietly stayed around her feet and picked at chance grasshoppers or juicy blades of grass. When Mooley came up the lane at night to be milked, Looney walked soberly at her heels—it seemed as though he had even learned to walk like Mooley.

Aunt Penny had meant never to separate Looney and Mooley. She always said that it would not seem like home on the farm with either one of them gone. But one day Aunt Penny heard of a dear little girl who was very, very ill, and must be sent to a hospital to receive a certain kind of care, or she would die. But there was no money to pay the doctors unless Aunt Penny and some of the other neighbors could give it.

Aunt Penny said that it must be done, and she would do her part. Then she sat down and counted all the money she had, and it was not nearly enough, and worse than all, she could not see how to get any more.

Until, all at once, she remembered that Deacon Barnes had said one day that he would like to buy Mooley!

"Well," she thought, "why not sell Mooley? For we must save the little girl, and I could get along without Mooley. Really, I could make a better living if I did not love the things on the farm too well to part with them. Who ever heard of such a farmer?"

Aunt Penny went straight to see Deacon Barnes that very evening, and he said he would come over in the morning and get Mooley.

"I don't like to separate Looney and Mooley," said Miss Penny, stopping a minute in the doorway. She hoped he would say that Looney could come along. But the Deacon's wife spoke up. "We don't want the goose, deary knows! I hate geese! We never had a goose on the place!"

There was nothing more to be said, and Aunt Penny went home quite sad. She crossed the fields the nearest way, and came up through the stable-yard; and there she saw Mooley, comfortably resting; and Looney, in a cosy hollow he had made in the ground with his wings, was nestling close beside the little black cow.

"Oh, they're so happy together—I do wish there'd been some other way!" said Aunt Penny. "I s'pose the creatures love their home. I s'pose this old yard looks good to 'em! I s'pose they like the locust blooms, and the path up the lane, and me out here mornings seeing to 'em all."

Aunt Penny stopped beside old Mooley and patted her back. "Poor old Mooley," said she. "I don't know what Looney'll do without you!"

In the morning Deacon Barnes came and led away the little black cow. They shut Looney in the calf-pen first. They thought he would not know. But Looney squawked his grief loudly, and flapped his wings, and tried to fly over the pen, and by and by he did fly over into the barn-yard.

By that time Mooley was nowhere to be seen. Looney wandered excitedly around for a few minutes; then he wedged himself under the gate, out into the lane, and away he flew and ran across the fields, the shortest way, to Deacon Barnes' barn-yard.

I do not know why he went that way. Nobody knows. But when the Deacon led Mooley through his big gate, into the yard, there was Looney, and he waddled and flew up to Mooley, screaming his goose-talk! "Mooley, dear Mooley, here I am! I must be with you, Mooley!"

Deacon Barnes thought it all over; and as he was a very kind man, and as Mrs. Barnes could not abide geese, he made up his mind to add the price of Mooley to what he had already given for the little sick girl, and let Aunt Penny keep Looney and Mooley together in their own dear home.

Aunt Penny saw Deacon Barnes coming, leading the little black cow, with the goose close at her side, and she ran bare-headed down the road to meet them, and see what it all meant; and she almost hugged Looney with pride and joy when she heard how faithful he had been to Mooley.—LUCIA CHASE BELL, in Little Folks.



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Panic is played with cards, marked "Gas," "Copper," "Manhattan," and so forth, each of different value. The cards being dealt it is the object of each player to corner all the stock of any one kind by trading off "sight unseen" the stock he does not want. The trader who first gets eight cards of the same stock shouts "corner" and scores the value of the stock marked on the cards. There is one "panic" card, and the lucky trader who gets this with seven of any one stock scores double the value of the stock. "Panic is a 'bully' game in spite of its 'bearish' tendencies."—Yale News.



OUR OFFER: The Kansas Farmer offers the great game of Panic in a handsome box complete with rules for playing (prepaid) for one new subscriber at \$1; or an old subscriber may obtain this great game by sending us his renewal, and name of one new subscriber and \$1.25. Or the game may be purchased from us for 40 cents post-paid.

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The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

"MY MA, SHE KNOWS."

My pa, he scolds me jes becuz
He says I'm gettin' "tough;"
He says my face is never clean,
My hands are always rough;
I'm not behavin' like I should,
An' goin' wrong, I s'pose,
But ma, she takes an' pats my hand
An' smiles, becuz she knows.

My pa hain't got no use for boys,
He wants 'em always men;
I wonder if he's clean forgot
The boy he must a' been;
Fer ma, she says they're all alike,
'Bout face, an' hands an' clothes,
An' says I'll learn to be a man;
An' ma, I guess she knows!

My pa, he says I ain't no good
At doin' anything;
I'd rather fool away the time
An' whistle, play, an' sing;
But ma, she smiles an' says I'm young,
An' then she up an' goes
And kisses me an' shows me how;
For ma, you bet, she knows!

My pa, he says I'll never be
A business man like him,
Becuz I hain't got any "drive,"
An' "get up," "pluck," and "vim;"
But ma, she says, so solemn like,
A man's a boy that grows,
An' boys must have their playin' spell;
An' ma's a trump, an' knows!

My pa, he shakes his head an' sighs
An' says he doesn't see
Where I got all my careless ways
That seems jes' born in me;
An' ma, she laughs, an' laughs, an'
laughs.

Thi' pa's face crimson grows,
An' then she says, "Tis very queer;"
But somehow, ma, she knows!

My ma, she knows most everything
'Bout boys an' what they like;
She's never goldin' 'bout the muss
I make with kites and bike;
She says she wants me to be good
An' conquer all my foes,
An' you jes bet I'm goin' to be,
'Cuz my sweet ma, she knows!

—Birch Arnold, in Detroit Journal.

The following two papers on the "Opportunities of Country Boys and Girls," were read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute. We hope they will be read thoughtfully, not only by parents, but by young people as well all over the State. For it is true that the blessings which are ours freely and have been from earliest consciousness are apt to become matters of course, while we look with longing eyes upon the advantages that are denied us, thinking they are greater than they are. Some one else must often tell us of our own blessings else we forget them.

Opportunities of the Country Boys and Girls.

C. W. GOOD, PRINCIPAL FAIRVIEW SCHOOLS.

There is an interdependence between the city and the country. Neither could get along well without the other. Each has its advantages and its disadvantages. But the difference in advantages is growing less with such modern conveniences as daily mail at the door and telephones in the homes. Yet a closer social relation would be advantageous to both. The country would get more polish—the city more vigor.

Environments make and unmake character. Some one has said the best condition for realizing the best that is in a boy or girl is, not the glare of publicity nor the ease of luxurious idleness, but the silence of obscurity and the discipline of honest toil.

Alone with nature, free from the busy whirl of the masses is one of the very best places for forming pure, noble ideals.

The country affords the opportunity for reflection, self-study and continued discipline of the individual powers upon particular lines.

So many things bid for attention in the city that those great requisites of success, application and concentration, are not developed to their highest. The energies are scattered over too many objects.

Singleness of purpose has illumined the pages of history with a Lincoln, walking miles to borrow a book; with Galileo, discovering the rings of Saturn with a telescope made of pieces of glass; with a Cunard, whittling out ship with a jackknife; with an Eli Whitney, alone in his cellar with a few tools, making a machine that has revolutionized one of our greatest industries. These poor boys were rich

in purpose—a purpose born of freedom from the world's attractions and the disposition to make the most of their opportunities.

Chancellor Strong says that of 856 students enrolled in our State University who gave the occupation of their parents, 442 are from the country. The census of four prominent Eastern colleges shows an enrollment of over 80 per cent from the rural districts.

Why do our higher institutions of learning show so high a per cent country-born if the work in the grades in our city schools is the best—and I believe it is?

In some respects the country boys and girls will always have the advantage of their city fellows. The free, open life of the country imparts a vigor of mind and body of a much higher average than the city. The occupations of the farm necessitate a much more varied exercise of both mind and body than that enjoyed by the city youth, whose range is confined to the school, the street, the factory and the store.

Country air, food and exercise are essential to a healthy, compacted brain. Ruddy cheeks, strong digestion and large veins in which blood may run and be glorified in strong thinking are closely related to country life. There is a mathematical relation between a fine physique and a firm, intellectual tread. Good thinking stands with one foot on fiber.

Our factories, stores and offices are being filled from the country. Theirs are health and endurance, and the inheritance shall be theirs, for the fittest survive.

Seventeen of our twenty-five Presidents came from the farm. An examination of 100 commercial and professional men of Chicago showed that 85 per cent were from the country and rural villages.

The brain and nerve centers are not more dependent upon the soundness of related tissue than the city upon the rural district. A generation in the city is short. Life forces burn out quickly. The leaders are succeeded by men from the country. They always have been—they always will be.

In conclusion. Some of the country's claims upon the boys and girls are these:

1. Opportunity for self-study, reflection and concentration of purpose.
2. Cultivation of individuality and self-reliance.
3. Development of strong physical constitutions upon which to base mentality.
4. Discipline of making the most of opportunities.
5. Freedom from attractions producing only pleasure-seeking dispositions.
6. Unmolested home influences, freedom from late nights, street training and their associate dissipation.
7. And in general better financial opportunities for those who have the pluck and grit to stay with it.

Do Our Young People Find Better Opportunities in the Towns Than in the Country?

MISS ALICE BOOMER.

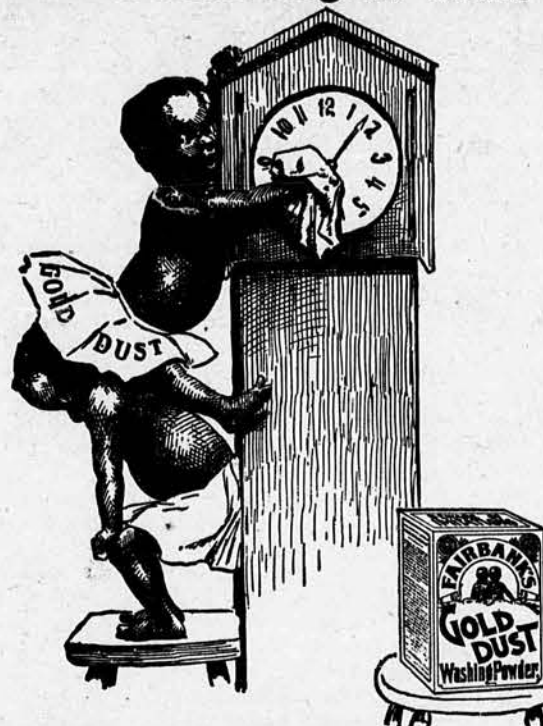
The subject is certainly a broad one and likewise a rather indefinite one. For we must all concede that each place has its opportunities and advantages to offer to young people who are ready to seize them and make use of them. It depends largely upon the age and inclination of the young person whether the country or the town offers most to him.

No one will deny that the city schools, with a superintendent retained from year to year to direct and develop the work in the grades and high schools, offer better advantages than the country school, which seldom, if ever, retains a teacher a second year. Nor can we deny that the young people in town are more alert and ready, having been brought into closer contact with other minds. Nor, indeed, can we evade the fact that the children develop sooner into young men and young women, and that they earlier move with greater ease and self-possession among people. Yet this frequent intercourse that produces these effects

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brings about other conditions which counteract the good in the first. The pleasure from frequent association tends to a waste of time if not to worse than waste in evil pleasures. Therefore, I believe that for the earlier part of the child's life the country does afford better opportunities for him than the town. By the earlier part of his life I mean up to the time when he needs to go away to school and has reached a stage of independence when he can, with some degree of safety, be placed upon his own responsibility.

Believing this, I shall accordingly dwell upon the opportunities the young people of Brown County possess.

To begin with, the country is the best place in the world to develop a strong, healthy body. The day when the American people look up to the puny, white-faced, intellectual man has passed away and now they look for the sound mind in the sound body. They admire and strive after the strong, healthy physique. The push and strain of our complex life, where only the fittest survive, demands this physical strength. The sound body must come first if it come at all; it is the very foundation of the higher man. And where can a good, strong physical constitution be built up if not on one of these Brown County farms, where there is plenty of fresh air, good food and exercise, with a purpose—work? Then, first of all among the advantages of the young people of the country is the opportunity to form a good physical foundation which means so much toward success in this strenuous age of ours.

Then, too, the young person reared in the country has better opportunity to become acquainted with nature and her stores of beauty and knowledge. Like Wordsworth, they are favored in their birthplace; and, like him, grow up, fostered by beauty. The poet felt that nature exercised an influence over him before he was old enough to be even aware of her beauty. Unconsciously, he learned to love the solitude of the hills, the harmony of nature's music in the murmuring of the brook, the rustling of the leaves, the blended notes of insect song. He also felt the beauty of the sunset hues. He says, as he looks back upon his childhood days:

"These same scenes so bright,
So beautiful, so majestic in themselves
Though yet the day was distant, did become
Habitually dear, and all their forms
And changeful colors by invisible links
Were fastened to my affections."

Not to the same degree, perhaps, but to some extent, at least, many of our young people hold this unconscious intercourse with beauty in nature which becomes fastened to their affections; and later when circumstances separate them from these scenes, they will become conscious of the hold these beauties have had upon them and the pleasure and benefit they have derived for the finer part of their natures. And the young people who are familiar with these beauties the better enjoy the pages of literature and the delineation of nature in painting and in art.

Nature not only ministers to our pleasure, but also offers opportunity for instruction. The observing girl and boy learn practical lessons of animal and plant-life. They learn to know the different kinds of plants, animals, birds and insects that belong to their locality, and also the habits of each.

Most children have their times of collecting butterflies, bird's eggs and the like, and, in the acquisition of knowledge, this nature-study is invaluable.

The farmers in this fertile district, which we may well call the garden spot of the world, have become well fixed—some of them even wealthy. They have built for themselves elegant homes, providing their children with every comfort of modern life and supplying them with every possible means of culture and refinement. These country homes must necessarily be somewhat secluded from other homes; but this is an advantage rather than a disadvantage; for the young people are less liable to frequent interruptions, and, as a result, have more time at their disposal for reading and thought. This gives them an opportunity to read those books, papers and periodicals which they ought to be reading and which they probably would not read if they waited till later years.

In addition to the advantages within these quiet homes are those outside, yet within the reach of all. Among these may be mentioned our graded schools which are constantly improving and which are sending to our secondary and higher schools enthusiastic boys and girls on fire with a desire to learn, to master whatever task is set before them.

The county is also well supplied with churches so that no one need stay away because of distance. And these churches are always centers of higher thought and inspirers of ideals, stimulating the young people to better

things. In addition to the school and the church is the lecture course which is in evidence in so many parts of our county that most people can take advantage of it. Here many a youth has received a word-thought that has awakened desire for a new life, and with it the determination to realize that desire. Chautauquas all around us are exercising this same influence. Then, too, the preparatory schools and colleges of our State and Nation are exerting a marvelous influence over these young people through the influence of students returned from those institutions.

We can not over-estimate the influence of these returned students upon their young companions, who are looking into the advantages of a higher education, and are anxious to know what to do and what is required of them for preparation.

You may say that these influences are not peculiar to the country. True, yet the greater simplicity of the rural life makes it possible for them to have greater effect upon the young people. The seclusion of the country home which we have spoken of as an advantage has been in times past considered one of the drawbacks to farm life. But now the farm home is brought into direct touch with the outside world by means of the telephone that has become so indispensable to our modern life. Much as it has done for the city, it has done more for the country.

Then, the rural free delivery has made daily mail possible and thereby brought the farm into daily contact with the whole outside world. And besides, the State library at Topeka is sending out its traveling libraries of fifty books each for \$2 for six months, to clubs, schools, or individuals. This makes it possible for the young people on the farm to enjoy one of the great privileges of our State Capital. It is a privilege, too, that is not generally understood and used. It is one, however, that can and ought to be enjoyed by every district.

Then, in summing up the advantages of our young people of the country, we find that they enjoy in common with the young people of the towns, contact with the outside world in mail, telephones and libraries; the help and inspiration of the school, the lecture course and the college student; the refinement and comfort of the modern home; and in addition to all these, a better opportunity to build up a strong, healthy physique; to become intimately acquainted with nature, and by a somewhat secluded life to have more time for thought and reading, and thereby a better opportunity to develop individual characters untrammelled by conventionalities.

Timely Warning to Girls and Their Parents.

On page 252 of the KANSAS FARMER, issue of March 3, is a short article showing the beneficial results which may be obtained from a visit to the St. Louis Exposition. I should like to add the following facts.

About six weeks ago the Topeka W. C. T. U., in semi-monthly session, discussed some disgraceful proceedings in connection with the coming Exposition at St. Louis. Early in February their State organ, "Our Messenger," published an article describing as fully as need be the plans being made to induce young and unprotected girls to attend the World's Fair, and the traps laid to ensnare them when there, as was the case at Chicago in 1893, and at Buffalo at a later date. To-day's Topeka Capital (March 3) shows that the subject is being considered by the federated clubs of Topeka. As a fact, some of the W. C. T. U. members are also club members, and Miss Olive Bray, the esteemed and long-time president of Topeka Union, persuaded them to get these startling, sad, and disgraceful facts published in the daily papers.

The headings of to-day's article in the Topeka Capital tell the story pretty plainly:

"Young girls for brothels of St. Louis."

"A syndicate contracts to secure ten

thousand. Kansas is on the list. City Federation of Clubs starts a campaign for publicity. The law will be invoked. Governor Bailey's executive hand may fall heavily upon heads of procurers. Uncle Sam may take part."

Will not every mother and every daughter over our fair State of Kansas take warning and likewise warn others to have nothing to do with the "catchy advertisements" of "easy work," "short hours," "good pay," etc., to be obtained in St. Louis during the Fair.

There are some towns in Kansas without a W. C. T. U., and there are some people asking "what is the W. C. T. U. doing?" If its only work were to unearth such awful wickedness as this, it would be worth while. But the W. C. T. U. has done more. It was instrumental in influencing the law-makers of every State in the Union to introduce scientific temperance instruction in the schools.

It has had much to do in maintaining the quarterly temperance lesson in our Sunday Schools. The Kansas branch organized the girl's industrial school at Beloit. It aims to educate the small children along Christian temperance lines. It has departments of work in many other lines.

Sisters, see to it that you start a branch in your home towns.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Harrison Street, Topeka.

Miscellaneous Recipes.

Cookies.—One cupful of butter, two of sugar, five of flour, a tablespoonful of saleratus, dissolved in cup of milk, one egg, teaspoonful of vanilla. Roll thin and bake in quick oven.

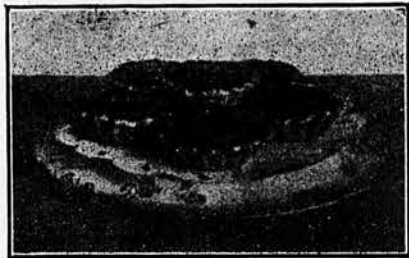
Caramel Frosting.—One cupful of brown sugar, one square of chocolate, scraped fine, one tablespoonful of water. Simmer gently for twenty minutes, being careful not to let it burn. Spread on the cake while hot.

Sweet Potatoes.—Sweet potatoes are delicious if cooked in Southern style, that is, after they are boiled until tender, they are peeled, cut in two, put in baking dish, sprinkled very lightly with sugar, a dot of butter laid on each one, and baked until nicely browned over the top.

Entire Wheat Bread.—To one cupful of scalded and cooled milk add four teaspoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and one cake of yeast softened in half a cupful of liquid; add four cupfuls of entire wheat flour; knead. Set to rise at a temperature of about 70°. Cut down twice; shape into a double loaf. Bake light.

Stuffed Dates with Whipped Cream.—Remove the seeds from choice dates. Fill the vacant spaces with English walnut or pecan nut meats and press into the original shape. Stew until tender in a little hot water, adding at the last sugar and lemon juice. Whip a cupful of double cream and a cupful of milk with a whip churn. Remove the froth, drain, and serve with the dates around it.

Filling for Pumpkin Fanchonnettes.—Mix together one cupful of dry, steamed and sifted pumpkin, half a cupful of sugar, one of rich milk, two eggs slightly beaten, two tablespoon-



fuls of molasses, one of ginger, two of melted butter, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and a scant half teaspoonful of salt. Pour into pastry-lined tins and bake for twenty-five minutes. Serve on a plate in the manner illustrated.

"There is no real courage unless there is real perception of danger. The man who does not comprehend the perils that surround him, and is therefore calm and collected, is not courageous; he is simply ignorant."

Club Department

OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley
Vice-President.....Mrs. Kate E. Appling, Council Grove
Corresponding Sec'y.....Mrs. Eunice H. Brown, Olathe
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. F. B. Hine, Kinsley
Treasurer.....Mrs. J. T. Willard, Manhattan
Auditor.....Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha
State Secretary for General Federation.....
.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).
Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1897).
Challiso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Littetiae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabeen Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1899).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. — (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

The Social Center of the Country Neighborhood.

MRS. JAMES M. LEWIS, KINSLEY.

(Concluded from last week.)

All great nations have times of spiritual depression. My own dear land was passing through hers when she let her little children in countless thousands go to work in the factories, or let them wear out their forgotten little lives in the sweat-shops. We are opening our eyes and the question of personal responsibility for the social welfare is being analyzed by each individual. How much do we owe to others that each life may have some dignity, some chance for development? is the question we are asking ourselves. Living in rural communities has tended toward separation, and it is necessary to go into the highways and byways and find the answer for this question there as well as in the crowded places. We are one country, and the phases of organization beneficial in cities are needed in the country—perhaps in a modified degree—but we must develop together.

In the past we have been told that the greater per cent of insanity was among farmers' wives. Much of it has been religious mania, the isolation of women on farms making them peculiarly the prey of the men who turn the majesty of religion into emotional charlatanism, trying by means of fear and excitement to reap a denominational harvest. The lack of something outside the routine of home duties to brighten and broaden life leaves an emptiness in women's hearts that must be filled with the things that make for education, and thus keep out the things that make for deterioration.

There are already agencies at work opening a wider horizon for the country, in the rural free delivery, the telephone, and the trolley-car system. The woman who has her daily paper every evening, containing the romance and tragedy of the world's daily history, is taken beyond the bounds of the farm every day in spirit at least. No woman need be lonely and depressed when she can commune with a neighbor at any moment. These things will promote as if by magic the desirability of living on farms.

If we may have in every school district a club, the advancement of the neighborhood intellectual life will be made sure and certain. The genuine spirit of fraternity is stronger among country than among city people. They divide the product of garden and field

The Farmer's "Little Doctor."

A Family Medicine is a necessity. The human body is an intricate piece of machinery which is easily put out of order, and unless the wrong be righted in its early stages a general break-down is certain. The wise keep the World's Family Medicine always at hand, and this is acknowledged to be

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Has destroyed our office, with all its contents. Therefore, for the next few weeks I can not send out maps and literature about Maryland, as they must be reprinted. Meanwhile I shall be glad to answer letters or receive callers at our new offices.

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with each other, share each other's burdens, and rejoice in each other's good fortune. The flowering of the fraternal spirit was reached in my own case one day when a neighbor came over to borrow a setting hen. I entrusted a Plymouth Rock favorite to him and he afterwards circulated a scandalous report about the poor thing—said she declined to set in an orthodox way. My feelings were hurt, but I forgave him, knowing the psychology of the case was beyond him, the poor hen was homesick.

Years afterward when my husband had decided to cultivate a newspaper instead of the cattle industry, I wrote an obituary of this neighbor's wife. He told me with tears in his eyes, he had never enjoyed anything so much in his life as he did my obituary of his retired helpmeet. I forgave him the hen-episode on the ground that he did not always say what he meant.

The student of affairs today tells us that a constant stream of strong, healthy young men go from the farms into the channels of industry; that the country furnishes the best there is in commerce and in business; but against this is the fact that a pitiful stream of boys and girls go from the farms and are swallowed by the other side of life than the successful one. Many of them go because country life has heretofore been wanting in the things that make for dignity and the social graces, things that ought to adorn every life. I do not say that we find this among Kansas farmers although I do know Kansas farming families with fat bank accounts who do not take a magazine; whose libraries consist of "The Story of the Galveston Flood," and "Mrs. Logan's Thirty Years in Washington," and whose stock of art treasures consist of a collection of horrors known as enlarged family portraits. They are honest, self-respecting folk, but—they need clubs.

These people are sending their boys and girls away to school, and many of them will come back to the farms inoculated with a desire for culture and refinement, and if the parents do not have some means of keeping in touch with the intellectual and social side of life, there will be a pitiful chasm in the family. The intellectual life of the country must be enriched by contact with books, music, literature, and by many of the social amenities for which farmers have as much time and means as any one else.

There are in western Kansas homes pervaded by a genial spirit of hospitality. Those homes ought to be lighted up for evening companies, dinner parties, jolly gatherings of young people, and the quieter visits of the elders. There need not be too much ceremony; simplicity in entertaining is characteristic of people of good taste.

If there is fault to be found with the hospitality of the farmer, it is that the supply on his table is too bountiful, and too carelessly served. Let country homes dispense hospitality with formality enough to give dignity—no more.

When there is a club in a neighborhood it will give of its intellectual fragrance to the community life. Near Iola a woman's club was formed for the purpose of caring for the schoolhouse and grounds. These wise women said among themselves, "It must seem to the teacher, that country people care little for their schools. The accumulated dirt of the vacation period is left to greet her on the opening day. We will proclaim the fact that we are interested in the surroundings of the children by our work." They scrubbed the house and hung curtains at the clean windows, cleaned the yard, and potted plants for the school during the winter months. Since then, they have planted trees and shrubs in the yard and decorated the walls of the schoolroom. The club is prospering and in the second year of its existence.

We boast of a schoolhouse on every hill in our State—yes the buildings are there—thank Providence for that; but what of their care and preparation for ministering to the higher nature of the child. No trees, no shrubbery, often no fence, no provision for screen-

ing outbuildings. O, you country mothers! what are you thinking of? It is a sad story of neglect country districts have to answer for. No wonder the country boy is sometimes awkward, with the rude jest a favorite pastime. He instinctively knows there are refinements in life to which he has not been accustomed and he resents with bravado. He has a right to resent it. If clubs are organized and the meetings held in the country schoolhouse, the faces of people will be turned toward the needs of the schools. Personal differences will keep them from each other's homes sometimes, but they will all go to a public meeting-place. There is much preaching concerning the consolidation of rural schools. There is doubtless much truth in the new theory, but the individual contact of the teacher with the pupil in the small country school is a strong force that will surely be lost in consolidation. It is a question if the finer equipment made possible, or the money saved will in any way compensate for the loss of the individual work.

Consolidation is yet many years away in Kansas. We have, and will have for many years, schoolhouses where the country club may be held, where the school library may have a home, where there may be field-days with friendly contests in athletics for the boys and girls. We would all like to see the ideal school with its library and manual-training department, but if we can not have our ideal, let us plant trees around the old house, hang curtains at the staring windows, build cloak-rooms if there are none, fence the ground with a high board partition in the back yard, and keep the building sweet and clean. Camp-chairs may be purchased for use, and kept folded and stored away when not needed.

Then let the social, literary life of the community center around the school, which ought to be the heart of everything. There let the whole family go once every two weeks and find provision for every member of the family; let them have books and music, and expand their social natures in the sunshine of each other's company, banded together for the purpose of social, intellectual, moral, and economic improvement in that one neighborhood.

I want to impress it upon you again—plan for the children. Put some shelves in where magazine collections (the delight of every child) may be kept. Let every family take a magazine, and make an exchange-station of the schoolhouse. In the magazine list put a "St. Nicholas" for the little people, a "Craftsman" for the girls, and a "Scientific American" for the boys. Take some magazine that makes a specialty of designing houses. If there is any one thing calculated to drive Americans to insanity, it is the architecture of our country.

Make portfolios of pictures for the young people, not forgetting the humorous things they all enjoy. Every club ought to make it a matter of business to bring good entertainments into the community, good lectures, good music, and other things in which the

saving grace of fun is their only excuse for being.

Whatever effort is made to broaden and deepen the social life in a community will find a strong advocate and helper in the wide-awake school-teacher, who knows the value of making the school the center of attraction. The consecrated teacher realizes that it is her duty to be more to her people than a teacher, and like the people in other of the higher professions, gives part of her time as a contribution to the public good. She is usually the most active person in the country in promoting the social life, following out the thought in the homely saying, "There's nothing in the world like folks."

For the first year's work in the country club, we have planned a simple outline, including things of special interest to our own people. Country people are timid, and there is great lack of materials at hand. Suggestions are given for materials in this program, which includes much Kansas History, many questions pertaining to the interests of the home, and some days devoted to American literature, others to the coming Universal Exposition.

The following suggestions for country clubs have met with approval in many places:

KANSAS DAY.

Roll call—Sayings of Ingalls. Reading—"The Kansas Emigrants," Whittier. History of Kansas to 1900. Early Heroes. Roll call—Sayings of Lincoln. How to Simplify Housekeeping. Children's Evenings on the Farm. Manual Training.

RECIPROCITY DAY.

Roll call—My Favorite Flower, and Why. Reciprocity Bureau. General Discussion. It is suggested that a paper on Manual Training be used. Send to Mrs. Kate A. Appling, Council Grove, Kans.

KANSAS DAY.

Roll call—How and Why I Came to Kansas. Sketches or Readings from Present-day Kansas. Kansas Women Writers. Kansas Daily Newspapers.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Roll call—Why I Would Like to Go to the Universal Exposition in 1904. History of Exposition. Building of Exposition. Management of Exposition. Kansas and Kansas at the Exposition.

THANKSGIVING PROGRAM.

Roll call—What I am Thankful for. A Thanksgiving Story. Thanksgiving Poems. SCHOOL DAY.

Roll call—Bible Verse of Promise. This day is set apart to visit the school.

CHRISTMAS PROGRAM.

Roll call—Christmas Quotations. A Christmas Story. Christmas Customs. Christmas Poems. As this is the Christmas season, what effort can our club give to improve the school and neighborhood?

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Roll call—Foreign Countries that Will Be Represented at the Exposition. American Artists at the Exposition. Landscape Gardening. Art Building. Arrangement of Cascades. Architecture—Architects—Style of Buildings. Exhibits in Government Building. Lewis and Clark. PATRIOTIC DAY—JANUARY 29.

Roll call—Sayings of Washington. Paper—Why We Love Our Country. Informal Talks—Why We Are Proud of Kansas. Landmarks in the Neighborhood.

KANSAS DAY.

Roll call—Verse of Kansas Poetess. State Educational Institutions. State Penal Institutions. State Charitable Institutions. The Woman's Share of the Income.


Roll call—A Tribe of Indians. Magazine Article. Kansas Indians and Their History. Indian Work.

MINISTERS' DAY.

Roll call—Proverbs. Sacred Songs. Address by Minister, or Short Talks by all Neighboring Ministers. Early Missionaries of Kansas.

ART DAY.

Roll call—An American Artist. Famous Madonnas. Bring a picture or collection



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Many new routes will go in this year. We want name and address of every man who sends in a petition. BOX FREE to first one sending. We will send a BOND STEEL POST CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

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Uncle Tom's Cabin. Popular Edition for a few hours' work. Send address to P. O. Box 27, Hamilton, Mass.

of pictures and have a social chat about them.

HOME DAY.

Roll call—Funny Sayings of Children. Paper—The Children's Spending Money. General Discussion. Debate by Two or Four Ladies: Resolved: That a Little Agriculture in Our Public Schools Will Help to Keep Our Boys on the Farm. Election of Officers.

KANSAS DAY.

Roll call—Why Is the Agricultural College at Manhattan of More Importance to the State Than Any Other School? Industries of Kansas—Agriculture, Salt, Lead, Coal, Zinc, Oil, Horticulture, etc. Informal Talks—Advantages of Farm Life.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Roll call—From Longfellow's "Hiawatha." Biography (three minutes). Reading—"The Children's Hour." Psalms of Life, The Bell of Atri. Short Story of "Evangeline."

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Roll call—Quotations from Lowell. Reading of Short Selections from Whittier, "My Psalm." Whittier, "Barefoot Boy." Hawthorne, "Great Stone Face." Poe, "Annabel Lee." Holmes, "Chambered Nautilus." Bryant, "Thanatopsis."

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Roll call—Quotations from Lucy Larcom, Celia Thaxter and the Carey Sisters. Readings from Bret Harte, Sydney Lanier, Joaquin Miller, Mark Twain, and John Burroughs.

ANNUAL PICNIC.

Roll call—Club and Visitors. Quotations from Ironquill. Paper—Social Responsibilities. Informal Discussion. Song—"America." Dinner. Debate: Resolved, That too Much Food on the Table Is not Refined; Affirmative, Club Women; Negative, Club Husbands and Brothers. Address by County Superintendent or Some Neighboring Educator. The Way to Have a School Library in Kansas. General Discussion. Adjournment to day and hour of Annual School Meeting, which all good citizens should attend.

References: Prentiss' History will furnish much material for Kansas days. A traveling library of fifty volumes may be obtained from the State, for six months for \$2.00, renewed six months for \$1. Send list of books desired to Miss Nellie Armentrout, Secretary, Traveling Library Commission, Topeka, Kans. Write to Bureau of Publicity of Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., for maps and pictures for study of the Fair.

In the second year the work ought to be much broader, including more literature and some sociology.

About twenty years ago in western Kansas, Col. J. M. Lewis organized the Wayne Township Farmers' Club in Edwards County. Every farmers' family was eligible to membership. They bought a large tent, for there were no groves in western Kansas in those days. They met once a month in summer. In the morning they had a business session pertaining to farming interests, and the women participated in it if they liked. The business session was followed by a cooperative dinner, every family providing something. In the afternoon a somewhat formal program was given. Sometimes persons from a distance were invited to assist in this.

Later on, when a railroad came through this township, the little town of Lewis was founded. The fraternal spirit generated in that organization makes this town to-day the center of one of the most desirable farming communities in Kansas. The children grew up together in friendly intercourse, and one of the results is a Cooperative Commercial Company, handling coal, lumber, grain, and live stock, owning a large lumber-yard and an elevator. Stock in this company is not for sale. The annual business meetings are participated in by men and women.

If one community can do this as the result of the power of association, others can do it. I will say, however, that these people in Wayne Township, Edwards County, Kansas, are the best people in the world. They are my neighbors. I have seen their sons and daughters grow into self-respecting men and women. I have seen the snow of years gradually whiten the heads of the fathers and mothers and have watched the inexorable lines come into their honest faces from the passing of time. Not all their years have been passed in peace. They have had their difficulties and trials. They have been tried as a community by rough souls, alien to their kindly ways. But they have been brave enough and sweet enough to overcome all things. The tongue of scandal wags slowly among them, but the tear of sympathy starts quickly, and the neighborly hand is outstretched in time of trouble.

There is room in Kansas for many such social centers; there are countless places where are splendid men and women, capable of organizing and carrying on an association that will tend toward higher living. There is a

lifting up of eyes to the country. The redemption of the city is the cry of the humanist. But the problem is too much for me, unless we can take the city to the country or change it into a garden city.

The problem of filling with poetry and religion and altruism, the souls of the children who from tenement windows open their eyes every day on a dirty brick wall over which trails a fire-escape is beyond me. But the boy who in the morning opens his eyes to see the morning-glory vines clambering over a weather-beaten wall, and the robins hopping in the grass, the hope of America is in him. This boy must be looked after that his feet turn in the right paths while he is yet a boy. Lamartine says, "There is a woman at the bottom of everything," and the amount of club extension into the country will depend upon the interest our women take in opening up in every schoolhouse in this State a center of culture and recreation. There are many hopeful signs that indicate the coming of an enormous wave of idealism that will bear onward toward God, upward toward His stars, every nation that responds to its impulse.

We must forget some of the material things with which we are concerned, dollars and cents, and unite in an effort to promote organizations having within ourselves forces that will quicken the intellectual life of our people. The history of the ages shows that any nation too long without the ideal which lifts individual life to the plane of dignity and spiritual growth finds that its soul has departed. This is the supreme lesson we must learn from the past. Mohammed was wiser than some of us to-day when he said, "If I had two loaves of bread, I would sell one and but hyacinths to feed my soul."

Life in the country has not been quite as close to the life-giving power of literature and art and music; it has not come within the reach of the inspiration of illuminated souls who teach us the meaning of life from the platform to-day; it has not been in touch with many other things that quicken the pulse, therefore even the beauty of field and wood and open sky has not lifted the spiritual nature to the highest plane. Country clubs may be made the means of bringing to farm life all these helps to finer living.

The sun-kissed prairies of Kansas may prove to the world the truth, that a life lived near to nature is the one most suited to the majority of men. Country clubs will help to solve the problem of urbanizing farm life, of raising it above drudgery, of preserving it from sordid tendencies. They should work with manifold interest until all the world may say of Kansas people:

"They have grown too great
For narrow creeds of right and wrong,
Which fade before their unmeasured
thirst for good.
Peace rises within them
Ever more and more."

Thoughts Worth Thinking.

The true life, that of thought, aims, aspirations, and purposes, is not necessarily identified with the outward work of the hands. A woman may sew seams, or sweep a floor, or serve a customer over the counter, and at the same moment live an inner life of the highest quality. This exaltation of the real (because the spiritual) life will reflect itself outwardly in gentleness, patience, sweetness—in an atmosphere that will communicate its charm and uplift to all who come in contact with it. Emerson says:

"There is no great and no small
To the soul that knoweth all."

It is of little consequence whether one's employment be one thing or another; but it is of great consequence that the attitude of mind, the quality of the spirit be kept noble and true, and generous and sympathetic.—Lillian Whiting.

"All men have their frailties, and whoever looks for a friend without imperfections will never find what he seeks. We love ourselves notwithstanding our faults and we ought to love our friends in like manner."



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:



"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular."

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—MISS FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

March 23-24, 1904—Combination Hereford sale at Kansas City, Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo., and others.
March 23 and 24, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
March 31, 1904—Zeigra Bros., Poland-Chinas sale at Parsons, Kans.
March 31, 1904—F. H. Foster, Lyons, Kans., high-grade Percheron horses.
April 6 and 7, 1904—Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords.
April 7, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Moberly, Mo., E. H. Hurt, Sec.
April 23, 1904—Stadt & Keeler, Ottawa, Durco-Jerseys.
April 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, Des Moines, Iowa, Chas. Eicher Jr., Manager.
May 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Eicher Jr., Manager.
November 1, 1904—W. B. Van Horn & Son, Poland-Chinas at Overbrook, Kans.

Color in Shorthorns.—II.

[The KANSAS FARMER is glad to again take up Mr. Norton's discussion of "Color in Shorthorns," being now able to see daylight over the pile of manuscript which must be published "in season" to be of greatest value. Mr. Norton's second letter was lost in transmission and, therefore, appears out of its regular order.—Ed.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will now undertake to reproduce my second letter on the color question, which, it seems, never reached you. It was about the class for bulls 2 years and under 3, at late International Show. The awards in this class for Shorthorns were as follows, viz: First, Ceremonious Archer 171479 (roan). His sire was Best of Archers 141832 (red), bred by Wm. Duthie, Scotland, and his dam was Imp. Lady in Waiting (roan), bred in England. Both grandsires of this great bull were roans.

The second prize bull was Burnbrae Chief 191747 (roan). His (imported) sire and (imported) dam and both grandsires were roans.

Third, Imp. White Hall Sultan 163573 (white), bred in England, but calved in Ohio. The chances are that if he had been calved in England he would never have been imported. His sire and dam were both roans.

Fourth, Pennan Diamond (81387) (roan). His dam is white.

Fifth, Doctor White 169178 (white), got by Master of the Clan 144782 (roan), bred by Wm. Duthie in Scotland, out of Roseleaf (roan) by the great show bull, St. Valentine 121014 (roan), owned by Robbins & Son and bred in Canada.

Sixth, Rolando 162647 (roan), got by Colision 135009 (roan), out of Roan Lady (roan). Colision's dam was Valley Frantic (roan) by the great St. Valentine 121014 (roan).

Seventh, Imp. Pitlivie Chief 192919 (roan), got by Bapton Ensign 172542 (roan), bred in England.

Eighth, Imp. Pride of the Clans 187461 (red). His sire is a roan. His maternal grandsire is a roan.

Of the eight winners in this class we have five roans, two whites, and one red, the latter at foot of the class, but all from a near ancestry of all the colors of the breed. If any breeders of exclusively red Shorthorns were exhibitors in this class, they had had "luck," or something worse. Here is a theme for study by all stockmen who will use nothing but a red Shorthorn bull, and who are scared if an animal is seen in their herds with a white mark, and to whom a breeder could not make a present of a first-class white or roan Shorthorn bull. The third winner in the class, a white bull, is illustrated in a leading stock paper with four of his get; and to put on the cap sheaf, the champion Shorthorn steer of the show was the white Silver Crown from Iowa Agricultural College.

D. P. NORTON.

Morris County.

The Portland Meeting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The attendance at this meeting was very satisfactory, considering the distance the delegates would have to travel from the principal stock-growing districts of the country. Both the cattle- and sheep-industry were well represented, especially so from the territory west of and including Colorado. From the

unanimity of opinions which were expressed at this meeting, it has been demonstrated that the wide difference which at one time existed between those engaged in the cattle- and those engaged in the sheep-industry is gradually disappearing, the interest of one to a very great extent being the interest of the other.

The matters acted upon at this meeting were probably the most important of any which the association has yet had before it, and are as follows:

A committee of leading cattle- and sheep-owners was appointed to confer at the earliest possible date with the general traffic managers of Western roads with a view of having the recent order discontinuing return transportation to shippers, rescinded, and endeavor to come to some amicable understanding whereby shippers will be promptly furnished with cars for the transportation of stock; to increase the running time of stock trains, and for an adjustment of freight-rates in localities where they at present seem to be unjust. The association has had an intimation that these important questions will be reviewed by the transportation officials and such concessions made as will be just and equitable to all concerned.

The request of the association for the appointment of a special federal commission to investigate and report upon the arid land- and forest-reserve conditions which have been very unsatisfactory to the Western stockmen during the past two years has been successful. This commission attended the convention at Portland and hearings were held in Oregon and other Western States, by which these officials were thoroughly advised as to the complaints of the stock-growers. There is every reason to believe that these matters will be adjusted at an early date.

The Grosvenor Anti-Shoddy Bill, which is of as much importance to the wearer of woolen goods as to the growers of wool, and which was drawn and introduced in the Fifty-seventh Congress at the request of this association is unsatisfactory to the members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who have opposed its passage during this and the last session. In view of the fact that it would be difficult to secure the passage of this measure in the face of the opposition, a committee has been appointed by the president of the National Live Stock Association and one from the National Wool-growers' Association to meet at the earliest possible date with a committee from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, with a view of amending the present bill so that it will be satisfactory to the producer, consumer, and manufacturer. These committees will meet in Chicago or Washington as soon as practicable.

The convention unanimously endorsed the action of the officers of the association during the past year in their endeavor to secure the establishment of independent packing-plants at various points throughout the country, to counteract the undesirable influence of the packing combine in its manipulation of prices. The loss to the stockmen by reason of this fact since July, 1902, has been in the neighborhood of \$750,000,000. A company has been incorporated for this purpose, and I am encouraged to believe that the plan, which was agreed upon by the board of directors of the company during the Portland meeting, will result in the building of two or more plants of this character during the coming year. It is unnecessary for me to go into any detailed explanation to the stockmen as to the importance of this step.

Measures were taken to induce Congress to repeal the Lieu Land Act, through which the people of the West and the Government has been deprived of vast tracts of valuable timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.

Energetic action was taken to prevent the passage of the bill which has been introduced in Congress for the purpose of organizing what is known as a "National Federation of Humane Societies." This bill seeks to place

the inspection of live stock and all matters relating to transportation and the levying of fines for violation of the law, in the hands of the humane organization. The National Live Stock Association has always been opposed to this system of inspection and for two years fought it through the courts and finally induced Congress to pass a bill placing the inspection of interstate shipments of live stock in the hands of federal inspectors. This bill as it now stands is quite satisfactory to stock-growers and the enactment of the measure drawn by the humane societies would nullify the law now in operation and compel us to take a step backward to the old and unsatisfactory conditions.

The association is again called upon to oppose a measure introduced in Congress removing the duty on hides, but through the able efforts of Senator Warren, of Wyoming, the indications are that the attempt will be defeated. Should this bill pass, it would mean a loss to the stockmen of not less than twelve and a half million dollars annually.

The position taken a year or two ago with reference to a classified census of live stock was again endorsed, and a resolution was adopted calling upon Congress to further amend the Interstate Commerce Act in the interest of shippers. There were quite a number of other matters acted upon as well.

UNITED EFFORTS.

There has been some recent discussion as to the advisability of organizing separate National associations of cattle-growers and sheep-growers. It seems to us at this time this is uncalled for as the relations existing between the two branches of the industry are daily growing closer and closer, their interests with one or two minor exceptions being mutual.

Every one who is familiar with legislative matters knows that it is only through united efforts that results can be accomplished. With a division of forces, nothing will be gained at Washington or at State law-making centers. If each one would lend his assistance, whether great or small, towards the success of the National Live Stock Association, which has now become an established and recognized power at Washington, instead of constantly bickering and endeavoring to create dissatisfaction over small matters, the results which the stockmen of this country would receive would be of untold value.

RESULTS.

As a result of this agitation we have been asked: "What has the National Live Stock Association done for the live-stock industry?" At the risk of being tiresome by repetition I will say in addition to the subject mentioned in the first part of this bulletin, the association has accomplished during the past four years, the following:

The restoration of the feeding-in-transit privilege, which had been abrogated by transportation companies,

Made it possible for the Bureau of Animal Industry to continue the free distribution of blackleg vaccine to stock-growers; also

Secured the appointment of federal inspectors at all shipping points throughout the country.

Through its requests, the Agricultural Department sent experts into the West to investigate poisonous plants with a view of eradicating the same, thus preventing the destruction of large numbers of live stock.

Upon its request, the Bureau of Animal Industry sent experts into the West to investigate diseases of cattle and sheep, with a view of arriving at the best method of stamping out these plagues.

Through its effort the first classified census of live stock ever taken in this country was made in 1900. We are compelled to admit that this census was not entirely satisfactory, but it was a long step in the direction of a more complete and valuable annual census which we believe will be given us by the present Congress.

It was successful in its efforts to have Congress pass a bill placing the inspection of all interstate shipments

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H. B. READ, Ogallala, Neb. Write him for descriptive circular and testimonials.

LUMP JAW NO CURE NO PAY

W. S. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., cured four steers of lump jaw with one application to each steer; and J. A. Keeseaman, Osborn, Mo., cured three cases with one application to each. Hundreds of similar testimonials on hand. Full particulars by mail. Write to

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A Farm For You

ARE YOU SATISFIED AT HOME? Or do you wish to better yourself? You should investigate what the San Joaquin Valley of California has to offer hunters. In that great Valley is grown nine-tenths of the U. S. grain crop, and millions of gallons of wine are made yearly. You can profitably raise almost everything there. Good farms at cheap prices. Low-rate colonist excursions in March and April on the Santa Fe. Write for pamphlets to T. L. King, A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kans.

California

of live stock in the hands of federal officials, taking it out of the jurisdiction of local inspection boards, thus saving the stockmen of the country from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

It contributed its support and energies towards securing the passage of the irrigation law and modification of the original ruling regarding drift fences on Government land.

It secured the appointment of a special Land Commission to devise plans by which the arid land and forest reserve questions could be amicably settled and this commission is now working to this end.

The first three years of our existence was almost entirely devoted to preliminary work and establishing a standing with law-making and other bodies with whom we have to deal. It seems to us that these results are sufficient to justify every live-stock organization in the United States becoming a member of the National Live Stock Association, and those who are already members to continue to lend their assistance in this great work, especially in view of the fact that the assessments which are made to carry it out amount to but one cent for every twenty head of stock represented by the organization.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. F. J. Hogenbarth, Salt Lake City, Utah, president; H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal., first vice-president; Frank M. Stewart, Buffalo Gap, S. D., second vice-president; George L. Goulding, Denver, Col., treasurer; and Charles F. Martin, Denver, Col., secretary.

Mr. Hogenbarth is a very large cattle-owner, being vice-president and manager of one of the largest breeding ranches in Chihuahua, Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande, and is also interested in a large cattle ranch in Idaho as well as being a large holder of sheep in that State.

Mr. Jastro is one of the largest growers of cattle and sheep in the United States.

Mr. Stewart is exclusively in the cattle business.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Denver, January 10, 11, 12, 13, 1905.

It may not be out of place to call attention in this bulletin to the annual

conventions of the two State associations which will meet in April, all of which are members of the National organization:

The Western South Dakota Stock-growers' Association, at Rapid City, S. D., April 12.

The Montana Stock-growers' Association, at Miles City, Montana, April 19.

These are among the oldest and most successful organizations of the kind in the United States, and have proven themselves a necessity to those belonging to them.

C. F. MARTIN, Secretary.

Warbles or Grubs in Cattle.

Recent observations made and reports received by this department indicate that warbles or grubs in cattle are unusually prevalent. In some instances they are reported to have caused the death of young cattle.

Warbles or grubs are the larval form of the ox bot-fly or heel-fly (*Hypoderma lineata*). The grubs or warbles are noticed as little lumps or bunches just beneath the skin of the back. Directly over each warble there is a small pore or opening in the skin through which the grub breathes.

Life History.—The adult heel-fly or warble-fly is a little larger than the common house-fly. In the latter part of the summer she deposits her eggs upon the hair of cattle in the region of the heels. The presence of the flies among cattle causes much annoyance. The animal licks the part and the larvæ are taken into the mouth. From the throat or gullet the small larvæ bore their way through the tissues until they locate beneath the skin of the back, where they increase in size quite rapidly so that the lumps are large enough to be noticed by the latter part of December or early January. In February or March these larvæ or grubs work their way out through the small hole in the skin, fall to the ground, burrow into dirt or litter, pupate, and some weeks later transform into adult flies.

In 1895 it was estimated that 60 per cent of the cattle in Kansas were affected with warbles, and the financial loss by damaged hides was estimated for the United States at from fifty to sixty million dollars. Grubby hides are usually "docked" about one-third.

Warbles are more prevalent in the western part of the State and attack young animals more severely than older cattle.

As the adult flies do not travel far, a cattle-owner can free his herd pretty well from these pests by treating them at this season of the year. If other cattle in the immediate vicinity are affected, the adult flies will travel far enough to infest neighboring cattle. All cattle-owners should unite to destroy this pest.

Treatment.—Treatment should begin as soon as the warbles are noticed upon the animals' backs. Most of the warbles or grubs can be destroyed by putting turpentine, kerosene, crude petroleum or mercurial ointment in or on the opening through the skin directly over the warble. If the opening is very small, it should be enlarged by using a smooth, pointed stick. A machinist's oil-can, having a slender nozzle furnishes an excellent method of applying the medicine. By running the cattle through a chute they can be treated quite rapidly. They should be examined in about ten days, and any that escape the first treatment should be destroyed by a second; or better, squeezed out and crushed; or they can be crushed beneath the skin by pinching the lump, or killed by inserting a pointed wire or large, blunt-pointed needle. It is important that any grubs squeezed out or escaping naturally should be destroyed or they will transform into adult flies.

Manhattan, Kans. N. S. MAYO.

Care and Feeding of the Brood-sow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This is the time of the year when the brood-sow needs the very best of care and feed, if we expect to reap a good harvest of pigs. The ration through the winter

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when we talk of Rex Flintkote Roofing and its superiority over all other roofing for farm buildings. If you want your buildings fully protected from heat and cold, rain and snow, fire and water, you should use

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get well if he uses the zinc pads and some good liniment.

Neosho County. ALLEN HERRIN.

Volume 13 of the Aberdeen-Angus Herd-book is received. It is a stout volume and well arranged.

The delicious fragrance from a hot Royal Baking Powder biscuit whets the appetite. The taste of such a biscuit—sweet, creamy, delicate and crisp, is a joy to the most fastidious.

Great Satisfaction.

San Francisco, Cal., June 9, 1903. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen: I have of late used your Kendall's Spavin Cure in my stables with great satisfaction. I enclose a two-cent stamp and would request that you forward your book entitled "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." Respectfully yours, JOHN L. MEARS. Care Registry Division San Francisco Postoffice.

Homeseekers' Rates from Kansas City to North and South Dakota.

Every Tuesday until October 25, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell round trip tickets to points in the above named States at a great reduction from the usual fare. For further information apply to G. W. Lincoln, Traveling Passenger Agent, 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Hog-houses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to build several hog-houses for breeding purposes and want to build them just large enough for one sow to farrow in, and independent of each other, and portable so I can move them wherever I want to. Will 5 feet by 5 feet square be large enough, or would 4 by 6 feet be better? I hope some reader of the FARMER will give me a better plan than mine. M. M. GALLAGHER. Shawnee County.

Some Remedies.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For warts, I find castor oil is good to take them off and it does not leave any scar.

If A. G. M., of Cottonwood, Kans., will use zinc pads on his horses, they will not have sore necks. He can continue to work them and the necks will

All Sheep

are a prey to scab, lice, ticks, etc. You should act promptly with the sovereign remedy. Don't experiment; others have done it for you. The result is they all endorse

Zenoleum

Used exclusively by Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges and leading sheep men everywhere. Relieves from ticks, red lice, and maggots, removes intestinal worms, heals wounds and sores, and prevents contagion among all animals.

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Mixed with water only, requires no chemicals. One gallon makes 100 gallons of dip.

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Zenner Disinfectant Co.
61 Bates St.
Detroit, Michigan.

Cow-pea and Rape Question.

(Continued from page 294.)

best variety for general growing. Another standard variety is the Victoria.

5. When cattle are turned on rape for the first time there is very little danger of their eating enough to cause bloating, because, as a rule, it is necessary for animals to acquire a taste for the plant before they will eat it readily. When cattle or sheep have learned to eat rape they should not be turned into the field for the first time that season when they are hungry or when the dew is on the plants. It is best to give the cattle a full feed just before they are turned into the rape-field. It is also a good plan to allow the animals the run on a grass-pasture, or have feed-racks of hay or straw accessible. When the cattle have become used to the rape they may be turned into the field and allowed to feed on the crop at pleasure.

6. At this station we have pastured cow-peas without ever having a case of hoven or bloat. As far as I can find, no mention is made of cow-pea pasture causing this trouble with cattle.

7. Rape can not be cured and made into hay; it is only useful as a pasture or soiling crop. Cow-peas can be cured for hay, although the crop is more difficult to cure than alfalfa. The hay, however, is quite similar to alfalfa in feeding-value when well put up.

8. I should prefer to plant rape on ground on which the sod had been subdued. However, if the sod on the new piece of ground is not too tough, but can be worked up into a mellow seed-bed, it will grow a good crop of rape. I think it would be safest to ring the hogs when pasturing them on such ground, in fact this would usually be the best plan to follow whatever the condition of the ground upon which the hogs were pastured.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Sand Vetch—Western Rye-grass.

Have you sown any sand vetch at your station, if so what do you think of it as a forage crop? Would it be a profitable crop on light, sandy creek-bottom? When ought it to be sown and how much seed per acre?

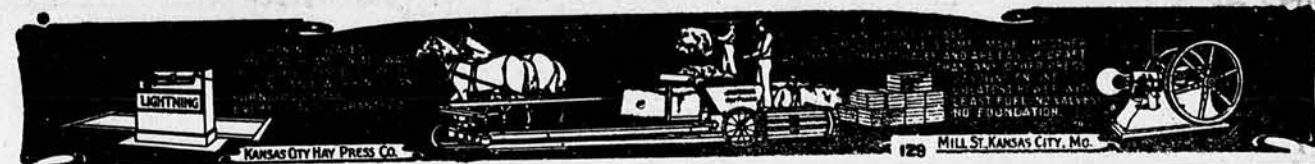
I see that you also speak of the western rye-grass. I do not find it listed in any of the seed catalogues that I have examined. Has it any other name and where can the seed be obtained?

GEO. S. BISHOP.

McPherson County.

We have grown the sand vetch (*Vicia villosa*) at this station. Last season it made a very fair growth, yielding about two tons of fodder per acre. The crop would be better adapted to the "light, sandy creek-bottom" than to the upland soil of the station farm, which is rather a compact, heavy loam. It withstands winter cold and summer drouth, and it does not do well where there is excessive water in the soil. Sand vetch may be sown in the autumn about the first part of September, or early in the spring, during the month of April. It should be seeded broadcast or in close drills, at the rate of one and one-half bushels of seed per acre. When seeded with the grain-drill, about one bushel of seed is sufficient. When the vetch is seeded alone it grows close to the ground and lodges badly and is very hard to cut with the mower. For spring-seeding it is best to sow about one bushel of oats with the vetch and for fall-seeding, rye or wheat may be used in the same way. The grain furnishes a support to keep the vines off the ground and the crop is more easily harvested, and the combination of oats and vetch make even better hay than vetch alone. The sand vetch is an annual and will not live through the second winter, and I think as a rule it is safer to sow it in the spring rather than in the fall.

Western rye-grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*), also called slender wheat-grass, is one of the wheat grasses and is grown quite extensively in the Northwestern States, being one of the native grasses also of those States. The



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is the result of fifteen years' experience in the fence business. We have not only learned how to construct a fence so as to obtain the greatest possible amount of strength from the wire used, but how to market fence by the most economical method. This is why we advertise and sell our fence direct from the factory to the farmer. The profit which the dealer makes is a dead loss to the farmer, as it makes the fence no better. In order to relieve the purchaser of all risk, and to convince him of our confidence in our goods and in him, we offer to sell Advance Fence

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We are the originators of this unique and unquestionably fair method of selling fence. It enables you to see and test the fence for thirty days in actual use and be sure you are perfectly satisfied. If not perfectly satisfactory you can return it at our expense and your money will be refunded. The reason we have such confidence in Advance Fence is because we know that it is constructed on the right principle. No light wires used. The stay wire is endless, being twisted into the cable from one stay to the next. This leaves no loose ends at the top and bottom to become unfastened. We obtain twice as much strength from the wire used as fences with cut stay wires.

By selling direct to the user we are enabled to quote you

Wholesale Prices

The dealer can't buy it any cheaper than you. We can't give the middleman a profit or we would not have any ourselves.

We Pay Freight

on 40 rods or more. F. O. B. factory prices are misleading. Drop us a card and we will obtain the lowest freight rate to your railroad station and make you a delivered price on our complete line of Fencing, Gates, Etc. We will also send you our FREE FENCE BOOK which describes and illustrates 23 styles—a fence for every requirement of the farmer. Also 24 sizes and styles of steel frame gates. It describes our Giant Stretcher and tells how to use it. This book should be in the hands of every farmer. You will be a better judge of fences after reading it. If you want to be a careful fence buyer you should study fence construction. Your name and address on a postal will bring book and wholesale prices.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 3736 Old St., PEORIA, ILL.

grass is adapted to growing in dry climates and light soils. It does not produce so well as *Bromus inermis*, but is fairly productive and especially hardy under the conditions named. It is good both for pasture and for hay, although when used for hay, care should be taken to cut it before it matures too much, else the stems become hard and woody. I have not recommended seeding it alone in Kansas, but I think it advisable to mix a little of it in with *Bromus inermis* and other grasses for seeding in the western part of the State. At the Hays sub-station, in Ellis County, Superintendent Haney reports very favorably on this grass. If our Western seedsmen do not keep the seed, it can be obtained from the Northwestern seed companies, such as Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; and the Farmer Seed Company, Fairbault, Minn.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Time To Sow *Bromus inermis*.

What time in the spring would you advise sowing *Bromus inermis*?

Cowley County. I. L. WADE.

You should sow *Bromus inermis* as early in the spring as the soil is in a fit condition to receive the seed. If you use fall-plowed land the grass may be seeded at once or it may be advisable to get the ground ready and wait for rain and seed as soon as the ground is in fit condition to sprout the seed. I intend to follow this plan this spring, the ground is too dry at present to sprout the seed. I have partly prepared the ground, intending to wait until sufficient rain falls to moisten the surface, then harrow and seed at once. A piece of land, which was in cultivated crops last season, may be prepared by disking and harrowing. Considering the early date, however, it may be advisable to wait until it rains before sowing the grass-seed. *Bromus inermis* may be seeded any time up to the middle of June, provided the soil is in a good condition of moisture and tilth. I prefer to get the seed-bed ready early in the spring and if the conditions are favorable sow at once; otherwise, wait until the seed-bed is in fit condition to germinate the seed.

I have requested Professor Willard to mail you bulletins on grasses and alfalfa, we have no bulletins on clover.

A. M. TENEYCK.

A Perennial Grass for Thin Upland.

Please inform me soon what kind of perennial grass will be most profitable to sow this spring on thin upland, disked or broken last fall after a summer millet crop. I want a drouth-hardy grass that will produce a crop of

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International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

seed the first summer and pasture after cutting. Also price of seed and directions for the cultivation and curing. What of barley; how is it as a crop in a dry season?

(Miss) E. F. COST.

Montgomery County.

I know of no perennial grass suited to growing in your locality from which a crop of seed may be cut the first season after seeding in the spring. The following combination of grasses will doubtless make a good pasture in your locality on the soil which you have described: English blue-grass, 8 pounds per acre; orchard-grass, 6 pounds per acre; *Bromus inermis*, 4 pounds per acre; Kentucky blue-grass, 6 pounds per acre; and red clover, 2 pounds per acre. You can secure seed of these grasses from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans. In their catalogue for 1904, they advertise meadow fescue at 10 cents per pound, orchard-grass 20 cents per pound, Kentucky blue-grass 15 cents per pound, *Bromus inermis* 15 cents per pound, and red clover 15 cents per pound. In buying a considerable quantity of these seeds you can get a reduction on the price. The grass-seeds may be mixed together in the proper proportion and seeded broadcast by hand. It will be necessary to seed the clover separately. At this station we have found the Thompson wheelbarrow seeder, manufactured by O. E. Thompson & Son, Ypsilanti, Mich., to be a very handy implement for seeding small amounts of grass-seed. If you use this seeder, the *Bromus inermis* and orchard-grass seed may be mixed together and sown at one seeding, and the mixture of Kentucky blue-grass and English blue-grass may be sown together. It would not answer, however, to mix all of these grasses together and sow with the wheelbarrow seeder, because of the difference in the size and weight of the seeds which would cause the

heavier and larger seeds to be scattered first. A combination of grasses is preferable to sowing one kind of grass alone, especially for the purpose of producing a pasture. Perhaps Kentucky blue-grass will be more permanent than the other grasses named if your desire is to keep the land continually in grass, and it might be advisable to simply sow a combination of English blue-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, and red clover at first, sowing about ten or twelve pounds of the blue-grasses with two or three pounds of red clover seed. It may also be advisable to mix in a pound or so of white clover with the red clover seed. Although this will not be necessary if the white clover grows naturally in the pastures in your locality.

The combinations of seeds which I have mentioned are more adapted for producing pasture than they are for a hay meadow. For a hay meadow the English blue-grass and red clover may be seeded together in proportion of about 12 to 15 pounds of blue-grass to 4 pounds of red clover per acre. The orchard-grass and *Bromus inermis* may also be seeded together with red clover for meadow, using about 10 pounds of orchard-grass, 8 pounds of *Bromus inermis* and 3 of red clover per acre.

If the land is already plowed, prepare a seed-bed by harrowing or by the use of the Acme harrow or disk pulverizer, following by the smoothing harrow as early in the spring as the ground is in fit condition to work. Thoroughly prepare the seed-bed and sow the grass early in the spring, harrowing lightly after seeding. It is usually best to seed without a nurse-crop. If the land is inclined to blow or wash, a light seeding of oats may be seeded at the same time, just previous to sowing the grass. The oats had best be cut early for hay since if they are allowed to mature and the season should turn dry, the grass is apt to be injured. Seeded without a

nurse-crop the field will require two or three clippings with the mower during the season in order to keep down the weeds, and it is best not to pasture during the first season except lightly in the fall, if the season has proven to be a good one for growth.

The general rule for cutting hay is that grass should be cut just before it comes in bloom or just after the bloom falls. When cut at the earlier date, the hay makes good feed for cattle, but will not weigh quite so much as if cut when a little more mature. Also the maturer hay is considered better for horses and is more saleable on the market. No exact rule can be given for the curing of hay to a proper condition for stacking; this will depend upon the kind of grass, the rankness of growth and the weather-conditions. It is usually safest to let the hay become well cured and dry before stacking. The best quality of hay may be made by raking the hay and placing it into windrows, and then into cocks while it is yet not fully cured, allowing it to finish curing in the cock before stacking. This method is perhaps more expensive than stacking from the windrow and allowing the hay to cure in the swath before raking.

At this station, barley proved to be a good crop last season. I believe it will withstand the hot winds and dry weather a little better than oats, and it is therefore a safer crop to grow. The best-producing varieties at this station last season were the common six-rowed, the Bonanza and the Mand-schuria. These are all six-rowed, bearded barleys and the seed can be secured from almost any seedsmen. The bearded barleys yielded better and gave a better quality of grain at this station last season than the beardless and hullless barleys.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Barley.

As I have made up my mind to sow some barley this spring, I should like to find out about what time I ought to sow it. I have not purchased the seed yet and do not know just what variety would be the best. I have read about a beardless variety called the Success Beardless. If I could find out through your valuable columns of any farmer that has sown that variety I would be very much obliged.

Clay County.

Fritz Gerber.

Barley should be seeded early in the spring, practically as soon as the ground is in fit condition to prepare a seed-bed. We sowed barley last year on March 30, and I would prefer to sow even earlier as a rule. The common six-rowed barley gave the largest yield of grain in the trial last season, while Mandscheuri barley was a close second in yield. Both of these barleys are bearded. The beardless barleys made a good yield, but the quality of the grain was not so good as that of the bearded barleys. The hullless barley gave an inferior yield. The Bonanza barley, a bearded sort, proved to be one of the best producers. Seed of the common barley and the Mandscheuri barley may be secured from any seed-company, as they are common sorts. We secured seed of the Bonanza barley from the Hammond Seed Co., Bay City, Mich.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Bromus Inermis or English Blue-grass.

I would like for you to tell me what kind of seed enclosed sample is; also which will grow the taller under like circumstances, Bromus inermis or English blue-grass? Is it likely that Bromus inermis, if pastured, would do much toward restoring fertility to the soil?

S. L. WELLS.

Jewell County.

The sample of seed which you enclosed is evidently the English blue-grass or meadow fescue. Bromus inermis will grow taller than the English blue-grass for perhaps a couple of crops, but as the Bromus thickens up it grows less in height. Bromus inermis makes a good grass in rotations. It has much the effect of other good-producing grasses, namely that of restoring the physical condition of the soil and accumulating humus in the surface soil by means of its great root-

growth. It is not a fertility restorer in the sense that timothy or alfalfa are, since it does not get its nitrogen from the air, but from the soil, and does not add its nitrogen to the soil but merely collects the nitrogen plant-food elements which are already in the soil, storing them up in the form of humus. I would recommend that you sow alfalfa with the Bromus inermis. There is some question as to whether this will make a safe pasture for cattle, but by growing the combination crop you will restore both the physical condition of the soil and build up the fertility by adding more nitrogen. Bromus inermis alone, however, would make a good rotation for wheat and corn, especially if the grass be used for pasture. A. M. TENEYOK.

Redtop on Sandy Upland.

Please state, through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, whether it is advisable to sow redtop on sandy upland for pasture, and when and how to sow? My soil is of a dark, sandy nature and fair quality. B. F. Low.

Allen County.

It would not be advisable to sow redtop on the sandy upland. Redtop is adapted to growing on lowland, where moisture is abundant. The seed should be sown very early in the spring and from half a bushel to one bushel of clean seed is the amount usually sown.

I believe that you will find the English blue-grass or Bromus inermis to be better adapted for planting in your locality on the land which you have described. Sow a combination of 8 pounds English blue-grass, 6 pounds Bromus inermis, 6 pounds orchard-grass, with 2 pounds of red clover seed per acre. Or if your desire is to make a permanent pasture, it may be advisable for you to leave out the orchard-grass and sow 6 or 8 pounds of Kentucky blue-grass. The Kentucky blue-grass will not make much pasture at once, but will gradually spread and perhaps take the place of the other grasses. It may be advisable to sow about 1 pound of white clover seed per acre. This will not be necessary if the white clover is abundant in the neighboring pastures.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Grass Question.

I am thinking of sowing some tame grass this spring and would like your advice. Would you recommend Bromegrass, and would you sow on fall wheat? Would you advise sowing timothy with it or would you prefer some other grass?

ALEX DOWD.

Marion County.

If your purpose is the production of a hay meadow, I think you may safely sow Bromus inermis and red clover, say about 12 pounds of Bromus inermis and 3 or 4 pounds of red clover per acre. It may be well to mix in a little timothy seed with the clover, or rather it would seem to me better to use orchard-grass, mixing it with the Bromus inermis seed. If your purpose is the production of a pasture, you might sow a combination of English blue-grass, orchard-grass, Bromus inermis and alfalfa or red clover, sowing about 6 pounds each of the grasses and 3 or 4 pounds of alfalfa or 2 pounds of red clover. A combination of grasses is usually to be preferred for pasture to one grass alone. In every meadow or pasture some legume as clover or alfalfa should be seeded with the other grasses. The legume is a nitrogen-gatherer and builds up the fertility of the soil, acting as a host-plant or feeder to the other grasses.

As a rule, I would not recommend seeding grass with wheat. If the season is favorable as regards rainfall, the grass might make a good catch. It is far safer, however, to sow on a clean piece of land without a nurse-crop, or in localities where the soil is apt to drift, if a nurse-crop or cover-crop is necessary, a light seeding of oats might be planted and the oats taken off early for hay. A. M. TENEYOK.

Unguarded ways are generally unholy ones. Heedless is another name for graceless.—C. H. Spurgeon.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS' PROBLEM.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

THE tendency of the times is for young women to prefer work in office or factory rather than doing housework. Yet the work in the office or factory is usually more nerve-racking because it is a constant repetition of work at high speed—a tension which racks brain and body



and from which there is no relaxation. On the other hand the housekeeper, if she be the mother of a large family, is weighted down with worries and cares—her housework is beyond her strength, perhaps, yet if she studies her work, puts her housework on a business basis and manages well, she can easily take twenty minutes or half an hour in the middle of the day to completely relax. By complete relaxation, Dr. Pierce means that the tired woman should lie on her back without pillow or bolster; let every muscle be passive (loose, unlimbered). Put a damp cloth over the eyes to rest them. Think of nothing, or as near nothing as you can. If the brain is still occupied with plans or worries, count several hundred, or recite to yourself some of your old school-day rhymes or verses.

Our American women have a world-wide reputation for beauty, but, at the same time, there are women in the cities and country who possess neither beauty of face nor form, because in these instances they suffer from nervousness, the result of disorders of the womanly organism. At regular intervals they suffer so much that their strength leaves them; they are so prostrated that it takes days for them to recover their strength. Of course, such periodic distress has its bad effect on the nervous system, says Dr. Pierce in his "Common Sense Medical Adviser." The withered and drawn faces, the dark circles and crow's feet over the eyes, the straight figure without those curves which lend so much to feminine beauty, are the unmistakable signs of womanly disorders. The young girl should study how to make herself more attractive; how to overcome those bodily ills that pull her down. A sick woman can not be a beautiful woman, nor can she be anything but a poor-spirited woman.

CONFIDE IN A MAN.

When a woman has ills and pains

she can not bear—when life seems dark for every woman, she should confide her troubles to a physician of standing in the community, or one who has a national reputation. Certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to confide in an ignorant person without medical education simply because she was a woman. There is every reason why she should write to a specialist, particularly to one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century, like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All his correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he

gives his advice free and without charge.

Many are confined to a continual indoor life because of disease of the womanly organs. To these is offered \$500 reward if they can not be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All Dr. Pierce asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.

No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in publishing such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of a third of a century of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

"I must tell you what wonderful medicines your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' are," writes Mrs. Nora Anderson, of Vandergrift, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

"These remedies have done wonders for me. I was as thoroughly run-down and worked out a woman as ever lived; and, in fact, contemplated suicide at different times. It would be impossible for me to describe my sufferings so you could understand all. I had such bearing-down pains; felt almost as though approaching confinement. Would bloat across abdomen and it seemed as though a heavy pressure was there. I suffered untold agony; had also pains from small of back down in each groin, severe pains through hips almost as severe as labor pains; in fact, words can hardly express what I suffered. Head would ache till it seemed it would burst. I would have black spots above my eyes; face would be dark spotted and my stomach would bloat dreadfully. At last I took to my bed. Was not able to do anything for a week. Soreness in womb was so severe that if I stepped on my feet would almost scream with pain. Kidneys were so bad; bladder seemed to be full all the time. Our doctor said that I had inflammation of womb and kidneys. He gave me some tablets to kill the pain. Oh! how I did suffer. I can never tell you all. I sent for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and one of his 'Favorite Prescription,' also some of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and took these remedies according to directions. Now I am on my second bottle of each and feel a great deal better than for five years previous to trying these medicines. If I can only find money to continue I will become hearty and strong. I have tried other patent medicines but none ever did me any good. I am indeed thankful to God for putting it in my mind to try Dr. Pierce's medicines.

"I will gladly answer any lady who may wish to inquire as to the truth of my statement. May God's richest blessings be with you and yours."

HOW TO KEEP YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

Every woman, young or old, should know herself. To arrive at this knowledge, secure a good doctor book, by addressing Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" can be procured by sending twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume, or thirty-one stamps for a cloth-bound copy.

In the Dairy.

Pure-bred Cattle and "Statistics of Quality."

(Continued from last week.)

TOTAL DAIRY COWS—THEIR DISTRIBUTION, VALUE AND PRODUCTS.

The position of the States as to total number of dairy cows "in all inclosures" is practically the same as already stated for cows on farms. The only ones having over 1,000,000 cows kept for milk are New York, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The total number of cows in a State does not, however, give as good an idea of the prominence of dairy interest as the density of the cow population (so to speak) and its relation to the number of inhabitants. New York stands first in this respect also, having 32.30 cows per square mile of land area, and in this State are three counties where the cows considerably exceed the people in number: Delaware County has 76,384 dairy cows, or 1,646 per 1,000 inhabitants; Chenango County has 53,751 cows, or 1,470 per 1,000 inhabitants; and St. Lawrence County has 105,440 cows (the greatest number of any county in the Union), or 1,184 per 1,000 of its population. The comparatively small State of Vermont comes next in number of cows per square mile, with 30.28, and there are also three counties in this State—Addison, Franklin and Orleans—having from 1,100 to 1,250 cows to every 1,000 inhabitants. Connecticut comes next, with 27.35 cows per square mile; then Iowa, with 26.67 cows per square mile, and the counties of Delaware, Jones and Kossuth, with 24,000 to 26,000 cows each, being 1,100 to almost 1,400 per 1,000 inhabitants. Other States having more than 20 dairy cows per square mile are the following: Massachusetts, 24.81; Rhode Island, 23.77; Pennsylvania, 22.72; New Jersey, 22.30; Ohio, 21.32. Five other States have over 15 cows per square mile. In ten other counties of the Union the dairy cows exceed the population, six of these being in Wisconsin, two in Minnesota, and one each in Illinois and Ohio. McHenry County, Ill., exceeds all others in this particular, having 51,419 dairy cows, and the remarkable ratio of 1,728 cows to 1,000 inhabitants.

The enumeration of all cattle by classes of age, sex and utility, as described, enabled an estimate to be made of the average longevity of cows. The census considers a little less than 7 years to be the life of dairy cows, approximately, in the North Atlantic States, giving not quite 5 years as the average period of profit. In the other geographic divisions of the country these averages appear to be nearly one year less.

The Twelfth Census places the average value of the dairy cows in the United States in 1900 at \$29.68. This makes the total value \$537,624,750. The highest value per head, \$35.43, is assigned to the Western division, and the lowest, or \$21.97, to the South Atlantic division. But in this estimate the town cows are rated no higher than those on farms. This is believed to be an undervaluation for cows in that class, so that the average for the year 1900 can safely be placed at something over \$30 per head.

Although, for the reasons stated, close comparisons should not be made between the dairy statistics of the Twelfth Census and those preceding, it is convenient to do so, in a general way, in some instances. An increase of about 1,500,000 cows seems to have occurred in the United States during the last decade, and this increase appears to have been quite evenly distributed over the country. Gains have occurred in all the five divisions in which the States are grouped for census purposes, but none especially marked, although the greatest has been in the eleven States of the Western division. The next largest increase is in the North Atlantic division, where demand for the combined dairy products greatly exceeds local production. In every one of the nine North Atlantic States, excepting perhaps

New Jersey, there are more cows kept for milk than ever before. The increase in Vermont is believed to have been 20 per cent.

Comparisons between the dairy products reported by the Twelfth Census and the Eleventh should also be made with large allowances, if at all. There can be no doubt, however, of the material improvement in the dairy-quality of cows kept for milk, and consequently in proportional aggregate production. The Eleventh Census gave the average annual milk-product per cow as 315.4 gallons, the Twelfth Census reports the product as 424 gallons. This very remarkable gain is apparent rather than real. The average yield of milk per cow in 1890 must have been considerably greater than reported (so many animals were counted as milch cows which actually contributed nothing to the milk supply), and it seems certain that the figures for 1900 are too high.

Whatever the latter error may be, it is doubtless distributed quite evenly, so that the average annual yield per cow as given in the agricultural returns of the last census for different parts of the country are comparable. These show the relative productiveness of the cows in different sections in a very striking manner. The average for the cows of the North Atlantic States is given as 523 gallons; for the North Central division, 425 gallons; for the Western division, 418 gallons; for the South Atlantic division (nine States), 356 gallons, and for the South Central division (eight States), 336 gallons. The highest annual yield returned is from the 1,251 cows on the 169 "farms" in the District of Columbia, being 680 gallons per cow. The States showing the best returns per cow are the following: Maine, 574 gallons; Massachusetts, 572; Rhode Island, 546; Connecticut, 545; New Hampshire, 528; Vermont, 526; Ohio, 520; Pennsylvania, 516; and New York, 515. Among the big dairy States of the North Central division, the average yield in Wisconsin is placed at 473 gallons; in Illinois, 454; in Minnesota, 403, and in Iowa, 376. One of the greatest contrasts in this particular is shown by two States having a nearly equal number of cows; Arkansas has 312,577 cows on farms, averaging 351 gallons of milk and returning a total farm value for its dairy products of \$6,912,459. California has 307,245 cows on farms, averaging 500 gallons of milk, and its total dairy products were valued at \$12,128,471, or nearly twice as much as the other State, although the latter had 5,332 more cows.

The figures in the last paragraph are taken from those showing the total milk produced on 4,514,210 farms, according to the tables of the Twelfth Census. The "town cows" are not taken into consideration here. Relatively, the rates of production appear to be very nearly correct, although some errors are evident. New York is unquestionably too low; it should rank with the New England States in milk-yield per cow. The Ohio average can not actually be higher than that of Illinois and is probably lower. Minnesota should stand next to Wisconsin. The evidence is abundant in support of these changes, although it can not be given here. But nearly all of these census averages of yield per cow for farm cows are believed to be somewhat too large. They are not sustained by the other dairy statistics of the census nor by the numerous disconnected pieces of evidence which are available for verifying or testing the census returns. Instead of 424 gallons, as shown by the census, it is believed to be much nearer the truth to place the average annual yield of milk at 3,600 pounds per cow, which is a little over 418 gallons. This seems an immaterial reduction, but it makes quite a difference in the aggregate production for the 17,000,000 cows on farms.

As already stated, the milk and derivative products of cows "not on farms," but "kept for milk," were not obtained and reported by the Twelfth Census. An estimate of this production must therefore be made, as it will not do to ignore so important a factor

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as 6 per cent or more of all milk produced in the country. Whether right or wrong, the annual average yield per cow as given by the last census will be accepted and used as the basis of computations until more satisfactory data are available. This is 424 gallons per cow for those on farms. The

"town cows" may safely be estimated, upon this basis, as producing 475 gallons per head. This is probably as much below the truth as the yield assigned to farm cows is above it. A few examples may be given: The cows reported above for the District of Columbia as having an annual yield

of 680 gallons each were the herds owned by public institutions and by milk-supply dairies. They were all practically "town cows" for market milk, and the 558 cows in the District not on farms were doubtless of the same kind and equally good, producing 600 or 700 gallons of milk each per year. The county of Richmond, N. Y., is Staten Island, a suburb of the metropolis. This county is credited with 1,444 cows upon 212 "farms," producing an average of 604 gallons of milk per cow. There were in the county 526 other cows, undoubtedly of equal dairy merit. More than three-quarters of the milk-product reported was sold. The cows of this county were thus practically all "town cows" for market milk, producing annually over 600 gallons per head. Suffolk County, Mass., is covered by the city of Boston. The census reports 887 cows on 93 "farms" within the county, producing milk at the rate of 510 gallons yearly per cow. There were 509 other dairy-cows "not on farms" in this county. Substantially all the milk produced was sold. All were "town cows" for market milk, producing over 500 gallons per head per year. (The probability is that the average yield of these cows was actually more.) The city and county of San Francisco are practically one. There were 5,005 cows reported as "on farms" in the county (and city), producing milk reported at nearly 4,000,000 gallons; practically all of this was sold. There were 608 other dairy cows. The average production reported for all these "town cows" was almost 800 gallons per year, while the average for the entire State is given as 500 gallons. Other examples might be given to show that the dairy cows "not on farms" were in all cases much larger producers than those on farms, and were very generally not only "kept for milk," but for milk to be sold. Butter may have been made from some of them; in the main, however, their milk was used or sold, constituting a very large share of the total supply of market milk. It would be quite conservative to credit this important class of dairy cows with 500 gallons each per annum, but, as an offset to the probable excessive rate of 500 gallons per cow on farms, the rate of 475 will be estimated for cows not on farms and used for all subsequent computations in these pages.

The safest way to avoid duplication and conflict in considering the total annual dairy-production of the country is to estimate the number of cows and the yield of milk necessary for the different products. The following arrangement answers that purpose for the year 1900:

	Cows.
For butter, at 154 pounds per year per cow.....	9,700,000
For cheese, at 868 pounds per year per cow.....	800,000
For condensed milk, at 912 pounds per year per cow.....	200,000
For milk consumed, at 490 gallons per year per cow.....	7,412,707

Total number of cows.....18,112,707
This arbitrary arrangement of cows in the different branches of dairy production is based upon the published summaries of the Twelfth Census. Yet smaller number of cows are thus assigned to butter- and cheese-production than was done ten years earlier, when these products were also much less. It might be more accurate to assume a lower rate of butter- and cheese-production and increase the number of "butter cows" and "cheese cows," the num-

ber remaining for milk consumed would then be less, as it doubtless should be.

THE AGGREGATE MILK-PRODUCTION AND ITS DISPOSITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The agricultural tables of the Twelfth Census give the total quantity of milk produced on farms in this country, during the year 1899, as 7,266,392,674 gallons, or, in round numbers, 62,500,000,000 pounds. This was the product of 17,139,674 cows, reported from 4,514,210 farms, or an average of 424 gallons (3,650 pounds) per year per cow. As already noted, this statement of the milk-product is believed to be too large. But these are the figures which will be generally quoted and referred to for some years to come, so that they may as well be considered as they stand. Of the total quantity, 49.7 per cent, or nearly one-half, was reported from the North Central division and 25.1 per cent, or half the remainder, from the North Atlantic States.

To the product of the farm cows must be added that of nearly 1,000,000 town cows. Estimated as heretofore and for the reasons stated, as 475 gallons (or about 4,000 pounds) per cow, the annual product of this class of cows will be 462,190,675 gallons, or 3,900,000,000 pounds, which is more than one-sixteenth of the gross yield of the farm cows. There is no basis for determining the uses to which this great quantity of milk was applied. Most of it was doubtless consumed in its natural state. The total being regarded as market milk, there was enough to supply three or four times as many persons, at the average rate, as were included in the families of the owners of these cows not on farms. An indefinite portion of this milk must have been contributed, however, to the materials reported as received by the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk factories, and applied to making butter for the home-use of the cow-owners.

Altogether the milk produced in the United States during the year 1899 is thus placed at 7,728,583,349 gallons, or rather more than 66,000,000,000 pounds, being an annual supply of 101.3 gallons for every man, woman, and child in the country.

Good Books for Breeders of Live Stock.

Can you inform me as to where I can get a book that will give information on the treatment and various diseases of cattle, and also giving complete information on the various breeds of cattle and their origin?

I would also like one on the origin of and breeds of the horse and his disease and treatment. I am an advocate of careful breeding of live stock and would like to get all the information on the subject possible. B. F. Low. Allen County.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., have put out two volumes; one treats of diseases of cattle and one, the diseases of horses, both of which are complete and concise. I should advise you to write to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

There are other valuable publications on diseases of live stock: Dr. Mayo's book on "Care of Farm Animals," which can be purchased for \$1.25, and Dr. Law's book, "Farmers' Adviser," which can be purchased for \$1.75. If a more technical treatment of the subject is wanted, Law's four volumes of Medicine can be purchased from the Cooperative Association of New York for \$15.

In regard to the breeds of live stock, I refer you to Shaw's book on the "Study of Breeds," or Curtis' book on "Breeds of Live Stock." If more elaborate information on the breeds of animals is wanted, I advise you to secure "The Breeds of Domestic Animals of the British Islands," by David Low. O. Erf.

The canaries of Germany excel all other canaries as singers. One has been known to continue a single thrill for a minute and a quarter, with twenty changes of note in it.

The Cleveland Cream Separator

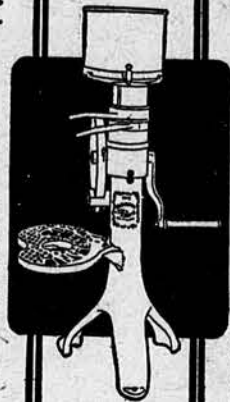
Unlike any other; fewer parts; bowl device of aluminum, to which milk does not adhere: 400 separating compartments, giving more rapid and more thorough separation;

Ball Bearings

throughout, making it frictionless; requires almost no oil; separating device in one piece, as easily cleaned as a dinner plate. No delicate parts to wear out. All turning parts enclosed—nothing to watch, nothing to adjust: as simple as an ordinary churn—you turn the crank, it does the rest. You are missing an opportunity if you do not try one on your own farm. It is the latest, the best, the most economical.

It Will Pay For Itself in a Few Months.

FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOUR FARM



30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Why pay an agent from \$25 to \$50 more for a separator when you can get a Cleveland, shipped direct from our factory to your farm on

30 Days Trial.

You use it for a month and if you don't think it the best separator you ever saw—the best in every way—send it back at our expense. We not only save you all agent's commissions, but we give you the latest, the most improved, the most efficient separator ever built. Try it and decide for yourself. We don't send agents around to talk you to death; we let you make up your own mind after you try the machine.

Send for free catalogue.

THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 334 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Kafir-corn and Millet-heads for Milch-cows.

Will corn and Kafir-corn heads chopped together, say about half of each, make a good feed for milch-cows to produce milk, or should it be combined with wheat bran? I have been feeding my cows evening and morning with corn and Kafir-corn heads chopped but do not get the flow of milk. I also feed Kafir-corn fodder in the evening beside millet hay in the stable and they get all the roughness they can eat through the day. They do not give the milk I think they should. Last winter they did better without any grain at all. Can any one tell me the cause of it? J. F. Wolf. Russell County.

You are not feeding a ration that is conducive to the production of milk. Millet hay and Kafir-corn heads or seed is not a good feed for cows on account of the low per cent of protein and the large per cent of undigestible shell which surrounds the grain of the Kafir-corn. Feed alfalfa hay in place of the millet, if it is possible to secure the same in your locality; and in connection with the corn, feed wheat bran and some linseed-meal. If it is necessary to feed Kafir-corn seed, grind it and feed half Kafir-corn and half corn in connection with the bran and linseed-meal.

The following are rations for dairy cows, in case you have no alfalfa hay. For cows giving sixteen pounds of milk daily for 1,000 pounds live weight:

Feeds.	Lbs.	Total dry matter.	Protein.	Carbo. + fats.
Kafir-corn stover.....	20	12.00	.340	6.880
Bran.....	4	8.52	.488	1.812
Corn-meal.....	4	8.56	.316	3.066
Oil-meal (old proc).....	3	2.78	.879	1.455
Total.....	31	31.86	2.023	13.203
Required.....		24.00	2.000	11.900

O. Erf.

A Butter Exhibit.

The Kansas Commission for the World's Fair has engaged an eight-foot space in the glass refrigerated showcase at St. Louis and the work of making a display of Kansas butter is in the hands of A. E. Jones, who was recently appointed superintendent of the dairy exhibits for Kansas.

The front of this case is eight feet square, of plate glass and will be filled with various forms of statuary modeled in butter, most likely a wind-mill with a sunflower wheel, a dairy cow,



Save the Cream

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

Reid Hand Separator

is very near perfection. Skims to within less than one-hundredth of one per cent. Costs from \$50 to \$100. Capacity 150 to 500 lbs. per hour. Catalogue of dairy supplies free.

A. H. REID CREAMERY & DAIRY SUPPLY CO. Philadelphia.

Omega



Milk Returns

In cream and butter. How much, how easy, how quick. That interests all cow owners. Under above title our book deals with these problems and sets forth the work of the

OMEGA SEPARATOR.

The close skimming, easy turning machine that costs little and makes dairying profitable. Two parts to clean. It lasts. We send it on trial. A dozen points of advantage. "Milk Returns" explains all and tells what dairy-men say. Write for it.

The Omega Separator Co., 23 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

P. F. Wolfstetter, Lincoln, Neb., Gen. Agt. for Neb. and Kan.

cream separator, a profusion of small sunflowers woven in the border, butter in all shapes, \$20 gold pieces flowing from the horn of plenty, grains, grasses, all fashioned in yellow butter. It is the aim of Mr. Jones to make this exhibit typical of everything that goes to produce the butter which is making Kansas famous as a dairy State.

After these forms are molded and put in place, the temperature of the case will be reduced to 35° so that the figures will remain in shape.

In addition to the ornamental display, the leading Kansas creameries will send butter to St. Louis for the educational tests which are to be conducted by the National Creamery Butter-makers' Association. These tests will occur at intervals throughout the season and liberal prizes are offered for butter scoring above a certain standard.

Great honor will come to the State making the highest average on butter. Every creamery in Kansas is expected to be prepared for the coming contest.

Do You Want to Know

how to fall in love with a cow? Do you care to know why a cow is worth more than a horse? If you do, you should have a copy of our valuable book,

"Business Dairying."

It won't cost you a cent. We send it free. Ask for it.

You have read many times about the

TUBULAR SEPARATORS.

Wouldn't you like to know all about them? It won't cost you anything to do it. Just write for free catalogue No. 165

THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

PILES

NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

We send FREE and postpaid a 260 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

World's Fair Poultry-show.

The regular cash prizes offered for exhibits of poultry, pigeons and pet stock at the Universal Exposition of 1904 aggregate more than \$16,000. This large amount will be greatly increased by appropriations made by World's Fair commissions for State exhibits. One State, Missouri, has provided \$7,000 to cover special prizes and expenses connected with the State's poultry exhibits at St. Louis.

The Exposition's prizes were never before nearly approached in amount at any poultry-show or exposition; in fact, with one exception, they largely exceed the total sum offered by the leading State fairs for the combined livestock breeding interests, including horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry.

The specialty clubs of this and other countries are making a very successful canvass for funds for special prizes for exhibits. One club gives assurance of its purpose to provide a prize fund of at least \$300 for its favorite variety.

The Universal Exposition has in a marked and complimentary manner recognized the poultry-industry by placing the matter of receiving, cooping, feeding, exhibiting and returning the poultry, pigeons and pet stock at the World's Fair in the hands of a committee recommended for this purpose by the American Poultry Association. Chief Coburn has also highly honored the poultry fraternity by choosing as superintendent of the poultry-show Mr. T. E. Orr, the secretary and treasurer of the American Poultry Association.

The committee recommended by the American Poultry Association to assemble, exhibit and return the poultry shown at the World's Fair consists of Henry Steinmesch, of St. Louis; T. F. McGrew, New York; and U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind. This committee is composed of one of the most successful and experienced superintendents of large poultry-shows; a former secretary of the American Poultry Association and popular poultry author, and as the third member one of the largest and most successful breeders and exhibitors. These are public-spirited gentlemen, noted for their enterprise, knowledge, and devotion to the best interests of the poultry-industry they so creditably represent.

The committee has prepared the following address to prospective exhibitors, which contains much valuable information:

"To Exhibitors of Poultry at the Universal Exposition of 1904.

"The undersigned committee of the American Poultry Association has completed arrangements with the Universal Exposition of 1904 whereby the committee is to receive, coop, feed, care for, exhibit and return to their respective owners upon the close of the show the poultry, pigeons, and pet stock exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, October 24 to November 5, 1904.

"The committee has arranged for new standard-sized coops of the proper size for turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, pigeons, and pet stock and will provide at the Exposition grounds an ample supply to meet all requirements. The committee will also provide feed and water for all the poultry, pigeons, and pet stock on exhibition, and the necessary utensils for the same, and furnish all necessary assistants.

"The committee, for all the necessary accommodations other than the barns, including coops, furniture and all services in connection with the shipment, feed, care, and exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet stock specified, and such as are usually provided for such exhibition, agree to accept from exhibitors in full for first-class service and accommodations, \$1 for single exhibits, including pet stock, \$2 for each breeding pen, and 50 cents for each pigeon.

"The committee personally, and not the American Poultry Association, will

assume all responsibilities to and for exhibitors in connection with the exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock at the Exposition, but assumes no responsibility for the loss of exhibits in course of shipment, or by disease, handling or accident while on exhibition.

"The American Poultry Association is to receive of the fees collected from exhibitors any surplus, after payment of all expenses, including reasonable compensation to the committee, for cooping, feeding, and caring for the exhibits as specified. The compensation to the committee for the service rendered and the responsibilities assumed in connection with the foregoing shall be determined by the president and secretary of the American Poultry Association.

"For further information concerning the foregoing, address Henry Steinmesch, Chairman, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY STEINMESCH,
T. F. MCGREW,
U. R. FISHEL,

"Committee of American Poultry Association."

Plan for Poultry-house.

In an issue of the FARMER some time ago a subscriber wanted a plan to build a poultry-house to accommodate 100 hens. As no one has answered, I will give the style of house I built last fall which I think is convenient and warm. I did not pay any attention to the carpenter's ideas but went on my own judgment. I wanted to get a house with as little cold-air space as possible and have a good roof.

I first built a stone foundation laid in mortar with hedge posts set in the wall every seven feet, flush with the wall, to nail the sills to. There is no lumber heavier than 2 by 4's in the house. The house is 56 feet long, 16 feet wide, with 8-foot center and 6-foot sides, with seven sets of rafters, including the end ones with posts and braces under the rafters. There are five sets of stringers running with the building besides the plates. The roof-boards are 1 by 6 by 18 feet, sprung from the center, covered with felt roofing, with three ventilators in roof, each a foot square, with south side loose to be opened or closed as the weather will permit.

The house is divided into five rooms with two glass windows in the south side and one board window in the north side of each room. The partitions are wire netting with doors hung on weights a little to one side of the center. The first room is 12 by 16, with small grain-bin, a bone-cutter, a grimmer and other tools necessary to carry on the business. Also, I keep a few hens in it. The other rooms are 11 by 16 feet and will accommodate 25 fowls. The roosts are three feet from the ground and two feet apart, with dropping boards 18 inches below, two feet wide with boards on sides spread eight inches from roosts at top. All the droppings will fall inside and can be swept out mornings. The nests are underneath the dropping boards on a frame so they can be taken out and cleaned any time. This leaves the whole floor space for scratching. The yards are the same width as the rooms with doors at lower end.

If any one would like to build by this plan and does not find this clear enough I will answer any questions by mail they may ask. H. A. SIBLEY.
Douglass County.

Leghorns for Egg-laying.

Every one may have his or her notion about the different breeds of poultry as to their laying qualities. In the KANSAS FARMER of February 11, a farmer's wife tells of the good laying-qualities of the Plymouth Rock hens; and again in the FARMER of February 18 another farmer's wife takes up the battle-cry in favor of the Leghorns, the Single Comb White ones being her choice.

I am a farmer's wife, and will say that I must take sides with "Farmer's Wife" No. 2. While I have not the thoroughbred Leghorns at present, I am going to establish that breed in my poultry-yard as soon as I can. From

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching. Farm raised, fine stock, healthy birds. \$5 per 100. O. E. Walker, Park View Farm, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

EGGS from pure-bred large, clear plumage B. P. Rocks. \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. Ada L. Ainsworth, Eureka, Kans.

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

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

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE—Eggs for sale; \$1 for 15. Mrs. C. E. Williams, Irving, Kans.

EGGS from the famous Ringlet and Latham strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. First pen, \$5, pullet breeding; second pen, \$5, cockerel breeding; third pen, \$8; second pen, \$2; range, \$1 per sitting of 15. Per beauty, utility, and laying strain. Address Mrs. Louis Hothan, Carbondale, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—From well-mated hens, raised on fine range. S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per 15. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kans.

EGGS From fine pure-bred White Wyandottes and Rose Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 per sitting of 15; 20 sittings, \$2.50. E. O. FALLIS, Luray, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Eggs for hatching, one setting \$1. 100 eggs for \$5. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Beaver Springs, Kans.

EGGS—Buff Cochins. B. C. Bantams, \$1.50 per 15. Good birds for sale. Quality governs prices. G. S. Wickham, Anthony, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 30. Farm raised. Free range. H. E. Hostetler, Conway, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs \$2 per 15; \$2.75 per 30. Also, 1 shooie Black Minorca cockerel. \$1.50. Mrs. M. E. Shultz, Ottawa, Kans.

PLEASANT VIEW POULTRY FARM—White Wyandotte and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale, 5 cents each. S. Bailey & Wife, R. F. D. 3, Independence, Kans.

EGGS from Rose Comb White Leghorns, \$1 per 15. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kans.

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

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Champion layers winter and summer. Eggs \$1 setting. L. H. McCarroll, Edgerton, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From my "Superior Winter Laying Strain" of Barred Plymouth Rocks, noted for size and quality. Fifteen years careful exclusive breeding. 15 eggs \$1; 30 eggs \$1.50. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

FOR SALE—Young Mammoth Bresse toms, large bone, fine plumage. Herd tom scores 96½ and weighs 40 pounds. Address G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Silver Wyandotte cockerels. Score 87½ to 92 points. Price \$2 to \$5 each. Mrs. D. M. May, Emporia, Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS—Biggest layers of biggest eggs. Fertile eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 30; \$5 per 100. Also, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, American Dominiques, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, Buff Laced Polish, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from choice matings of above \$1.50 per 15. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—The largest and greatest laying strain in the world. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$8 per 100. Beautiful illustrated circular with order. Address Geo. Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

STOCK ALL SOLD—Booking orders for eggs from winners of 60 premiums, Barred and White Rocks, \$2.50 per 15 or \$4.50 per 30. Mr. & Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Pure bronze turkeys, heavy boned beautiful birds. Wm. Newcomb Welda, Kans.

BARRED Plymouth Rock Eggs—B. P. Rocks exclusively, won first premium on B. P. Rock Capons, Kansas State Fair, 1903. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. S. H. Dunahugh, Route 1, Hoyt, Kas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—A few choice cockerels left. Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Kauffman, Acme, Dickinson County, Kans.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY—Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks—Eggs for hatching, 13 for \$1. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—Single comb pure White Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each. White Holland toms, \$2. A. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

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

EPH. SIMPSON, 19th and Washington St., Topeka, Kans., has for sale cockerels scoring above 93 points and eggs of Black Minorcas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Cockerels and pullets. Write for prices. E. W. Caywood, Clifton, Kans.

CHOICE B. P. Rock cockerels and Collie pups for sale. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHANS FOR SALE—Some are scored; all are extra good. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

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

WYANDOTTES.

Silver Laced and Pure White, and White Holland Turkeys. High-grade birds for sale at reasonable rates. Write wants to R. B. WALLACE, Stafford, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns.

Yearling hens and cockerels from high scoring, stock for sale. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. E. B. Aley, R. 2, Topeka, Kans.

Black Langshans

Cooks and cockerels scoring from 98 to 95. Also hens for sale. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, or 30 for \$2. J. C. WITHAM, Cherryvale, Kans.

Silver Wyandottes Exclusively

First prize pen scoring 92 to 93½. Eggs, 15 for \$2. Pure-bred Silvers, farm range, many of them prize-winners; 100 eggs, \$4.

MRS. J. W. GAUSE, Emporia, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Empire strain. High-scoring cockerels for sale cheap.

ACHENBACH BROS., Washington, Kas.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs for hatching from fine large stock, yards headed with males scoring from 90 to 91½. Hens and pullets scoring 89 to 92. Scored by Judges Rhodes and Russell. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Packed carefully for any distance. Mrs. Geo. Clark, Sta. A., Topeka, Kas.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES

Cooks, cockerels, hens and pullets, for sale at \$1 and upwards. The best all purpose bird for farm or pen. Fine winter layers. Chicks develop early, large and plump. No better stock to cross your stock for eggs or meat. No better layers. Eggs, 15 for \$1.50. L. HAWN, Leavenworth, Kans.

SUNNY SUMMIT FARM,

BURE-BRED POULTRY.

Stock and eggs for sale. Single Comb White, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Single Comb Black Minorcas, American Dominiques, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Turkey eggs, \$2 per 9.

VIRA BAILEY, Kinsley, Kans.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

At Chicago, November, 1903, first and second prize on two entries. Black Langshans—Hettich strain direct. Wyandottes—White and silver. Hen eggs, \$1 per 15 eggs; \$1.75 for 30. Duck eggs, \$2 per 13; or \$4 per 30. Write for circular.

R. L. CASTLEBERRY,

Sherman, Kans.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

PRIZE WINNERS

See winnings in Kansas Farmer of Feb. 11th. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per 15. B. P. Rocks, good cockerels for sale. Eggs in season, by the setting, or hundreds.

O. C. SECHRIST, Meriden, Kans.

FOR SALE

E. C. FOWLER,

427 Shawnee Ave., Topeka, Kans.

has Black Langshan cockerels for sale, by prize-winning sires at Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, 1903 shows. Had 48 birds at Topeka 1904 show. Took sweepstakes for largest display in Asiatic class. All birds scoring over 91 points. Has made a specialty of this breed for past 12 years.

FOR SALE---Cockerels and Pullets

Skinner's Famous Winter-Laying Barred Rocks.

Skinner's Prize-Winning Cochins.

His coops won at Missouri State, Kansas City, Fort Scott and 1904 Topeka Shows. Address

O. E. SKINNER, Columbus, Kans.

Sharpest Grit, 150 lbs. 50c. Beautiful Catalogue free

For Laying and Exhibition

BATES' Pedigreed White Plymouth

Rocks, White Wyandottes and R. C.

Rhode Island Reds.

I won in every one of the four shows I exhibited this past season, including the great Kansas State show at Topeka, January 1904. Eggs from our White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 per 15; White Wyandottes (won 2d pen Kansas State Fair) \$1 per 15.

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kans.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Thanelice (lice powder).....50c

Cree-carbo (lice killer).....50c

Egg Maker.....50c

Poultry Cure.....50c

Roup Pills.....50c

Medicated Nest-eggs.....50c

Conkey's Roup Cure.....50c

Buckeye Cholera Cure.....50c

OWEN & COMPANY

520 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.

The Buff Plymouth Rocks

At Gem Poultry Farm

Are Better Than Ever. At State Fair at Hutchinson 1903, I won in warm competition, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen, 3d pen.

No Better Buffs Can Be Found.

Eggs from my two best pens, 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3.50. They are in the \$5 class. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 11 for \$2. Stock all sold.

C. W. PECKHAM,

Haven, Kans.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Eggs for hatching, one sitting \$1.50; two sittings \$2.50; M. B. turkey eggs, \$2 per sitting. J. C. Bostwick, Route 2, Hoyt, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From my prize-winning Black Langshans. Pen No. 1, \$1.50; pen No. 2, \$1 per sitting. James Bottom, Onaga, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eggs from Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White-faced Black Spanish, and Black Langshans. Write your wants. Charles W. Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS—15 for \$1. Miss Frances Howey, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—For sittings, 15 for \$1. Walter A. Smith, 109 East Tenth St., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—30 for \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel J. Williams, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

WANTED TO SELL—At about half factory price, two new U. S. Standard incubators, and a (ne-man) bone-cutter, nearly new; also a few thoroughbred pedigreed Duroc-Jersey hogs. O. P. Wingrove, Route 1, Morganville, Kans.

EGGS! EGGS!—Toucanse geese eggs, \$1 per sitting. Rouen and Pekin duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Muscovy duck eggs, 10 for \$1. White Holland turkey eggs, 10 for \$2. Houdans, Buff Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Games, Barred Rocks, Buff Brown and White Leghorns, White, Buff and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Pearl guineas, Golden Seabright bantams. Poultry eggs 15 for \$1. Also all kinds of fancy pigeons reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write D. L. Bruen, Oldenbusch, Neb.

STRONG, hardy, farm-range S. C. B. Leghorns. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; Ira Campbell, Route 2, Edgerton, Kans.

QUAKER POULTRY YARDS—Black Minorcas, Buff Minorcas, Buff Rocks and White Wonders, only. Circulars free. Address Box 110, Quakertown, Pa.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH—Like the business. Have taken fourteen prizes. Am in the push for business. Have a good many for sale. A few ferrets and half-bred Angora cats. Mrs. Hattie Tyler, Fairview, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Exclusively—Eggs from first prize pen at Kansas State Fair only \$1 per sitting. Just as good as the \$3 kind. C. E. Shortt, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Snow white, good layers. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Few sittings of Rhode Island Reds same prices. A. D. Willems, Route 3, Inman, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES Exclusively—Farm-raised. Eggs 5 cents. Mrs. M. A. Hall, Route 7, Winfield, Kans.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS from prize-winning stock. \$1 per sitting, 3 sittings \$2.50. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kans.

\$5 PER HUNDRED for fine S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs, from 150 breeding hens with unlimited range. Eggs very fertile and strong, and just the thing for incubators. Also: White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks at \$6 per 100; \$1.50 per 15. Have your order booked now. Send for nice booklet. Address Fred H. Pettis, Warsaw, Mo.

POULTRY RAISERS WANTED—As agents for Aquatic poultry remedy. Merit creates demand. Sample post-paid 8 cents. G. F. Dair, Morrill, Kans.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Winners at New York, Bloomington, Ill., and Kansas State shows. Eggs \$2 per sitting. A. C. Smith, 312 Elm St., Topeka, Kans.

1890—BROWN LEGHORNS—1904 AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
In four shows this season won more firsts and specials competed for than all competitors. Boston and New York winners. Send for circular. Eggs, \$1.00 for 13. Cockerels for sale. Chas. C. Smith, 107 E. Seventh, Topeka, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Three Grand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country

White Plymouth Rocks hold the record for egg laying over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 240 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15, express prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

DUFF'S POULTRY

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Brown China Geese. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

CHICKENS

Incubators. Booklet free. F. Grundy, Morrisville, Ill.

I (J. F. Sims) want everyone to know all about the **NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR**. A 200 Egg Hatcher Costs But \$2. It's Cheap and Practical, and assures success to everybody. Agents Wanted, all over the country. Send for your free Circular. Catalogue and 25c Life Formula FREE. Address, Natural Hen Incubator Co., 898, Columbus, Neb.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

what experience I have had with them I think they are ahead of all others, unless it is the Speckled Hamburgs.

I have at the present time 100 hens, mostly all white and they are from Leghorns and other kinds mixed. They have laid all the fall and winter and are laying better now (from January 7 to March 4) than at any time before. My grocery-book shows that I have sold 140 dozen eggs, besides what got frozen and we used, besides setting two hens.

I will not be jealous if some other farmer's wife has a bunch of hens that beat mine and tells about them.

We think we could not keep house without the KANSAS FARMER.

Edwards County. Mrs. JOE BISHOP.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Ten days after the hens are cooped with a cockerel the eggs will hatch true to the mating. To change a male, the fourth egg laid after the change will be the progeny of the new male used. Take a male away from a hen and the eggs will hatch that are laid during the next ten days, which is as long as the life-germs imparted by the male retain their existence. The purity of one bird is not imperilled for breeding-purposes by being bred to another of a different breed.

If the hens have been well kept during the winter, they will have improved in weight, looks and condition of body, and in the number of eggs they will lay the following season.

At no time should chickens or matured fowls be allowed to huddle in the corner of the poultry-house. Provide plenty of roosts or perches; have them all on a level, and not over three feet from the floor.

While liberal feeding is always best with poultry, there is no advantage in over-feeding, as in having food constantly before the fowls there is great risk of their becoming too fat to be of any profit.

Many pullets have crooked backs because chicken-coops are used with the palings so near together that when the chicks are young they slip their little hips down when crowding and squeezing through between the palings, which causes them to grow up crooked. Crowding chickens in small quarters will aggravate the evil.

If it costs no more to feed blooded fowls than common ones, what economy is there in feeding the latter? It is a mistake to think that the care bestowed upon the finer strains makes them much harder to keep. All fowls require good treatment to be most profitable, and if the better breeds of poultry are given this they will pay a better profit than scrubs.

The advantages of early hatching are that the birds attain full growth before cold weather, and with full growth comes the development of the egg organs; that the pullet and cockerel may be used for breeding purposes when they are a year old; and lastly, that culls of the early brood may be marketed the last of June, and those retained grow to good size for the fall market.

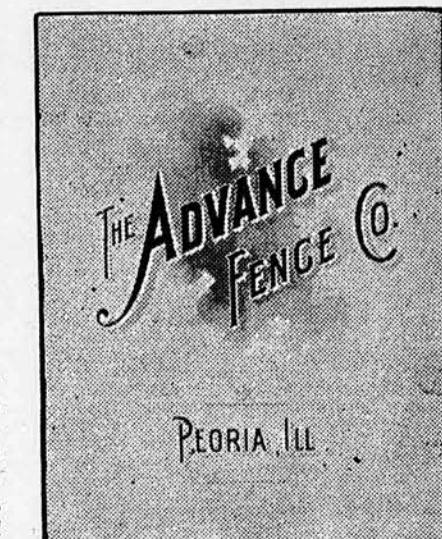
NOTICE.

What the KANSAS FARMER, the leading farm journal of Kansas, has to say regarding the MacFarland Prairie Dog and Gopher Exterminator. A representative made a personal investigation:

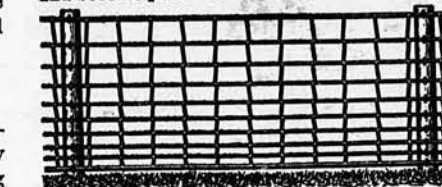
"Thousands of dollars are lost by the farmers of this country each year through the ravages of vermin and insect pests, and thousands more are expended by the National and State Governments, as well as by individuals, in the unending war against them. This being true, any man who discovers a new method of destroying these ever-present foes of the farmer becomes at once a public benefactor. And when a man discovers a noxious agent that is at once effective against these enemies of the farmer and innocuous as against his useful animals and plants, and also invents a machine whereby it can be easily and cheaply

applied, he has earned the gratitude of thousands. Such a man we believe Dr. MacFarland (whose Gopher and Prairie Dog Exterminator is advertised on another page), to be. We saw the results of a single test of this machine made in a large alfalfa-field near Meriden, Kans., last fall, and the results surprised everybody. This field was badly infested with gophers and various means had been tried to exterminate them. Dr. MacFarland's machine was put at work in this field and not only was every gopher destroyed in the field, but they disappeared from all the adjacent fields as well. Another test was made in Topeka. A large storage warehouse, which was completely filled with household goods, became very badly infested with fleas. A KANSAS FARMER representative was present when Dr. MacFarland undertook to rid the entire building of insects and vermin by one application of his wonderful discovery. One application was sufficient. There was not a flea, moth, or mouse left to tell the tale. So effective has this great discovery been that it has surprised all who have seen its operations. It will destroy from three to five acres of gophers or prairie-dogs per hour at a cost of 10 cents for chemicals. One machine is sufficient for the fields, hen-houses, orchards, gardens and stables of any large farm, and it is cheap and effective. Write or call at the MacFarland Chemical Company, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans., if you are interested.—Kansas Farmer, Feb. 26, 1903.

The enamel of the teeth contains over 95 per cent of calcareous matter. Straight hairs are nearly cylindrical; curly hairs are elliptical or flat. The weight of the average man is 140 pounds; of a woman, 115 pounds. The brain is supposed to contain over two hundred million cells, in which thought works out problems.



The Best Fence Book Published
Is just off the press and ready for free distribution among all farmers and fence users. It gives illustrations, descriptions, and prices of full line of Advance Fence, the woven wire fence that is made for and sold direct to farmers at net wholesale prices with the freight prepaid, saving to them every cent of the usual retail dealer's profits. This valuable book posts one fully on the kind of fence to use for every purpose, and on the correct prices to pay for the very best fence. Whether you intend to buy Advance Fence or some other kind, at least send for this free book and become posted on the subject.



Advance Fence, in addition to being sold at wholesale prices, freight prepaid, is sold on the thirty-day, free-trial plan, which enables the purchaser to be absolutely satisfied that he has secured the right fence, or to send it back at manufacturers' expense, and have his money returned.

The Advance Fence Co., of 8735 Old St., Peoria, Ill., is a strong concern, doing a large business, and is honest and square in all its dealings. They will take pleasure in sending their new free fence book to all of our readers who write for it.

\$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., 1 645 Springfield, Ill.

GOOD RESULTS.
To be absolutely sure about it use the **RELIABLE INCUBATORS & BROODERS**. If the eggs are right, you can't make a mistake. Just follow instructions—the Reliable will do the rest. **OUR 20TH CENTURY POULTRY BOOK**, mailed for 10c, tells all about it and other things you should know. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry. **RELIABLE INC. & BROD. CO.**, Box B-63 Quincy, Ill.

OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS.

"I've made a good many incubators and sold them too, but I've got the machine now that's right. Simple, and it's sold on a 30 days trial plan that proves my claims or back they come. Write and see if I can't prove to you that you can make money in the chicken business. I've got a great \$10.00 Special Offer on my 120 Egg Machine and a 5 years guarantee that makes you sure."

My New Catalogue tells the story without any flattery work and it has a lot of things like practical plans for poultry houses, care of poultry, egg record sheets and incubation records that make it valuable to any man in the chicken business. I want to send one to every man that reads this paper. Write me a letter. I'll send you the book free and tell you anything I can about your hens. Write to

M. M. JOHNSON, The Incubator Man,
Clay Center, Neb.
Johnson has a quick shipment plan—investigate it.

"VICTORIOUS IOWA"

A good name for the Iowa Round Incubator that so often out-hatches its keenest competitors. Any question! Our new catalogue answers them all. It is free—send for it.

Iowa Incubator Co.
Box 157, Des Moines, Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK ON POULTRY
and ALMANAC for 1904, contains 218 pages with fine colored plates true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It is really an encyclopedia of chickendom, and no one can afford to be without it. Price only 15c.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 643, FREEPORT, ILL.

BURR INCUBATOR

Up-to-date, no night watching. Perfect regulator, economical heater, price low. Test if yourself for 30 days; it's ours if you don't want it; fertile eggs must hatch. Special attention to beginners. We pay freight. Catalogue free.

Burr Incubator Co., Box 235, Omaha, Neb.

BERRY'S-CHICK-FOOD

MAKES HEALTHY CHICKS

SAVE THE CHICKS.
No more bowel trouble, no more dead chickens. What is the use of raising a lot of chickens to die of various ailments caused by improper food, when you can buy Berry's Chick Food at only a little more cost? Composed of a scientific combination of pure grain, seeds, animal matter and herbs. Guaranteed to give results, or money refunded.

Costs Less Than Others.
Send for our valuable book, "Chicken Manual." Full of valuable information for every owner of poultry. Send for our seed Catalogue. Valuable for every one that plants seeds. These books are free for asking. Be friendly. Write us.

A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 50, Clarinda, Iowa.

Incubator Book
The Best That Was Ever Written.

If you wish to buy an incubator wisely, read this book. It is written by a man who has spent 22 years in perfecting an ideal incubator. It tells of the mistakes he made and that others are making—and how to avoid them. It tells you his experience with all sorts of incubators—the good points and the weaknesses of all. It tells you how he has perfected the Racine Incubator—in 22 years—until it includes all the good points that any man has discovered. The book is interesting—fascinating and you will know which incubator you want when you read it—the book is free. Write for it. Warehouses: Buffalo, N. Y. Kansas City, Mo. and St. Paul, Minn. Address, **Racine Hatcher Co., Box 88, Racine, Wis.**

No Guessing
You know in advance what will come if the eggs are fertile when you use the self-regulating

Successful Incubators and Brooders
The machines for busy people and the inexperienced because they run themselves. That's the unqualified experience of thousands. The same under all conditions. Eastern orders have prompt shipment from the Buffalo House. 100 pens of Standard fowls. Incubator catalogue with fine illustrated poultry catalog free.

Des Moines Incubator Company,
Dept. 88,
Des Moines, Ia.

The Stock Interest

The Funkhouser-Ackley Hereford Sale.

In the new sale pavilion at Ottawa, Kans., on Wednesday, March 9, was held a dispersion sale of the partnership Hereford cattle belonging to J. A. Funkhouser of Plattsmouth, Mo., and Henry Ackley of Wellsville, Kans.

There was a goodly crowd in attendance at the sale, though the number of breeders was not large. The sale was a dispersion of the entire herd and consequently animals of all ages from ten years down were included. They were a splendidly bred lot of cattle, but were not in high flesh and a few were thin. They were mostly sired by Shadeland Dean 51384, Hesslod 2d 40679 and Roseland 51840. Many of the females were bred to Orin 11897, a grandson of Hesslod 2d, and others to Shadeland Dean 42d 78769. A number of the cows had calves at foot and they were good ones.

Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma were represented at the sale. The top of the sale was brought by Dora Gene 96331, with heifer calf at foot by Orin. She went to Thomas Baker, of Ottawa, for \$205. The top of the bull sale was Bob 153277, by Shadeland Dean 42d, who went to J. S. Ricker, Ottawa, at \$105.

L. M. Todd, of Wellsville, bought 16 females; Thos. Baker, Ottawa, 7; J. B. Dixon, Edgerton, 4; and H. M. Simons, Enid, Okla., 4 of the tops.

Some of the representative sales were as follows:

FEMALES.

Loyal Hannah 129302, H. M. Simons, Enid, Okla.	\$130
Helen 119693, Thos. Baker, Ottawa, Kans.	120
Nellie C. 137141, H. M. Simons, Ottawa, Kans.	120
Thanksgiving 121800, L. M. Todd, Wellsville, Kans.	80
Royal Lassie 115205, L. M. Todd, Wellsville, Kans.	105
Abby 99917, Thos. Baker, Ottawa, Kans.	105
Rosaline 71486, J. B. Dixon, Edgerton, Kans.	90
Blush Rose 7th 78738, L. M. Todd, Wellsville, Kans.	100
Tamora 68406, Thos. Baker, Ottawa, Kans.	105
Kitty C. 96462, H. M. Simons, Enid, Okla.	105
White Rose 99921, L. M. Todd, Wellsville, Kans.	105
Dora Gene 96331, Thos. Baker, Ottawa, Kans.	205
Tulip 71490, R. A. Davis, Williamsburg, Kans.	125
White Lilly 96333, H. M. Simons, Enid, Okla.	80
Jessica 68402, R. A. Davis, Williamsburg, Kans.	95
Calla Lilly 137137, R. A. Davis, Williamsburg, Kans.	95
Bernice H. 144997, R. P. Simmons, Wellsville, Kans.	100
Ellen 58301, Thos. Baker, Ottawa, Kans.	105
Cowslip 137243, L. M. Todd, Wellsville, Kans.	75
Ella 158865, J. B. Dixon, Edgerton, Kans.	80
Lady Tamora 137139, L. M. Todd, Wellsville, Kans.	85
Royal Lady 151247, Thos. Baker, Ottawa, Kans.	130
Liberty 68374, G. H. Hicks, Princeton, Kans.	145

BULLS.

James A. 158867, R. A. Davis, Williamsburg, Kans.	\$ 80
Bob 153277, J. S. Ricker, Ottawa, Kans.	105

The sale was conducted by Cols. R. J. Edmonson and Jas. Sparks, who displayed their usual skill and ability.

SUMMARY.

Forty-three females sold for \$3,450; average, \$80.23.
Six bulls sold for \$380; average, \$63.33.
Forty-nine head sold for \$3,830; average, \$78.16.

Gossip About Stock.

At the recent sale of Red Polled cattle, held by L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo., the offering consisted mainly of young stock, including a large number of calves. The sale made an average of \$80.

We are in receipt of a letter from John McCoy, Sabetha, Kans., claiming April 23 as date for a breeders' combination Shorthorn sale to be held at Sabetha, Kans. Further particulars will appear in Kansas Farmer previous to the sale.

Any of our readers who are anxious to secure a good Aberdeen-Angus male or a few heifers for foundation stock should not fail to write to Charles E. Sutton, Russell, Kans., who has the most desirable offering of this breed for ready sale of any breeder in the West. Write him for his latest compilation of "Sutton's Doodles."

"Something has got to be done," says D. P. Norton, proprietor of the Neosho Valley Herd of Shorthorns, Dunlap, Kan., and until further notice he will sell young stock very cheap, bulls or heifer calves at \$50 each. Some enterprising stockmen should take advantage of such a snap as this.

I should like to say a few words in favor of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BAL-SAM. My horse sprained fetlock joint and was so sore he could not put it to the ground. I tried quite a number of things to no effect. Then I got a bottle of the above, used it three times; is as WELL AS EVER. Also used it for my rheumatism and feel it has DONE ME GOOD.
HENRY PARKER.
Issue Farm Journal, July, 1903.

Mr. J. F. Staadt, of Pomona, and Mr. A. L. Keeler, Ottawa, Kans., will hold a joint brood-sow sale on April 23 at the fine-stock pavilion in Ottawa. This offering will consist of 40 Duroc-Jersey brood-sows and 10 boars, drawn from herds that are well-known in their vicinity for their quality. Last fall the Franklin County Fair had the largest showing of Duroc hogs made at any Kansas fair except perhaps the State Fair at Hutchinson, and Mr. Staadt was one of the largest prize-winners. This sale will be worth attending.

On page 312 will be found an advertising card of Robert H. Hazlett, owner of Haseford Place Herefords. Mr. Hazlett has a large herd which has the remarkable distinction of being headed by three American Royal prize-winning bulls. Protocol 2d 91715, Monarch 142149 and Gale Duplicate 2d 134400, the latter of whom has the distinction of winning both in his yearling and 2-year-old forms at the American Royal. Mr. Hazlett owns one of the finest and largest herds in the

State, and we shall have something to say about it in our next issue; meantime there are a few very choice young bulls at Haseford Place, that are for sale.

Mr. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb., who has been advertising his Barred Plymouth Rocks from time to time in the Kansas Farmer, announces that he has some very choice Barred Rock cockerels for sale at a bargain, if taken soon. It is necessary to make room for the oncoming crop and he will let some of these fine cockerels go at very reasonable prices. Write at once and get a bargain.

C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans., owners of the Glendale Shorthorns, report that they have had a heavy demand for their cattle recently. In fact, the demand has been much stronger than at any time in the last nine months, and the prices much better. The result is that they are entirely sold out of females and have but a very few young bulls left. Mr. Wolf now feels that he has succumbed to the pressure to such an extent that he has allowed himself to sell some animals that he should have kept. We mention this fact as a very large straw which shows which way the wind is blowing in Shorthorn circles.

Mr. H. D. Nutting, Emporia, Kans., advertises Scotch Collie dogs. The herd header of his kennel is a grandson of Sefton Hero, which is considered to have been one of the finest dogs in the world in his day. He is by Gladie, out of Lady Wonder. Mr. Nutting's kennel-header is a son of Southport Perfection, for which J. Pierpont Morgan paid \$5,500. This is the highest price ever paid for a dog; the next highest price being \$7,000 paid for a St. Bernard. No dog in the world combines so many fine points as does the Collie. In beauty he is easily first; in intelligence he is almost human, and in affection and gentleness he is like a child; while his size and courage leave nothing to be desired for a farm dog. Mr. Nutting has only sixteen puppies for sale this spring, and nine of them are already ordered. He is offering them at a remarkably low price, considering their breeding and quality.

It will be remembered by readers of the Kansas Farmer, that O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill., president of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, received in January of this year one of the largest and best importations of Galloway cattle ever made to this country. During the Illinois Live-stock Breeders' Association the writer had a chance to look over this importation and was favorably impressed with the individual excellence of the offering. They are a strong, rugged lot with exceptionally heavy coats of hair. Mr. Swigart has quite a number of bulls of serviceable age for ready sale, including twenty imported ones. To breeders who wish to add to their foundation stock it will pay such to visit the Avondale Herd of Galloways and make selections in person. Mr. Swigart has just gotten out a catalogue which tells the story in detail as to breeding, which will be sent on request to breeders who mention the Kansas Farmer.

Those who attended the Ottawa Fair last fall were more or less surprised to see that the Duroc-Jerseys on exhibition far outnumbered all the other breeds combined in spite of the fact that the first swine of this breed ever shown at this fair were exhibited by McFarland Bros., Sedalia, Mo., just one year previously. One of the largest exhibitors of this popular breed in 1903, at Ottawa, was Mr. J. F. Staadt, of Pomona, Kans., who came near pocketing all of the prize money. Mr. Staadt has a number of choice boar pigs out of his prize-winning sow that he has not reserved for his sale and these he is offering at private treaty as shown by his card on page 312. These young boars are extra good, especially in the feet, back and hams, and are offered very reasonably when quality is considered. Mr. Staadt knows how to breed good Duroc-Jerseys.

The next great opportunity to buy fine-class and grandly-bred, as well as representative Hereford cattle, will be at the regular annual offering of Scott & March, of Belton, Ho., at their public sale in their own pavilion on Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7, 1904, at which time they will sell 125 head, 75 heifers and 50 bulls, ranging in age from 12 to 30 months old. The stock to be sold is entirely of their own breeding, and they believe their offering, as a whole, is the best they have ever offered at public auction, which is a significant remark, as no better Herefords are ever offered by any breeder than the annual offering of Scott & March. This sale will certainly be a good opportunity for buyers and the purchaser who takes 15 head or a car lot will have the freight paid on his cattle to any single destination in the United States. Send for catalogue to Scott & March, Belton, Mo.

Notice C. S. Nevius' card on page 317. He has made a change in it and in addition to the fine lot of bull calves that he has been offering he has now decided to sell Mysie Hero 2d 188919, a richly-bred Cruickshank of great promise. Mysie Hero was calved April 6, 1902, and will weigh about 1,650 pounds at his birthday. He was sired by Prince of Grange 2d 116836, by Duke of Oakland 118944. He promises to become a show bull and will be sold for no fault but simply because he can not be used longer in the herd. We think there are some show calves among the young bulls, ranging from 8 to 12 months, which Mr. Nevius is now selling so reasonably. He also has a few cows and heifers that he can spare, and that are well worth going after. He expresses himself as well pleased with his cattle sale at Ottawa, though his hogs at that place did not bring him as much as he should have received. He reports a good trade in hogs, but desires to announce that he has some extra fine summer and fall gilts and boars that he is quoting very reasonable prices on. Write him a line and it may do you lots of good. It certainly can do no harm.

On page 312 will be found an advertising card of Mr. Joseph Condell, El Dorado, Kans., who has a herd of Hereford

cattle that is a credit to him as a breeder, as well as to the State in which he lives, and the breed to which they belong. The herd is headed by Major Beau Real 71621, by Wild Beau 56099, by Beau Real 11055. Many of his Herefords are by Lord Evergreen 95551, a grandson of the Earl of Shadeland 33378. These heifers are bred to Orita 132856, by Douglas 6694, by Lamplighter 21834. His dam was Tomoma Lass 91716, a granddaughter of Roseland 51840. We doubt if it were possible to write a richer pedigree than can be shown by this next crop of calves from Lord Evergreen cows by this splendid grandson of Lamplighter. The individuals composing this herd are good as their breeding would lead one to expect. Mr. Condell's herd is not the largest in the State, but he has taken pains to have it composed of choice individuals, that are bred in the purple. Mr. Condell is also a breeder of fine bronze turkeys and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. He announces that he has no birds for sale at this time, but is able to supply eggs for hatching. Hereford breeders who desire to get some choice blood lines into their herds should write to Mr. Condell about the heifers he now has for sale, remembering also that he is able to furnish a few good young bulls.

The Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association has an announcement in this week's Kansas Farmer of their next semi-annual sale. The entire offering of fifty head is a grand lot of richly bred cattle of Scotch, Scotch-topped and pure Bets breeding and tracing to the following popular foundation cows: Imp. Rose of Sharon, Imp. Young Mary, Imp. Phyllis, Imp. Ruby, Imp. Butterfly 4th, Imp. Miss Severs, and other fashionable families. The females represent twenty-eight head of the offering and are a fine lot of young cows from one to five years old. Some will have calves at foot and others will be bred to Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls. The twenty-two head of bulls are s. No. 1 lot of young bulls just ready for service, mostly yearlings past and 3-year-olds, presenting a great opportunity for the ranchman to get a splendid lot of good bulls here at one place, thereby saving railroad fare and extra expense of visiting several herds to secure them. In connection with the sale, attention is called in the announcement to a sale of fifty head of Shorthorns at Kirksville, Mo., on Wednesday, April 6, the day preceding the sale, at which time Messrs. Novinger & Sons are offering fifty head of grand and useful cattle, about half of which are bulls. Parties can make railroad connections after this sale to reach the association sale at Moberly, Mo., on the night before the sale, so as to get a chance to look the cattle over before the sale begins. Catalogues are now ready. Write E. H. Hurt, Secretary, Clinton, Mo., and mention the Kansas Farmer.

Attention is again directed to the announcement in our advertising columns of the big Hereford sale to be held at Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24, when eight of the prominent Missouri and Iowa herds will offer an even hundred head of selected Herefords. We have received advice from several of the consignors, and the writer has visited other herds contributing, and we feel safe in stating that this is the best lot of Hereford cattle, viewed from any standpoint, that has been offered at the Kansas City market since the American Royal cattle sale.

The majority of the cattle are in excellent condition for sale. While they are not overloaded or "burned up" in any sense, yet they have shown a tendency for easy-feeding that should make them doubly attractive to purchasers. Among the offerings will be a number of high-class herd bulls, both young animals and tried sires. Perhaps no better opportunity has been offered at Kansas City or in that territory for the purchase of bulls for herd headers that will be had on this occasion. Enough bulls are included that buyers for carload lots will find ample supply for selection. The females, as far as we have seen, are strictly good, valuable cattle, many of them being fancy, and we earnestly advise any of our readers desiring to buy foundation stock or increase their present holdings, to attend this auction. For complete catalogue address any of the consignors, or write C. R. Thomas, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., kindly mentioning this paper.

We call the attention of our readers this week to a very important sale of improved stock, which will be held on Thursday, March 31, by F. H. Foster, at his farm 8 miles northeast of Lyons, Rice County, Kans. The offering consists of high-grade Percheron mares, fillies, geldings and four very choice young stallions, and also four registered Shorthorn bulls. Mr. Foster says that he believes he is offering as good and clean a lot of young stock for farmers and breeders as is obtainable in central or western Kansas. As Mr. Foster has been breeding pure-bred stock for a number of years his offering comprises stock that he has bred and raised, and the horse stock is sired by an imported Percheron, a very level and smooth horse, heavy bone and is quite blocky. The mares are especially valuable for their inherited breeding qualities, coming, as they do, from a regular breeder on both sides, they are certain to prove strong breeders themselves, and what is particularly desirable is the fact that the animals are sound and free from wire cuts, having heavy bone, are in good and breeding condition. The stallions are a very excellent lot, being heavy-boned, with good hips, and are strong-backed fellows, very smooth and stylish. The bulls are the best Mr. Foster has ever raised, and have run out in the open and are strong and vigorous individuals of good colors. Shrewd buyers will certainly not overlook this opportunity to get acclimated animals from a well-known breeder, such as are rarely offered for sale in central Kansas.

Just north of El Dorado, in the rich Walnut Valley, is a herd of Hereford cattle that is deserving of more than passing notice. These Herefords belong to Mr. W. L. Bass, and are headed by the Lamplighter bull Douglas 6694, and Beau Highland 179919. The foundation of this herd was Lord Wilton heifers and the

WORMS IN HORSES.



IN WORMS (oxyuris curvula) infest the large intestine of the horse. They are usually about two inches and a half in length and pointed at either end.

These parasites flourish in animals that are in low condition, when the mucous membrane of the intestine is in an unhealthy state. The excretions and exfoliations from the intestinal walls furnish them the favorable habitation.

Cause.—Horses that are long kept on dry food or furnished a single article of diet are frequently infested with these parasites, as such feeding has a tendency to reduce the power of digestion and create an unhealthy condition of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal. Animals that dislike common salt are often infested with these parasites, as the absence of salt tends to reduce the power of digestion also.

Dry, rough coat, occasional swelling of the legs, paleness of the mucous membrane, dullness, and becoming easily exhausted are external symptoms of deranged digestion, which favors the propagation and development of these parasites.

Treatment.—The ill condition found in animals infested with pin worms is not so much due to the worms themselves as to the conditions which favor development of these parasites, as stated above. That is, they are more frequently the result of the ill condition than the cause of it. Hence, the treatment to permanently rid an animal of pin worms must be directed along the line of improving the digestive organs by carefully selecting the feed, giving salt regularly, and toning up the digestive canal with bitter vegetable tonics, overcoming anaemic condition by a liberal supply of salts of iron. Laxatives are also of the utmost importance. Dr. Hess Stock Food contains these ingredients in exactly the proper proportions, and is guaranteed to remove these parasites. It increases the strength and renews the sleek, glossy coat. It is formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and is endorsed by eminent veterinarians and leading colleges. If they know of nothing better it would be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. Sold on a written guarantee. 100 lbs. \$5 (except in Canada and on Pacific Slope); smaller quantities at a slight advance. Fed in small doses.

For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess Stock Book, the authoritative work on diseases of stock and poultry, will be sent free if you will write and state what stock, and how many head of each, you have; what stock food you have used, and mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS.

A choice lot of young boars of August, September, and October farrow from prize-winning sows in one of the strongest Kansas lines in 1903, with from 80 to 100 pounds. His litter, strong individuals with good feet. Write at once for catalogue.
J. F. STAADT, Pomona, Kans.

HAZFORD PLACE HEREFORDS...

The American Royal prize-winning bulls, Protocol 2d 91715, Dale Duplicate 2d 134400, and Monarch 142149 at head of herd. A few young bulls and females for sale. Visitors always welcome.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT,
Eldorado, Kans.

THE W. L. BASS HEREFORDS

Douglas 6694 by Lamplighter 51834 and Beau Highland 179919 at head. Females strong in Lord Wilton blood. Young stock of both sexes for sale. 15 choice bulls coming 2 years at low prices. Visitors welcome.

W. L. BASS, Eldorado, Kans.

PLEASANT HILL TOCK FARM

Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also offered by Lord Evergreen 95551 in calf to Orita 132856 for sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale.

JOSEPH CONTELL, Eldorado, Kans.

American Horse Registers

If you have a model horse, either Roadster, Draft, Coach or Carriage, Register him as foundation stock for the great American breeds of horses.

Americanize the horse as we are Americanizing the human race. Good individuality with good blood lines. For particulars address,
W. J. HARRIS, Sec'y, Box 507, Des Moines, Iowa

PIANO Do You Want a Genuine Bargain

Hundreds of Upright Pianos returned from renting to be disposed of at once. They include Steinways, Knabes, Fishers, Steins and other well known makes. Many cannot be duplicated from new at a great discount. For full list of prices see list on page 312. Also hear- ings at \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450, \$500, \$550, \$600, \$650, \$700, \$750, \$800, \$850, \$900, \$950, \$1000. Fully equal to most \$600 pianos. Monthly payments accepted. Freight only about \$5. Write for list and particulars. You make a great saving. Pianos warranted as represented. Illustrated Piano Book Free.

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World's largest music house. Everything known in Music.
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herd still retains a large proportion of the Lord Wilton blood. This is one of the larger herds of the State, and now numbers about one hundred and fifty animals. This fact is important to the buyer, for the reason that it gives him a much larger number to select from. Mr. Bass says that he is never without something to sell, but just now he has an especially tempting offer in 15 young bulls that are coming two years old, that he will dispose of at very reasonable figures. He also has a large number of youngsters of both sexes for sale and might possibly spare some of his older females if he has good offers. His farm is near the city of El Dorado, and visitors are always welcome. The old bull, Douglass, is very impressive and his calves have a wonderful uniformity which adds to their value, while Beau Highland is a double Anxiety 4th, sired by Beau Brummel 31st, by Don Carlos 33734; his dam is a granddaughter of Anxiety 4th and Beau Highland is one of the good calves that have been sent out from the Gudegill & Simpson herd. The combination of the blood lines represented in this herd at this time is certainly choice, and Mr. Bass has on his place some animals that we think would reach the short leets at St. Louis.

Mr. F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans., who had such a fine offering of Poiana-Chinas in his sale on February 2, at Osborn, Kans., has been buying other brood sows to infuse different blood into his herd. This does not mean that he needed to make the herd better by such infusion but that he needed different blood lines in order to supply the demands of his customers. It will be remembered that at his sale his brood sows averaged \$33.33 per head. This was the result of the quality he has secured by choice selection and by breeding to his herd-book, Woodbury, who is an ideal Sunshine on the dam's side. At the Axline sale on February 17, at Oak Grove, Mo., Mr. Dawley came near topping the sale of the chase of Lady Corrie for \$1,000. He chased Sunshine Perfection for a round price and two U. S. 1's for more money than some people would pay for a pure-bred bull. It is a fact that come true Mr. Dawley's desire to become, in a very short time, one of the best-known breeders of good Poiana-Chinas in the West. He has certainly started right.

There never has been a season in our experience, says McLaughlin Bros., the horse-importers, when the demand has been so great and when we have sold so many stallions as we are selling now. Our phenomenal success is due in a large measure to inquiries that we received from those who say they saw our advertisement in your valuable paper. Mr. James B. McLaughlin will arrive in France early this week where he will buy every good Percheron and French Coach stallion that he can find. He is the only American importer who can speak the French language; all others require the services of interpreters. On account of the peculiar disposition of the French people they are much more willing to do business with one who can speak for himself and who can carry on a conversation without the aid of an interpreter, of whom they are always suspicious. They have reason to be suspicious of interpreters because they have the well-established reputation of taking every possible advantage both of the buyer and the seller and the interpreter's profit frequently is larger than that of any one else connected with the horse-importing business. We constantly keep a large number of the very best stallions at our stables in St. Paul, Kansas City, and Columbus.

It is conceded that some of the very highest-priced geldings ever sold in the Chicago market have been sired by Belgian stallions from mares of more or less draft blood. A few weeks ago such a consignment was sold at auction at prices ranging from \$225 to \$335 each, the load averaging among the very best ever sold in Chicago. Wherever a really high-class Belgian stallion has stood for a season or two it is hard to supplant him with anything else. They are sure and their colts come solid-colored and very stout. On another page of this issue is presented the picture of a few of the Belgian stallions now offered for sale by Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill. None of these stallions weighs less than 2,000 pounds, and one of them weighs more than 2,400 pounds. Now when it comes to talking of a horse of that scale—and he weighs more than 2,400 pounds—one is talking of a very great stallion indeed. The dark bay Belgian stallion, Escape, now offered for sale by the firm named, won the special premium offered at the last International in Chicago for the best Belgian horse 5 years old or over. He is a wonder, and with all his enormous weight puts up a grand show at the end of the line. Most of these great Belgian stallions only reached Oaklawn at the very end of last year, being detained in their native country so late in the year for the reason that several of them were winners of what are known as "Conservation Prizes," which really are subsidies, and which in these instances amounted to \$1,200 each. To get the money for his owner the stallion awarded such a premium must remain in Belgium and cover a stated number of mares, during a stated number of months, and this accounts for their late arrival in the United States. Now as to a deep-ribbed, wide-chested, richly-colored horse, Colosse de Winter must be considered far out of the common. In fact, many men have lived long lives and have never seen so short-legged a draft-horse. He is a winner of one of these \$1,200 prizes mentioned, and so is the bay Senateur; and there might be a difference of opinion as to which is the more abbreviated of limb. Both weigh over 2,200 pounds and both are right off the pattern that begets the high-priced draft gelding of the present day. Vengeur, winner of the \$1,200 "Conservation Prize" at Oudenard and a dozen other gallant victories in Belgium, is a grand specimen of the breed. His splendid head and neck, his immense spread of chest, spring of rib and width of quarters attract the real judge at the first glance, and when he moves the attraction at once is intensified. But all these Belgians are movers—grand goers in all the term implies. The first and

second prize 3-year-olds at the last International, scaling around 2,100 pounds, and 2-year-olds, good winners at Brussels, Ghent, Lisle and elsewhere in their native land, that scale above 1,900 pounds, are all offered for sale in the present Oaklawn lot. It is a matchless collection. The size, the bone, the action and the presence are all there, marking the Belgian drafter in his best estate. Percherons bred in royal strains, too, are, of course, for sale at Oaklawn, and so are French Coaches imported and home-bred from the loins of matchless old Perfection, champion coach stallion of two continents, and the greatest sire of coach excellence ever known. The catalogue tells the whole story—hundreds to choose from. It is free for the asking. A postal gets it.

The attention of horsemen is called to the advertisement of the American Horse Registering Association, N. J. Harris, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa. It was founded in the belief that America, like all other great Nations, will have breeds of horses distinctively its own. And on the further fact that all the so-called breeds of draft-horses sprung from the same source, v. z., the ancient Flanders, are, therefore, only families of the same great breed, and that all the light breeds are from the Arabian or desert horse. The association records four classes of horses, viz., roadster, draft, coach and carriage. Horses are recorded in their respective classes on individuality and breeding. Every horse offered for registration is subject to a rigid score-card and veterinarian inspection. If the animal fails to score 80 points, or is conspicuously bad in conformation in any way, or possesses a bad disposition or transmissible unsoundness, he is rejected, however desirable his breeding. The plan is to incorporate all of the desirable qualities of the various so-called breeds of draft-horses into one typical draft-horse, by eliminating the faults of each, and combining the good points of all. The size, the bone, the beauty, grace and manners of the European coach-horse, combined with the speed and endurance of the American roadster, will produce the ideal American draft-horse. The American roadster is produced by crystallizing the utility qualities of the American trotter. The small size, short, thick neck, low withers, long back, steep rump, rattle heads and crooked hind legs are eliminated, and instead are the good size (15½ hands and 1,000 pounds), graceful neck, oblique shoulders, short back, smooth, strong coupling, a long croup, a high-set tail and a set of broad, flat, cordy limbs, with only enough angularity to give the necessary elasticity. This is to be attained by recording nothing in the roadster register short of the requirements. The association regards individuality as of as much importance as bloodlines, and that in every record the horse must accompany the pedigree. In this respect the American Horse Registry Association is clearly in advance of all others, in that undesirable qualities are not encouraged by registration. These registers were founded in 1888, and can show a greater proportion of well-formed, sound, sizable horses than other registry associations.

Shoo Fly Horn Paint.

In this issue, H. B. Reed, originator and manufacturer of Shoo Fly Horn Paint, places his advertisement of that excellent preparation. By its use you can dehorn with safety, while the cattle are on green grass, without trouble from flies. Shoo Fly Horn Paint not only prevents fly infection in summer, but possesses valuable healing qualities as well; hence it is useful at all seasons of the year. This remedy comes highly recommended by prominent stockmen throughout the United States. For further particulars, see advertisement on page 304.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

Through Tourist Sleepers to California.

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

Homeseekers' Excursions.

One fare plus \$2.00 round trip rate via Chicago Great Western Railway from Kansas City to points in the following States: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Assiniboia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Tickets on sale March 15 and April 5 and 19. For further information, apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Market.

Kansas City, Mo., March 14, 1903. To-day's receipts of cattle amounted to 8,000 against 5,700 last Monday. The greater portion of the receipts to-day were on the dressed beef order and sold at steady prices with last week's close. There was no choice beef on the market to-day, \$4.65 being the top for the day and the bulk selling around \$4.25@4.35. A large number of the offerings were Western and the quarantine had good receipts of fat steers also. The market was active and showed evidence of better prices for this week. There was a fair supply of stockers and feeders on the market to-day, but the market was weak as compared even to Saturday's close and 10¢ lower than Monday of last week; however there was a choice string of stockers sold to-day for \$4.35. The more ordinary class of stockers and feeders showed evidence of a further weakness. Fat she stuff was not very plentiful but what was here sold at good, strong prices and in some instances 10¢ higher.

Cattle receipts at this market last week were 28,400 against 29,100 last year and 28,000 the previous week. The fat cattle market has declined about 10¢ since the first of the week except on the better grades of light stuff, which was about steady with the opening. The top price paid for the week was \$5.25, but it was prime stuff that brought this price, most of the sales were around \$4.45. The largest demand is not for the heavy weights, packers seem to want the well-finished light kinds. Of the whole week's receipts the supply of dressed beef stuff was only in fair proportion. Stockers and feeders are selling much too high when the price of fat stuff is considered. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country this week was 250 cars. Prices are fully 10¢ higher than last week. Some fancy feeders sold Tuesday for \$4.75, but they were fine Herefords and sold to outsiders. Another sale at \$4.57½ later in the week was recorded, but these sales are not fair representations of the market. Representative sales were around \$4.40 and some fat stuff sold for \$3.75. Veal and stock calves were in fair demand all week, veal calves selling around \$5.50 for the good kinds. Fat she stuff is selling well, bulk selling around \$3.50 and stock heifers are selling well at \$2.65 for the bulk.

Hog receipts were very light here to-day, amounting to 4,200, including 50 direct to Armour from Sioux City. The market opened active, but the report of lower prices in the East caused a slight weakening about the middle of the day; however, the loss was regained by the time the market closed and prices were about on the level with Saturday. Quality cut quite a figure in to-day's market and the more choice kinds sold very readily while those of the mixed order remained until the last. The good packer hogs sold around \$5.25@5.40 with some going as high as \$5.42½, and the bulk of all the supply sold around \$5.15@5.35. A goodly number of the light hogs were taken early by the packers at steady price and speculators took a few of the lights. The bulk of the hogs under 200 pounds sold at from \$5@5.20 and some of the best grades sold as high as \$5.22. Pigs were in good demand and sold at slightly higher price from the Saturday close.

Speculators and salesmen are not offering any predictions for the future of the hog market to-day and no advices are going to the country.

Last week's hog receipts showed a decided decrease as compared with even the small receipts of the previous week, the receipts being 29,000 against 39,000 the previous week. Monday's top price was \$5.52½ and Saturday's was \$5.42½. The decline in hog prices for the week is 15¢, the bulk for the week was \$5.20@5.30. As well as a decrease in price and receipts the decrease in quality was fully as much as either, except for Saturday's receipts, which were of fairly good quality. The refusal of the salesmen to consider bids from the Fowler buyers has had no effect on the hog prices at all as the supply has not been adequate to the demands of the remaining packers by any means. Small receipts of hogs may be expected for some time to come as the bulk of the receipts are of the light kinds, which indicate that the winter's supply of good, heavy hogs is exhausted. Pigs and lights have not experienced quite as much decline as the heavier kinds but are noticeably lower. Hog prices in general are at least \$2 lower than this time last year. Saturday's market was 5¢@10¢ higher than Friday's and affords a little encouragement to the sellers.

Receipts of sheep last week were 23,000 head, which is a very liberal run for this season of the year. The week's market has been very uneven, but all summed up it is 10¢ lower than the previous week. The largest portion of the week's receipts were Western lambs and some good to choice muttons have been in evidence. Yearlings sold around \$4.90 and wethers have not beat the \$4.50 mark, ewes selling around \$4. Some choice lambs sold as high as \$5.65, but the bulk is around \$5.35@5.55, choice yearlings sold around \$4.75@5, fat wethers \$4.35@4.50, and fat ewes at \$4.75@4.10.

Receipts of sheep to-day were 5,000, which is the normal run for Monday. The market was strong to 10¢ higher. The larger portion of the supply was lambs. There was an early clearance indicating a good active trade. A bunch of common Texas ewes sold at \$250. The supply of lambs were of good quality and the top was \$5.60, with the bulk around \$5.35. A large bunch of mixed sheep and yearlings sold for \$4.55.

To-day was the best day at the horse barns of any day this year and the supply was also the best at 600 head. The market opened with a vim and so continued throughout the day. The market was not particularly higher, but the general tone of it indicated intense interest among the dealers. A team of good sorrel drafts sold this morning at \$450 and one good, young 1,500-pound draft sold for \$250, which were the highest sales for the day. The morning auction was devoted almost entirely to the sale of drafts and the most activity was noticed in this class. Good to fancy drivers were selling around \$100, good chunks around \$80, and Southerners sold around \$30. Though most of the attention was toward the horse market there was some trading in mules. There was more trade than last Monday, and the greater portion of to-day's trade was of the retail character, although there was several buyers from the South here. Extra good, heavy mules sell around \$175, those not quite so choice are selling at \$120@150, and the best cottoners are selling around \$100, while the smaller kinds sell for \$75. The average price paid for cottoners being about \$85.

Grain receipts at Kansas City to-day were 176 cars of wheat, 43 cars of corn, 15 cars of oats, and 2 cars of rye. Wheat ruled active and higher, No. 2 hard selling at \$9@91c, No. 3 hard \$8@89c, No. 4 hard \$8@84c, No. 2 red \$1.02@1.02½, No. 3 red \$9@99c, and No. 4 red \$8@91c. Corn was also higher and the demand good. No. 2 mixed 43c, No. 3 mixed 42½@43c, No. 4 mixed 40½@41½c, No. 2 white 42½@43c, No. 4 white 40½@41½c. Oats were slow sale at steady prices, No. 2 white selling at 42@43c and No. 2 at 40@41c. Rye was slightly higher, No. 2 selling at 63½@64c and No. 3 at 62@63c. Mixed feed sold at 85@86c, and bran was steady at 84@85c.

We Risk It

Druggists Who Sell Dr. Miles' Nervine Agree, If It Fails, To Refund Cost.

Of course we reimburse the druggist. You know him, and trust him. Dr. Miles' Nervine is medicine for your nerves.

It cures diseases of the internal organs, by giving tone to the nerves which make these organs work.

It is a novel theory—not of anatomy, but of treatment; first discovered by Dr. Miles, and since made use of by many wide-awake physicians, who appreciate its value in treating the sick.

If you are sick, we offer you a way to be made well—Dr. Miles' Nervine.

This medicine is a scientific cure for nerve disorders, such as Neuralgia, Headache, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Spasms, Backache, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy or Fits, Nervous Prostration, etc.

By toning up the nerves, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine will also cure those diseases of the internal organs due to a disordered nervous system.

Some of these are: Indigestion, Bilious Headache, Kidney Trouble, Chronic Constipation, Dropsy, Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc.

"My brother had nervous prostration, and was not expected to live. I prevailed upon him to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and now he has fully recovered. You remember I wrote you how it saved my life a few years ago, when I had nervous trouble. I preach its merits to everyone."—REV. M. D. MYERS, Correctionville, Iowa.

FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

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8 floors. Fine new rooms. Meals a-la-Carte at all hours.
BATHS OF ALL KINDS.
Turkish, Russian, Shower, Plunge, etc. The finest swimming pool in the world. Turkish Bath and Lodging, \$1.00. Most inexpensive first class hotel in Chicago. Right in the heart of the city. Booklet on application.
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...VIA...

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Rate one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Limit for return 31 days.

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DR. McLELLAND, the celebrated specialist in DISEASES of MEN, explains his methods, tells how seminal weakness, sexual debility, stricture and gleet, blood poison and loathsome skin diseases can be cured at home at small expense. **BEST MEDICAL BOOK FOR MEN** of this or any age, 96 pages, profusely illustrated, sent postpaid sealed, with symptom charts, to every male reader mentioning this paper. Address C.A. McLELLAND, M. D., 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas

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A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. **CONSULTATION** and valuable **BOOK** Free, by mail or at office. DR. C.M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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LADIES—When in need send for free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief sure and quick. **PARIS OHEMICAL CO.**, Dept. 74, Milwaukee, Wis.

BED-WETTING My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. M. MAY, Box 31, Bloomington, Ill.

CURED, Sample FREE. DR. F. M. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

Grange Department.

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

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

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

Kansas State Grange.

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The Duties and Powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We give below a full synopsis of House Bill 6273 and Senate Bill 2439, to further define the duties and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Hundreds of associations of men who do a large amount of business with the railroads—including sixteen State Granges—are now cooperating to secure the passage of the bill, while the railroads on the other hand have secured the introduction of a bill which, if passed, would be equivalent to the repeal of the present law. The war is on. The National Grange is doing all it can through its legislative committees. Many State Granges have petitioned their Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass the above-numbered bills. And now I hope every subordinate grange and member thereof will follow up the matter and let those who represent us in Washington know that we are in earnest in the matter by sending resolutions of the granges and individual letters to them.

E. W. WESTGATE.

Following is a full synopsis of Bill H. R. 6273, introduced in the House of Representatives, December 8, 1903, by Hon. H. A. Cooper, of Wisconsin, identical with Bill S. 2439, introduced in the Senate, December 12, 1903, by Hon. J. V. Quarles, of Wisconsin:

Section 1—Provides that any order made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, after hearing and determination had on any petition now pending or hereafter presented, under the provisions of the "Act to regulate Commerce" (commonly termed the Interstate Commerce Act), declaring any existing rate, or any regulation or practice affecting such rate, complained of, for the transportation of persons or property, to be unjustly discriminative or unreasonable, and declaring what rate, regulation or practice would be just and reasonable, and requiring them to be substituted therefor, shall become operative within thirty days, or, in case of proceeding for review, then within sixty days. Such order may at any time be modified, suspended or revoked by the commission upon full hearing of all parties in interest.

Sec. 2—Provides that if the rate is a joint rate, and the parties thereto fail to agree upon the apportionment thereof within twenty days, the commission may determine the portion to be received by each carrier. Also, when the order of the commission prescribes the just relation of rates to or from common points, and the carrier's parties thereto fail to agree as to the changes to be made to effect compliance, the commission shall prescribe the rates to be charged by either or all of the parties.

Sec. 3—Provides that every order, as to its justness, reasonableness and lawfulness, shall be reviewable, upon petition filed within twenty days, by any Circuit Court given jurisdiction, and requires the commission to file a certified copy of the record of the case within twenty days after notice. The court may in its discretion, upon the application of either party, cause addi-

tional testimony to be taken in such manner as it may direct, and, if after hearing, the court is of the opinion that the order of the commission was made under some error of law, or is, upon the facts, unjust or unreasonable, it shall modify, set aside or annul the same; otherwise the petition shall be dismissed. Pending review, the court may, upon application and hearing, if in its opinion the order is clearly unlawful or erroneous, suspend the order. Appeal to the Supreme Court may be taken within thirty days, but the order of the Circuit Court is not stayed thereby. Cases under this act in both courts are given precedence over all except criminal cases.

Sec. 4—Provides that the defense in all such proceedings for review shall be undertaken by the proper district attorneys under the direction of the Attorney-General, and that the commission may, with his consent, employ special counsel.

Sec. 5—Provides that if any party bound thereby shall refuse or neglect to obey any order of the commission mentioned in this act while the same is in force, obedience shall be summarily enforced by writ of injunction, or other proper process, which shall be issued by any Circuit Court upon petition of the commission, or of any party interested, with evidence of the violation alleged; and the offending party shall be subject to a penalty of 5,000 for each day's continuance or such violation.

Sec. 6—Repeals all conflicting acts.

Sec. 7—Makes the act effective from its passage.

Note.—It will be observed that under this bill the operation of the law will be reversed, the order of the commission under the present law being of no effect until an order is obtained from the courts enforcing it; whereas, under this bill the order of the commission becomes operative within thirty days after its promulgation, and so continues until suspended or set aside by the courts upon review or appeal.

Organization a Necessity.

The Grange is a great educator and affords the every-day average farmer a means of education that is greatly needed. Most of our States have made provisions whereby all farmers who can may learn all that is embraced in the combined wisdom of the best farmers in the different counties or districts. The systematic holding of farmers' institutes has proved a great benefit to the farmer. We do not hesitate to say that there has never been a scheme tried or suggested that has been so beneficial to agricultural communities as have farmers' institutes. But under the most favorable conditions and most liberal policy on the part of the States only a small proportion of farmers can be educated in agricultural schools, while a large majority of farmers, too old to attend agricultural colleges, but not too old to learn, are as much in need of education as the boys who are to be our farmers hereafter. It is to this class of farmers the Grange proves to be of so much benefit. They and their families can meet every month, or oftener if they choose, and exchange views, discuss questions of common interest in every line of their business. The Grange is a good place to learn to think. What a great thing it is to be able to think intelligently, to reason from cause to effect. When the farmer begins to think for himself then he will begin to know what's the matter with him.

Unity of action can not be acquired without discipline and discipline can not be enforced without organization. All industries are organized and all organizations have an object. The manufacturers are organized for personal advantage, the laboring class for personal protection. Why then should not the tillers of the soil organize to protect their business as well? Conditions are such at the present time that farmers must use every available means to increase their knowledge or they will surely get left. The farmer to keep abreast of the rapid changes needs now to possess the knowledge of a business man. He must know not only how to cultivate the soil but must

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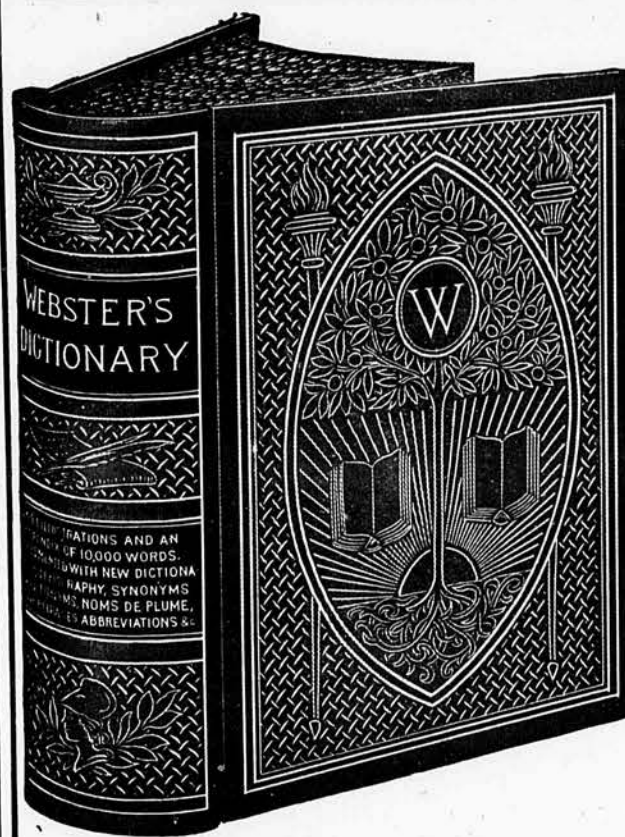
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understand in a progressive way the very requirements of the community in which he lives and also all matters pertaining to his interests in State and Nation.

We believe the Grange is the medium in which to discuss all questions pertaining to agriculture. Every farmer who will may be thoroughly posted and qualified to meet every question that pertains to his welfare. The business world is forming combinations and trusts to enhance their chances of profit while a large majority of farmers are drudging away, week after week, year after year, spending their lives in obscurity and feeding the world, esteeming other people better than themselves, never stopping to consider their importance or to compute the magnitude of their strength if properly organized and directed.—J. M. Creighton, in the National Stockman and Farmer.

More Prosperous Farmers and Better Citizens.

Another great problem pressing for solution is the distribution and sale of the products of the farm. This problem, too, can be better solved in the Grange than anywhere else. Can any good farmer and his family afford to be absent from the grange while these great questions are being considered? We think not. The only difficulty in getting all good farmers in the Grange is to get them to understand that in this day and age and under present environments, that organization is the only avenue to success.

The domination of mind and mental activity is more pronounced at this time than at any period of the world's history. The farmer, to prosper, must recognize the condition and avail himself of all avenues of knowledge, or the world moves on and leaves him stranded in the race of life. This is an age of the survival of the fittest. It will not avail or save him to cry out against the unjust exactions of combinations and trusts and labor unions. To maintain his rights, he must organize, not for the purpose of oppressing others, but to impress his knowledge and guard and protect his rights as a citizens in securing laws that will be just to agriculture and also in the exchange of the products of labor on farm, in factory, profession, or in official service.

The trend of thought at the present time seems to be to find a soft job with a large salary with little labor and that of a kind that is regarded as genteel; that will give all the luxuries of life and with no great responsibility or care. But little, if any, thought is given to returning value received. This tendency makes people dissatisfied with the farm, and they have been drifting towards the cities where these soft jobs are supposed to be found.

This trend or tendency should be counteracted by instilling into the minds of the people the great truth that all labor is equally honorable, and that all money received without the rendering of value received for it is dishonestly obtained, whether secured by cunning combinations of capital, or unjust exactions of labor unions. Every person who sells the product of labor, or labor itself, should do so at its fair equitable value. This rule should apply to all departments of trade, professional service and official salaries. The tendency to get rich quick should be discouraged. The public schools, the church, and the Grange should stand together on this one great problem of teaching and demanding honesty and fair dealings in all departments of exchanges. Honesty in business, purity and refinement in social life, economy, honesty, and faithfulness in public affairs are demanded by every consideration of public welfare. The future glory of our great republic, that will stand for all ages as the model republic, preserving human liberty and emancipating mankind from the oppressions of the strong, protecting the weak and securing to every citizen an equal opportunity to secure all that contributes to individual prosperity and happiness depends on such administration of public affairs.

That our order may wield a still

greater influence it should be extended into every township of the State, and every good farmer and his family should be members. Such extension will make the order of greater value to the present membership. These results can be attained if each member in the State will do his entire duty. Persistent and systematic work must be planned and carried out. I therefore recommend that the membership in each county at the first meeting appoint some good person to act as deputy for the county, who will work, and will go into the unorganized townships, call upon the best and most influential farmers, and at their several homes lay the matter of the necessity and benefits of the farmers' organization before them. State to them that the Grange has prospered for thirty-seven years and is stronger and more influential than at any time in its history; that it has a complete organization of subordinate, Pomona, State, and National Granges, and that each has important work to be done that can not be delegated to another. All these several branches are in a strong and prosperous condition. The subordinate Grange is the unit of the order and the foundation of the entire Grange structure, and the individual member is the unit of the subordinate grange, and each member in a subordinate grange has a duty to perform that can not be delegated to another. As the prosperity of an individual depends upon intelligent and well-directed effort, so the Grange prospers in proportion to the individual efforts of its members; if they plan and work wisely, the Grange becomes more and more helpful to its members and beneficial to the country. We desire that the coming year, 1904, shall be characterized by work, earnest, faithful work on the part of every member of the order.

Well-directed work is the key to success in every department of life. Activity, effort, work is not only the key to success, but it is the source of all pleasure and happiness. No man was ever a success in any department of endeavor who did not work. And the harder he worked, the greater the degree of success. The farmer on his farm, the Patron in his grange, does not deserve, neither does he attain any high degree of success unless he wisely plans and executes those plans by mental and physical labor. The two combined are the essentials to success, to happiness, and prosperity. Work, as I view it, is a blessing, a thing to be coveted and not avoided. It is honorable. If, therefore, the principles of the Grange are right and tend to make the world better, it is worthy of our best efforts and we should increase its influence by inviting and urging our friends and neighbors to come and enjoy its advantages. If the Grange is not such an organization as will make more prosperous farmers, better citizens, and exalt manhood and womanhood then it is not worthy of our membership, and we should abandon it. Every member knows that the practice of the principles of the Grange makes farmers more prosperous, improves citizenship, makes more social, friendly and harmonious neighborhoods, refines manners and elevates the manhood and womanhood of all its members.—From Address of Aaron Jones, Master Indiana State Grange.

Promotion by seniority is not always promotion by merit. Indeed, a system of lock-step promotion would surely result in advancing stupidity; for the best men will not stay in the service that does not recognize efficiency and faithfulness.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 76c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.



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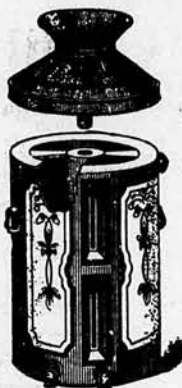
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March and April pigs, both sexes. Forty early fall pigs by Price 17790, first prize at Ottawa Fair 1903. Also 30 B. P. Rock cockerels.

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BULLS in Service: **HEBOD 29th**, Imp. **RODERICK**, **GILTEDGE**—son of Dale and Expansion. A car-load of Heifers bred to our best bulls, and a car-load of choice Bulls, 15 to 24 months old at private treaty

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Weston Stamp Herd REGISTERED... HEREFORD CATTLE
Anxiety 4th females with Ambercrombie 85007 at head.

WM. AOKER, VERMILLION, KANSAS.

SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF

Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns
Service Bulls—HEREFORDS—Columbus 17th 91304, Elvina's Archibald 78998, Jack Hayes 2d 119761, Jack Hayes 3d 124102. **SHORTHORNS**—Jubilee Stamp 129017, Orange Dudding 149469. **POLLED**—Scotch Emperor 183846, Ottawa Star 113109.

Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome except Sundays. Address

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, a head of Linwood, at head of herd.

F. C. KINGSLEY,

Dever, Shawnee County, Kansas.

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS.
DUNLAP, MORRIS CO., KANS.

Breeder of Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133692.

Young stock for sale.

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

and POLAND-CHINAS

Brave Knight, a choice son of Gallant Knight, a head of herd. A few extra good bulls by him for sale.

WM. WALES, Osborne, Kans.

Plainville Shorthorn Herd.

Headed by Strawberry Baron 149498 and Prince Lu offer 188855, a pure Cruickshank. Young stock for sale at all times.

N. F. SHAW, Plainville, Kans.

Valley Grove Shorthorns.

Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot sired by Lord Mayor 112727, Knight Valentine 157088 and Golden Day for sale. Heifers bred to Golden Day and calves at foot by each herd bull.

T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans.

Telegraph Station, Valencia, Kans.

FOR SALE

A 4-year-old, 1850 pound Shorthorn Herd Bull.

Champion 152655, sired by Sir Knight, out of Flora McDonald. Will also sell Shorthorn cows, tracing direct to the following importations: Thistletop, Young Pryllis, Flora, Blossom, Music. Write for particulars to

L. A. MEADE,
Route 1, Carbondale, Kans.

...N. MANROSE...
SHORTHORNS

Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans.

Giltspur's Knight 171591, at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service, for sale.

Silver Creek Shorthorns

The imported Missle bull, Aylesbury Duke 159763, and the Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle 129960, in service. A few bred yearling heifers by Imp. Aylesbury Duke are now offered for sale. These heifers are in calf to my Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle.

J. F. Stodder,
BURDEN COWLEY CO., KANS.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd.

Baron Ury 2d 124970 and Sunflower's Boy 127337 Head the Herd.

Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, or Missouri Pacific Railways.

For Sale—Young bulls from 6 to 24 months of age.

C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kans.

Elder Lawn Herd
Shorthorns

T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Ks.

Bulls in Service: **GALLANT KNIGHT, 124468.**
DICTATOR, 182524.

For Sale—Serviceable Bulls and Bred Cows. Prices Reasonable and Quality Good; come and see us.

Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale—7 Scotch-topped young bulls, 40 cows and heifers, all red; 10 Aberdeen-Angus heifers; Duroc and Poland-China sows and Shetland ponies. Can ship via Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe railroads.

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COLONY, - - - KANSAS

Shorthorn Cattle.

For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready for service, and 12 bull calves. Also 20 cows and heifers, 1 to 7 years old. Give me a call, or

.....Address.....

H. R. LITTLE, - - - Hope, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGHbred SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND - CHINA SWINE.
Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot.
JAMES A. WATKINS, Whiting, Kans.

Rocky Hill Shorthorns.

14 Bulls for Sale 14
We will meet the depression in prices of stock cattle by making low prices on good Scotch-topped bulls from 8 to 20 months old. Twelve reds and two roans of excellent breeding and individuality. Visitors met by appointment.
J. F. TRUE & SON, Perry, Kans.
R. R. Station, Newman, Kans., 12 miles east of Topeka on U. P. railroad.

CLENWOOD HERDS SHORTHORN CATTLE

Victor of Wildwood 125054, a pure Cruickshank Orange Blossom in service. Females of highest Scotch quality. Myself Hero 2d 188919 and other choice bulls and females for sale.
C. S. NEVIUS, Prop., Chiles, Miami Co., Ks.
Write for our special price on yearling and 2-year old heifers. We change this ad. next week.
Telephone at farm.

Glendale Shorthorns

FOR SALE CHEAP to reduce herd—Imp. Scotch, Scotch-topped Bates and best American families. Cows bred; also bred and open heifers. Young bulls 8 to 24 months of age.
Visitors always welcome. Long distance phone at farm.

C. F. WOLF & SON,
Ottawa, Kansas.

Maple Grove Shorthorns

Banker 129324 at Head of Herd.

I have 14 young bulls for sale. They are all pure bred, non registered. 20 cows and heifers for sale. Cows bred to my herd bull.

OSCAR DUEHN,
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Sunflower Herd of....



SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE, Poland-China Swine.

Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address

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CLOVER CLIFF FARM REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE.



Also German Coach, Saddle, and trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion Habbo, and the saddle stallion Rosewood, a 16-hand 1,100-pound son of Montrose in service. . . . Visitors always welcome.

Blackshire Bros., Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas

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GRAHAM OF AVONDALE, first-prize yearling International 1903, successor to Druid of Castlemilk, heads the herd. Eighty head of best Galloways to be found in Scotland now on hand. Must sell good registered stock to make room for those coming. Quick sales, small profits. Visitors welcome. Write for catalogue of herd.
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BREEDER OF

..Galloway Cattle..
ATLANTA, MISSOURI.



FEMALES
of all ages for sale.

Will make special prices on car-load of Yearlings and car-load of 2-year-old Bulls.

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited. Address **L. K. HAZELTINE, DORCHESTER, GARNER Co., Mo.** Mention this paper when writing.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.
Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.
Geo. Greenmiller & Son, Route 1, Pomona, Kans.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE CHEAP
The "peaches and cream" of 20 years' breeding of these surely dual purpose beauties.
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RED POLLED CATTLE

The best farmers' cow that lives. The oldest herd in Kansas. Always something for sale.
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS Evergreen Stock Farm.

[Have 85 bulls from calves to 30 months old all registered; also heifers, all ages, and a few cows. Herd bulls Nell of Lakeside 25645 and Heather Lad Pride 41030. Will sell in lots to suit; will sell them very low. Special price on serviceable bulls. Call or address
Geo. Drummond, Elmdale, Chase Co., Ks

Sutton's Doddies.

40 Angus Bulls for Sale.

Every one a good one and at farmers' prices. Elegant breeding and quality. The kind that top the sales and sire my champion steers.

Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kansas.

ALLENDALE HERD OF

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.

The Oldest and Largest in the United States.
Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd. Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near Iola and La Harper; address Thos. J. Anderson Manager, Iola, Allen Co., Kans., R. R. 2, or—**ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Proprietors, Lake Forest, Ill**

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED

Angus Cattle

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

Jim Creek Herd ..Aberdeen-Angus Cattle..

Reginal Doon 32728 and Gardner Mine 32240 at head of herd. 100 head of splendid bulls, 11 to 23 months old, weighing up to 1200 pounds, for sale. Prime condition, not registered. Guaranteed breeders and a snap in prices. Address

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Thoroughly posted on pedigrees. Ten years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire for prices and dates.
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Fine Stock a specialty. Large acquaintance among stock breeders. Sales made anywhere. Write or wire for dates.

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Special attention given to selling all kinds of pedigreed stock; also large sales of graded stock. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Of the Choicest Strains and Good Individuals. Young Animals, either sex, for sale.

Also Breeders of
PERCHERON HORSES AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS
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RICHLAND POLLED-DURHAM HERD

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For Sale—Imported Black Percheron stallions of the very best quality. Also big Mammoth jacks, the kind who gets the big sugar mules. Can sell you a stallion or jack cheaper than any other man living. Call on or write **J. L. Sappington, Centralia, Mo.**



TWELVE JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE.
MOST ALL BLACK.
From 14 1/2 to 16 hands high. All ready for service. Write for prices
Albert Stallard, Stillings, Mo.

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FOR SALE—A few extra choice stallions, either blacks or bays, from 3 to 6 years old; perfectly sound, good style and action, and prize-winners. Price \$850 to \$1500 each. Terms easy, but no trade.
POLAND-CHINAS of the Perfection strain. Finest individuals and nicely marked. Bays ready for service, \$18 each. Glits from \$8 to \$18 each. Write for what you want.

ROOTS & KIMZEY,
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On the Illinois Central R. R., 70 miles east of St. Louis and 80 miles north of Cairo.

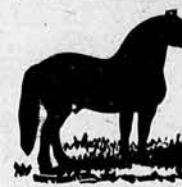
HORSES.



Registered Jacks

Jennets and trotting studs for sale; are very low now. If you want the best in the land at a low price, now is your chance. Come or write for prices on what you want. **G. A. Fewell, LEETON, Johnson Co., Mo.**

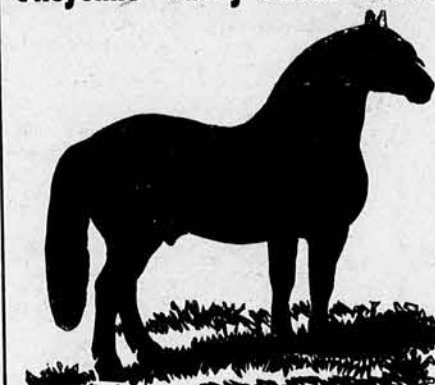
FOR SALE.



A few registered black French Draft or Percheron stallions, coming 3 years old, with plenty of bone and quality. All raised here on the farm.
I believe they are the best lot of colts in this State. No trade.

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Breeder of PERCHERON HORSES and POLAND-CHINA HOGS

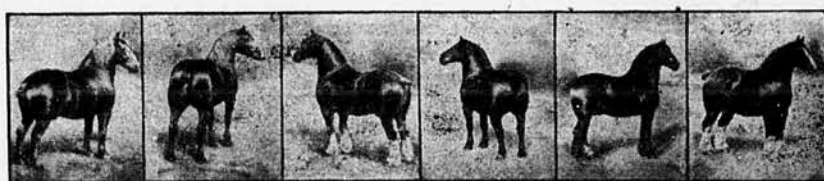
For Sale—Fifteen young stallions and a few mares. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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BROADWAY AND 41ST STREET, NEW YORK.
HANDY TO EVERYWHERE. EUROPEAN PLAN.
G. T. STOCKHAM,
Formerly Manager Midland Hotel, Kansas City.

HORSES.

60 IMPORTED Belgian, English Shire and Percheron STALLIONS



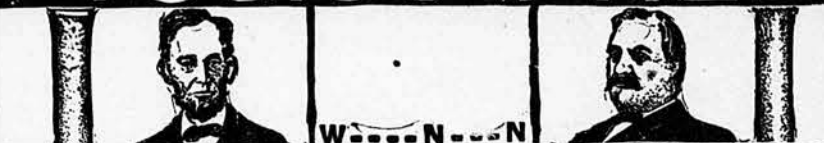
We won all first and sweepstakes on Shires and first and sweepstakes on Belgians at the last Nebraska State Fair. We were also big winners on Percherons in the 3-year-old and 4-year-old classes. All we ask is that we have the chance to show you our horses and quote you our prices before you buy. Our horses are thoroughly acclimated and not hog fat. Our guarantee the best and most liberal given. We will take your note at 6 per cent interest on 1 and 2 years' time, so that your horse has a chance to prove himself before you pay for him. If we don't show you the best horses at the least money on the most liberal terms, we will pay your railroad fare for coming to see us. Long distance phone No. 840. Call us up at our expense. Office in Lincoln hotel. Barn at 9th and B street.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLEY COMPANY,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

R. E. EDMONSON, Live Stock Auctioneer.

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

\$750.00 FREE



\$750 GIVEN AWAY FOR CORRECT ANSWERS OF THREE NAMES.
The above two pictures of Ex-Presidents represent the names of two large cities in the United States, one located in Nebraska and one in Ohio. The center space is left blank for a third Ex-President, whose name represents a prominent city, spelled in ten letters, and the only city in the U. S. the people are not allowed to vote. If you can **GIVE THE NAMES OF THE THREE CITIES**, mail them to us with your name and address plainly written. If they are correct, **YOU WILL RECEIVE** a letter from us, which may entitle you to the whole or part of the \$750.00, for the correct solution of above names and a few minutes of your time. You are not called upon for one cent of your money to be a participant in the **AWARD OF \$750.00. WE DO NOT WANT YOUR MONEY.** Should more than one have correct answer, \$750.00 will be paid just the same pro rata. We advertise ourselves in this liberal manner to interest you, and we will surely give away \$750.00 besides valuable presents, as there are no blanks. Send your name and answer at once. **A. LESLIE, Desk 466, 550 Pearl St., N. Y. City.**

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

HORSES.

Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, WAKEFIELD, KANSAS.

Registered Stallions For Sale

15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF

Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 3 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 3- and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come a once for bargain.

SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**Percheron Horses Shorthorn Cattle**

And a fine line of Young Jacks for Sale.



O. L. THISTLER,

CHAPMAN, KANSAS

**Percheron and French Draft Horses.**

We guarantee to show more bone, size and quality than any other firm in the United States. Samson, (Percheron 27338 and French Draft 6866) at head of stud. His present weight is 2,464 pounds. We can suit any man who wants first-class, up-to-date, stallions or mares. Local and long distance phones.

PINE RIDGE STOCK FARM,

L. M. HARTLEY, Salem, Iowa.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

LaFayette, Indiana.



Western Branch, Sedalia, Mo.

Largest Importers in America of the German Coach, Percheron and Belgian Stallions. Our last importation of 100 head arrived July 10, making three importations in 1903. We have won more prizes in 1902 and 1903 than all others combined. We have won every championship prize in coaches and drafters shown for.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have the prize-winners of America, we will sell as low as others that have inferior quality. We keep on hand a large number at our branch at Sedalia, Mo., and can suit any Western buyer there. We give a gilt edge guarantee on every horse that we sell and make terms to suit the buyer.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props., LaFayette, Ind.

OAKLAWN FARM.

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



In 1903 we imported more First Prize Winners than all others combined. At the Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs and the International our Percherons won 19 First Prizes and every Championship. The largest winning of any other importer was four firsts, in two of which classes we did not exhibit. Our winnings on Belgians and French Coaches were far in excess of those of any other exhibitor.

Greatest Collection Ever Got Together Now on Hand.

PERCHERONS, FRENCH COACHERS, BELGIANS

Although our horses are better our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If stallion is needed in your locality write us Send for Catalogue E

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill

AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS**A Record of Superiority Never Approached.**

At the International Live Stock Exposition 1903, one of our 2,300 pound stallions won first prize and championship. One of our sensational acting Coach stallions won first prize and championship. Four Percherons won first in collection. Our stallions entered into competition ten times and five times won first prize; none of our competitors in all these contests won more than one first prize.

At the Great Annual Show at France, held at Evreux, June 1903, our stallions won first, second, third and fourth prizes in every Percheron stallion class; also won first as best collection.

At the Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France held at Nogent-le-Rotrou, June 1903, our stallions won every first prize, over forty prizes in all. Two groups were made up of our exhibit on which we won first and second.

At the American Royal, 1903, our Percheron stallions won every first prize. One of our Percherons won championship. Five of our Percheron won first as best collection. Our French Coach stallions were equally successful, winning every first prize.

At the Iowa State Fair our Percheron stallions won three first prizes and first in collection.

At the Minnesota State Fair our French Coach stallions won every possible first prize and grand sweepstakes. At the Ohio State Fair our stallions won fourteen first prizes out of a possible fifteen. At the Indiana State Fair our Percherons won three first prizes. Our French Coaches won every possible prize. At the Kansas State Fair our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our last importation and the fourth for us in 1903, arrived in Columbus, Tuesday, Dec. 8. During the year we have imported from France four times as many Percheron and French Coach stallions as have been brought over by any body else. Our are the very best, we import more of them, sell more of them and therefore can furnish our customers a better horse for the money than can be bought elsewhere.

If your neighborhood is in need of a good stallion, let us hear from you.

McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES.

IAMS' HORSES

Well, well! Cheer up! Got Busy—Iams' peaches and cream are ripe. They were sensational "show horses" at the Nebraska State Fair. (He had a snap.) Had a whole barn full of prize-winners there. Iams won first on four-year-old Percheron in class of thirty-two (an easy victory). Also championship sweepstakes Percheron stallion over all, and many more prizes. All the principal prizes in Percherons, Belgians, and Coaches. Iams kept his great 5100-lb. show pair and the best stallion in every class out of the Nebraska show-yard and were not shown for prizes. None of the special trials of 100 stallions received August 23, 1903, were shown at Nebraska State Fair, and among these he had the first and second prize four-year-old Percheron at largest French horse show at Chartres, and many Percheron winners at leading "horse shows," as well as winners at leading "horse shows" of Belgium and Germany. At Iams

SWEEPSTAKES STUD

Visitors thronged his barn at Nebraska State Fair and said: Hello Tom! Say, Iams has the best horse show I ever saw. Yes; see those four 2000-lb. two-year olds. Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has horses better than he advertises. Hello Mr. I'm Zekko. Say, this is the best string of stallions I ever saw: they are sure peaches and cream. See those six 2200-lb. three-year-olds—all alike, too. They are all wool and a yard wide, the "wide-as-a-wagon" sort.

"Mother, this is Iams' great show of horses. His horses are all black and big ton fellows. He always has the best. Samantha, here is Iams' show herd. Everybody wants to see his horses. We came from California to see Iams' 5100-lb. pair of stallions. That's them. They are the greatest pair in the U. S. Yes, and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Hello Louie, here is Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheron stallion over all. "Doc!" I don't wonder at his competitors wanting this horse barred out of the show-ring. He is a sure winner anywhere. Kitty, see those fine coaches of Iams'. George, dear, they are lovely; they can look into the second story window. Yes, Kitty, Iams has more registered draft and coach stallions than any man in the U. S., and all good ones. George, dear, buy your next stallion of Iams. His horses are much better than the one you paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for, and Iams only asks \$1,000 and \$1,500 for "toppers." Iams has

147--BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS--147

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyer, salesman or interpreters. Has no three to ten men as partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by slick salesmen, or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye opener and catalogue. References: St. Paul Bank, First State Bank, and City National Bank.

FRANK IAMS,

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

**Percheron Stallions and Mares COACH STALLIONS**

Big Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kans.

**SPRINGER & STUBBS**

The Leading Importers of French Draft, Belgian Draft and OLDENBURG

COACH HORSES

'Have had twenty years' experience in the importing of horses in Iowa and Illinois. Now permanently located at the Denver Stock Yards, where we are always prepared to show the finest specimens of the breeds we import. Every animal selected by us personally, for his breeding and individual merit. Our Royal Belgian Stallions are the old Flemish Stock. Our French Draft Stallions are the best that can be found and our Oldenburg Stallions are genuine, all from that German Duchy, so long famous for its Coach horses. We buy Coaches in no other part of Germany. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome.

Oldenburg Stallion-LANDESSOHN

SPRINGER & STUBBS, Union Stock Yards, DENVER, COLO.

SHIRES! SHIRES!

HEFNER HAS

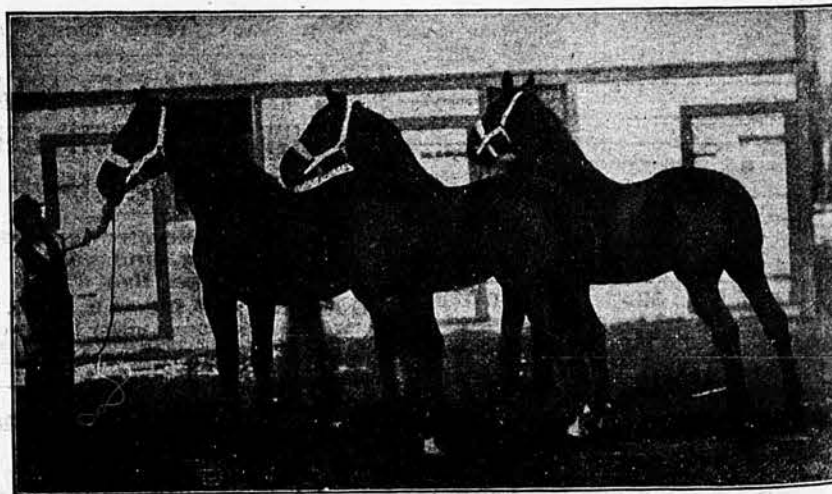
10 Shire and Hackney Horses

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

One-half cash or bankable paper due n one year, with interest. Other half due when horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once to make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly on hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800 to 1,950-pound horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no possible chances when you deal with Hefner. My terms should convince you that my horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 30 per cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$3,000 to stock companies. Form your own stock company and come buy one of these grand Shires for your own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fail to please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write for information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

O. O. HEFNER, Nebraska City, Nebraska.**THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY,**

A. L. SULLIVAN, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.



This picture is a simple photograph and falls to our Coach Stallions justice. Remember, it is not a sketch or a painting of an artist's imagination. In addition to our large string of German Coach stallions, we have a grand lot of Percherons, French Draft, Belgians, and English Shires—the greatest variety, the greatest in number. Quality, size, and grandness unequalled in all the West. Over 50 head to select from.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

CHOICE young shorthorn bulls at very low prices; also open or bred girls, Polands or Durocs. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kan.

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

TO EXCHANGE—My Shorthorn herd bull All-scotch 2d 173676, calved Jan. 8, 1901, red, a fine individual and breeder; or Aberdeen Champion 208505, calved August 15, 1902, red, white points; but few bulls his equal anywhere; will exchange one of these for female Shorthorn. A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans.

FOR SALE—The registered Red Polled bull, Dewey, one of the best individuals in the State, a good breeder and of sure get; weight 2,000. Sired by Jumbo No. 4465, the best Red Polled bull in Missouri. G. H. Lleser, Brookville, Kans.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—16 bulls from 8 to 20 months old; also 150 females, and a nice lot of Poland-China boars and sows. Wish to sell at once at farmers prices; breeding first-class, all stock in good health and in good breeding condition. Geo. Channon, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shorthorn bulls. For prices address Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam the Rose of Sharon cow, Duchess 524, by Adam Sharon 54447; big and fine. Also a Crutchshank bull, 15 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam Barmpton's Joy by Red Victor 105113, second dam Barmpton's Pride by Imp. Prince Bishop (57870); third dam Imp. Barmpton Primrose by Viking (48873). Either one a herd-header. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 head of registered Angus bulls from 10 to 20 months old; good individuals. R. L. Milton, Stafford, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Four thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, color red, from 5 to 24 months old. Also a few thoroughbred cows and heifers. For prices write, J. P. Engel, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

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

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REPUBLIC COUNTY herd of Poland-Chinas, choice August and September 1903 boars for sale, sired by Moonshine 26959, by Best on Earth 13161, dam Sunshine 54933. Good individuals, nicely marked, one very choice, good enough to head any head; his dam Lady McWilkes 2d 64931. Other good ones. Special offer to make room for spring litterers. R. C. B. Leghorn eggs at \$1 per 15; \$1.50 per 30. For incubator lots write O. B. Smith, Cuba, Republic Co., Kans.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—Choice young stock for sale. R. H. Britton, Lebo, Kans.

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FOR SALE—160 acre farm, good improvements, abundant supply of excellent water, close to school, 4 miles to church, post-office and cream station, \$1,200 cash. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS that will grow and bear for farmers; 200 Warfield, voted best by State Horticultural Society, 100 Splendid, second best, for \$1 f. o. b. Other good kinds. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

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WANTED at Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kansas, customers for the best selected lot of nursery stock in the West. Catalogue free on application.

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WANTED—Agents to sell OSGOOD SCALES. Good side line with implements, mill supplies, nursery stock, etc. Liberal contract, no expense. Act quick. Osgood Scale Co., 47 Central St., Binghamton, N. Y.

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WANTED—By middle age man and wife, position on farm as farmers, as near Wichita as possible; familiar with farm work; can give bank reference as to reliability and honesty; wife not to work under other woman. Will give good service and expect good treatment, and good wages. Address J. M., Box 961, Wichita, Kans.

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418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

The Stray List

Week Ending March 3.

Chase County—J. E. Bocook, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. M. Miller, in Elmdale, Kans., in Diamond Creek tp., Dec. 13, 1903, one red 2-year-old steer, branded J, on left hip, — on right hip, underbit left ear, and salt in right ear; valued at \$15.
Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutsmacher, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by E. A. Mulligan, in Emmet tp., (P. O. Holy Cross, Kans.), Jan. 16, 1904, one red muley heifer.

Lincoln County—N. J. Davison, Clerk.
HOG—Taken up by John Broberg, in Battle Creek tp., Feb. 10, 1904, one black 200 pound hog.

Week Ending March 10.

Crawford County—John Vlets, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Wade, in Washington tp., (P. O. Yale, Kans.), Feb. 26, 1904, one 3-year-old, red and white spotted heifer; valued at \$14.

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At Scott & March's Sale Pavilion,
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MARCH 23d and 24th, 1904

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26 Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.	26	21 W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.	21
5 S. J. Gabbert, New Market, Mo.	5	3 T. C. Sawyer, Lexington, Mo.	3
10 Z. T. Kinsell, Mt. Ayr, Ia.	10	10 J. S. Lancaster & Sons, Liberty, Mo.	10
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Lyons, Kansas, March 31, 1904



Sale Held at my farm

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The Percheron offering consists of five brood mares, from 3 to 12 years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,650 pounds, and are half-blood to fifteen-sixteenths Percheron; all safely in foal to an imported Percheron horse; good colors; guaranteed workers; seven head of 3-year-old fillies, weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, half-blood to fifteen-sixteenths Percheron blood; sound and free from wire cuts; two 2-year-old mares; five 2-year-old geldings; four roadster-bred mares, 2 to 6 years old, and 10 head of weanling colts, four mares and six horse colts, half-blood to fifteen-sixteenths Percheron. One seal-brown stud colt, 3 years old in May, weight 1,700 pounds; absolutely sound; a fine colt and a money-maker; he is three-fourths Percheron and one-fourth Cleveland Bay. One bay stud colt, weighing 1,400 pounds, half Clyde and half Percheron, very heavy boned and absolutely sound. One steel-gray stud colt, 2 years old, weight 1,350 pounds, three-fourths Percheron; very high-headed and heavy-boned. One black stud colt, 2 years old, weight 1,300 pounds; very stylish. One blood bay stud colt, 16 months old, full brother to the seal-brown colt, 1,100 pounds. All these stud colts are sound and right.

I will also sell four registered Shorthorn bulls—Mark Hanna 127532, one of the best herd bulls in central Kansas; Prince of Fashion, 17 months old, solid red; Zenith, 16 months old, red, little white; Buccaneer 2d, red, little white. The younger bulls are sired by Mark Hanna and are very choice animals, blocky, deep flesh and in good condition for strong service.

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W. H. Hopkins, } Auctioneers
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F. H. FOSTER, Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

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