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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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The city of Downs, Osborne County, will celebrate its anniversary on May 27. The committee's promise is that it will be the biggest event ever in North-central Kansas.

Shawnee County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Topeka Post hall, 216 West Sixth Avenue, on June 3. Baskets and social enjoyment are a part of the order of the day.

Perhaps the sharpest thorn that has pierced the hide of the Standard Oil trust is the exposure of its purposes, methods and the results of its acts by Thos. W. Lawson, in "Everybody's

Magazine." Another great exposure by Mr. Lawson of methods by which wealth has been transferred from producers to schemers is to appear in the June number of "Everybody's." To combat an evil it is necessary to know its methods. It will be well for every student of current public problems to read Everybody's for June.

Shawnee Horticultural Society will meet at J. M. Pollom's, six miles north of Topeka—the Marple place—June 1. Governor and Mrs. Hoch will attend. Of course the Governor will address the meeting as well as partake of the fried chicken.

FUEL OIL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am well pleased with your paper. I think it is the best paper published for Kansas farmers and think you are making it better every year. However, I would like it better if it contained more general news and fewer stories. Will you please give a more complete article on fuel oil than the one published a few weeks ago? I would like to know how it can be burnt in a common stove or furnace, where it can be obtained and price per barrel. What grade of oil is used? Does it need refining before using? Also state the grades of kerosene oil made in Kansas.

Cowley County. W. C. MEAD.

The subject of fuel oil is becoming an exceedingly interesting one in Kansas. The production of this field is enormous and is only partly developed. After the final adjustment of the refining industry there will be less than now of the natural oil seeking a market. But the easily saleable lighter oils which are separated in refining are in nature associated with many heavier hydro-carbons which have great fuel values. At present the oil that is burned for fuel is the crude article just as it comes from the wells. It sells at various prices from a few cents a barrel at the wells to higher figures according to means and distance of transportation. Interested persons talk of 60 cents a barrel at Topeka. If it is not to be had from dealers in your town write to The Uncle Sam Oil Company, Cherryvale, Kans. The freight rate law enacted by the last Legislature assures reasonable prices throughout this State.

The problem of suitable burners for the oil is just now engaging the serious attention of inventors. Ever since the discovery of oil at Beaumont, Texas, the Southern sugar manufacturers have substituted oil for the immense amounts of coal which they formerly procured in Western Pennsylvania and brought in barges down the great rivers. So, also, the railroads of Louisiana and Texas burn oil instead of coal in their engines. Burners which can be satisfactorily used where there is steam which may be applied to give the oil the form of spray in the furnace work well. Attempts to use the oil in stoves or domestic furnaces have met with the inconveniences which arise from incomplete combustion. Extravagant consumption of the oil accompanied by a bad smell are two of the difficulties encountered.

Experiments commenced several months ago in Topeka are reported to have overcome these difficulties by the use of a very simple burner in which common wood ashes serve the purposes of a wick.

A can or barrel of the crude oil is placed a little higher than the burner. A pipe and valve conduct the oil from the can to the burner. It is reported that a pure white and blue flame resulted and that no odor was observable.

The experimental apparatus was set up in the the Curry cigar factory. The burner was placed in a Round Oak stove in the position usually occupied by the ashpan. The space around the burner was made air-tight by means of cement. The oil-can was on a chair behind the stove. The apparatus was not in the at the time the writer saw it, but the cigar man said it worked well, gave lots of heat and no dirt and no smell. About one and one-half gallons of crude oil was consumed per day in warming the two-rooms of the cigar factory.

The burner is the invention of C. W. Hoffmeister and has been brought to perfection as far as can be determined with our present knowledge of oil-burning by C. F. Curry, inventor and designer of the Midland Foundry, Topeka. This burner will sell for about \$2. Mr. Curry says that while it can be used with a variety of patterns of stoves it will be satisfactory to the fastidious housekeeper only when used with a stove made especially for this purpose. One of the chief objections to using it with other stoves is inability to attach it neatly, while the stove which Mr. Curry has designed for the purpose will combine attractive appearance with moderate cost and high efficiency.

Estimates of the heating power of oil vary. The unit for comparison is one ton of Kansas coal. Some say that two barrels of oil will give as much heat as a ton of coal. Others place it at two and a half barrels, while the highest estimate is that one ton of coal equals three barrels of oil.

An oil burner for use where steam is produced has been invented by A. W. Kent, of Boston, Mass. It was extensively tried by Larabee Bros., millers, of Stafford, Kans., who compared it with Colorado semi-anthracite coal and concluded that 2.48 barrels of crude oil have the heating power of one ton of coal. Larabee Bros. have ordered burners for their mill and have contracted for a year's supply of oil. They expect to save several thousand dollars a year on their fuel bill.

Mr. Kent's burner was tried last Monday in the Ripley laundry in Topeka. The writer witnessed its operation. The installation was temporary and somewhat imperfect. Two burners had been placed under a 75-horse-power boiler. It was soon evident that but one was needed. No smoke was to be seen coming out of the chimney so that the combustion must have been fairly complete. It is proposed this week to make careful tests to determine the exact heating capacity of the oil with this burner. The test will be made by observing the exact amount of water that can be evaporat-

ed by burning a given quantity of oil.

The grades of oil produced by Kansas wells are said to vary considerably, the northern portions of the field producing a less valuable oil than that produced further south and in the Indian Territory. Oil from any portion of the field produces standard grades on refining. The difference is in the percentage of the lighter oils in the production of different localities. Refiners may carry the separation of the several oils from a well to a point of producing gasoline, low-test oils, legal-test oils, head-light oils, etc., and on to axel grease, etc. The product that goes upon the market as kerosene is likely to be of legal grade and no better, not differing in any essential from the oil produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Indiana.

SETTING PRICES ON FARM PRODUCTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We were very glad you gave us the information you did concerning the "American Society of Equity." Certainly if this is designed to be only a one-sided affair, we farmers want to stay out of it.

There are a few other questions I would like to ask. You say, "The last half century is variegated with the wrecks of colossal schemes to control the market price of farm products." Will you kindly give us a few of these schemes undertaken by or for the farmer to set or name the price of his products, so we may more intelligently understand this equity plan by comparison?

Again, we would like to know if there is any other class who simply produce and make no effort whatever to set a profitable price on their product? Again, we would like to know why this can not be done, also, why it should not be done?

Does "supply and demand" actually set the price of our farm products? If so, why does it vary so much after it is practically known how much wheat or any other staple crop is sown? Do manufacturers sell to home consumers at what they can get in foreign markets less transportation and commission?

Now these are questions of interest to us and we all will feel grateful to have them answered. Would it be too much a breach of courtesy to publish Mr. Everett's letter complete?

Rice County. R. O. STEWART.

This correspondents inquiries suggest for discussion branches of economics which might easily occupy volumes.

The KANSAS FARMER realizes the needs of the situation and sympathizes with motives which prompt farmers to seek to protect their interests against the many attempts to appropriate the products of their labor and of their farms without adequate compensation. The good plans of cooperation, at least of limited cooperation, and of friendly "community of interest" are recognized at full value. But there are now several promoters of schemes for cooperation who are, to say the least, visionary on the one hand, and on the other hand are intended to secure sure profits to them-

(Continued on page 558.)

Agriculture

Kafir-Corn Roots.

EXCERPTS FROM BULLETIN NO. 127, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION, BY PROF. A. M. TENNEYOK.

In plate 5 [not here reproduced] is shown a sample of Kafir-corn roots taken July 28, seventy days after planting. The Kafir-corn was planted adjacent to the corn, in hills three and one-half feet apart, and received similar cultivation to that given the corn. In this sample, which is the Black-hulled White variety, the stalks stood about four feet high and were well cov-

these are much less in number than the roots of corn at the same depth. However, the upper eighteen inches of the soil, as shown by the sample, was very completely filled with a fine, wiry, fibrous network of roots. Some of the main lateral roots lie within four inches of the surface midway between the rows, and from these numerous fine, fibrous branches spread out in all directions, feeding to the very surface of the ground. From the top of the root-crown radiate several large rather short roots, apparently similar to the brace roots of corn. It was observed that all the roots were tough and wiry; in fact, the whole plant gives an impression of hardness and vigor.

The drouth-resisting qualities of

field the same fall the Kafir-corn is harvested, or the following spring; and without proper tillage and favorable weather, the unfavorable condition of the soil may continue for more than one season, resulting in poor crops.

Moisture Condition of Kafir-Corn versus Corn Land in 1903.—In a comparative soil-moisture study made at this station last season little difference was observed in the moisture content of the soil of the Kafir-corn and corn plots up to September 7, but between September 7 and 28 the Kafir-corn ground lost a much larger amount of moisture than the corn ground. The following table shows the moisture condition of the soil in the two plots when the crops were removed:

Moisture in the Soil. Samples Taken September 28, 1904.

	Corn plot, per cent.	Kafir-corn plot, per cent.	Difference, per cent.
First foot.....	20.28	16.16	4.12
Second foot.....	22.07	19.09	2.98
Third foot.....	20.75	18.50	2.25
Fourth foot.....	21.21	19.42	1.79
Fifth foot.....	20.53	17.59	2.94
Sixth foot.....	19.79	16.57	3.22
Average difference 2.83 per cent, in favor of corn plots.			

The results indicate that Kafir-corn rapidly exhausts the soil moisture in the latter part of the season, leaving the ground drier than does corn. This condition is especially noticeable in the surface soil. The season of 1903 was exceptionally wet. In a season of less rainfall the drying effect of Kafir-corn on the soil would doubtless be more marked than was observed in the above trial.

If the rainfall is not sufficient to supply the normal amount of moisture before winter sets in, Kafir-corn ground will be deprived of a portion of the loosening benefits of winter weathering which result from the expansion and contraction of the soil by means of the freezing and thawing of the soil moisture. Thus the soil may be left in a physical condition unfavorable to the absorption of the spring rains and the development of the roots of the succeeding crops. This study suggests that Kafir-corn should be fol-

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lowed the succeeding year by late-planted crops, in order to allow the soil to regain, previous to planting, its normal amount of moisture and fertility. It was observed late in the fall that the soil of the Kafir-corn ground was apparently firmer and more compact than that of other plots, which observation was supported by the fact that the determination of the weight per cubic foot of the soil in the several plots showed that the dry weight of the first foot of soil in the Kafir-corn ground was greater than the weight of the soil to a like depth in other plots tested. The results of the moisture trial this spring, given below, also indicate that the rains have not percolated so readily into the soil of the Kafir-corn plot as into the soil of the corn plot.

Moisture in the Soil. Samples Taken March 15, 1904.

	Corn plot, per cent.	Kafir-corn plot, per cent.	Difference, per cent.
First foot.....	25.69	25.91	.22
Second foot.....	30.33	28.13	2.20
Third foot.....	26.86	23.78	3.08
Fourth foot.....	24.44	20.73	3.71
Fifth foot.....	24.05	20.08	3.97
Sixth foot.....	24.26	15.84	8.42
Average difference 3.53 per cent, in favor of corn plots.			

Compared with the samples taken last fall, it will be seen that the Kafir-corn ground has not gained so much water as the corn ground, which indi-

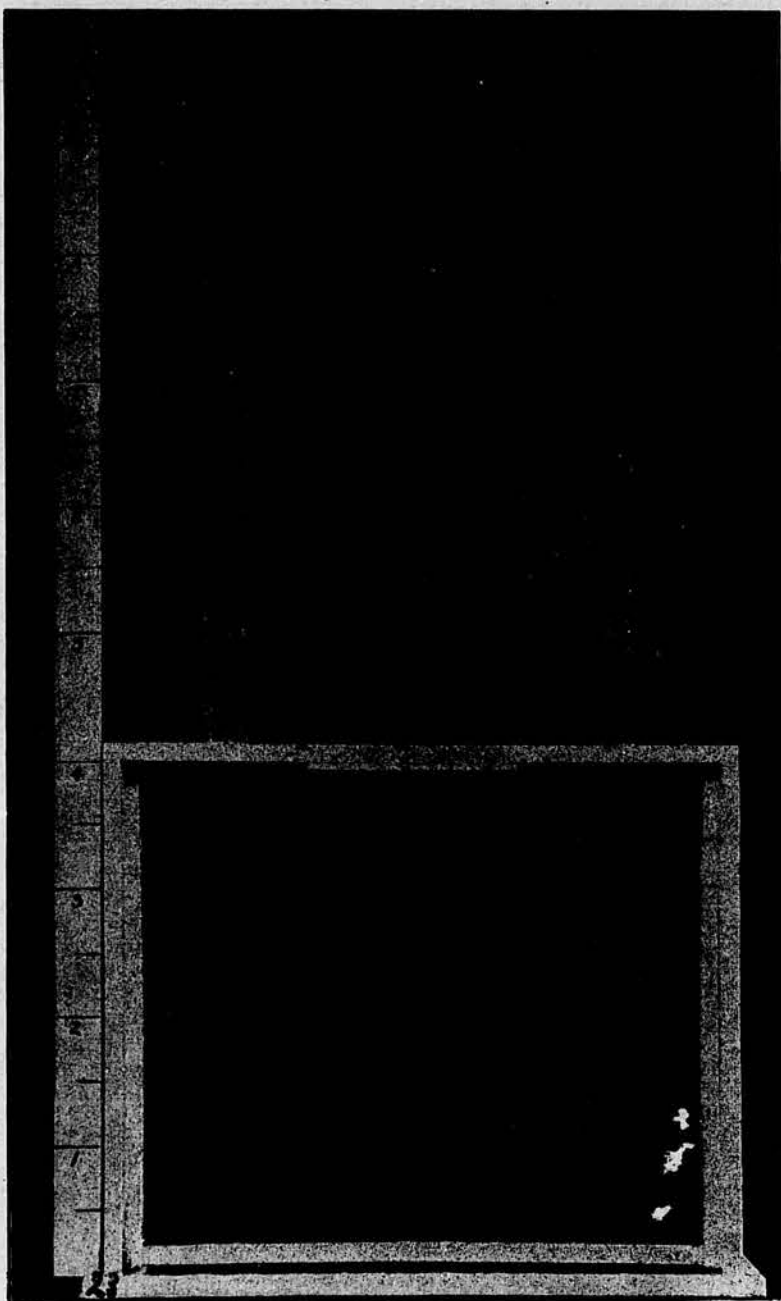


Plate 5.—Kafir-corn root system at maturity.

ered with leaves. The plants appeared to be thrifty and in good growing condition.

The roots of Kafir-corn are finer and more fibrous than the corn roots. At this stage, a few of the roots had reached a depth of nearly three feet, but the greater part had not penetrated below eighteen inches. The root system is similar to that of corn, but the vertical growth seems to be much less strongly developed in the Kafir-corn. The root-crowns are large and fibrous and the lateral roots are well developed. The depth of the main lateral roots averaged about the same as in the corn, but above the main lateral growth the soil was filled with great numbers of very fine, surface-feeding roots, more noticeable in this sample than in the corn. Compared with corn, Kafir-corn is evidently much more of a surface-feeding crop.

The root development of the matured Kafir-corn is shown in plate 6. This sample was taken October 10, 144 days after planting. The seed had been ripe some time, but the stalks and leaves were green and growing when the sample was taken. The roots in this sample do not extend so deep as do those of mature corn. Some roots were found growing at a depth of three and one-half feet, but the greater portion stop at three feet, and

Kafir-corn are well established. That this character is not due to the deep feeding of the roots is evident, since the plant is even more of a surface-feeder than corn. It is the experience of many farmers that Kafir-corn is a "hard crop on the land." Crops following Kafir-corn are often less thrifty and less productive than the same crops following corn or other crops, and sometimes the injurious effect is observed for several seasons. No exact experiment has been recorded at this station to prove this report, but there is little question but that the facts are as stated, and the study of the root system of the plant, together with other characteristics of the crop, offer a reasonable explanation of the facts observed. Kafir-corn is a great producer, yielding in an eleven years' trial at this station more fodder and grain per acre than corn. The crop draws the plant-food and water required to produce this large growth mainly from the surface eighteen inches of the soil, and, growing late into the fall, it gives the land little chance to accumulate water or develop available plant-food in preparation for next season's crop. Thus the soil is apt to be left with insufficient moisture and soluble plant-food, hard in texture, and altogether unfavorable for starting the crop planted on the

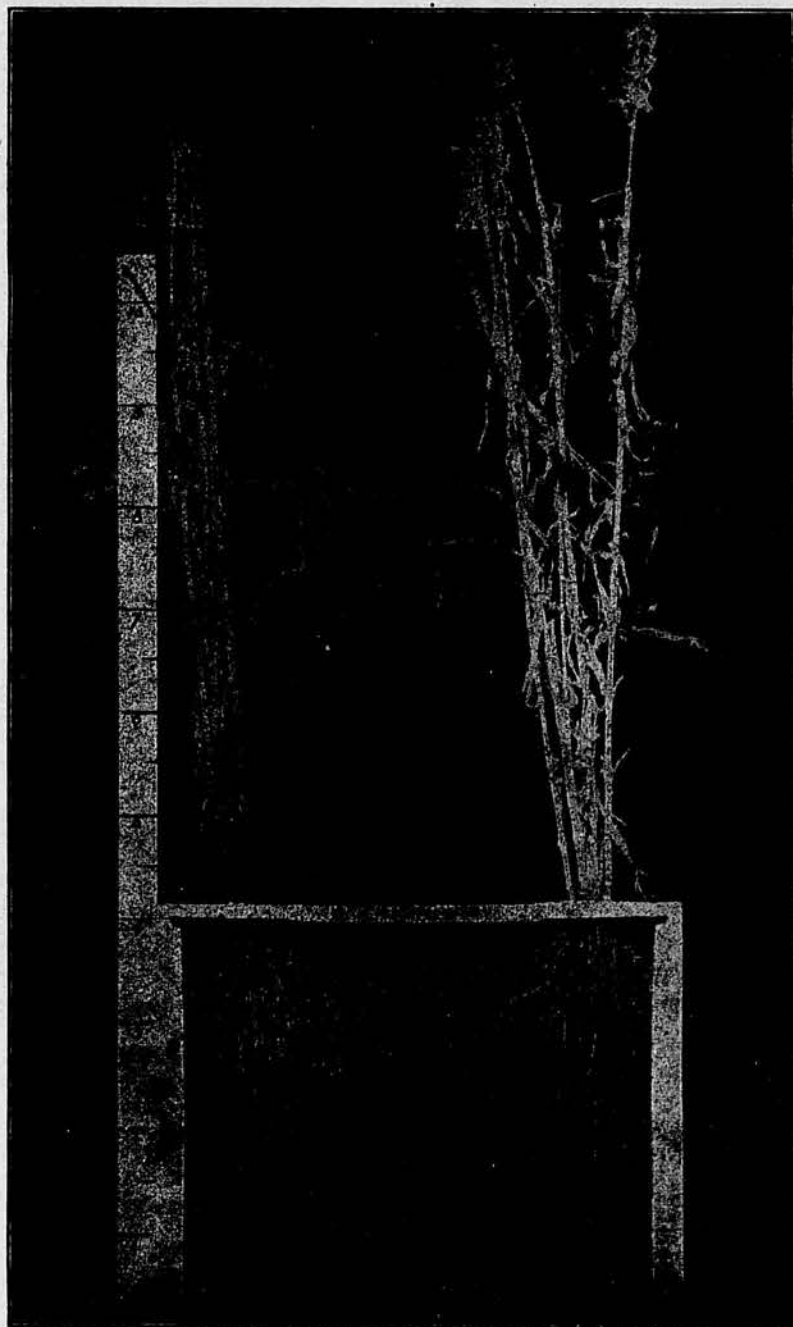


Plate 6.—Sorghum roots at maturity.

cates a less absorption of the rains, also that in the Kafir-corn ground a large proportion of the water has been collected in the first two feet of soil and the moisture percentage decreases rapidly as the depth increases, while in the corn ground the percentage of moisture is about the same in the lower four feet of soil.

SORGHUM ROOTS.

In plate 7 [not here reproduced] is illustrated a sample of sorghum, showing the root development at seventy-six days from planting. The sorghum (variety Folger) was planted adjacent to and on the same date as the Kafir-corn described above, and received similar culture. In taking the sample it was found that the hill shown on the left of the cut had been planted directly over a filled trench, which was about eighteen inches wide and three feet deep. The soil which filled the trench was more mellow than that in which the roots of the other hill grew. However, there seems to be little difference in the root development of the two hills. The roots which grew in the mellow soil grew a trifle deeper, and were slightly coarser but fewer in number than the roots of the other hill. The sorghum roots are much coarser than those of the Kafir-corn, taken at about the same stage of growth, and feed deeper in the soil, a large number reaching a depth of fully three feet.

The root system resembles that of corn more than that of Kafir-corn, but the lateral, fibrous growth of roots near the surface is much less prominent in the sorghum than in either corn or Kafir-corn. The root-crown is less fibrous and deeper in the ground than that of Kafir-corn or level-planted corn. Midway between the hills the roots were six inches below the surface, and at the hill the average depth was nearly three inches, fully as deep as the seed was planted. There was much less fibrous growth in the surface soil above the main roots than was observed in Kafir-corn and corn. Sorghum is not so much of a surface feeder as Kafir-corn. At the time this sample was taken, the roots of the crop had fully occupied the soil to the depth of nearly three feet, and the great bulk of the roots was growing between six and twenty-four inches from the surface.

Plate 8 shows the sorghum at maturity, 117 days after planting. This sample was taken from a plot of sorghum planted June 15, twenty-seven days after the first planting, the soil being the same as that described for the first sample. Thus, the two samples are not exactly comparable, since their periods of early growth were under different conditions of soil, temperature, and weather. It seems probable that if the sample shown in plate 7 could have completed its growth, a greater development of roots would have resulted than is shown in plate 8.

In this sample some of the roots reached a depth of three and one-half feet, but the bulk of the roots was within two and one-half feet of the surface. The roots have increased in number and are relatively finer and more fibrous than in the sample taken earlier in the season. The main lateral roots interlace within four inches of the surface midway between the rows, and the upper soil above the large roots was filled with numerous fine branches and fibers which fed to the very surface of the ground. In the matured sample, the root-crowns are more fibrous and appear nearer the surface, and all together the root system resembles that of the Kafir-corn much more than did that of the sorghum sample taken earlier in the season. However, compared with Kafir-corn, the roots of sorghum penetrate deeper and occupy a larger feeding space in the soil; hence sorghum is not so great a surface feeder as Kafir-corn.

The study of the moisture condition of the soil as affected by growing sowed sorghum, which was made at this station last season, gave much the same results, as stated above for Kafir-corn, but the sorghum plots, as compared with the corn plots, were left even drier at the close of the season

than the Kafir-corn plots. Sorghum planted in rows and cultivated should not exhaust the soil moisture to such a degree as the sowed crop, but the general experience is that its effect is much the same as that of the cultivated Kafir-corn.

Crop Rotation.

This is written to ask if you would have the kindness to furnish me with some information concerning crop rotation?

I have a quarter-section in Sumner County, which has been in wheat every year for the past six or eight years—or longer. It grows wheat all right yet whenever the weather conditions are favorable for wheat; but I am beginning to fear that growing the same crop on it year after year is not good for the soil. The tenant is willing to put corn on a part of it; but I have noticed that one single cornfield surrounded by hundreds of acres of wheat quickly "burns up" when hot weather comes. If an entire locality would plant corn it might, in my opinion, prove profitable, but under the existing climatic conditions "one swallow does not make a summer," in this case at least.

I have a complete set of Uncle Sam's Year Books 1894-1903, inclusive, and I have carefully noted the article in the 1900 Yearbook, "Successful Wheat-Growing in Semi-Arid Districts," page 539, and in the 1903 Yearbook, "Some Soil Problems for Practical Farmers," page 441. I also have three of Coburn's biennial reports, and a number of U. S. Farmers' Bulletins, but I have not as yet arrived at a satisfactory solution of my problem. Sumner County. JOE S. WADE.

It is a fact, as you have suggested, that the continuous growing of wheat on the same land, without rotation, rapidly exhausts the fertility of the soil. Also, you are right again in your statement that for a single farmer in a wheat district to undertake to grow corn in rotation with wheat is apt to result in a failure of the corn crop. If a number of farmers in one locality can be induced to plant part of their land to corn, the chances for failure of the corn crop will be lessened.

However, corn is not the only crop which may be grown in rotation with wheat; in fact a rotation of corn and wheat is not a crop rotation which will maintain the fertility of the soil. Corn exhausts the fertility of the soil perhaps a little less rapidly than wheat, and a rotation of corn and wheat results usually in larger crops of wheat than can be grown by continuous cropping with wheat; however, to maintain or increase the fertility of the soil requires that the land be occasionally seeded down to grass and perennial legumes, such as alfalfa and clover—also the annual legumes, cow-peas and soy-beans should be grown as intermediate crops. As you are aware, the legumes are the only crops which will actually increase the fertility of the soil, from the fact that they take their nitrogen from the air by means of the bacteria which grow on the roots of the plants; thus, by the accumulation of roots, etc., actually increasing the humus and nitrogen supply of the soil.

I would advise, therefore, that you return part of your land to grass or alfalfa every four or five years, leaving it in grass or alfalfa for two or more years at a time.

As an annual rotation you may grow forage crops and annual legumes, as suggested above, either planting the crops in question as annual crops for a season or introducing the legumes, such as cow-peas, as a catch-crop after the wheat. At this station, during the past two seasons we have been quite successful in seeding cow-peas in the wheat-stubble. Soon after harvest the land is disked and the cow-peas are sown with the disk drill, seeding at the rate of one to one and a half bushels of the peas per acre. The crop may be plowed under as green manure in case you reseed the land to wheat

the same fall; but a better plan would be to plant corn or some forage or spring grain crop the succeeding season.

In your part of the State you will usually be able to get a catch of grass or alfalfa by early fall-seeding on wheat-stubble. My suggestion would be to disk the wheat land soon after harvest, and continue disking and harrowing at intervals until about the first of September, when the alfalfa or grass may be seeded; or if you are not able to prepare a seedbed by disking and harrowing, the wheat land should be plowed as soon after harvest as possible and given frequent cultivation with the harrow or disk in order to settle the soil and put it into good condition for seeding by the first of September. If you succeed in starting grasses or alfalfa in the fall it means practically the saving of a year's crop. However, perhaps the safest plan is to seed in the early spring on fall-plowed wheat land, or on corn- or forage-crop land, which may be prepared by disking and harrowing early in the spring.

Of course, as you introduce annual legumes, forage crops, grasses and alfalfa, the economical use of these crops will necessitate the keeping of stock, and you will doubtless grow some corn, and eventually as crop rotation and stock are introduced the whole country will gradually adopt the new plan of farming, and corn will perhaps become as staple a crop in your locality as wheat.

It is my general recommendation that wherever stock can be kept, one-half of the farm should be kept in grasses and perennial legumes, by a system of rotation which will require the plowing of a grass or alfalfa field each season and the seeding down of a new field, the other half of the farm being planted each year with grain. I have made this statement which I now repeat: that if such a system of farming be carried out, with stock on the farm, by which the grass, legume and forage crops are largely returned to the farm in the shape of manure, in a series of twenty years a farmer will produce more dollars worth of grain on the farm than can be produced by cropping the land continuously with grain, and whatever profit comes from the raising of the forage crops and the stock will be extra. Not only this, but at the end of the twenty years the land thus managed will be even more fertile than it was at the time the rotation was introduced. The following is an outline of rotation plans which I use in presenting this subject to my classes in agriculture. Perhaps this may give you some suggestions regarding methods and means of introducing crop rotation.

A. M. TENBYCK.

NOTES ON ROTATION OF CROPS FOR KANSAS.

A practical and scientific rotation of crops should include the following: (1) Grasses and perennial legume crops; (2) pasture plus manure a year before breaking; (2) cultivated crops; (4) grain crops.

A rotation of annual crops should include the following: Series 1.—(1) Legumes; (2) cultivated crops plus manure; (3) grain crops. Series 2.—(1) Cultivated crops plus manure; (2) grain crops plus legumes as a green manure the same season the grain crops are grown.

Perennial Legume Crops.—(1) Alfalfa; (2) clovers; (3) vetches.

Annual Legume Crops.—(1) Cow-peas; (2) soy-beans; (3) vetches; (4) field peas.

Green Manuring Crops.—(1) Cow-peas; (2) oats; (3) emmer; (4) cane, Kafir-corn or corn; (5) wheat or rye.

Cover Crops.—(1) Oats; (2) cow-peas; (3) emmer; (4) wheat or rye.

Catch-Crops.—Any of the above crops sown with other crops or after other crops, the purpose of which catch-crop is to catch the moisture and plant-food which might be lost between the growing of the regular crops.

ROTATION PLANS.

Assume for illustration a farm of one section, 640 acres in area, divide



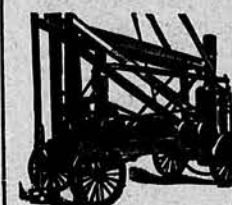
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the farm into eight equal fields whose long axes extend east and west.

ROTATION SYSTEM NO. I.
Plan of One Year's Crops.

Legumes and Forage	Wheat
Small grain	Wheat
Wheat	Grass
Wheat	Pasture (manured)

Order of Crops on Each Field.—First year, grass; second year, pasture, plus manure; third year, wheat; fourth year, wheat; fifth year, legumes and forage; sixth year, wheat; seventh year, wheat; eighth year, small grain.

If this system does not leave the land in grass long enough, the farm may be divided into two parts and the following system of rotation practiced on each division of the field for eight years when the systems may be interchanged, the first taking the place of the second and the second of the first, as follows:

Order of Crops on Each Field.—First Division: First year, grass; second year, grass; third year, pasture, plus manure; fourth year, pasture, plus manure; fifth year, wheat; sixth year, wheat; seventh year, wheat; eighth year, small grain. Second Division: First year, legumes and forage; second year, wheat; third year, wheat; fourth year, small grain; fifth year, legumes; sixth year, wheat; seventh year, wheat; eighth year, small grain.

The above system of rotation or rotations would be practical in the central and middle western part of Kansas, perhaps also to some extent in the extreme western part.

For Eastern Kansas ditto the above with corn in place of wheat.

ROTATION SYSTEM NO. II.

Rotation system in which alfalfa may be used as a rotation crop.

Plan of One Year's Crops.

Corn	Corn
Small grain	Corn or Kafir-corn
Alfalfa	Alfalfa
Alfalfa (manured)	Alfalfa

Order of Crops on Each Field.—First year, alfalfa; second year, alfalfa; third year, alfalfa, plus manure; fourth year, alfalfa; fifth year, corn or Kafir-corn; sixth year, corn; seventh year, corn; eighth year, small grain.

If the above plan keeps too much land in alfalfa, such a rotation system could be used for one-half of the farm, on the other half meanwhile either of the following plans of rotation could be kept up on each field.

Order of Crops on Each Field.—First Plan: First year, legumes and forage; second year, corn; third year, corn; fourth year, small grain; fifth year, legumes and forage; sixth year, corn or Kafir-corn; seventh year, corn; eighth year, small grain. Second Plan: First year, grasses; second year, pasture; third year, corn or Kafir-corn; fourth year, corn; fifth year, legumes; sixth year, corn; seventh year, corn; eighth year, small grain.

ROTATION SYSTEM NO. III.
Plan of One Year's Crops.

Corn or Kafir-corn	Wheat
Small grain	Wheat
Alfalfa and Grass	Alfalfa and Grass
Alfalfa and Grass (manured)	Alfalfa and Grass

Order of Crops on Each Field.—First year, alfalfa and grass; second year, alfalfa and grass; third year, alfalfa and grass; fourth year, alfalfa and grass, plus manure; fifth year, corn or Kafir-corn; sixth year, small grain; seventh year, wheat; eighth year, wheat.

ROTATION SYSTEM NO. IV.
Plan of One Year's Crops.

Corn	Legumes
Corn	Corn
Grass and Clover	Corn
Pasture (manured)	Small grain

Order of Crops on Each Field.—First year, grass and clover; second year, pasture, plus manure; third year, corn; fourth year, corn; fifth year, legumes; sixth year, corn; seventh year, corn; eighth year, small grain.

This system of rotation could be used in the wheat country, but substitute wheat for corn in the order of crops grown:

ROTATION SYSTEM NO. V.
Plan of One Year's Crops.

Legumes	Legumes and forage
Corn	Corn
Corn	Corn
Corn (manured)	Small grain

Order of Crops on Each Field.—First year, legumes; second year, corn; third year, corn; fourth year, corn, plus manure; fifth year, legumes and forage; sixth year, corn; seventh year, corn; eighth year, small grain.

This plan could be used in the wheat country but substitute wheat in place of corn or grow some Kafir-corn.

ROTATION SYSTEM NO. VI.
Plan of One Year's Crops.

Wheat plus cow-peas as green manure	Corn
Corn or Kafir-corn	Corn plus cover-crop
Corn plus cover-crop	Grass
Small grain	Pasture (manured)

Order of Rotation on Each Field.—First year, wheat, plus legumes as green manure; second year, corn or Kafir-corn; third year, corn plus cover-crop; fourth year, small grain; fifth year, grass; sixth year, pasture, plus manure; seventh year, corn; eighth year, corn plus cover crop.

ROTATION SYSTEM NO. VIII.

This is a six years' rotation and can not be well adapted to eight fields in the farm but is given in order to show how many crops may be arranged for a smaller number of fields.

Wheat	Wheat
Grass	Corn or Kafir-corn
Pasture (manured)	Small grain plus legumes

Order of Crops on Each Field.—First year, grass; second year, pasture, plus manure; third year, corn or Kafir-corn; fourth year, small grain, plus legumes; fifth year, wheat; sixth year, wheat.

It will be observed that in all of the above systems of rotation it has been the plan to introduce grasses and legumes, cultivated crops and wheat or other small grains as the essential crops in rotation. Where grass has been left out, annual legumes and green manuring have been introduced to take its place as far as possible. All of the plans allow the growing of money crops (i. e., crops which can be turned readily into cash) upon at least one-half of the farm each year. The other half of the farm is kept in crops which have a renovating effect upon the land and which can be turned into money indirectly by feeding them to stock.

Inoculating Alfalfa.

In gathering inoculated soil from an alfalfa-field it is customary to spade off the surface six inches all in one patch, or to take from here and there in the field? We have several acres that is fine, and we want to sow a lot



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more this fall. Thought it would be a good plan to put on some of this soil, and would like to know how much to use per acre. We must have alfalfa. Would you advise disking after each cutting?

C. S. NEVINS.

Miami County.

It is our usual practice to spade off about the first six inches of the surface soil, as you have suggested in your letter. We usually select spots in the field in which the alfalfa is a good stand and has made a rank growth, preferably the lower portions of the field, if there is a good stand on such ground.

When the soil is shipped far, I usually recommend to use about two hundred pounds of the infected soil per acre; but when you have the soil on your own farm, and plenty of it, the inoculation will be more complete and will take place more rapidly if a large amount of the infected soil is used.

Probably the best plan will be to pulverize this soil and make it fine before spreading. Where a small amount is spread, the work is usually done by hand. It has been suggested that this work might be done with a manure spreader. When the manure is being loaded, a sufficient amount of the fine earth should be shoveled in with the manure. If your purpose, however, is to infect a large area of land, and do it quickly, probably the method of sowing broadcast by hand is to be preferred.

The best time to apply the infected soil is before seeding, in order that it may be mixed with the soil of the field by cultivation. But if the alfalfa is already seeded, more or less inoculation will result by simply spreading the soil on the field without cultivation. If the alfalfa is a year or more old, then it is a good plan to disk the field immediately after applying the infected soil.

We have experimented with disking alfalfa after each cutting, for a single season, with apparently good results. Our usual practice, however, is to disk once or not more than twice in a season. We prefer to disk early in the spring before the alfalfa has started much. The second disking may be given at some favorable time during the summer or fall, usually after the second or third cutting. We find it advisable to cross-disk, setting the disks rather straight and weighting the harrow. Follow the disk with the common harrow, in order to level the land and make a more perfect soil mulch. The harrowing also destroys weeds, especially at the later disking.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Improve Seed-Wheat by Selection.

The following directions given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 219, U. S. Department of Agriculture, should enable any farmer to improve the quality and productiveness of his wheat:

"The great advantage of making constant use of a regular seed-plot is

well shown by the season's experience. The method of making use of this plot will be described briefly. The seed-plot is simply a small space of one acre or more (depending upon the acreage of grain that the farmer grows), in which only seed grain is grown, none of it being sold in the market, but all being used for sowing the general crop of the next year. To start the seed-plot go through the large field just before harvesting and select all the best individual plants that can be quickly obtained, keeping in mind good stooling, large heads, and vigorous, healthy plants, without rust or smut. Continue selecting until a sufficient number of bundles of the plants are obtained which, when thrashed, will give seed enough for sowing an acre of ground, or more if the farmer wishes a larger plot than an acre. This can be thrashed out simply by a flail or by tramping or beating inside of a bag; or, if the seed-selection should become a regular custom, which it ought to be, the farmer may be justified in buying a small one- or two-horsepower thrasher that can be run by a gasoline engine, at a cost of about \$200 for both the thrasher and the engine, which will readily thrash any small-sized bundles, as small even as a mere handful. The seed from these bundles is used for seeding the seed-plot, which should be set apart separate from any of the fields and kept thoroughly protected, even fenced in if necessary. Just before harvesting this seed-plot, the very best plants should be selected from the plot in the manner described, and the seed of these plants should be used for sowing this seed-plot the next autumn or spring, and all the remainder of the seed from the seed-plot will then be used for seeding the general crop. Continue the same method from year to year, always obtaining the best seed from the seed-plot for seeding itself and using the remainder of the seed harvested from this plot for seeding the general crop. In this way no seed is ever taken from the general crop, and yet it is produced on the same farm, is constantly improved, and is better than imported seed."

Damage to Growing Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to correct the false reports that are being sent out of the bumper crop of wheat in Reno County. The wheat is damaged to such an extent that rain will not help it. A good many of the stalks are fallen over, and there are plenty of that kind. I think the report of such a big crop of wheat is against the best interests of the farmer. We have 280 acres that is cut short at least one-third and in some places one-half. In fact, some will be plowed up or listed to corn. Oats and barley look very well. Corn is coming slowly. Alfalfa and grass are looking well but need moisture.

J. BARNUM.

Reno County.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.
 June 4-9, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Kansas City, Mo. D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.
 October 18, 1905—Fancy Poland-Chinas at Osborne, Kansas, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
 February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords and Poland-Chinas at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.

To All Live-Stock Organizations.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The National Live-stock Association desires most earnestly to call your attention to the question of the best method of making effective the opinions, wishes and interests of the live-stock industry of the country.

The National Association at its meeting in January outlined very clearly the work which it was deemed absolutely essential for it as the representative organization of the live-stock industry, to be done in the immediate future. We quote from Article I, section 2, of our constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE I.

"Section 2. The object of this association shall be to provide a medium through which the various branches of the live-stock industry and all of its allied interests may meet on equal ground for the purpose of conferring with each other and together in order to secure a better understanding of the conditions affecting each; to dispel and prevent misunderstandings; to encourage harmony between the various branches; to secure better organization within the various branches and concerted action upon all important questions.

"Through the General Government, to secure the enlargement and extension of our foreign trade, through the removal of restrictions imposed by foreign governments, and the doing away of prejudice excited in foreign markets against our products; to secure more liberal regulations concerning time limit on the transportation of live stock; to secure through the Department of Commerce and Labor, provision for an annual census of live stock, and full and accurate statistics covering the movement to market and the final destination and consumption of our products; through the Department of Agriculture to secure active assistance along educational lines in the breeding and feeding of the live stock of the country, and the proper sanitary regulations which will provide for the uniform control and eradication of all diseases affecting the live-stock interests; to secure the proper protection of range interests in

the changing conditions which seem imminent; to secure from the transportation interests of the country adequate and proper service at reasonable and equitable rates, based as far as possible upon the actual cost of the service; to secure from the great interests manufacturing our products stable and regular markets in response to a legitimate and regular demand by the public, and with the avoidance of market manipulation; to secure the education of the public in economic value and use of the coarser parts of the carcass of slaughtered animals; to furnish to all concerned, the most complete and reliable information concerning the condition and requirements of the markets, from time to time, and to provide generally for a bureau of information on all matters concerning the general interests."

We believe that the National Association, being thoroughly representative, and composed of delegates duly authorized and appointed by the various local, district and State organizations and organized live-stock industries throughout the country, is the only effective method by which the general sentiment can be crystallized. The principle of representative government absolutely underlies every effective organization. It is through the selection of delegates by local associations meeting in a National organization similar delegates from other associations, that it is possible to arrive at a general consensus of opinion. Acting upon this principle, the National Association appeals to your organization for its support and for the appointment of delegates to represent your association in this body.

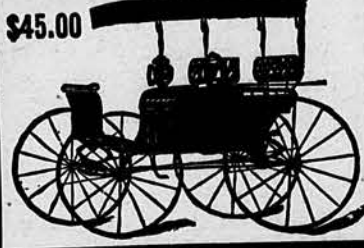
The National Association has already commenced the work in the direction of needed amendments to the interstate commerce law, providing for just and reasonable railway rates and service, by representations made before the interstate commerce committee of the Senate in February and May and by arguments individually with a majority of the Senators of the United States.

About the first of February the representative of this association secured through Senator Proctor, of Vermont, the passage of a resolution of inquiry directed to the Secretary of War, asking for the amount and cost of supplying our army in the Philippines with meat, and why the same was obtained from foreign sources instead of from the United States. This action is to be followed by the introduction of a joint resolution at the coming session of Congress requiring that the American army shall be supplied with American meats, as has always been

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the policy of this country heretofore and which in the Philippines has amounted, approximately, to forty million pounds annually.

It has started an agitation in favor of broader and greater export business, and for the necessity of a readjustment of our commercial relations with continental countries, especially in behalf of free admission of our meat products into their markets. This movement has been taken up by a large number of our industrial organizations, notably the Millers' Association of the United States, the Agricultural Implement Manufacturers' Association, the Lumbermen's Association and the Commercial Association of the great city of Chicago, which association is preparing to hold a National meeting in October of this year to further this purpose.

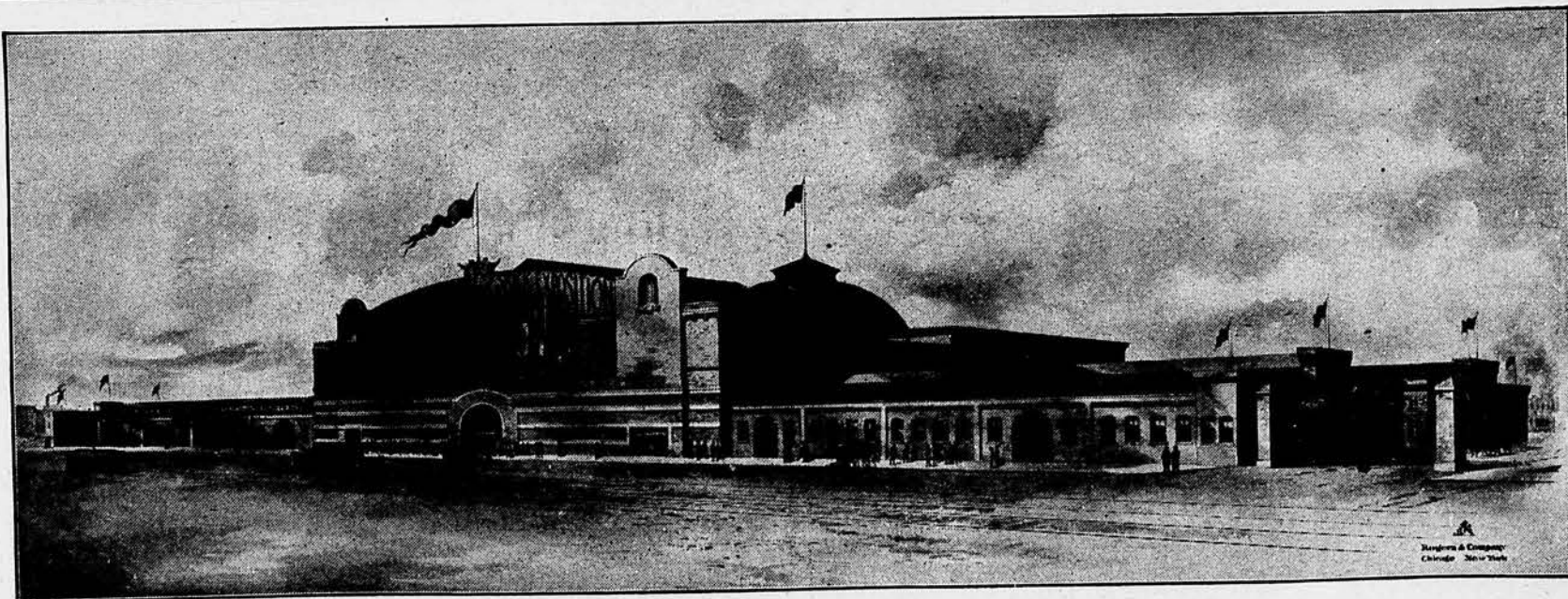
Your vice-president and general manager acted as chairman of the committee on organization of the National Association of Exporters, which has issued a call for a general meeting to be held in Chicago the latter part of June, and which will be represented before the National Association of Manufacturers which is to meet in Atlanta, Ga., in August. A large number of representative meetings are being arranged for throughout the country, especially directed to this end.

It is desirable that the most inti-

mate relations be established and maintained with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce and Labor, to the end that the wishes of the Western cattleman on the subject of ranges, forest reserves, sanitary inspection of all sorts; that a more complete, reliable and frequent census be taken, and the development of the industry in every possible way by the Governmental agencies indicated be promoted.

You will see, therefore, from this brief statement, that the officers of this association have not been idle in pressing upon the attention of the people the necessities which are so apparent. We desire to have your support. It is absolutely essential that the great live-stock industry of the country shall have a truly National representation.

At meetings of the various associations held at Rapid City, Bellefourche, Billings, Miles City and Helena, the necessity for action was without exception unanimously concurred in. The same thing is true of live-stock meetings held in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Iowa. It is well enough, perhaps, to pass resolutions and to approve in a general way of such work, but to be effective, there must always stand ready, delegates from every organization who can represent such organization as yours through the cen-



THE NEW HOME OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO.

Herewith is shown a general view of the magnificent new home of the International Live-Stock Exposition.

In size that portion of this building which will be devoted to exhibition purposes measures 310 feet long by 200 feet wide. The show-ring will be 240 feet long and 100 feet wide. The amphitheater for the audience will have a seating capacity of 10,000. The

animals on exhibition usually number from 8,000 to 10,000 and heretofore it has been found necessary to quarter them in different parts of Dexter Park and the stock yards, much to the inconvenience of visitors. No show-ring of suitable size has existed here prior to the completion of this new building and the horses have generally had to show out of doors.

The International, in both quality and numbers, is probably the greatest fixed live-stock show in the world, and it will now be housed in what is undoubtedly the greatest building on earth that is devoted exclusively to such a purpose.

The International of 1905 will be held from December 2 to 9 and with the magnificent new equipment it will

probably be the Mecca to which will flock a larger number of visitors than ever before.

General Manager W. E. Skinner, whose name, by the way, is synonymous with "Hustle" (with a big H), is to be congratulated upon the completion of this new live-stock coliseum, as it is, in part, one of the visible results of his indefatigable energy.

tral committee of the National Association. We therefore urge upon you to secure the consideration of this letter by your executive committee, and at the earliest possible time obtain favorable action by the body of your organization. J. H. GWINN, Sec. Denver, Col., May 15, 1905.

Shorthorns.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY A. E. COMES, BEFORE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, HELD FEBRUARY 14, AT SEDAN.

I will thank the committee for this opportunity of expressing my admiration and appreciation of one of the greatest friends and blessings the world ever had. I refer to the great breed of cattle known to the world as the Shorthorns. To one, who by nature, is a cattle-fancier, there is something grand in the general appearance of a Shorthorn animal, in whose very lines and bearing one can see reflected the pride and care of a long line of intelligent propagators.

I will try and condense my ideas into as few words as possible. Pardon me for referring to my own affairs, but I want you to know that my opinions are based on something more than theories which so many times are erroneous. After following the bovine herds for twenty-five years, I am ready to reaffirm what I have said at every turn in this long journey and that is that the Shorthorns are by far the greatest breed of cattle on earth to-day and now I will give you my reasons for saying this. I have been full feeding continually for the past seventeen years and the tops of every bunch of cattle I have ever prepared for market have been Shorthorn. Of course, my herds have always contained a fair representation of the other beef breeds. Galloways, Angus, Herefords, and Shorthorns, and I am sorry to say that sometimes Arkansas Holsteins or Jerseys have found their way in and I am sorry to say that they never left anything in the way of profit to remember them by.

And really, I always tried to forget them as soon as I could. And while the committee did not authorize me to say anything about Jerseys and Holsteins, I am going to take occasion to tell you that I think they are mighty small potatoes and very, very few in the hill. One of the most expensive mistakes that a poor mortal ever got imbedded in his cranium is the idea that there is something to be gained by having a breed of cattle that is not good for anything, except for the one particular purpose. Let's see about that. At the World's Fair at Chicago in a competitive test extending over a period of several months, the Shorthorn cows won over all others in the production of dairy products and this is true of many other tests of the same kind that have ever been made.

There is a good reason for this. A cow is a milk-factory and you could reasonably expect more from a large, fine, likely cow than a little, weak, spindle-legged thing that seems to be sharpened at both ends, to say nothing of the difference in the calf, which is always a matter of considerable value in favor of the Shorthorn. Then, as regards disposition, it is conceded by all that the Shorthorn is more docile and less given to vicious habits than any other breed. I would like to dispel one mistaken idea that seems to have gotten abroad to some extent, and that is, that a thoroughbred Shorthorn is a hothouse plant that will thrive only under the most favorable conditions.

Now, the facts are just the reverse. All good breeders have weeded out the weaklings, retaining only the strong and hardy, that will beat the scrub all the way from his birth to the shambles. I am sorry to say that some breeders through lack of judgment and perhaps lack of principle, also, have thrown some undesirable breeding cattle on the market and there is only one protection against these and that is to learn to judge and select them by their individual merits rather than by pedigree. Insist on short legs, good chest, broad, straight back, short, strong head, well elevated, and be sure of a good heavy coat of soft hair.

It is not strange that the Shorthorn enjoys such an enviable reputation. On the other hand, it would be strange if he did not, when we learn something of his history. History shows us that more than 150 years ago the superiority of this breed of cattle was well established. Nearly 100 years ago at the sale of Charles Coling, 47 cattle brought \$485 per head. Ducie's herd in 1858 realized an average of \$760 for the whole 62 head. Of course, some individual animals have sold at much higher prices, going in some instances as high as \$40,000. The American Live Stock Book, a volume of 700 pages, referring to the different breeds of cattle, has this to say of the Shorthorns on page 387: "This breed of cattle has attained a distinction which no other race has so fully and widely enjoyed among the enlightened grazers of the world."

"From Great Britain its dissemination has extended to the Continent, Australia, to South Africa, South America, Mexico, and the West Indies, while it has secured almost a monopoly of the importations of this country and Canada. For the grass pastures of the Ohio Valley and the abundant natural and cultivated grasses of the broader prairies of the West, it is admirably fitted and held in high esteem as the most economical machine for the speedy conversion of corn into meat and money."

Here is a great story in a few words by one not prejudiced by pecuniary interests. I deeply regret the fad and fashion craze that has prevailed to such an alarming extent in recent years. Many people with more money than brains, have been attracted by the beautiful appearance of the show-ring cattle and have taken hold with the greatest enthusiasm without studying the true merits of their chosen breed. For instance, a fad crank goes wild over Hereford cattle and employs the services of Shorthorn cows to raise good calves. This is a great joke. The steer calves on my place, crop of 1904, weighed on the 9th day of December, 572 pounds average. I find that the Shorthorn steers usually weigh from 100 to 200 pounds to the head more than any other breed at 3 years old. And now, my friends, the reason why the Shorthorn cattle have such a warm place in my heart is because they have never disappointed me, because they have come around like good friends in time of need and have helped me to pay my debts. In conclusion, I will say most enthusiastically that they are by far the greatest general purpose cattle in the world to-day, and the greatest cattle for any purpose.

Horses at the American Royal.

To make the horse department of the American Royal Live-Stock Show as thoroughly representative of the draft- and coach-horse industry as the cattle department is now of the beef breeds was the object of action taken by the directors of the show at a meeting held in this city May 18. A classification calling for \$4,000 in cash premiums for draft- and coach-horses was adopted. This is three times the total of last year's premiums. But in addition to the cash premiums, a number of valuable trophies are already guaranteed.

It was decided to have this year a classification for draft-geldings in harness, and assurances have been given that Pabst, Busch, Morris, Armour and Swift will exhibit their magnificent turnouts. A classification has also been provided for mares and for draft animals bred and owned by exhibitor.

The following were appointed a committee to have charge of the horse department: William McLaughlin, Kansas City; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.; J. C. Wolcott, Kansas City. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans., was appointed superintendent of this department.

Two night exhibits, with special horse programs, will be given this year. This year's show will be held October 9-14, following immediately after the Priests of Pallas festivities.

A preliminary classification covering all departments of the show will be ready for distribution June 15. Here-

tofore, separate classifications have been issued by the several breeders' associations participating in the show. Copies of the classification will be mailed as soon as issued on request addressed to C. R. Thomas, General Manager, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.; or John M. Hazelton, Superintendent of Publicity, 1710 West 16th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Shorthorn Breeders.

Secretary John W. Groves, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has just issued a list of the Shorthorn breeders of the United States. The names of the breeders are arranged alphabetically and classified by States so the book becomes very valuable for reference. The Kansas list includes about 1,000 names, many of whom have brought fame to the State through their exhibits at the American Royal and other great shows.

This little book is handsomely printed and bound in cloth. It sells for \$1.50 per copy.

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards: they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silently and imperceptibly, as we wake or sleep, we grow and wax strong, we grow and wax weak; and at last some crisis shows us what we have become.—Canon Westcott.

Observation Cafe Cars now in service on Wabash day trains between Kansas City and St. Louis, both directions and on Wabash New York Fast Mail train No. 8.

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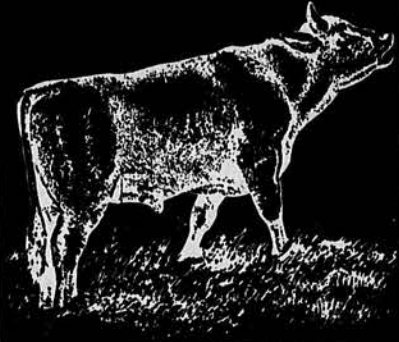
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The Veterinarian

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

Too Long Tooth.—I have a 9-year-old mare that had a molar extracted from the lower jaw about 5 years ago. The corresponding tooth on upper jaw now fills this cavity and interferes with her eating. Should this tooth be pulled or dressed down with rasp? If floated, will it be best to dress it level with balance of teeth at one operation or should it be done at intervals? Carnegie, Okla. C. T. W.

Answer.—The tooth should be cut off so that it will not interfere with eating; this can be done by the use of a good pair of tooth-cutting forceps, after which the tooth should be floated so there will be no rough corners. It can all be done at one time.

Cock-Ankle.—I have a black, 2-year-old horse that is cock-ankled in hind feet; I do not know what caused it. Can you tell me what will be good for him? A. J. W.

Burrton, Kans.

Answer.—There is very little that you can do for the horse; a stimulating liniment, that you can get at your drug store, rubbed on the leg, is often beneficial. C. L. BARNES.

The Shawnee Breeders' Association Shorthorn Sale.

On Tuesday, May 16, at the State Fair Grounds in Topeka, the Shawnee Breeders' Association held its first sale of pure-bred live stock. This initial sale was a Shorthorn offering and was a success in spite of the serious drawbacks with which the association had to contend. After the beginning of the organization of the sale the president of the association, Col. Guilford Dudley, an honored citizen of Topeka, was taken seriously ill, and as the event proved, fatally ill. This was a bull sale and, although the animals offered were all well-bred, a few were too young for the season and some were rather thin in flesh. The sale was well advertised and the crowd in attendance was large and of the right sort. Buyers were present from counties as far west as Ness, Decatur, Butler, and Cheyenne. The management of the sale-ring was under control of T. P. Babst, Dover, one of the best-known Shorthorn breeders in the West. Col. R. L. Harri-man, of Buncheon, Mo., conducted the sale and was assisted in the ring by Cols. Bert Fisher and C. M. Crews, of Topeka. Both association and auctioneers may take credit to themselves because of the fact that heretofore it has never been possible to hold a successful pure-bred cattle sale in Shawnee County. Now, the future of Topeka as a pure-bred sale center seems assured.

Seldom has such an opportunity been offered in Kansas to buy highly bred cattle so cheaply as was afforded by this sale. The buyers took every animal offered and some were hungry for more.

The top of the sale was brought by the 4-year-old bull, Lord Ullin by Baron Duding 125042 out of Missie of Browndale, who was sold by Porter S. Cook of Meriden to M. Walmire & Sons, of Carbon-dale, for \$200. Mr. Cook also sold a Lord Mayor heifer for \$115. Among the good things in the sale that went cheap were two young bulls by Lord Mayor that were sold by C. W. Merriam of Topeka for \$237. M. A. Low sold a red yearling bull by Golden Lad 115691 to C. S. Evans, of Jennings, Kans., for \$160. H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, sold two excellent young bull calves by his Lord Butterfly that were very promising but rather too young to suit the demand of the buyers present.

Col. J. W. Athey, of Brownell, Ness County, was a good buyer. He took 5 bulls home with him, mostly bought from the consignment of D. M. Howard, of Rossville, whose herd bull is Golddrop 156830, of the sale bulls.

J. A. Baxter, Tecumseh, also sold two good bulls by his Sir Charming 4th 131411 to Colonel Athey. The 20 head sold at an average of \$71.

The association feels encouraged because of the success of this, its first sale, and already has in contemplation a pure-bred swine sale to be held in the near future, as well as a number of cattle and swine sales for the fall and spring, announcements of which will appear in due time.

McLaughlin Bros.' New Importation.

The Minnehaha, the great stock ship containing McLaughlin Brothers' second importation of Percheron and French Coach horses was docked in New York at 1 o'clock on May 16 and the horses were immediately loaded on an express train furnished by the Adams Express Co., and twenty-four hours later were in their new home at Columbus O. Every horse that started from France in this second importation was landed in the stables in Columbus in good health and every one came through in good condition. Mr. James McLaughlin came over with this importation, contrary to his usual habit, but as he had already bought a large number of stallions to be delivered after the end of the season in July, he

thought he could take a vacation and bring the horses over personally. The number of horses now owned by McLaughlin Brothers in France is larger than the two importations already made this year. Although they buy more horses than all others combined, they are as yet unable to procure one-half enough in France to supply their tremendously increasing trade. Perhaps one reason why they do not get more horses is because Mr. McLaughlin will buy nothing but the very best.

Topeka Festival Week.

The Home Week festival to be given in Topeka the week commencing June 5 will be better than anything in the carnival or street-fair line ever held in this city before. The principal feature will be the "Pike" or Midway of the Gaskill Amusement Company, the entrance of which will be on West Third Street between Jackson Street and Kansas Avenue.

Topeka has been twice visited by big carnival companies in recent years. The Munday Amusement Company was here in 1900 at the big street fair and the Parker Amusement Company had a collection of shows at the Semi-Centennial Celebration here a year ago.

It is needless to say that the attractions with the Gaskill Company surpass those shown here by either of the other companies, as these carnival companies put out better shows every year. One of the notable things about the Gaskill Company is the fact that all of the most sensational feature acts will be absolutely free. There will be two performances in the big stadium every day. These free performances are worth traveling miles to see.

The first and most sensational act on the big free program is the Loop-the-Loop. The thrill which results from seeing the daring rider dashing around the circle of peril and out of the famous death-trap has no sooner chased itself down the spinal columns of the spectators than there is a flash of red fire in the air and Prince Youturkey, the Japanese wonder, is doing his sensational slide for life on a high wire. As soon as this act is finished a young man dives from a great height into a shallow tank of water. Then there is the big Oriental mid-way parade, made up of fierce Turks and Arabs and beautiful dancing girls from the Far East.

There are frequent free exhibitions in front of each of the separate attractions in the enclosure. Among the best of these attractions are Professor Woods' dog and pony circus, the quaint Chinese troupe of actors and the Old Plantation. The company also carries the largest Ferris wheel owned by any traveling amusement organization.

An idea of the immense size of the Gaskill Company can be gained from the fact that 300 people are employed to put on the attractions and 28 complete 60-foot baggage cars are used in transporting the shows.

A Trio of Champions.

That a "man's weakness" is also his "strong point" is fully demonstrated by the career of Mr. M. W. Savage, proprietor of International Stock Farm, Minneapolis, Minn. The first conspicuous purchase of Mr. Savage in the trotting-horse line was a world's champion, the lion-hearted trotting king, Directum 2:05 1/4, the world's long reigning champion trotting stallion, and since then he has added to his string of champion stallions till he now owns three of them, namely, Dan Patch, 1:56, the fastest harness horse in the whole world; Directum 2:05 1/4, for many years the champion trotting stallion of the world, and still the world's champion 4-year-old trotting stallion, and lastly he added the \$125,000 Arion (2), 2:10 1/4, (3), 2:10 1/4, (4), 2:07 1/4, still the reigning 2- and 3-year-old champion trotting stallion of the world. It is only when one stops to think soberly and considerably of this group of stallions that one can grasp and fully realize the stupendousness of Mr. Savage's accomplishments and possessions in the champion stallion line. To own one champion stallion is quite sufficient to satisfy the average man's ambition, but three of them satisfy Mr. Savage's ambition none too well, and, like Alexander the Great, it is mostly likely that he seeks "other world's to conquer," other champions to own, and their services to offer to the trotting horse public on most reasonable terms. Verily, "Three World's Champion Stallions" and "Three Feeds for One Cent" makes a "winner" combination, both for Mr. Savage and his business patrons. Mr. Savage is the manufacturer of the International Stock Food advertised on page 570.

Iams' Advertising.

Mr. Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb., who is one of the largest importers of prize-winning Percherons, Belgians, and French Coaches in the United States, has this to say about his advertising in the Kansas Farmer: "I wish to thank you very cordially for the nice treatment you have extended me, and wish to say that I appreciate your paper in an advertising way and think you have a great medium for selling stallions, especially if you have a live advertiser. My business has been the largest in volume of any year. I think I have sold more stallions than any one man in America. I am fitting forty stallions for the leading State fairs and they will be the best bunch that has ever been shown by any one man in America. Just watch 'Iams' smoke' at the Kansas City Royal and other big places. I am going to make some of the boys 'step some' this year. I will have an importation of 120 stallions arrive at my place by special train about August 15. I intend to have them just a little better than any of my previous importations and at prices that I can save each buyer at least \$1,000 or more money and sell him a much better horse and give him a guarantee that is gilt edged."

The Kansas Farmer has carried, during the past season, more advertising of pure-bred horses than any other paper in America, the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago alone excepted.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

IOWA STOCK FOOD

TRADE MARK

"EVIDENCE"

Mr. E. A. James, of Ewart, Iowa, writes as follows:

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

WHAT IOWA WORM POWDER WILL DO.

Perry Henderson, of Liberty, Ill., writes as follows. Gentlemen: The Iowa Worm Powder you shipped me by express December 24, 1904, I received on December 25th. I went to feeding right away and there was no end to the worms that came from my hogs. I had 80 head of shoats and they were in bad shape. Since feeding the Iowa Worm Powder I have been feeding Iowa Stock Food and I never had worms do any better than mine are doing now. I had some of my neighbors use some of the Iowa Worm Powder and they got the best of results from it. I got a man to use it who was using another worm remedy. He now thinks the Iowa Worm Powder the only worm remedy, and says he will not use the other any more. I wish you could have seen the worms that passed from his hogs. It was a sight. I advised him to feed Iowa Stock Food to keep his hogs gaining better.

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

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Jefferson, Iowa.



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

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that it is far superior to anything known for scab, mange, lice, ticks, and other parasitic live stock troubles. We know it has no equal. We want you to know it by actual test at our expense. We also send free complete set of plans for home-made dipping vats. Trial gallon Carbolem Dip \$1.50, express prepaid. Enough to make 100 gallons ready to use. Dipping tanks at cost. Prescott Chemical Co., 1694 Pearl St., Cleveland, O.



Gossip About Stock.

The annual show and sale to be conducted by the Glasco Improved Stock Show and Sale Association will be held at Glasco, Kans., October 3, 4, 5, and 6. More buildings are being erected and plans made for the most extensive show ever held there. Special attention will be paid to agricultural exhibits so that this year the show will be much in the nature of a fair. Those wishing to consign stock should write to the secretary at once.

Big money in reading the book, "No Hog Cholera Any More," which contains practical instructions for raising, feeding, and care of hogs information concerning the causes, symptoms, and care of hog cholera, bacteria, worms and lice, and directions how to destroy them. No disease can break out if you destroy the germs which cause hog cholera; the remedy is discovered. Prescriptions for remedies which any farmer can prepare at little cost. Sent prepaid on receipt of 25 cents, with the understanding that money is refunded if you are not satisfied, after you have read it. Address, Albert Theyson, Wilsey, Kans., or Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

C. W. Merriam owner of Alysedale Herd of Shorthorns, Topeka, who sold two very attractive young bulls at bargain prices in the Shawnee Breeders' Association sale last week, now reports that he has just sold Silverthorn by Golden Day 187219 out of Miss Verbenia by Lord Mayor, at a satisfactory figure. This is the last bull Mr. Merriam had for sale and it was his original intention to place him in the Shawnee Breeders' Association sale, but he later disposed of him at private treaty. Mr. Merriam's crop of calves this year promises great things for the future of Alysedale herd. His new herd bull, Prince Consort 18788, is the son of a full sister of Lavender Viscount 124755. Her name was Gold Finch by Baron Lavender 3d. With the class of cows that Mr. Merriam has in his herd and such a bull at its head, good things only may be expected from this herd in the future.

Mr. D. M. Howard, of Rossville, Kans., who consigned a number of bulls to the Shawnee Breeders' Association sale held at Topeka on Tuesday, May 16, is beginning to reap the rewards of the missionary work done at that sale. In this sale

he sold the bull, Alexander Hamilton by Goldrop 156830 out of Emma Hamilton by Lord Mayor 112727, at what the crowd thought to be a very low figure. Since the sale, however, he has sold a full brother to him to Mr. Geo. Grover, of Onaga, Kans., for an amount represented by three figures. Mr. Howard had good, well-bred bulls in the sale, but as they were just off pasture they did not show up so well as some that had been especially fitted, and consequently did not bring as high prices as they would have done had they been hog fat. Mr. Howard has a strong infusion of Scotch blood in his herd which makes of them just the kind of breeding lines desired by Shorthorn people.

The Marlin Firearms.

All his life the writer has been a lover of the rod and gun. In his time he has used all of the prominent makes of both guns and rifles. He has had many favorites but has at last decided that, to the man of ordinary means who can afford to keep but one gun or rifle, the repeater is the most satisfactory. Among the many good repeaters now made the Marlin stands first for several reasons. It will shoot as well as any gun made. It is made in all sizes and calibers. It has a solid top and side ejector on the rifle which throws the empty shell to the right and not in the face of the shooter. Several sizes of cartridges can be used in the magazine at the same time in the .22 and .32 caliber sizes. The shotgun is made in all sizes and the barrels are interchangeable so that two or more barrels may be used on the same stock. Both rifles and shotguns are made "take down." The Marlin arms are nicely finished, of good material and are from 20 per cent to 25 per cent cheaper than other makes.

For protection against hawks, owls, coyotes, sheep-killing dogs and other "varmints," or for an occasional day's sport, the Marlin is the ideal farmer's gun and the man who buys one will be delighted at its cheapness and its splendid accuracy. These guns are advertised on page 570. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write for one of their beautiful catalogues.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

Miscellany

Progress on the Farm.

READ BEFORE THE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE, JANUARY, 1905, BY J. C. LACROIX.

Surely, this is an age of progress. Each new decade brings forth inventions and discoveries so wonderful, so marvelous, that they would have been attributed to supernatural agencies by the people who were living at the time of the birth of this Nation. To us, it is a matter for self-congratulation that the progress made by the American people during the last forty years has been chiefly along useful lines. While all the nations of the old world were bending their entire energies to the perfection of their armaments of war, preparing themselves to inflict greater miseries on poor suffering humanity, we were cultivating the arts of peace, developing the resources of our country and producing in great abundance the things most needed to supply man's material wants. As a result we stand first today, not only in agriculture, but also in manufacture. Our industrial plants are now equipped with facilities for doing work that were not dreamed of a quarter of a century back. Our public railways, though perhaps not the safest, are by far the most extensive in the world, and their splendid equipment enables them to transport the immense products of the farm, the forest, the factory, and the mine to the seaboard and to all distributive points in the land.

Perhaps we can better measure the extent of the progress made on the farms of our country during the last forty years, when we come to think that there are men in this county, who in their younger days, labored in the harvest fields handling the same kind of tools that were in use at the time of Ruth and Boaz; men living among us who saw the flail in common use for thrashing grain; a few, perhaps, might be found who turned the sod with the wooden mould-board plow of ancient time. The writer saw the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom at work in many a home; and, during long, hot summer days he swung the cradle in the harvest field. To the young generation of farmers who have the riding-plow, the self-binder and the steam thrasher, the implements mentioned above seem like a part of remote centuries, rather than farm accessories of yesterday.

Statistics tell of the wonderful progress made in our own State, but statistics will reveal nothing new to those who first saw Kansas when it was a wilderness, a desolate waste, and who have day by day assisted in its transformation. The picture of what that transformation has produced is daily unrolled before you. It shows you the fairest agricultural country that the sun ever shone upon. But, did you ever stop to think that this picture must change? It will change. Whether it shall be made brighter and brighter, as each succeeding year rolls by, or whether the colors shall fade from the canvas, is for the farmers of Kansas to determine. We should, therefore, ever bear in mind that progress, in order to be most fertile in results for the betterment of man's general condition, must not be restricted to the advancement of material things. In fact, we may well ask if that progress which is only made manifest by the production of wealth is worth the efforts put forth to secure it. While it is true that conditions on the farm have greatly improved since the days when old men of the present were boys, it is equally true that more people are now leaving the farm than during any period of our history. We are told that only 6 per cent of the residents of New York are owners of their homes, yet, notwithstanding the fact that Kansas has space, pure air and bright sunshine for millions who could come here and build homes, the movement of population is in the other direction. Why is this? Why is it that so many of our

bright boys are leaving the farm to join the army of place-seekers in the cities? Why is it that so many men toil and slave for years in order to acquire a competence that will enable them to live in the city? These are questions that demand our most earnest consideration; they are questions connected with our welfare as a people, with the safety of our institutions. As farmers, as citizens of the most progressive Nation on the globe, we should devote a good part of our time, use our greatest energy and direct our best efforts to so improve the conditions of farm life that all may find the country a desirable place to live in. We should do this because there are hundreds of the brightest boys and girls, now growing up on the prairies of Kansas, who will leave the farm when they come to realize that on account of poor roads, that are almost impassable during a part of the year, they will be forced to live a life of loneliness, and, through a lack of school advantages, they will be doomed to mental poverty. Yet, if these same young people were now given suitable opportunities, they would, in later life, make Kansas a very earthly paradise.

Although it would be a pleasant task to call up one after the other all the many advantages given us through the progress made in recent years, a paper of this nature should treat largely of needed improvements not yet accomplished.

PUBLIC ROADS.

While we justly feel proud of the fact that we lead the world in almost everything, it is rather humiliating to note that, in the matter of public highways, we rank with semi-civilized nations.

It is true that, on account of the dissemination of our population over a vast extent of territory, we will have many obstacles to overcome before our roads can compare favorably with those of countries more densely populated; yet the people who built railways through such a vast expanse of mountain chains and deserts, the men who are now at work connecting the two oceans that bound the continent on the east and on the west, surely can solve the public-road problem if they will only apply themselves to the work.

While the entire people is interested in good roads the farmers will be most benefited by them; therefore, the farmer should lead in this movement. We all realize that good public highways can not be built without a great expense of money and labor, but the farmer who is afraid that this will increase his taxes, can rest assured that his good-roads tax will never equal the tax he is now paying on account of bad roads. If he would consider the time lost by not being able to move his crop when the roads are the worst, the inability to market these crops when prices are the best, the extra cost of keeping his teams in proper condition, the wear and tear of harness and wagon; but above all, if he would consider the fact that, for a time, he is cut off from the rest of the world, he will surely find that the tax he is now paying on account of bad roads is no small matter.

WHO SHOULD BUILD THESE ROADS?

Some one has suggested that the owner of the adjoining land should build them and keep them in repair. This is on the theory that the farmer, having always borne the heaviest share of all the burdens, should continue to do so for all time to come, and in this case, be made to shoulder the whole load by way of experiment. As the entire people would be benefited through the building of these roads, the Nation, the State, the county and the township should all take a part in their construction. The Brownlow Bill, introduced to both houses of Congress last winter, would, if enacted, settle justly the matter of expense. It provides for the creation of a road bureau in the Department of Agriculture and for a National expenditure of \$24,000,000 in three yearly installments, this amount to be distributed among all the States, according to population, with the proviso that each State shall

add an equal amount to that received from the National Treasury. Talking about this bill with Representative Curtis last summer, I was told that in the lower house the bill had never been reported by the committee in charge and that indications were it never would be reported favorably. "In fact," Mr. Curtis said, "the amount is entirely too large; and, judging from the fact that representatives have heard but little from their constituents on the matter, the people don't seem to be interested in the bill." The sum of \$24,000,000 too large when a work of such vast importance is contemplated! In 1903, \$32,000,000 were voted for rivers and harbors for one year alone and \$440,000,000 have already been spent for the improvement of these waterways; \$200,000,000 are to be spent on the Isthmian Canal; 197,000,000 acres of land were granted to assist in the construction of trans-continental railways; more millions are spent annually to build post-offices and custom-houses in the cities. The manufacturing interests of the country have been greatly assisted and it does seem that the farmer, who pays 60 per cent of all the taxes, should be given a little of that revenue to help in the construction of public highways. Let every farmer in the Nation raise his voice in favor of the Brownlow Bill and the result, in a few years, will be as gratifying as it was in the case of rural free delivery.

LAND OWNERSHIP.

Another important matter in the line of farm progress is the question of land ownership? Should the land of our country be owned, practically, by those who till it? Or will we permit the building up of large estates? Under a wise government, with laws to protect the farmer, there should be a limit to land-ownership. Whether this should be brought about through a graded land-tax favoring the small landowner, or through other means, is of little importance, providing a barrier be raised to prevent the land from becoming the property of the very rich. The American farmer should prepare for the danger that threatens him before it is too late. In this age of centralization all other large interests are controlled by wealthy corporations. Our industrial plants are owned by a few, while thousands of operators have to accept the salary offered them, whether this is large or small. The same may be said with regard to transportation, our mines, our forests—in fact everything except the farm. Can we have any assurance that these farms will always remain the exception? When the different industries just mentioned cease to furnish a field for the investment of all the capital at hand, investments in lands on a gigantic scale will be made. Farm machinery, such as can only be used on immense tracts of land, will be found, and the small landowner will be unable to compete with the new farming system as was the artisan to cope against the great manufactories built during the last century. The poor farmer's only alternative will be to sell his holding and beg for a chance to till that soil at whatever wages he can obtain. If no measures are taken to prevent it, there is danger of our country becoming a magnified Ireland, with opulent landlords and impoverished tenants, or an enlarged edition of what were the Southern States under the rule of the slave oligarchy, with the difference that the laborer will be free—that is, free to labor at a small salary or starve.

PURE WHITE LEAD

does not necessarily mean White Paint. Pure White Lead is the best possible basis for ninety-nine out of a hundred shades of paint, particularly the light tints that are now so popular for suburban and country houses.

But White Lead must be PURE to be good. Our booklet "What Paint and Why" (sent free) tells you how to get Strictly Pure White Lead and why it is the best house-paint. Write the nearest office.

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National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburg
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With a land-ownership limit, small, well-tilled farms would be the result; isolation would be eliminated, good roads could be built and above all, good schools could be maintained.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Some one has said that education is a debt we owe the next generation. Farmers, of all men, should regard this debt as a most sacred obligation, and acquit themselves, not merely as did the men of the preceding generation, but according to the needs of the time. The twentieth century farmer not only needs a good general and business education, but must thoroughly understand the nature of the soil he cultivates, its adaptability to the production of certain crops, and the best way of retaining its fertility; he must have a good knowledge of feeds and feeding, must study the market, local, domestic and foreign; the question of choice product, both animal and vegetable; the question of transportation, the influence of option; he must be a good judge of farm machinery and skilled in its use. He must know how best to solve the question of farm labor. He should, also, fully understand how he can be benefited through farmers' organizations; he must study agrarian politics, be able to properly estimate the value of good public roads and to judge of the comparative merits of small farms, also to discuss intelligently the movement to the cities, its causes and results, isolation and how to lessen its inconvenience. These, and many more subjects are now closely connected with the farmer's occupation and should be considered when we establish schools for the next generation of farmers.

While the farmers of Kansas have made wonderful material progress, since the early settlement of the State, but very little progress has been made in the matter of education in the rural districts. As an illustration, let me mention a district I have in mind. The pioneers of that section, even before they had raised suitable shelter for their families, built a good, comfortable schoolhouse, taxing them-

(Continued on page 563.)



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The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Turn Back.

A dashing young horseman is off for a ride;
His bearing is graceful, erect in his pride;
His face it is handsome with innocent youth;
His eyes as they meet yours are fearless with truth.
His parents and friends watch him riding away—
Beginning his journey at opening of day.
He's nearing the fork of the road just beyond—
In sight yet of watchers so anxious and fond.
Oh! will he ride up to the high mountain lane?
Or will he move off on the wide open plain?
He pauses a moment and reins in his steed;
The mountain road seems to him rocky indeed.
Small chance for a gallop—his pace must be slow.
More chance for swift riding on smooth plains below.

Young man, do not look at that well-beaten track.
It takes you astray; turn back, oh, turn back!
You seek for a life of good cheer and success;
You'll never attain them; there's only distress
At the end of that road, though it seems to allure.
The higher path leads to hopes steadfast and sure.
You'll be still on the plain when the night settles black—
Don't keep that direction—turn back, oh, turn back!

You're happy and free, now; your conscience is clear,
The fork of the road still conveniently near;
Don't go a step farther, oh, listen to me!
Your mother is beckoning to you—do you see?

A turn in the road, and you'll lose the right way;
The sight of your mother will fade with the day.
And soon you'll not care if you're on the wrong track—
And you'll never turn back—oh, you'll never turn back!

Oh, see, waiting friends, he is slowing his pace!
He has turned straight around; you can see his dear face:
It is earnest and thoughtful and true yet, and pure.
He's coming this way, now—his safety is sure.
Yes, onward he rides with reins still unslack—
He's on his way back, thank God! on his way back!

—Phoebe Parmelee.

"The Minister's Wooing," by Harriet Beecher Stowe—A Review.

MRS. A. E. WELLS, PRINCETON, KANS.

In this book—as with most of Mrs. Stowe's works—current theological and political theories are used as warp, while the woof or filling is delightful romance and descriptive home life of "ye olden times" among the Puritans of New England. Compared with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it is not subject to the same criticism of exaggeration, yet the characters are all intense personifications of existing tenets.

The story begins: Mrs. Katy Scudder had invited Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jones, and Deacon Twitchell's wife to take tea with her on the afternoon of June 2, 17—. There follows a whole chapter, descriptive of the persons mentioned, particularly the early days of the hostess, the conventionalities of the times—which fairly acquaints the reader with social, political and commercial conditions of Newport and environment. For instance: "Faculty is the greatest virtue and shiftlessness the greatest vice of Yankee men and women. To her who has faculty nothing shall be impossible. She shall scrub floors, wash, wring, bake, brew and yet her hands be always white; she shall have no perceptible income, yet be always handsomely dressed. She is never in a hurry—never behind-hand—can always step over to distressed Mrs. Smith, whose jelly will not come, stop to show Mrs. Jones how to make pickles green, or to sit up with Mrs. Simpkins, who is down with rheumatism. Of this genus was the widow Scudder." Mrs. Scudder, her daughter—gentle Mary—and good Dr. H— (the minister of the story) who boards with them, comprise the household which is the center of interest throughout the tale. The widow owns the farm on which they live and directly superintends all the work connected therewith.

"The kitchen of the New England matron was her throne room, her pride. It was the habit of her life to produce the greatest possible results there, with the slightest possible discomposure; and what any woman could do, Mrs. Katy Scudder could do par excellence."

Daughter Mary—bless her dear Puritan, yet intensely human soul—is really in love with James—a handsome, rollicking lad—whose logical, innermost being resents the religious doctrines, often the subject of daily conversation. He thus incurs the dislike of Mary's mother, who manages to intercept chance or planned meetings of the two. He goes to sea, is wrecked and reported dead. The minister, a truly good man, loves Mary, too, whose broken heart and pale face attract universal sympathy. She becomes abnormally religious, and decides at last that a life of usefulness as a minister's wife may help to heal the wound.

Her association with James' mother is a source of comfort. The latter is another prominent character of the story. A strong mind—highly educated—intensely practical—the tragic death of her son brings her to the verge of insanity. The awful fact that her boy is lost eternally because he had never embraced religion, weighs her down to the lowest depth. She shrieks and wails, but sheds no tears—until old Candace comes to the rescue: "Lor' bress ye, Squire Marvyn, we won't hab her goin' on dis-a-way. Do talk gospel to her, can't ye? If you can't, I will."

"Come, ye pore little lamb," she said, gathering the pale form to her bosom, "Come to old Candace—honey, darlin', yer ain't right, dars a drefful mistake somewhar. Why, de Lord ain't like ye tink. He loves yer, honey. Why, jes feel how I loves ye, poor ole black Candace, an I ain't bettern Him as made me. Who was it wore the crown of thorns, lamb? Who was it sweat great drops of blood? Who was it said, 'Father forgive dem?' Say, honey! Wasn't it de Lord that made yer? Dar, dar, now yer cryin'! Cry away, and ease yore pore little heart. He died for Massa' Jim—loved him and died for him on de cross! Laws, jes leave him in Jesus' hands! Why, honey, dars de very print of the nails in His hands now."

Great preparations are made for the New England wedding. Miss Prissy, the ubiquitous seamstress, is installed in the home. Neighbors lend a hand at quiltings and the great event is at hand when James suddenly returns and claims his Mary. Poor Mary's conscience will not allow her to break her promise to the good doctor, who knows nothing of previous sentiment, and but for Miss Prissy, the complications are doomed to work disastrously. She summons her courage. "That evening, when the doctor had retired, she took her life in her hand," tapped at his door, and in response to his query, blurted out the whole truth. It takes the good man hours to regain equilibrium but he finally gives Mary to James with his blessing.

Only a few characters of the book are here mentioned. They include Aaron Burr, Madam De Frontignac, aristocracy of Newport, and a host of country folk. In "The Minister's Wooing," Mrs. Stowe does for the Calvinist doctrines taught in those days, what her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did for the principles of slavery—gives them a thorough shaking up. The book is intensely practical and withal fascinating, and to many readers more interesting than any other of her works.

Ingratitude.

Not till the cruel roughening of the way,
Not till the hopeless tiring of the feet,
Not till the dusk and fading of the day
Is home most sweet.
Not till our joy has turned to memory,
Not till our hearts are wearied out with fasting
Do we lift beaten hands and cry to thee,
Life everlasting!

—Anon.

One who never turned his back, but
Marched breast forward;
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
Wrong would triumph;
Held, we fall to rise, are banded to fight
Better sleep to wake.

—Browning.

For the Little Ones

If I Knew.

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept,
No matter how large the key,
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard—
'Twould open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and the sea, broadcast
I'd scatter the smiles to play.
That the children's faces might hold
Them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them, every one,
From nursery, school and street;
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them
In,
And, turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.
—Boston Transcript.

A Little Girl's Life on a Ranch, by One of the Girls.

MARGARET E. WALBRIDGE.

Esther was eleven years old and her sister was nine. Their mother taught them at home but she had only time to teach them in the morning and so they had the whole afternoon to themselves.

In the winter, they tied their sleds big, stout horses drew the hay-rack, to the back of the hay-racks and the sleds and all, and when they came home again they untied their sleds and snowballed one another.

They went to a town, ten miles away, to spend a day, well bundled up so the cold wind could not reach them. They milked the cows, played with the dogs, and having no skates, slid on the ice, and many a hard fall they got, but they did not mind.

In the long evenings they played games with "papa," such as dominoes, checkers, flinch, authors, and "old maid." They also played blind man's buff, and guessing colors, in which they told the color of something in the room and the others had to guess what it was.

In the summer-time, the girls built houses with stones, laying them on the ground and marking out the rooms. They planted flowers, tended chickens and waded in a creek and sailed boats. The boats were made of a flat board with a tack driven in the middle, and a string tied on to it. Then, with flat stones tied on for men, they placed it where it would move the most rapidly to see which stone would stay on the longest.

They made a small raft, too, and took a long stick for a paddle; but only one could get on at a time and the raft almost went down then. One day one of the girls got on and was going up the creek when the raft got stuck. The girl tried to make it go on. She gave it a push with the paddle, and the raft suddenly darted out from under her, landing her with a splash in the creek, while it sailed away.

There were long tramps after wild flowers in the pastures, to the bluffs, and through the woods. Sometimes, they would climb on a low branch of a tree and then up and down they would go. To get up there was a difficult task, for it took all the children's strength to hold down the branch and get on it; but when seated, oh, what fun they had! Too often, when they thought they had it down, up it would go, springing high into the air and then they would have their labor all over again.

With chickens, pigs, dogs, cats, horses, the woods and the creek, it is no wonder they had a happy time.

The Rue de la Republique at Lyons is paved with glass blocks eight inches square and placed so close together that water can not enter between them. The paving is said to be quite satisfactory.

Every human soul has the germ of some flowers within; and they would open if they could only find sunshine and free air to expand in.—Mrs. Child.

My Purpose.

'Tis only, through life's little span,
To give and get what joy I can,
A simple faith retaining still
In love of God and man's goodwill.
—Julia Ditte Young, in Good Housekeeping.

Popping of
lamp-chim-
neys is music
to grocers.

MACBETH.

If you use a wrong chimney, you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

The Kansas State Agricultural College

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

PRES. E. R. NICHOLS,
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SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE

A Practical Guide to the Cultivation and Propagation of Fruits.

By SAMUEL T. MAYNARD,

Formerly Professor of Horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

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

Illustrated, 5x7 inches, 285 pages. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

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May and June Excursions to the South

There will be cheap homeseekers' and settlers' tickets on sale to the South in the territory of the Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad in May and June, and in other months this year. The May and June excursions will give you full opportunity to investigate the South during the gathering of early potatoes and many vegetable crops, of early peaches and other fruits, of grasses and grains, and will show the homeseeker what Southern farmers, and especially what Northern settlers in that section are doing. Fruit and truck raisers make \$50 to \$600 an acre. Lands which enable them to do it can be had at from \$3 to \$15 an acre. Go down and see if this is not true. Excursion dates are May 18 and June 6 and 20. Information about Southern farm locations furnished by

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The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Waiting.

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst Time or Fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my barque astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruits of tears.

The waters know their own; and draw
The brook that springs in yonder height;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor pace, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Whate'er the storms of life may be,
Faith guides me up to heaven's gate,
And love will bring my own to me.

—Selected.

In the Back Yard.

MRS. M. C. DOWNING.

Now that you have the garden made, house cleaned, and chickens hatched, take a look at the back yard. Of course you raked and cleaned the front yard nicely but perhaps you forgot the back yard. If you did, see to it now before sickness overtakes the family.

Some people seem to think back yards are only good places to put woodpiles, old tin cans, old boots and shoes, ash-heaps, etc. Put the woodpile off somewhere else or clean it up; haul off the old cans and shoes; pound up the broken crockery and glass for the chickens; and if the ashes are wood-ashes, apply them to the potato-patch, garden, or orchard. If they are coal-ashes, put them in the henhouse, on the walks, or in the swamp holes on the farm to fill them up. In the summer we carry all our ashes direct to the potato-patch or garden. In the winter we save them to make home-made soap and then put the leached ashes on the potato-patch, and have never had any but good results. And here I want to tell you if you burn Osage orange, as many housekeepers in Kansas do, save the ashes to make soap. When we came here no one could tell us whether they would make soap or not. We have just finished making a half-barrel of excellent soft soap, almost thick enough to cut with a knife, and found the lye made from the Osage orange to be equal to that made from the best hickory.

To return to my subject. I have in mind two back yards that I saw as we drove to town one day. One had a bed of mixed chrysanthemums along the fence where it came handy to throw the wash-water and how they did grow and bloom! On the east side of the smoke-house—used as a summer-kitchen—was a vine of Virginia creeper that covered nearly the entire side of the building. On the north side was a bed, the full length of the building, of verbenas and pansies. Farther back toward the barn and henhouse on each side of the walk were grape-vines, and in time a trellis will be erected over the walk to support them. There was no rubbish of any kind in sight and the weeds and grass were kept down as nicely as in the front yard where tea roses, pinks, and honeysuckles bloom all summer.

The other yard runs riot with old cans, slop-buckets, broken crockery, rags, a large ash-heap; and the woodpile is directly in front of and not a dozen feet from the door. Too many of our country homes are in this condition, not so bad, perhaps, but bad enough and they ought to be the most lovely and picturesque.

I heard a city physician say, "People would have better health if they would keep their premises clean; that every old rag, old shoe, and even broken crockery thrown around were sure disease breeders." So clean up, clean up! Burn all rubbish or bury it. Be

sure the water supply is not contaminated with the drainage from the barn or stock-pens and that neither vegetable nor animal matter are left to rot and decay around the dwelling place. Use air-slaked lime and coppers water freely to sprinkle around and in the hog-pens, henhouses, and water-closets. Keep the swill-barrel reasonably clean by scalding it out frequently and keep it covered to keep away the flies.

A Wise Woman's Planning.

MARIE IRISH.

"So the teacher is coming to board with you," remarked Mrs. Wilson, who had "dropped in" for a neighborly call. "Yes. I've been too busy for anything getting her room fixed. It looks nice, though," and Mrs. Boyce sighed contentedly. Would you like to see it?"

A minute later Mrs. Wilson was gazing admiringly about the room. "Why, it's charming," she exclaimed. "How did you do it?"

"I'll tell you all about it," laughed Mrs. Boyce. "Perhaps you'll get some useful ideas. Though my husband isn't a carpenter he can use a hammer and saw, so I pressed him into service. This dressing-table is an old stand that was in the garret. Mr. Boyce screwed narrow strips across the sides between the legs and put in three shelves—they'll be handy, you know, teachers have so many books and things. Then I covered it smoothly with red cambric, put a white swiss founce over the red, made a ruffled cover of white for the top, hung a mirror above it and my dressing table was done."

"And the wash-stand—how is that made?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"A piece of board, twenty-five inches long and fifteen inches wide. A narrow strip of pine was first nailed to the wall, then the board screwed to the strip and two braces put on below. The brass chains which seem to suspend it from the wall are merely ornamental. Lastly, I draped it in red and white to match the dressing-table. Had there been a closet to the room we would have fastened the wash-stand (with a circular hole in the board for the washbowl to rest in) to the inside of the closet door, thus economizing space."

"How about the window seat—is it also of home manufacture?" inquired Mrs. Wilson.

"Oh, yes, made just like a box. It has a hinged cover so that it can be used to put clothes in. You see, we worked with a view to utility."

"I like the upholstering—the red is such a rich color. What is the material, denim?"

"Yes, the same as the floor covering. The denim makes a neat carpet and is serviceable in a room that doesn't get rough wear. By putting the denim on with brass-headed tacks my window seat was easier covered than I had anticipated."

"Now this curtain between the head of the bed and the wall—what is it for?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"Well, that is the closet," explained Mrs. Boyce. "My husband fastened a board to the back of the head-board and put up a row of hooks. These two peach baskets with their handles removed screwed on down below the hooks are shoe-boxes. The curtain is slipped over a narrow piece of pine which is fastened at right angles to the headboard, thus forming quite a presentable closet."

"This folding shelf is the writing-table. A board ten inches wide is fastened to the wall in the same manner as is the wash-stand, then a wide board fastened on with hinges, so that it can be let down like a table-leaf when not in use—more economizing of space, you see."

"Are the shelves above the writing-table for books?"

"Yes, Mr. Boyce made them and I gave them a coat of light oak stain, to match the bedstead. The chairs are old ones that I painted white and then stained with light oak. The red-and-white sofa-pillow is stuffed with the down of milkweed pods that the children gathered. It takes a lot of them but they are delightful. The bedspread and shams of white swiss over red

cambric match the dressing table, and I chose mull for window curtains because it launders so nicely."

"As I said before, the room is simply charming," asserted Mrs. Wilson. "The teacher is sure to like it and as for me—I'm going to copy a number of your ideas."

How Shall Memorial Day Be Observed?

A PATRIOTIC EXPRESSION BY LINCOLN POST
G. A. R., TOPEKA, KANS.

The following patriotic address to the people of Kansas was adopted by Lincoln Post No. 1, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, at its regular meeting May 6, 1905, with the request that the newspapers of the State publish it, and that all the Grand Army posts take similar action:

To the Grand Army posts and the people of Kansas: For a third of a century the people of the United States, inspired by a sentiment of reverent respect for the memory of our heroic dead, have by unanimous consent dedicated the thirtieth day of May to ceremonies in honor of the soldier dead of our country; those who either gave their lives, or, having given their services to save the life of the Republic, have since answered their "last roll-call" and been "mustered out" of the ranks of living men.

No words of ours will add to the glory or brighten the fame of the gallant host who from 1861 to 1865 came thronging from the farms, shops, offices, and schools of our country to fight, to suffer, to die, that the Union might live. But the story of their sublime self-sacrifice and dauntless courage should be kept a perpetual memory in the hearts and minds of the children and youth of our land for all time. So long as men and women teach their children to revere the memory of patriot heroes, so long as the peaceful present honors and emulates the example of the war-worn past, no fear will come that the dead have died in vain, or that "a government of the people, by the people, for the people" will "perish from the earth."

While we recognize the steadily growing popularity of Memorial Day, and the universal interest taken in its beautiful and impressive ceremonies, as evidence of one of the most hopeful developments of American sentiment, we deem it a patriotic duty to call attention to the fact that there are those who show inability to discriminate between the many holidays that are set apart for the observance of anniversaries that bring only joy and gladness, and this one day, that, by the President and every executive department of the United States, and by the solemn enactment of the Kansas Legislature has been set apart as a memorial day for our dead; the day which of all others marks the fact that during the dark and bloody days half a million men in life's prime died upon their country's altar; that more than a million war-worn heroes who had survived the wasting diseases and the shock of battle, returned, bearing in their own persons grievous wounds, from which they suffered indescribable pains and unspeakable anguish until, their physical strength exhausted, 800,000 of these heroic survivors of the war now sleep in our cemeteries; the day that calls attention to the fact that the veterans of the war are dying at the rate of one hundred a day, and that in a few years at most, no veteran's voice can be raised against desecrations of this day of days. We therefore deem it a patriotic duty at this time, when the beat of muffled drums, the chant of the funeral dirge, and the halting steps of those who, forty-four years ago, in life's prime, rushed with springing steps to the rescue of our country and the flag, but whose feet, even now, treading in the shadows of the valley, remind us that this is a National funeral day—we deem it a duty to earnestly protest against all efforts to change the purposes of the day, and to make of it a day of hilarity, of games and sports.

In giving this expression we but voice the patriotic impulse that leads us to revere the memory of those with whom we once touched elbows on the

LIVING TOO HASTILY

AMERICAN WOMEN BREAK DOWN

Irregularities and Female Derangements Result—Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Owing to our mode and manner of living, and the nervous haste of every woman to accomplish just so much each day, it is said that there is not



one woman in twenty-five but what suffers with some derangement of the female organism, and this is the secret of so many unhappy homes.

No woman can be amiable, light-hearted and happy, a joy to her husband and children, and perform the duties incumbent upon her, when she is suffering with backache headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, bearing-down pains, displacement of the womb, spinal weakness or ovarian troubles.

Irritability and snappy retorts take the place of pleasantness, and all sunshine is driven out of the home, and lives are wrecked by woman's great enemy—womb trouble.

Read this letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I was troubled for eight years with irregularities which broke down my health and brought on extreme nervousness and despondency. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proved to be the only medicine which helped me. Day by day I improved in health while taking it until I was entirely cured. I can attend to my social and household duties and thoroughly enjoy life once more, as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, without an ache or a pain."

—Mrs. Chester Curry, 42 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.

At the first indication of ill health, painful or irregular menstruation, pain in the side, headache, backache, bearing-down pains, nervousness or "the blues," secure at once a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and begin its use.

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FOR 25 CENTS YOU CAN PAPER A ROOM.

Our New Plain Floral Wall Paper, as illustrated, only 1 1/2 cents per single roll, 3 cents per double roll, handsome border to match, only 1/2 cent per yard (8 yards for 1 cent). Cost of this paper for a room 11x11 feet, height of ceiling, 9 feet, is 20 cents for sidewall and border, 6 cents for ceiling, TOTAL COST ONLY 26 CENTS, allowing for two ordinary doors and windows. DON'T BUY A ROLL of WALL PAPER until you see our FREE SAMPLE BOOK OF NEW PAPERS and learn out astonishingly low prices, wonderful values in gilt, embossed, bronzed and ingrain papers, at 6 cents to 20 cents per roll, same as dealers everywhere ask 15 cents to 60 cents per roll. THE BOOK OF SAMPLES FREE, explains how to order, how to tell how much to order, tells all about how to hang paper, how to make paste, how to select harmonizing colors, etc. Write and ask for Wall Paper Samples and the complete book will be sent to you by return mail, post-paid, free.

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PATENTS.

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415 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

battle-line. If those who would make of Memorial Day an occasion of railroad excursions, horse-races, ball-games, and other amusements are patronized and permitted to succeed, all its veneration of our heroic dead, its patriotic education of the young, as to the cost in blood and treasure of our flag, with all that the flag stands for and means, will be lost, and the result will be the degeneracy of patriotism!

We therefore, while earnestly protesting against all misuse and desecration of the coming Memorial Day, earnestly request and urge all citizens, old and young and middle-aged, to join with us in the spirit of the day to commemorate it, to the end that each of us may fully realize what it means, not only to us, but what it shall mean to the generations that are to follow us.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons
Treasurer.....Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence
Auditor.....Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1898).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Chalitto Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabbath Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Take Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.

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

The State Federation of Woman's Clubs has just closed its annual meeting at Topeka. It was a very delightful occasion both to the Topeka women and to their visitors. The change in officers will be noted above. Every club woman, whether in the federation or not, will regret that Mrs. Lewis' term of office has come to an end, and will feel that a personal friend has somehow slipped out of her life. Yet we are all glad that a successor so worthy has taken her place. Mrs. Mary Belleville Brown is known as a strong and noble woman, as well as a writer of some note, and a prominent club worker. The federation meets in Lawrence next year, at the invitation of her clubs. Lawrence is one of the most interesting and thoroughly charming cities in Kansas, and the visiting clubs may count on a good time.

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAM.

Church Affairs.

Roll-call—Quotations from eminent divines.

I. The need of church work and influence in the community.

II. What the church is doing in the world.

III. Sects and creeds and dogmas.

IV. Sabbath observance in our community.

Church work in the country is a rather difficult affair, and it requires a good deal of enthusiasm from somebody, to keep it up. In many communities it is allowed to languish and die, and yet no one can deny that such a state of affairs is unfortunate. One or two of our country clubs have tried to do this as the first thing their hands have found to do, and their efforts brought to them success and to the community a blessing. Let some one with enthusiasm, vitality, earnestness take some such subject as the first on this program and present it

to the club in a convincing way, and see if something does not happen.

It is a good thing to keep in touch with the great movements of the world. One of these is the church. It is constantly producing great men, inspiring great measures, and is a prime factor in the world's progress. Unless attention is now and then called to it, it is slighted and despised as an insignificant negative organization, which is a great injustice.

The second topic has a broad field to draw upon for interesting matter, and the great difficulty will be to choose from among the many interesting things that could be said.

In the matter of sectarianism and a narrow dogmatism, there have been many changes in the last two decades. People can now discuss their beliefs without bitterness and each with the concession that the other may be at least partly right. The world has not grown any the less strong nor any the less earnest, but more generous, more fair-minded and tolerant.

In many places there is a decided laxity in Sabbath observance. People have succumbed to unfavorable conditions, and have made less and less effort to adapt their conditions to their convictions. The law of one day out of seven for rest, recreation, and worship was given for man's own good. A long continuance of work and thought on the same lines, and without change, makes a serious inroad upon health both of mind and body; and the occasional lifting of the heart and mind toward what is higher is a worshipful refreshment. Let the club consider this thing seriously and intelligently. It is not a matter of blind prejudice but something for thought and enlightened consideration.

Other matters that should come in this topic are those of religious reading, children's Sabbath occupations, Sunday schools, the pastor and how to help him, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)
Second Quarter. Lesson IX. John 19:17-30.
May 28, 1906.

The Crucifixion.

The quadruple description of the crucifixion is a literary marvel. Though a circumstance of transcendent importance, the narrative of it is surprisingly condensed. There is no spinning out of details, no obtrusion of the personal opinions and sentiments of the narrators. Here is a suggestion of how we ourselves should approach Calvary. It is not a theme for volubility. There should be no striving to magnify its painful horrors, or to compare the physical sufferings of its victim with those of others. A spiritual interpretation is the thing desirable. A personal appropriation by faith is great riches.

We first have the numbering of Jesus with transgressors. He was crucified between the malefactors, and insurgent robbers and murderers. He who could challenge the world to impeach his sinlessness was "made sin." He was put to the extremity of a convicted felon. With the shedding of his blood begins His mediatorial prayer, "Father, forgive them." The "inventiveness of love" finds a palliating circumstance in their ignorance. "They know not what they do." The prayer sweeps out to include, not the coarse executioners alone, but the cunning conspirators who use them as their tools. It is enough to brand with infamy that destroying vice of gambling, that it obtruded itself at the crucifixion. The soldiers threw dice to determine which should have the most valuable garment of the sufferer. They "chanced off" the seamless robe.

"He saved others." Unconscious, undesigned encomium! "Let Him save Himself!" Last recurrence of the wilderness temptation! That which is a literal possibility is a moral impossibility. Except He stay upon the cross He can not be a Savior. If He remains not, He can not utter that ineffable cry, "It is finished!"—"the work the Father gave Me to do." Keener than mortal pangs are the brutal gibes of rulers, populace, and soldiery. That triple inscription may

signify that the story of the cross is destined to go into all languages, as it there appeared in the tongues of conquest, culture, and colloquy.

The "third word" of Jesus from His cross is a lustrous example of filial affection. Even shame and agony of His crucifixion was not sufficient to divert His thought from His mother or to confuse his judgment as to what would be the best provision for her. In touching and significant terms He commended her to the care of His dearest friend.

The sovereign power of redeeming love has a splendid exemplification even in the deepening gloom of Calvary. As the hours wear away, the innocence, the Divinity of his fellow-sufferer dawns upon the mind of the malefactor. It pains him to hear the continued railing of his comrade in crime. He chides him, reminding him of the justness of their condemnation, and affirming the guiltlessness of Jesus. To eye of faith there opens to him a blissful vista beyond the chasm of death. He recognizes the sufferer, spite of His marred visage as monarch of that realm. In the strength of a belief that prompts to action, he joins his fortunes irrevocably with those of the crucified Nazarene, and entreates recognition when He comes to the regal splendors of His coronation. What Jesus did then, He has been doing ever since. He opened paradise to a penitent. But His obedience unto death, even the death of the cross, was the key, and the only one, to unlock that paradise.

Nature, as if become sentient on account of the incomparable tragedy now enacting, drapes herself in a veil of impenetrable blackness. In that darkness, the seventh word from the cross is heard. The Son, having drunk to its dregs the cup the Father has given Him, now, in the very hour and article of death, confidently commends His soul to that Father.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Pilate's ironical inscription had a germ of truth in it. Jesus is King. His dominion is wider than the most ambitious Caesar ever dreamed of.

What was a taunt to the Jews was a tribute to Jesus. Pilate would fain acknowledge Him a kingly spirit, of whom the Jews were not worthy. To this covered eulogy of the procurator the dying thief added his "Thy kingdom."

The cross is ever divisive—once separated a believer from an unbeliever. It does so yet wherever it is preached. People range themselves in two classes. The cross is the divisor.

A study of Calvary reveals the intensive forcefulness of the expression, "Crucify the Son of God afresh." Indifference, unbelief, and apostasy are doing this daily.

The Lord of Life helped the dying penitent at His side to stand the shock of dissolution by the assurance of a perpetuation of conscious life beyond, and an immediate entrance to Paradise.

When Jesus entered Paradise it was in company with an executed criminal. This trophy of His redeeming love, this evidence of the power of His cross, He presented to all the intelligences of the sky.

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The procession to the cross was the most pitiful earth has ever seen. The centurian rode in advance. The guard was numerous enough to make rescue of the prisoners impossible. The condemned had boards daubed with gypsum hung about their necks, on which was record of their crimes in black letters. In the rear came the slaves carrying refreshments for the soldiers, besides the nails, hammers, and ropes necessary for the execution. Following all was such an unsavory crowd as a public execution would draw in our own day.

Golgotha is supposed to have its name from the fact that it was a rounded hilltop—bare, rocky, with a shining surface, suggesting a human skull.

There was probably in Jerusalem as in many cities of that day a benevolent guild of women who sought to mitigate the sufferings of the condemned by administering anaesthetics to them. As Jesus desired to preserve His senses during the ordeal, He declined the offices of the agent of such a society.

The fainting strength of Jesus makes the impressing of some one to bear His cross necessary. Simon was probably not an African, as is often supposed. For in Cyrene, Northern Africa, there was a colony of Jews.

How the Birds Saved Her.

A woman whose health was breaking from monotony, and who was resigning herself to the flatness and flavorless insipidity of a stagnant life, resolved to study some branch of the life about her. She chose the life of the birds. Patiently, minutely and lovingly, opera-glass in hand, she watched the little creatures who make nests in the trees and sing about the eaves. She grew five years younger in a single season. She noted the comings and goings of the birds, when they arrived, and when they departed in the spring and autumn, and as she entered into their realm of wings and songs her life took on a new brightness and zest. People began to say, "What a charming woman is Mrs. —. How much she knows! Why, she can tell me the most interesting things about the birds!"

Of course she could. She was using her eyes.—Margaret E. Sangster in Woman's Home Companion for May.

"Lead, Kindly Light."

The hymnbooks do not contain a more exquisite lyric than Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," says Allan Sutherland in the June Delineator, "nor one that is more acceptable to all denominations of the Christian faith. When the Parliament of Religions met in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition, the representatives of almost every creed known to man found two things on which they were agreed: They could all join in the Lord's Prayer, and all could sing 'Lead, Kindly Light.' The hymn was written when Newman, returning home from Italy after a serious illness, was becalmed for a week in the sunny waters of the Mediterranean. In striking contrast, the music was composed by Dr. John B. Dykes, as he walked through the Strand, one of the busiest thoroughfares of London. The hymn was a favorite of Gladstone, and also of President McKinley, and it was sung far and wide in the churches on the first anniversary of his death and burial.

SETTING PRICES ON FARM PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 547.)

selves. With these the KANSAS FARMER has little patience.

Referring to the efforts of the last half century to control prices for farm-products, it will be remembered by readers of farm papers published in the late fifties that a great delegate meeting was then held at some point in Illinois, perhaps Centralia, for the purpose of organizing in such a way as to control not only the marketing of farm-products but also to take care of furnishing such merchandise as the farmer might need. Delegates from several States assembled. The files of the "Prairie Farmer" of that period contain enthusiastic accounts of the proceedings and the prospects. Beyond the establishment of a few local stores which were soon abandoned, and the inauguration of a little cooperative shipping of grain, this honestly conceived and much heralded dawn of the day of deliverance from the exactions of the "middleman" disappeared. Some of the stores became large and not only sold goods to the farmers at reasonable prices, but bought their produce, and grain, and even live stock at fair prices and seemed certain to continue their advantages to the communities they served. So far as the writer knows, not one of them is in existence to-day. The stories of their failure were much alike. They generally included somebody's incompetence, somebody's negligence, somebody's failure to withstand temptation.

But, one of the great purposes of the delegate meeting of the fifties was to enable farmers, through cooperation and mutual help, to name prices on their products. It was realized that very wide-spread cooperation would be necessary to accomplish this. As the local units disappeared, it became apparent that the great scheme of cooperation among these units would come to naught.

Passing over the years of the great war and the disturbances of prices resulting from it and from the manipulation of the currency, all of which tended to make cooperative enterprises uncertain, we may glance at an attempted National movement in the early seventies. The Grange had been organized with purposes which, carried out in their spirit, could not fail to elevate every individual and every community in which the order was maintained. The spread of the Grange was phenomenal. Alarmed at its strength, politicians sought to turn it into an agency for their own advancement. In measure as the politicians succeeded, the Grange was weakened and often disappeared.

The relations among individuals, communities, and even States, brought about by this beneficent order of farmers, naturally suggested cooperative buying and selling. To the visionary came price-making on farm-products. Trading companies were organized, one of the conditions of membership in some cases being that the applicant must be a granger. Some of the companies thus started have continued to this day and are entirely satisfactory to the stockholders. Notable among these is the Patrons' Cooperative Company, of Olathe, Kans., which has been efficiently and honestly managed; has bought and sold with advantage to its stockholders and patrons; has grown to immense proportions, and includes banking as a part of its business. In most of the places where such organizations were formed, failure and assessments for liabilities followed, and, in many cases, the distrust and ill feeling engendered almost if not quite disrupted the local granges.

As in the fifties, so also now the price-naming part of the program could be entered upon only by extensive cooperation of many cooperative units. But, most of the units disappeared, and with them the possibility of the larger cooperation.

A glance at some of the causes of the failure of so many of these well-conceived cooperative enterprises of the grangers may be useful. At the time of the launching of the Grange, this country was in the midst of one

of the greatest expansions of productive areas ever witnessed. The great region consisting of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Texas and finally Oklahoma became farms. In 1871, the wheat produced in the United States amounted to 230,722,000 bushels; in 1880 to 498,550,000 bushels. In 1871, the total production of cereals in the United States amounted to 1,528,776,000 bushels; in 1889 to 3,475,000,000 bushels. In the latter year the writer saw corn sold on the street of a Kansas town at eight cents a bushel. For 1871, the average price of wheat in Chicago was \$1 per bushel. It reached an average of \$1.21 for 1877. After 1883 wheat never again averaged as high as \$1 until 1904. For 1894, the average was the low figure of 57 cents. Other causes, besides the immense increase in production, conspired to produce such depression of prices of agricultural products as could not be stemmed by any organization. Cooperative as well as many other enterprises failed inevitably—became "wrecks."

Passing over many other attempts to form combinations to control prices of farm-products, we may notice the widespread effort of the cotton-growers of the United States to regulate the price of the great fiber staple of which the Southern States produce most of the output of the world. A few years ago, 1898-1899, prices had fallen so low that cotton did not return the cost of production. Meetings were held to take measures to influence prices. The principal means adopted were, first, to hold the crop back from the markets, and second, to limit production. Unfavorable seasons presently helped in the second part of the plan and prices went up to over three times the low figure of 1898. Pushed with redoubled vigor, the propaganda seemed likely to succeed beyond all expectation. A new insect pest came to its help. But India and Egypt and other tropical and semi-tropical countries extended their plantings. The liberal prices became a temptation too great to be borne by American planters, with the result that in the face of the most vigorous advocacy of reduction, last year's crop broke the record and the prices. The propagandists continue their work. They have quarreled with the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture and with all others who have admitted the truth about the amount produced, and have even carried the fight into the halls of Congress. But their scheme is rapidly becoming one of the "wrecks" alluded to in the KANSAS FARMER's former editorial. The price of cotton is now almost as low as in 1898.

The examples here cited may answer our correspondent's request for illustrations on this point.

It is quite generally assumed by promoters of great organizations formed for the purpose of levying tribute from farmers under pretense of enabling them to set prices on their products, that other producers do set the prices on what they sell to the farmer. Except in the case of trusts, this assumption is generally incorrect. The whole of society is continually trying for lower prices on what it buys, and for higher prices on what it sells. When buyers refuse to pay a remunerative price for any commodity, its production is reduced or possibly discontinued until the price rises. When sellers name too high prices for any commodity its use is discontinued or reduced until the price falls. These two facts are more readily observable in large communities of day laborers and in commercial centers where large amounts of various products are bought and sold than in the country.

An illustration of a phase of the manner in which prices are determined is seen in the following, clipped from the "American Cotton and Wool Reporter," of May 4, 1905. Speaking of wool the writer says:

"Neither spinner nor manufacturer believes that there is anything in the general situation to justify the prices being asked and paid for this year's clip in the West. Neither wages nor salaries have advanced to enable the great consuming public to pay the

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prices necessary to yield the spinners and manufacturers a profit. As the public must be clothed, the outlook is that substitution of cheap stocks for the expensive wools will be practiced to a greater extent this season than ever before. However, both spinners and manufacturers are awaiting the opening of the London wool sales in the hopes that the prices may contain a grain of comfort."

Again, the same journal says:

"The demand for carpet yarns is quiet. The high prices of carpet wools have had a bad effect on the market. The condition of the wool is not good, being very dirty, and this actually increases its cost, yet, spinners claim that manufacturers are offering prices for yarn that will not net a new dollar for an old one. The cheaper grades of yarn, made from discarded carpets, etc., have advanced in the same proportion as the yarns made from all new stock, as the high prices of the latter forced many manufacturers to resort to the cheap yarns in order to prevent a loss in filling orders. As a result, the stocks used in the production of the cheaper grades have advanced until they now command almost as much as the yarn bought two and three years ago. As a result manufacturers are only buying to supply immediate wants."

It is true that markets are manipulated, "cornered," and in various ways made to serve the purposes of the speculator and the gambler. But, this is true of other products as well as of those of the farm.

The fact that productive agricultural lands of this country and the world are now more fully occupied than ever before, and that present products are just about sufficient to feed and clothe the present population, and the further fact that the people continue steadily to increase while the productive areas can not be much further expanded—these facts present a better prospect for brisk demand and high prices for farm products than all of the fakers

with their patent remedies can present.

It is true that in the general struggle for "the best of the bargain" and for speculative profits, combinations are formed which temporarily, at least, influence prices. A few weeks ago a strong movement was made with the apparent purpose of "cornering" wheat on the Chicago market for May delivery. Reports went out that a combination of wealthy speculators were buying at advancing prices' all "May wheat" offered. There was indeed much buying and prices advanced. The purpose to get country speculators excited and to buying wildly did not succeed as well as expected. The ringleaders sold out quickly and before the date when those who had contracted to deliver wheat were to be "squeezed," prices came tumbling down to normal. Doubtless some "lambs" were shorn.

Speculators do have a pernicious power to influence prices; combinations are able to compel the public to pay them for what is not useful service; trusts fatten at the expense of industry by their manipulation of prices. These are evils to be eliminated by law much as the lottery, which flourished until recently, has been made unlawful.

Except for some natural and artificial obstructions, the world is one market. Last year's wheat crop of the world was estimated by an English authority at 3,048,400,000 bushels, nearly 184,000,000 less than that of 1903. Does anybody suppose that should the crop of 1905 amount to 4,000,000,000 bushels, present prices could be maintained by any combination of farmers in the United States or in all the world? Similarly, if this year's crop should fall to 2,500,000,000 bushels, could any combination of buyers prevent a tremendous advance in prices of wheat? Likewise, though in smaller degree, smaller fluctuations in production are seen in their effects on the markets.

Of last year's wheat crop, the Unit-

ed States is credited with having produced 536,000,000 bushels. Most of this was used at home, but the surplus held the price down to a parity with European prices. We produce a larger proportion of the world's corn than of its wheat, but there has never appeared a movement of sufficient magnitude to control except briefly the price of corn against its regulation by the world's supply and demand.

There is a continued attempt to ascertain how much of any crop is available and what will be the demand for it. The discussion of this subject is the business of those who speculate in these commodities. Operations on the "boards of trade" are wagers on the relation of the supply to the demand. Every possible argument is made by the holder of wheat to make it appear that the supply is short and the crop prospects poor. On the other hand, those who have sold wheat which they never owned, i. e., contracts, or options, are trying to prove that the demand is well supplied, that there are immense quantities still in farmers' hands, and that the new crop is certain to break the record. As one or the other of these arguments prevails there is fluctuation in prices. When, through the prevalence of the argument of scarcity and its wide acceptance throughout the small towns and the country, large amounts of wheat have been bought for delivery by a certain date, as, say, July 1, the sellers who have managed to get the unwary to buy come out into the open and ostentatiously offer to sell any amount of July wheat, thus depressing the prices. The "lamb" who have bought on the former representations have paid only "margins." As soon as the fall begins, more margins are called for and when they are no longer forthcoming all that has been paid is forfeited. These gamblers' fluctuations do affect the real market temporarily. Can any kind of farmers' organization prevent this until we shall have outgrown the spirit of gambling or suppressed it by law?

Manufacturers in some lines sell their products at less prices abroad than to American consumers. This is a large evil to which many things contribute. Its discussion here would send this article to lengths far beyond the limits necessarily set.

The letter to the editor from the promoter of the so-called "American Society of Equity" was printed in full—names omitted—in the KANSAS FARMER of February 25, 1904, under the title "Don't Buy a Gold Brick." It was hoped such publication would be sufficient warning to the readers of this paper to avoid all transparent schemes to fleece them under the guise of attempting a desirable but impossible feat.

Beware of grafters.

RIGHTS ON THE ROAD.

With the introduction of the automobile laws have been enacted to limit the tendency to recklessness in their use. These laws do not repeal or abridge the rights of other users of the roads. The question was recently before a New Jersey court. The jury awarded \$400 to a boy who was injured as the result of carelessness on the part of an automobile owner. The judge decided that no matter what rate of speed per hour is permitted by the State law, that statute law affords no defense, if the owner or his chauffeur is propelling his machine faster than a man of ordinary prudence would have propelled it, under the circumstances surrounding the collision. It was held that a person crossing a public street, even in the middle of a block where there is no crosswalk, as just as much right in the roadway as an automobile or a carriage, and that the operator of an automobile is bound to anticipate that he may meet persons at any point in a public street, and to keep a proper lookout for that, and to have his machine under such control as will enable him, in the exercise of reasonable care, to avoid a collision with any person also using proper care and caution, and, if necessary, he must slow up, or even stop.

Miscellany

Memorial Day Proclamation.

On the thirtieth of every recurring May, when the air is fragrant with the perfume of flowers and vocal with the melody of birds and all nature gives sanction to the beautiful and sacred custom, a great and grateful people turn aside from the varied and various duties to honor the memory of the brave men who, in the dark days of the sixties took their guns and lives in their hands and went forth to do and dare and die, if need were, that this government of the people and by the people and for the people might not perish from the earth, and wherever floats the flag they loved so well the deeds of these heroes of ours are cherished memories and their graves are hallowed spots.

The sweetest flower that buds and blossoms in the human heart is gratitude, and Memorial Day is its National conservatory. On this day let the pathway of our living heroes be strewn with these tokens of appreciation and the graves of their sleeping comrades be bowered with nature's sweetest emblems and moistened with gratitude's tenderest tears. Let it not be a day of frivolity and frolic, but a day of serious reflection and of solemn observance as becometh a thoughtful, intelligent and patriotic people.

In harmony with these sentiments, Department Commander Charles Harris has issued General Order No. 6 asking for the proper observance of this sacred memorial, first, with religious services on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day and with the customary exercises on the occasion most popularly known as Decoration Day, with which request I am in hearty sympathy.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Kansas. Done at the State capitol in the city of Topeka, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1905. E. W. HOCH, Governor.



The Boy on the Farm.

Scott Steere, of Asherville (P. O. Beloit), Kans., is probably the youngest breeder of Poland-Chinas in Kansas. He is 16 years old. He bought his first hog of the Sunny Ridge Farm, Asherville, although she was bred by C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene. She is Hadley Girl 73945 by Hadley I Know. Her pigs are by King Victor 35146.

If there is a younger breeder, let him speak.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

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

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

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

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STATE ORGANIZER

W. B. Ohryhim..... Overbrook

The Hurricane at Overbrook.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Thinking an item of news from the Overbrook Grange might interest the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, I will give an account of the storm that passed northwest of Overbrook on the night of May 10 and did much damage to farm-buildings and orchards.

The storm came from the southwest about 11 o'clock p. m., and the first damage done was on Farmer Gloss's new barn which was badly damaged. Trees were uprooted and strewn in all directions. It next struck John Johnson's place and demolished all of his outbuildings, but did no damage to his residence. Jacob Hey was the next victim, where the storm behaved as badly as only a cyclone can. The only building left here was the house. His barn was insured in the "Farmers' Alliance." The storm next struck Mr. H. Haslett's place, moving his barn about four feet from the foundation and demolishing all of his smaller buildings, but leaving the house. Ira Radcliff suffered in the same way, losing trees and windmill.

For a mile there seemed to be no other damage, but the gathered fury spent itself on the farm of Mr. H. Snyder, absolutely demolishing everything except his house and cob-house. His new carriage and farm-tools looked like a pile of old junk and his orchard in which he took so much pride and which represented the work of half a lifetime was a sorry sight. At the Robert Clark farm a part of the large stone house was blown in and Mr. Kaff, who lives there, was injured by the falling stones. It will take months of hard labor for one man to clear away the debris on this farm. The schoolhouse at No. 16 was demolished, and E. J. Beard was the next entertainer of the night marauder. I do not think there was a tree left on his place that is not damaged. Fred Jenks' place was slightly damaged, and the Licksillet Schoolhouse was made into kindling-wood.

Some of these buildings were insured in the Patrons' Insurance Company, and Brother Rhodes, the president of that company, happened to be at Overbrook at the time of the storm. He, with the writer, started out to investigate and adjust the damages, and in less than twenty-four hours after the storm our policy-holders were settled with to their entire satisfaction.

After reaching home, we learned of another loss—a barn had been damaged, and this loss was immediately adjusted, making four losses and four satisfactory adjustments. The total loss to the company is about \$825.

On Saturday, about 11 o'clock a. m., Brother Harding, four miles east of Overbrook, had a steer killed by lightning, and by 2 o'clock p. m. of the same day his adjustment had been satisfactorily made.

Can any one give a good reason why any farmer in Kansas should not be a granger and insure his property in the Grange company at one-half the old-line rates? Each grange has a solicitor and adjuster at home to attend to business at once and losses are often paid in less than five days. Osage County. A. RADCLIFF.

If you want to find out the exact amount of capacity and virtue there is in a man, elevate him to sum important position, give him power; and if this doesn't make a phool or a tyrant of him he is a good, square job.—Billings.

The noblest question in the world is, What good may I do in it?—Benjamin Franklin.

In the Dairy

Butter Score Card.

O. ERF, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY,
KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COL-
LEGE.

The value of butter over grease depends largely upon flavor and aroma. To make a good flavored butter we must have good milk to begin with. The principal defects in flavor can be classed under four heads:

(1) Rancid flavor; (2) tainted flavor; (3) high acid flavor; (4) low acid flavor.

RANCID FLAVOR.

Cause.—1. Due to a fermentation (not definitely known whether caused by bacterial life or an enzyme) which is generally accompanied by the formation of an excessive amount of butyric acid. However, butyric acid is not a direct cause of rancidity in butter as is commonly supposed. 2. Butter made from old or tainted milk or cream. 3. Butter made under unsanitary conditions by using filthy apparatus and utensils. 4. Butter made with a poor and loose body, also containing a large per cent of casein, kept at a warm temperature for some time. 5. Butter washed with unclean water.

Prevention.—1. If milk is too bad, reject it. If not serious, the product can be improved by skimming the cream very thick, containing not less than 40 per cent of butter-fat. Pasteurize the cream and thin it, according to rule for standardization, to 30 per cent butter-fat with a good clean starter. 2. Clean and sterilize the utensils and vat; wash the churn and worker with boiling water and sal soda. Scrub the creamery room. 3. Cream churned at a high temperature incorporating considerable casein. Cream churned at too low a temperature incorporating a considerable amount of water. Cream churned at too high a temperature has a similar effect. Butter not worked enough and not packed well.

TAINTED FLAVOR.

Cause.—1. Butter made from cream tainted with weeds, barns, cows, turnip, and silage. 2. Derived taints by direct absorption from foreign odorous materials near which it may have been placed such as fruit, oil, vegetables, etc. 3. Derived taint by decomposition due to bacteria, causing fishy or putrid butter or butter having a soapy, tallowy or oily flavor. 4. Derived taints from the use of poor water or ice containing chemicals, such as sulfur, iron, organic matter, unclean utensils.

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THE SHARPLES CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. P. M. SHARPLES
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Prevention.—1. Reject milk. If this is not possible, separate cream very heavy. Take approximately as much water as there is cream, and in this dissolve saltpeter at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water. Add this to the cream, mixing thoroughly, and separate it again. Pasteurize the cream and thin to 30 per cent with a good clean starter. 2. Avoid placing butter near foreign materials having a strong odor. Clean and sterilize dairy utensils, vats and churns and see that sewage is properly disposed of. 3. Separate cream to 40 per cent and pasteurize with a high temperature. Thin cream (according to rule for standardization) to 30 per cent with a good, clean starter made according to directions given below. 4. Use nothing but good well-water and avoid putting milk or cream in untinned vessels.

HIGH ACID FLAVOR.

Cause.—Cream remained too long at too high a temperature which resulted in an excessive production of lactic acid.

Prevention.—Ripen cream at a lower temperature (not to exceed 60° F.) or ripen it at a higher temperature (not to exceed 68° F. for a shorter time).

LOW FLAVOR.

Cause.—1. The cream has either been ripened at too low a temperature, or, 2. The time given has not been sufficient to develop the required amount of acidity. 3. The presence of preservatives (which are at times used by some milk-producers) have a tendency to check the development of acids.

Prevention.—1. Ripen cream at a higher temperature for a long time or use a greater percentage of starter. 2. Avoid the preservatives.

BODY.

The body of the butter should have a granular, yellow amber appearance. The cause of the difference in texture between butter and grease is due to the amount of water incorporated in butter, not less than 12 per cent and not more than 18 per cent.

The defects in the body of butter may be divided into six classes: (1) Milky body; (2) cheesy body; (3) tallowy body; (4) oily body; (5) greasy body; (6) too much water.

MILKY BODY.

Cause.—1. Buttermilk not separated from butter, or butter not thoroughly washed. 2. Butter churned from ropy cream.

Prevention.—1. Wash butter until water from butter runs off clear. This can be done by washing butter twice with water in equal proportions to buttermilk. 2. Avoid ropy milk; separate cream to 50 per cent but pasteurize at high temperature and add a large per cent of good starter.

CHEESY BODY.

Cause.—1. Made from curdled cream. Sweet curdling and sour or acid curdling are both caused by fermentation. 2. Butter has been milky and the milky portion has become curdled. 3. Washing butter with numerous waters.

Prevention.—1. Avoid sweet curdling by pasteurizing cream and adding starter. Check ripening before .7 of one per cent of acid has developed. Avoid the use of some waters which have a curdling effect during the ripening process. 2. Avoid milky butter by thoroughly washing the butter granules.

TALLOWY BUTTER.

Cause.—1. Due to feed, principally such feed as musty corn-stover. Cottonseed-meal fed in large quantities has a similar effect. 2. Due to a fermentation of the lactic acid. 3. Exposed to direct sunlight for a length of time seems to develop a tallowy flavor.

Prevention.—1. Feed cows a variety of feeds and a more balanced ration. 2. Pasteurize cream and add a good starter. 3. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight.

OILY BODY.

Cause.—1. Due to soft, succulent feeds. 2. A specific fermentation has a peculiar effect on butter which often-times gives an oily flavor as well as an oil appearance. 3. Heating

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cream or butter to or beyond the boiling point.

Prevention.—1. Churn at 52°; wash with water at nearly the same temperature. Maintain butter as nearly as possible at a temperature of 56° until packed. 2. Separate cream thick. Pasteurize, dilute and add a good starter. 3. Care should be taken in pasteurizing not to heat above 180° F. without immediately cooling the cream.

GREASY BODY.

Cause.—1. Worked or handled too much. 2. Unwashed and unscalded churns, workers, or ladles. 3. Worked below 50°. 4. Worked at too high a temperature.

Prevention.—1. Maintain an even, low temperature (of about 56°). When a box churn is used, set butter away three to six hours before working it.

If a combined churn, work butter in the churn for three to four hours, in following manner: After being drained and washed, butter should be allowed to drain for a few minutes, then salt. Incorporate the salt thoroughly by working it about one minute. Set butter away from four to twenty-four hours and finish by working out the streaks. When a combined churn or worker is used, the butter should be worked one minute and allowed to drain for fifteen to thirty minutes. Work butter for a few minutes again and allow it finally to stand ten to fifteen minutes and complete the working ready for packing. 2. All wood coming in contact with cream or butter should be thoroughly washed with hot water and salsoda, then scalded with boiling water or steam and finally cooled before using. 3.

Butter at a temperature that causes it to crumble should not be worked, since the rollers of the worker simply grease the outside of the butter-crums and do not work the mass throughout. Butter in this condition must stand for a while at a moderate temperature until it becomes soft enough to work. 4. Butter should be cooled to the proper temperature when too soft. Maintain a temperature of 55° F. as near as possible during churning and working.

TOO MUCH WATER.

Cause.—1. Insufficient working; 2. Working butter too cold or too warm. Prevention.—1 and 2. Working more and according to "prevention" under "greasy body."

COLOR.

Butter should be a light straw-color, and the defects in color may be classed as follows: (1) Too yellow; (2) too light; (3) mottled or streaky; (4) specked.

TOO YELLOW.

Cause.—The use of too much color.

TOO LIGHT.

Cause.—Insufficient color.

MOTTLED OR STREAKY.

Cause.—1. Development of a high acid in cream or starter and the incorporation of the froth of the cream. 2. Sudden chilling before salt is dissolved. 3. Insufficient working. 4. Uneven distribution of salt.

Prevention.—1. Do not allow the flow of milk to stop and start again when the bowl is at full speed, as this will cause a partial churning of the cream, which will not take the proper amount of color. 2. Do not use water more than five degrees colder than the butter; for, as a result, the outer part of the granule will become firm and when salted immediately afterward will not take up as much salt as the inner portion. 3. If butter is soft and an attempt is made to cool it by laying ice on it before working, the same results will be obtained as in the foregoing case. 4. Work more at proper temperature. 5. Salt more uniformly.

SPECKED BUTTER.

Prevention.—1. Avoid letting cream get overripe. 2. Do not allow cream to dry on the surface. 3. Do not allow any foreign matter to enter.

SALT.

Salt may be too light, too high or too gritty. 1. Too light salting is due to insufficient salting. 2. Too high salting is due to too much salt. 3. Gritty salting is due to salt being too hard or not giving salt time enough to dissolve.

BUTTER PACKAGE.

Butter should be packed in such a form as to have the least possible exposure and so that it can be wrapped quickly. The best way to put up butter for the market is to print it in square blocks. While this form does not have the minimum amount of surface exposed, nevertheless it is the most practical way, since it is convenient in shape and takes less room than if shipped in circular form. It is also convenient to handle for retail purposes and cuts in nice forms to serve at the table. All butter should be wrapped in parchment paper to preserve the butter. The prints should be square and have a neat, trim appearance. If butter is packed in tubs, the top should be neat, and the tubs should have a neat, clean appearance, should be properly hooped and should be lined with parchment paper. The liner should be folded over the butter and a cloth circle put on top of this; a little salt should be distributed over the cloth circle and a parchment paper circle put on top of the salt. Tin fasteners should be neatly nailed on cover and tub.

He Reduced the Cost One-Third.

E. J. Ross, of Bothell, Wash., must be the right sort of a dairyman, that is, one who is a reader and thinker concerning his business. He has a herd of 71 Jersey cows, of which 61 are now giving milk. From this number he is getting 60 pounds of butter a day. The Northwest Agriculturist says that he has reduced the cost of producing his milk one-third in five

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years. How many men would jump at the chance to get one-third more for the milk or butter, yet, that is just what it amounted to with Mr. Ross.

But when you talk with farmers about increasing their profits through a reduction of the cost of production, and all through a better study and understanding of their business, they lose all interest in the subject. That is an end of the question that they take no stock in whatever. Yet, strange as it may seem, it is the only end that they have any control over.

Mr. Ross found that he did not really know enough about his business. So he went to work to read and think. It struck him, no doubt, that there were many other men who knew more than he did; whose methods, consequently, were more perfect and profitable. He could not travel and see all these men, but he could read of what they were doing, and, lo! and behold, 33 per cent was added to his profits.

It is the same result everywhere. Where we find a reading, thinking man, he is the one to whom the best profits go. And yet, plain as is the way, there are hundreds of thousands of farmers who really believe that the less they read, the less they know, the more profitable the farm will be to them.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The Man Behind the Test-Bottle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has been much said and written lately about the man behind the cow, but very little is said about the man behind the test-bottle. I believe I saw one article on the subject from one of our farmers, but that is all. Last summer I sold cream for about a week, then asked for my test. Judge of my surprise when cream that made me 12 pounds butter per day netted me 6½ pounds butter-fat.

I am not the only one with this experience. Some of my neighbors changed from that creamery to another and with machines set the same—no change whatever—they got a test of 8 to 10 per cent higher. This seems to look a little suspicious to say the least. I did not live here last year, and my object in writing this is only to put those on their guard who are shipping or selling cream.

The State of Kansas is going into the oil business; why not a creamery as well? But be that as it may, I don't believe in paternalism. We would soon have to have a packing plant, a few elevators, and so on, ad infinitum. Only the oilmen need help. The rest of us will paddle our own canoe, but I believe we ought to have some one watch the test-bottle.

Marion County. JOHN HOLT.

Cement Discussions at Farmers' Institutes.

The fact that cement construction has begun to be discussed at the farmers' institutes 'round about the country, shows in a most conclusive way that farmers, in general, have begun to realize the great importance and utility of cement for nearly all branches and departments of farm work. Last month they held a farmers' institute in Western Ohio, in which the subject of cement construction came up incidentally a number of times, viz., in the advantage it offered in the construction of silos; the greater strength that cement mortar gave to walls; the advantage of using cement in well construction, etc., for keeping out surface water.

And yet, much as cement is recognized by the farmer, it has not begun to take the place of importance it really deserves on the farm. Nearly every farmer has almost unlimited capital in his supplies of sand and gravel which could be utilized in building permanent walls, making cement posts, watering troughs, gutters, reservoirs, floors, walks, etc., not to mention its

JUST ISSUED

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By W. J. SPILLMAN
Agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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

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

Illustrated, 6x7 inches, 248 pages. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY

TOPEKA. KANSAS

importance in the construction of farm buildings and residences. In the use of cement the farmer becomes; in the truest sense, a capitalist. He is his own employer, and his hired help can be turned to this work whenever lack of other work affords opportunity. Spring is the best time to begin cement work, because then the air is moist and assists cement work in setting and becoming properly cured.

But we believe that in addition to all we have mentioned there is a field of cement work deserving of study by farmers and especially by farmers' institutes, and that is the question of making good roads.

We believe that cement will yet solve this problem, just as it did for the famous roadway of ancient Rome. If farmers could realize that with good roads they could do their hauling in bad weather—they would render their time doubly valuable. In European countries rain doesn't stop the farmer from going to market. They have no bad roads, and most of the hauling is done during bad weather. This leaves full time to be devoted to the farm-work while weather is pleasant. The American farmer doesn't know what economy is, compared to the European farmer. We are not speaking now of labor-saving machines, but of methods. What the American farmer wastes by poor methods and want of saving in right direction would make the European farmer rich. If the latter had the advantage of labor-saving machinery he would drive the American farmers to the wall. That is what is actually happening in Louisiana—the Italian farmers are driving the American planters out of business. We believe that the American farmer is too good a man, his education, his intelligence and the possibilities before him are too important to be thrown away and outclassed by less intelligent farmers, simply because he neglects to utilize his opportunities.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Sand-Papering Your Face.

You can get the hair off from your face with sand-paper. Probably you will lose the skin and a lot of bad language at the same time. For the purpose of shaving, common toilet and laundry soap is not much better than sand-paper. The hair comes off after a fashion, but your face is left red, sore and irritated. For easy and luxurious shaving you need a special soap. Williams' Shaving Soap is made for the face. Send to the J. B.

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Caustic Balm Cured Bog Spavin.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 7, 1904. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O. We used Gombault's Caustic Balm on a valuable Shire colt that had developed a bad bog spavin early last spring, while running in pasture. The spavin had been there some time before we began treatment, yet to-day you could not tell that it had ever been blemished. Although the Caustic Balm blistered considerably, yet the hair was not injured in the least. We were very much pleased with it indeed. FARMER & BREEDER CO., Per W. S. Steele.

To the Stockholders of the Farmers Cooperative Shipping Association.

You are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers Cooperative Shipping Association will be held at the National Hotel, Topeka, Kansas, at 4 p. m., Wednesday, June 7th, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may legally come before the stockholders.

F. Englehard, President.
H. R. Signor, Secretary.

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EGGS—From full-blood S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 for 30. Mrs. A. G. Page, Route 1, Eudora, Kans.

BUFF LEGBORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs \$1.75 per 50; \$3 per 100. J. A. Reed, Route 3 Wakefield, Kans.

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—A hardy, early-maturing, general-purpose fowl; original stock from the East. Eggs per 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.00. Mrs. G. F. Kellerman, Vinewood Farm, Mound City, Kans.

R. C. W. LEGBORN EGGS \$1 per sitting; \$1.50 per two sittings; \$5 per hundred. Stock excellent. Mrs. A. D. Corning, Route 1, Delphos, Kans.

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

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

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

SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Great layers. Fine stock eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1.75. Address W. C. Koenig, First National Bank Bldg., Nortonville, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 521 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Hawkins and Bradley strains, scoring 95 to 94%. Mr. & Mrs. Chris Newman, Ottawa, Kans.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

The Record of Small Flocks.

All reports of large records for laying by individual hens relate to small flocks, and there must be some reason for this, which is not difficult to understand when all the facts connected with keeping of poultry in large or small flocks are considered. The small flocks receive a greater variety of food, including the scraps from the table, and the individual hens are known to every member of the household. Should one of the hens droop, it is noticed at once, and the increase or falling off of the daily return of eggs is easily apparent to some of the family, as perhaps each hen has a name and is a pet. Should one of the hens be injured or be not in the best of condition, she is taken into the house and as carefully attended to as though she were a very valuable creature, and the quarters are very ample and clean. All of these details which are not considered disagreeable, may be classed under the one heading which points to an essential portion of the management, and which may be termed "personal observation." That one word, "observation," expresses much, as it is important to know every fowl, if possible, and thus fully understand what may be required for one and all.

When large numbers can be given the same care and close observation that is bestowed upon the small flock, the problem of success with large numbers will be solved. But when several hundred hens are kept, there are other conditions which do not exist with small flocks.

The scraps from the table become an insignificant item in the food. The labor must be done by some one who can devote full time to the fowls, the number of sick fowls will be larger, thus preventing careful attention under such circumstances, and the individuality of each hen is lost in the whole. Large flocks may be divided into smaller ones, but even then there will be a difference between the number of flocks and a single flock of pets which come under the observation of every member of the family.

Missouri. B. P. WAGNER. Our correspondent has proven his point that small flocks of fowls make better records and are more profitable than large flocks. If more of the people who rush into the poultry business were as observant, there would not be as many failures as there are.

A man has a flock of, say, fifteen fowls; he gives them plenty of care and attention. In the month of March they lay a dozen eggs a day. He goes to figuring. A dozen eggs a day will make thirty dozen a month. These at 25 cents per dozen will realize \$7.50 for the month. The feed for this small flock, outside of the table scraps, has not cost him \$1.50 for the thirty days, leaving a net profit of \$6. He gets to reasoning. "If I can make a profit of \$6 per month on fifteen fowls, why can I not get 150 fowls and make \$60 per month, or 1,500 and make \$600 a month?" Well, he could, if he would only give his 1,500 fowls the same care, the same attention and the same feed as he gave his small flock of fifteen. And this is the rock whereon hundreds of poultry-breeders make shipwreck of their enterprises. They fail to grasp the fact that it is impossible for one person to take as good care of hundreds of fowls as he can of ten.

In the case of table scraps, which, by the way, is the best known feed for egg-layers, it would be impossible to furnish enough for 1,500 fowls. In housing many fowls together, it has been found that where over 100 are congregated together, they are apt to contract diseases; and when disease enters a large flock it soon gets such a hold as to be impossible to control it. Then, the care for these 1,500 fowls would be augmented more than a hundred fold and one man could not possibly attend to their wants.

The moral of all this is, that you should not keep more fowls than you can properly care for, for the profit in dollars does not increase in the same ratio as the increase in the number of fowls.

Poultry Pointers.

Calls for bronze turkeys and white geese have reached this office. Breeders of these varieties should advertise them in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER and secure customers for their surplus eggs and stock.

A good way of providing lime is to put a lump of it in the drinking vessels. Some of it will be dissolved in the water and thus drank by the hens. Lime will also assist in preventing the spread of roup through the flock, and it sometimes aids in correcting bowel disorders. By this it is not intended to have lime in the drinking water at all times, but to put in a lump occasionally, say once in two or three weeks.

It is difficult to keep a large poultry-house free of lice. Lice are among the principal causes of loss to the poultryman. A small spray pump should be procured, and the houses sprinkled throughout every week or two with a kerosene emulsion, made by mixing, with the aid of the pump, a pint of coal-oil with a gallon of strong, hot soap-suds. In this way the apartments will be purified and the house rid of lice. A whitewash in which are a few drops of carbolic acid, makes a good spraying mixture and is cheaper than the kerosene emulsion.

Mr. D. Q. Diven, who lived north of town, relates a peculiar incident that happened to two of his Black Langshan fowls. He was contemplating moving to town and sold all his fowls, except two, a hen and a rooster. The day after disposing of his flock, these two also disappeared; and, though a search was made for them all over the premises, nothing could be seen of them and it was thought that they had been stolen or else had been eaten by some prowling animal. In about a week after, Mr. Diven's father came into the house and said he was sure he had heard a rooster crow somewhere around the barn, but could not locate the whereabouts of it. Another search was made but no fowls were found. Finally, in about four weeks after the disappearance of the fowls, Mr. Diven moved to town and on moving things from the barn, he came to an overturned box and there were the two fowls. They had been there, without food or water, for twenty-six days. It is supposed that in some way they had overturned this box on themselves and made themselves captives. The box was in an out-of-the-way place and was not observed while the search was made, and being a small box nobody thought of turning it over to see if the fowls were under it. They were very weak and emaciated and could barely stand on their legs. Mr. Diven took good care of them, feeding them a little food at a time, till they got accustomed to it. Eventually they got all right and the last we heard of them the hen was laying at the rate of seven eggs a week, and the owner was hunting a sitting hen so he could perpetuate this remarkable hen's progeny.

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

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

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds at greatly reduced prices after June 1; high-scoring pen, \$1.50 per 15; No. 1 pen, \$1 per 15; No. 2 pen, \$5 per 100. Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Good stock. Address Mrs. Geo. W. King, Box 101, Solomon, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

BLACK LANGSHANS

Eggs from two high-scoring pens. Headed by prize-winners, \$1.50 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. R. C. MARCH, 1813 W. Sixth, Topeka, Kans.

Neosho Poultry Yards

Rose Comb R. I. Red and Buff Orpington eggs the balance of the season \$1 per sitting. Birds score 91% to 94%. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

Golden Wyandottes

Winners at Topeka Poultry Show, January 1905, 2, 3 hen, 3 pullet, 2 cock, 2 cockerel. A few birds for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15. J. D. MOORE, Route 2, Blue Mound, Kans.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG Best in Kansas; State records prove it. Eggs at reduced prices for May; best \$2, second pen, \$1.25. Beautiful birds, good layers, non-sitters. Circular free. Mention Kansas Farmer. FAY FINKLE, Galva, Kans.

White Wyandottes

EXCLUSIVELY. The strain that's bred to lay. Large birds, farm range. Eggs, \$1 per 15; 5c each for 50 or more. P. E. SALTER, Augusta, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

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



SEE & POULTRY SUPPLIES. If you are looking for the best and cheapest prices on all kinds of poultry supplies, write to us. We will send you a list of our prices and a list of our products. We are located at Topeka, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Eggs from prize-winning heavy layers, half price. Now \$1.50 per 15. Pen contains sister and dam of leading pullet in State laying contest—112 eggs in six months.

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Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks

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

"A NINE TIMES WINNER"

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

Won in Every One of Them.

If they win for us, their offspring ought to win for you. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Elmwood strain of White Wyandottes also hold their own in the show-room. Eggs, \$1 per 15.

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kansas.

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EXCLUSIVELY.

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

W. F. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 250 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepare expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

EGGS AT BARGAINS

Buff Orpingtons.	Partridge Cochins.
Black Langshans.	Light Brahmas.
Barred P. Rocks.	White Wyandottes.
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C. I. Gause.	R. I. Reds.

All high-class stock of the best strains. For prices on larger or smaller lots write,

T. J. PUGH, Fullerton, - Neb.

Progress on the Farm.

(Continued from page 554.)

selves heavily, in order that their children should not grow up in ignorance. Prosperity has smiled upon the people of that community. The cottonwood shanties, built forty-five years ago have disappeared, and mansions, such as only the rich could erect, have taken their places. The best of improved domestic animals are kept; up-to-date implements and machinery are used, the mail-carrier makes his daily rounds; the telephone reaches every home. But when we inquire about the progress made in education, we find that the same kind of school is kept in the very same building erected forty-five years ago. Farm progress that does not include improvements of the rural schools never will raise a farming community to a very high intellectual plane. It never will lift up the farmer so that his influence may be felt, to a very great extent in the councils of State and Nation. Yet, aside from the country districts, the cause of education has greatly advanced in the State. Two years ago there were, besides good graded schools in all the towns and cities, twelve county high schools, twenty-one private normals, and twenty-five denominational colleges and academies, to say nothing of the State educational institutions. Of all these, one only, the State Agricultural College, is especially intended for farmers; and even from this place, a very small per cent of the graduates ever go back to the farm. The farmer has contributed either directly or indirectly to the building of all the schools mentioned above. Having done so much for others will he never think of his own?

There is implanted in the mind of every bright and ambitious youth a desire to acquire more and more of that knowledge that will place him on an equality with his fellows and assist him in fighting life's battle. The boy who is raised on the farms of Kansas is no exception to the general rule; but, with our antiquated system of education, in order to satisfy that desire, he must leave the farm and all its associations and for years mingle with those who are fitting themselves for what they call higher work. Our young friend from the country can not long remain among these before he loses all taste for farm life and feels that he, also, is called for "higher work." Who is responsible for the fact that nearly all our brightest boys are thus leaving the farm? Just so long as you neglect to provide suitable rural schools for your children, just so long you will allow the farm to be robbed of all its best blood, its most active thought, its brightest hope, its greatest promise; you will retard farm progress by driving away the very ones who could stimulate and direct progress; you will maintain the farmer in that condition where he will ever remain an easy prey for all who fatten on the sweat of his labor; his vote, on election day, will still be controlled by unscrupulous politicians whose greatest aim is to obtain power, in order to use that power against the very men who conferred it; the humorist will continue to pen his greatest jokes on the "hayseed" and the "country jay;" even the cartoonist will continue to find in him a favorite subject and represent him as some grotesque creature, a sort of connecting link between man and the higher orders of animals. Fellow farmers, have we no desire to stand up before the world and be counted as men? Or is it the height of our ambition to gain a little wealth, secure enough to feed and clothe our bodies, and be able to set apart a certain number of hours to rest from our labor? Shall we forever cling to a school system that has nothing more to offer? That school system can not do in the future what it has failed to do in the past. Why not change it? Our lawmakers have provided a way. Let us consolidate, and through consolidation build schools that will give the country children equal opportunities with those of the towns to acquire a general education and in addition give them special training that

will fit them for their life's work. Let us build schools that will lift up, not a few, but the masses, and make the farmer the peer of any class of men who walk the earth.

Progress on the farm means much more than has been indicated in this paper. But with good rural schools, good public roads and the assurance that the land will practically remain in the hands of those who till it, constant and rapid progress would be sure to follow.

In the matter of the consolidation of district schools, we should not expect perfection at first, but day by day we will improve, and keep improving, until every school building that we erect shall become a very temple of progress, and from these various temples will go forth the strong men and women of the future, fully equipped for the work of the field and home, happy that such work should fall to their lot; feeling nearer their God while tilling the soil than they would tolling in the workshops of the cities, yet, recognizing as brothers and friends all who actively labor in any field; glad of the fact that, on account of their increased knowledge of the science of agriculture, the entire race is daily benefited; but demanding, in return, fair treatment from all who partake of the fruit of their labor; holding aloft the banner of progress, showing to the world what the tiller of the soil can accomplish when completely freed by education from the bonds that had chained him down through the centuries.

Horticulture

The Apple-Tree Borer.

O. M. MORRIS, HORTICULTURIST AT EXPERIMENT STATION, STILLWATER, OKLA.

It will soon be time for the borers to begin another season's work in the trees and help the hot sun kill the trunk of young trees. Every time you see a wet spot on the side of the trunk or large branches of an apple-tree you should examine closely and see if there is not a little borer just under the outer bark. The little chips or worm-dust, found around the small wet spot is a sign that you have the borer located. Cut away a little of the bark and destroy the worm. There is very little danger of injuring the tree by cutting away a little of the outer bark and if the borer is there and makes his way to the inner bark and sap wood, injury is sure to result.

There seems to be two seasons when this insect lays its eggs. The first is late spring, during the latter part of May and June and again in July and August. A careful examination of the trees about the middle and latter part of June and again in the latter part of August will prevent nearly all the damage usually done by borers. It does not take much more time to carefully examine the trunk and large branches of each tree and remove the borers than it does to wash or paint the trunks. If the wash or paint protects the tree, all is well; but if it does not, there is sure to be a loss. It is so liable to cause loss that can easily be avoided that one hesitates to recommend any.

The native food-plant of the flat-headed apple-tree borer is the oak. The white or post oak is preferred. This is one pest that we are sure was not introduced by imported nursery stock. In the orchard the trees that are sun-scaled and making a poor growth are usually first attacked. The trees that are surrounded by grass and weeds also seem to be especially good feeding-ground for this pest.

Altogether the best preventive of borers seems to be good care and cultivation. The top of the tree should be so developed that it will shade the trunk and large limbs. In the younger trees the trunks may be protected by wrapping with straw, hay, corn-stalks or even by placing a board or two on the south and west sides of the trunk.

Some orchardists are satisfied with the results obtained by using washes

and paints to protect the trees from borers and some of these are cheap and can be easily made and applied. It frequently happens that people who are satisfied with the protection furnished by tree washes give such good care that there would be little or no loss if no attention were paid to borers.

The following wash is frequently used and has the most ardent advocates:

Prepare a solution of soap and water about the consistency of cream. For every gallon of this mixture add one tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid, mix well and apply with a brush or swab of rags. This is claimed to last longer on the trees if enough Venetian-red is added to give the mixture a bright pink color.

There are a few commercial preparations on the market that are claimed to prevent the attacks of borers. Some of these may be good, but nothing can, in our opinion, equal good, clean cultivation and a shade or protection from the sun on the trunk and large branches.

Do not use house-paint, axle-grease, tar and such materials on the tree trunks.

Benefits of Cooperation.

We have watched, with considerable interest, the series of large advertisements which the International Harvester Company of America has been running in this paper during the past few months. We do not doubt that many of our readers have also read and reread these interesting "Harvester Talks to Farmers." The advertisements have been very instructive, especially to those who are planning to purchase a binder, and have impressed upon our minds very forcibly the immense facilities of this company.

After reading these advertisements, we can easily see why it is that the International Harvester Company of America can continue to sell the best harvesting machines at such reasonable prices, considering the advance there has been in the selling price of materials entering into their construction. This condition of affairs has been brought about by cooperation. No one concern could make such a condition possible, nor even two, but where a number cooperate, as in this instance, then it is possible. The International Harvester Company have their own forests where their lumber is cut, and saw mills and planing mills where it is prepared for the making of machines; they have their own steel mills and, in fact, make everything that is used in the manufacture of their harvesting machines, thus reducing the cost to the very lowest amount. Indeed, it seems wonderful, but it is true, nevertheless, that the farmer is the one who is reaping the benefit of this great cooperation. He is given the best machine that can possibly be made, and the price of this machine is brought so low that it is possible for every farmer to possess one.

This company, as most of our readers know, manufacture the six leading makes of binders, which are known the world over. They are—the Deering, the McCormick, the Champion, the Milwaukee, the Osborne, and the Plano. These machines are represented throughout the country by different dealers. In addition to binders, their International line includes mowers, rakes, corn harvesting machines, wagons, binding twine, etc. We would advise our readers to call upon the nearest International dealer at their earliest convenience and get one of this company's catalogues. If you are going to purchase a new machine this year, it would be a wise plan to get your order in early and avoid the rush which usually comes just before harvest time.

No Dealer
Can Duplicate
Our Factory
Price

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100-Egg Capacity. **TRIAL OFFER**
The "Hawkeye" way of hatching superior. Now isn't that fair and square?
Write for details of our free trial offer. Hawkeye Incubator Book Free with machine. Hawkeye Incubator Co., Box 54, Newton, Iowa.

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Thermostats (See powder).....	5c
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Box Maker.....	5c
Poultry Cure.....	5c
Scrap Feeds.....	5c
Medicated Heat Eggs.....	5c
Conkey's Soup Cure.....	5c
Brook's Chicken Cure.....	5c

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520 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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632 Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas

JUST ISSUED
POULTRY FEEDING AND FATTENING

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

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

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending May 23, 1905, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week has been cool with much cloudiness. Showers have occurred in all parts of the State but were heaviest in the western and southern counties and lightest in the central and northeastern counties.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition except in the northeastern counties; it has headed in the northern counties, is heading in the central counties and beginning to head in the north-east; it is heading short in Wabaunsee County. Rye is heading in the central and northern counties. Spelt is good in Marshall. Corn is being cultivated in all parts of the division and while it generally presents a good stand its growth is slow owing to the cool, cloudy weather. Much corn has been replanted in a few localities. Oats have improved during the week, are in good condition and doing well. Grass has grown well and is in fine condition. The first crop of

Wilson.—Wheat and oats doing well but growth of corn is slow on account of cool weather; grass and pastures doing well; some damage to crops by hailstorm in western portion of county.

Woodson.—Alfalfa and clover being cut; corn doing well although some damage by bugs is reported in southwestern portion of county; replanting of corn almost completed; pastures good and prairie-grass growing well; apples dropping; cherries ripening; home-grown strawberries in market; wheat doing well.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is heading in the central and southern counties; it is heading short in Russell, Marion, Reno, and Sumner; it is not in as good condition in Sumner, Barber, Barton, Russell, and Cloud as in other counties. Corn growth is being retarded by the cool weather; some replanting was necessary in Clay and Republic and much in McPherson and Marion. Cultivation is progressing. Oats have improved in most of the counties, and the early sown are beginning to head in Sumner County. Grass is fine and pastures are good. Alfalfa-cutting is progressing; in some counties the crop is good, in some it is light. Potatoes are in good condition. Strawberries are ripe, but in Russell a short crop. Cherries are ripening in the southern counties. Spelt grows slowly due to the cool, cloudy weather. Cane and millet need rain.

Barber.—Wheat looking poor, from lack of moisture, in most fields; first crop of alfalfa being cut.

Barton.—Poor growth of wheat from injury

beginning to need rain in Clark County; it has been damaged by dry weather in Ness and Trego, and by Hessian fly in Thomas County; it is in good condition in Finney and Wallace Counties. Corn growth is slow but otherwise it is generally in good condition; warm weather is needed. Barley and oats are doing well. Rye has headed. Grass is fine. Cattle are improving. Alfalfa is ready to bloom in the northern counties and is being cut in the southern. Apples are in good condition in Finney and fair condition in Wallace County. Potatoes are good. Cherries and plums promise fair crops in Wallace County. Gardens are late but improving. Forage crops are being planted.

Clark.—Wheat beginning to need rain; alfalfa being cut.

Finney.—Good growing week and beneficial rains; prospect of large crop of wheat; grass making good growth; promise of good crop of apples.

Ford.—Condition of wheat greatly improved by recent rain.

Greeley.—Corn and barley doing well; corn coming up well.

Kearny.—Favorable weather conditions; all crops looking well.

Lane.—Alfalfa budding but making slow growth; other crops need rain; too dry to break prairie; forage crops still being planted.

Morton.—Good weather for grass and cattle; somewhat too wet and cold for early planted forage crops; gardens late.

Ness.—Cool, windy weather during past week, with insufficient rainfall; wheat damaged by high winds and dry weather; grass doing well and stock improving; listed corn not coming up well on account of dryness of ground; barley withstood drought better than wheat but is pointing very short; rye about headed; gardens in fair condition but need rain and warmer weather.

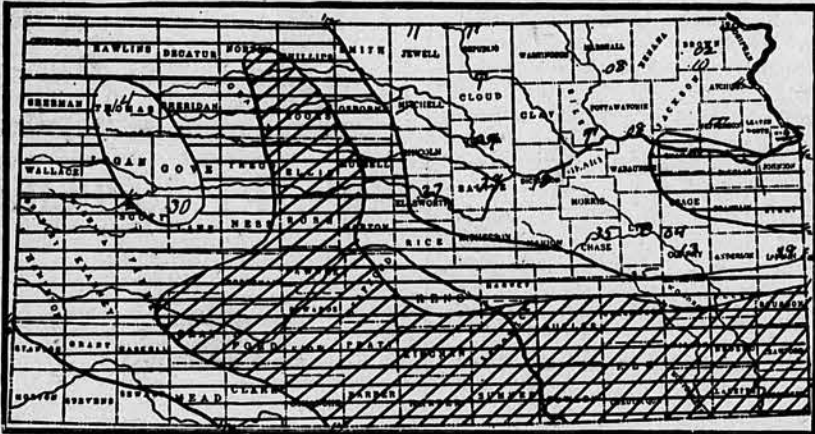
Norton.—Farmwork delayed by heavy rains; much corn washed out and damaged by these rains and cattle and hogs were lost in flooding of creeks; alfalfa budded and grass in good condition; rye commencing to head; some corn has to be replanted.

Thomas.—Early planted corn coming up, but making slow growth; wheat and rye heading but only wheat has been damaged by Hessian fly; potatoes doing well; no farmwork done.

Trego.—Some wheat damaged by lack of rain; corn coming up but needing warmer weather; corn-planting about completed.

Wallace.—Wheat, oats, barley and range-grass doing well; cherries, plums, apples and other fruits in fair condition; cattle doing well; forage crops being planted.

Rainfall for Week Ending May 20, 1905.

SCALE IN
INCHES:

Less than $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T.trace.

alfalfa is being cut and generally is a fair crop, though it is lighter than usual in Wabaunsee County; the crop was materially injured in Chautauqua County by damp weather. Red clover is in bloom in Shawnee and is being cut in Woodson County. Potatoes are doing well and are being marketed. Summer apples are dropping but winter apples are promising. Strawberries are ripe and abundant. Cherries are beginning to ripen. Grapes have improved and are giving good promise. An increased acreage of sweet potatoes is being planted in the Kaw River bottoms.

Anderson County.—Wheat and oats looking well; unfavorable weather for growth of corn and cutworm has damaged this crop to some extent.

Atchison.—Crops doing well although damaged somewhat by recent severe hailstorm. Brown.—Wheat and oats doing fairly well but weather too cool for corn; corn badly washed by recent rains and much replanting necessary; pastures good; stock doing well.

Chase.—Corn-planting completed and early corn being cultivated; wheat and rye commencing to head; gardens doing well; grapes in good condition.

Chautauqua.—Damp, wet and cool week but wheat has done well; alfalfa injured; too wet and cold for corn cultivation.

Coffey.—Corn in good condition and cultivation progressing well; forage crops being planted; strawberries plentiful; home-grown potatoes in market.

Doniphan.—Wheat in fairly good condition but is spotted; oats making slow growth; corn coming up but weather is too cool for good growth.

Douglas.—Favorable weather for growth of crops.

Elk.—Beneficial rains during past week but crops need warmer weather; crop of apples will be light as nearly all have dropped off; stock in very good condition.

Franklin.—Favorable weather for crops during past week; corn nearly all planted but some fields have to be replanted.

Greenwood.—Crops growing slowly on account of lack of moisture; wheat, alfalfa and grass in good condition; small fruits and gardens doing well; corn growing slowly; much replanting of this crop and Kafr-corn necessary.

Jefferson.—Corn doing well in spite of cool weather; all planted and cultivation in progress; wheat heading; potatoes doing well.

Johnson.—Wheat, oats and flax in good condition; corn growing slowly on account of cool weather; strawberries ripening; apple crop will be light.

Linn.—Wheat heading and promises fair crop; too cool for good growth of corn; all other crops in good condition.

Lyon.—Wheat heading and looking well; first cutting of alfalfa saved in good condition; corn being cultivated second time in some places.

Marshall.—Corn-planting almost completed and the crop shows good stand; early corn being cultivated; wheat, oats, spelt and grass in very good condition; wheat and rye heading; some home-grown strawberries in market and there is promise of large crop.

Osage.—Wheat, oats and grasses doing well; good crop of strawberries; some replanting of corn being done.

Pottawatomie.—All crops needing rain.

Riley.—Corn being plowed and shows good stand generally; large acreage of sweet potatoes being planted; alfalfa-cutting in progress; good crop of strawberries in market; rains are needed but crops are doing well nevertheless.

Shawnee.—Wheat in good condition; corn doing well, except in northwestern portion of county where damage by cutworm is reported; this crop shows a good stand generally and cultivation is progressing; oats much improved; potatoes cultivated and in very good condition; pastures and meadows very good and cattle are doing well; apples not doing as well as was expected except winter apples, which give promise of good crop.

Wabaunsee.—Corn not doing well and much is being replanted; wheat heading very short; first crop of alfalfa being cut and much lighter than usual.

by high wind and dry weather; barley and oats looking well.

Butler.—Beneficial rains; vegetation retarded by cool weather, but corn, alfalfa and grass are looking well; corn growing especially slow.

Clay.—Wheat not doing so well on account of dry weather and fly; several wheat-fields being plowed up in north portion of the county; much corn being replanted on account of cold and crusted condition of ground; oats, alfalfa and grass in good condition.

Cloud.—Corn-planting nearly completed and some up; not looking very well; wheat in poor condition, thin and discolored; all crops need rain and warmer weather.

Cowley.—Fine growing week; corn and wheat doing well; oats not doing so well; wheat heading; pastures good.

Dickinson.—Wheat heading; corn showing fair stand and cultivation progressing; oats somewhat backward; fruits growing well, but will be scarce; garden products thriving; pastures good; first cutting of alfalfa in progress.

Edwards.—Wheat heading with prospect of earlier harvest than usual; gardens and fruit in good condition; damp, rainy week.

Ellsworth.—Wheat in good condition; alfalfa doing well; corn all planted and coming up.

Harvey.—Corn shows much improvement; first cutting of alfalfa in progress; very light crop; oats short for season; pastures good and cattle doing very well.

Jewell.—Good week for farmwork and crops; corn-planting nearly completed and corn that is up shows good stand.

Kingman.—Wheat heading, straw very short; dry weather and high winds; corn beginning to grow; some oats damaged by wind.

McPherson.—Wheat not doing so well and yellow at ground; oats improving; much corn had to be replanted; early corn being cultivated; alfalfa-cutting begun.

Marion.—All crops making slow growth; much corn replanted; wheat beginning to head very short but shows good stand; oats in good condition; alfalfa and other hay doing well; fruit crop poor.

Ottawa.—Wheat not doing well generally; heading very short; oats backward and weedy in spots; corn doing fairly well and shows fair stand; planting completed; spelt growing slowly; alfalfa and gardens doing well; alfalfa-cutting in progress.

Pawnee.—Wheat heading and doing well; early corn making good growth; late corn coming up; pastures good.

Phillips.—Corn all planted; pastures good; favorable weather conditions.

Reno.—Beneficial rains; wheat in fair condition and heading, but rather short; oats in fair condition; corn looks well and cultivation in progress; potatoes doing well; alfalfa in bloom and some being cut but crop light on account of dry weather; strawberries ripe.

Republic.—Crops needing rain generally; wheat and alfalfa looking well but these crops, corn, oats and forage plants need more moisture for good growth; some corn has to be replanted.

Rush.—Wheat greatly in need of rain and some being plowed up; spring crops backward.

Russell.—Wheat nearly all headed but will be short and thin and crop prospect is not very good; corn and oats doing well; alfalfa-cutting in progress; corn looks well; potatoes doing well; strawberries ripening but prospect of small crop.

Saline.—All crops doing well; strawberries ripe; corn growing slowly.

Sedgewick.—Wheat prospects very good; oats and corn looking well but corn is making slow growth; garden products plentiful.

Stafford.—Cold, wet week but growing crops are in good condition.

Sumner.—Too cold and dry for vegetation; listed corn small and yellow; planted corn in better condition and cultivation progressing well; wheat heading short and uneven; early sown oats heading; alfalfa-cutting in progress; cherries ripening.

Washington.—Wheat doing well; oats and spelt making slow growth; alfalfa doing well; pastures and native grass in good condition; corn very small but not much replanting necessary; cool nights for season.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat has been benefited in Ford but is

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hock, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

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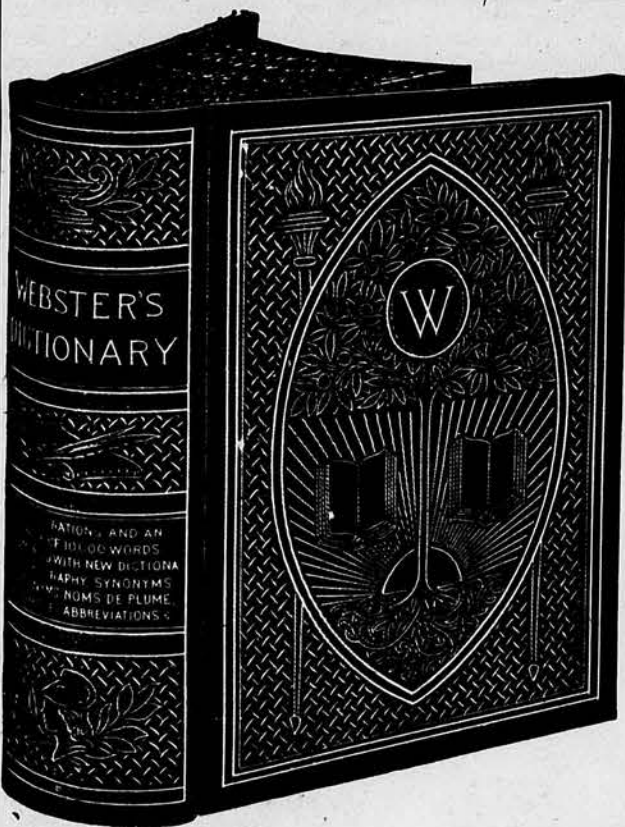
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This dictionary is printed from plates made by the photographic process from Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The pages 7 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches while the pages of the unabridged measure 8 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches. The reduction in the size of the print is so slight as to

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

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

EDITOR.

The Markets

Kansas City Grain Market.

Mills were fair buyers of wheat and a few selected samples showed 1c advance, but generally prices were unchanged. Low grades moved fairly well. Receipts were moderate. The railroads reported 73 cars of wheat received, compared with 71 cars a week ago and 7 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Hard wheat—No. 2, 3 cars \$1.04, 1 car \$1.02, 2 cars \$1, nominally \$1.05. No. 3 hard, 1 car \$1.02, 2 cars \$1.01, 2 cars \$1, 3 cars 99c, 2 cars 98 1/2c, 2 cars 98c, nominally 91 1/2c. No. 4 hard, 1 car 96c, 3 cars 94c, 1 bulkhead car 92 1/2c, 1 car 92c, 1 car 90c, 3 cars 85c, nominally 80 1/2c. Rejected hard, 1 car 80c, 1 car 75c, nominally 65 1/2c. Soft wheat—No. 2 red nominally \$1.01. No. 3 red, 2 cars \$1.02, 1 car \$1, nominally 91c. No. 4 red, 1 car 96c, 1 car 90c, 1 bulkhead car 92 1/2c, nominally 81 1/2c. Rejected red, nominally 65 1/2c.

A large increase in receipts, mostly from Nebraska, resulted in 1/2c decline in corn prices. The demand was moderate. The railroads reported 170 cars of corn received, compared with 53 cars a week ago and 57 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed corn—No. 2, 3 cars yellow 48 1/2c, 2 cars yellow 48 1/2c, 4 cars 48 1/2c, 20 cars 48c, 9 cars 47 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car yellow 48c, 1 car 47 1/2c; No. 4, 2 cars 47c, 1 car 46 1/2c. White corn—No. 2, 20 cars 48 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 48 1/2c, 1 car 48c, 1 car 47 1/2c; No. 4, 1 car 46 1/2c.

Offerings of oats were rather light. The demand was fair. Prices were unchanged. The railroads reported 12 cars of oats received, compared with 15 cars a week ago and 3 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed oats—No. 2, 2 cars 32c, 2 cars color 32c; No. 3, 1 car color 31c, nominally 30 1/2c. White oats—No. 2, 1 car 33 1/2c, 1 car 32 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 32 1/2c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 65 1/2c. Corn-chop—Nominally 92c, in 100-lb sacks. Timothy—Nominally \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Flaxseed—Nominally \$1.16. Bran—Nominally 74c. Shorts—Nominally 78 1/2c. Millet—German, \$1.40 1/2c; common, \$1.25 1/2c per 100 lbs. Red clover and alfalfa—\$9 11.50 per 100 lbs. Cane-seed—Nominally \$1.10. Kafir-corn—Nominally 75 1/2c per 100 lbs. Linseed cake—Car lots, \$27 per ton; ton lots, \$28; per 1,000 lbs., \$15; small quantities, \$1.60 per cwt. Bulk oil cake, car lots, \$26 per ton. Castor beans—\$1.35 per bushel in car lots.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, May 22, 1905. Outside of fat steers, of which there was a large proportion, the cattle market gained 10 1/2c last week. Fat steers remained steady. All week the buyers were on the lookout for cheap beef, as they have been for two or three weeks now. There is a better outlet for this class of beef than for the high-priced stuff. The general conditions of the dressed meat trade is said to be still in a bad condition, but large contracts with penitentiaries and other large institutions keep channels for cheap meats open.

The supply of cattle to-day is 7,000 head here, and moderate at all the markets, and market here is strong to 10c higher. Proportion of good stuff is small, and beef steers also sell better to-day. Hardly any prime beef steers are coming, but nearly all of them can be classed as medium to good, and range for 90 per cent of the steers is \$4.65 1/2c, top last week, \$6 on several days. Top to-day \$5.90. Heifers sell at \$4.65 1/2c, cows \$3.50 1/2c. Canners \$2.75, bulls \$2.75 1/2c, veals \$4.50 1/2c, stockers and feeders \$3.50 1/2c. This is the lightest season of the year for trade in country cattle, shipments to the country running less than 175 cars a week this month.

Hog market made a loss of 1c in average price of droves here last week. Another thing, all weights sold on the same basis last week, but there are indications that medium and lighter weights will soon lead. Probably weights from 220 to 250 pounds sell best now. Market is 5 1/2c higher to-day, top \$5.42 1/2c, bulk of sales \$5.35 and over. Receipts just now are running less than at this time last year. Texas and Arizona compose nearly all of the sheep receipts, and not many lambs are being received. Market gained 25 1/2c last week, with lambs leading in the advance. Sheep are 10c lower to-day, lambs steady. Fed Colorado woolled lambs sell at \$7 1/2c, clipped lambs \$6 1/2c. The Southwestern muttons sell at \$4.60 1/2c, for mixed wethers, ewes and yearlings. Not many feeders are included in these sheep this year, as they have had good rains in that country, and everything is fat. J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 22, 1905. The supply of beef steers at the five large markets to-day was about the same as on the corresponding day last week, but the demand seemed to be broader and as a result values at all points showed more or less strength. Local receipts were not up to the requirements of the packers and values generally ruled strong to 10c higher, most offerings selling at the full advance. No choice steers were included in the receipts, and only a very few that could be classed as good. Plain, fat, heavy steers sold around \$5.65 1/2c, while choice grades had there been any offered would have sold around \$6. Fair to good butcher and shipping steers sold around \$5.25, while good medium shipping dressed beef steers sold at \$5.40 1/2c. The trade in butcher stock was again very active with cows and heifers selling strong to 10c higher, the advance being largely on medium grass offerings. Receipts were very small and quality was only fair. Supplies should be considerably enlarged the remainder of the week for the reason that last week when Chicago broke 20 1/2c

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—Seventeen registered Angus bulls, 10 to 20 months old; also a number of cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Will sell my herd bull. Address A. L. Wynkoop, Bendena, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 8, Miltonvale, Kans.

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

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

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

TO TRADE for good Jennets, good registered standard-bred stallion. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.

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

SWINE.

DUROC PIGS—Both sexes. Oom Paul (23 times sweepstakes) strain and other good lines of breeding. Selects, no culls for sale. Hillcrest Farm, Greenwood, Mo.

WANTED—To sell for cash or trade for a tried bred sow, my Poland-China herd boar, Kid Klever 33079. Also one fancy yearling boar; sell or trade. Write for price, description and reasons for selling. Here are two snaps. F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Chautauqua Co., Kans.

TWENTY-FIVE last fall Duroc-Jersey boars. Chock full of the top-notch blood. They are a fine lot; also 40 sows bred or open. A. L. Burton, Route 1, Wichita, Kans.

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

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

the local market advanced 15 1/2c and as a consequence all butcher stock was selling higher here than at any other point. Fat bulls are holding about the same and bologna and butcher bulls are of rather slow sale at steady prices. Veal calves are nominally strong in good demand, common to choice being quotable at \$3 1/2c to 6.50. There was a strong demand prevailing for all kinds of stock and feeding cattle to-day, but very few were offered. The inquiry is principally for good to choice thin feeders and well-bred yearlings and good qualified stock steers; prices were not materially changed from the close of last week, but dealers made a good clearance and were very anxious to replenish their stock. Thin country cows were very scarce and in nominal demand, while there was some inquiry for stock heifers and stock bulls at last week's prices.

The market on hogs is still hovering around the high point of the season, receipts being moderate in numbers and good in quality. Any increase in receipts has a tendency to force values lower, while normal to light receipts holds the market steady or gives it a chance to react to a higher level, prices to-day ranged from \$5.25 1/2c to \$5.42 1/2c with the bulk selling at \$5.30 1/2c to \$5.40. The trade is simply in a good healthy condition and holders in the country should keep their matured hogs coming regularly, as there is nothing in conditions to warrant them holding for higher prices, although higher values may materialize later under light receipts.

The sheep market continues in a very healthy condition with prices not materially changed from the close of last week. Colorado lambs again sold up to \$7.35 to-day, although other markets reported a break of 10 1/2c. Sheep are also selling about steady with the close of last week. WARRICK.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Cheap, for cash, one Percheron stallion, solid black, 5 years old, medium weight, perfect in form, good action, fine breeding record. Black jack, 15 1/2 hands, 9 years old, bred and raised in Kentucky; the best broken jack in Missouri, recorded, breeding second to none. Come and see stock and their colts; good reason for selling; now is your chance. I reserve them till July 1, and cannot take them off the stand until the season is over, and treat my customers right. J. E. Farris, Fayette, Mo.

STOCK, CORN AND ALFALFA FARM—One of the best known and most valuable farms in Jewell County, consisting of 480 acres of rich bottom and fine upland, a genuine money maker, will be sold on easy terms. Address R. M. Cauthorn, Mankato, Kans.

FOR SALE—Farm; 360 acres; 160 cultivation, balance fine timber; new 6-room house, crib, granary, sheds, barn and outbuildings; 3 wells, living water, orchard, on public road, 100 miles from St. Louis. Also 57-acre farm, improvements poor, about 200 acres under plow, finest stock farm in state, 3 miles from live railway town. For particulars call or address J. B. Dunkerley, 4745 Hammett Place, St. Louis, Mo.

SOME FINE BARGAINS—480 acres, 60 acres alfalfa, 90 acres bluegrass 250 acres under plow; fine improvements; a great bargain; price, \$50 per acre. 80 acres, good land, all smooth; moderate improvements; good bargain; price, \$200. 320 acres, all closed in, 90 acres bottom; good improvements; 10 acres timber; running water; cheap at \$6000. 120 acres, small improvements, 70 acres under plow; reasonable; price \$2000. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.; office at Minneapolis, Kans., also.

DO YOU WANT to buy a farm ranch, city property, or buy, sell or exchange a stock of merchandise, or want a bargain in some of my wheat farms, write me. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good farm and pleasant home, one-half mile from county high-school and city public school, three-fourths of a mile from several churches and stores, 2 grain elevators and stations. Farm consists of 800 acres, adapted to farming and stock raising, good 9-room house, with water, bathroom and good cellar, ice-house, tool-house, barns and sheds sufficient to hold 40 tons of hay and 150 head of cattle and horses, alfalfa, shade and fruit trees. Farm can be divided. Price \$15 per acre. Call on or address the owner, Box 182, Wakeeney, Kans.

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

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

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

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 966, Wichita, Kans.

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

BARGAINS in Central and Western Kansas land. J. J. Hazlett, Sterling, Kans.

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

POULTRY.

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

WANTED Buyers of eggs, from my pure-bred, free, large, bright plumage B. P. Rocks. Flock headed by birds from the celebrated Buckeye strain. Price, \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30; \$2.60 for 50; and \$5 for 100. Book your orders early. Mrs. ADA L. AINSWORTH, Eureka, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Capable and energetic man in your county to represent well known and reliable manufacturing establishment, in introducing heavy machinery among farmers and breeders. No previous experience necessary. References and a capital of not less than \$150 will be required. Address M. G. Co., 610 Cherokee St., Leavenworth, Kans.

WANTED—Canvassers for a fruit can holder and sealer. Territory given. J. W. Adams, 741 Tennessee, Lawrence, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED Sell \$1 bottle Barsaparilla for 35c; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. B. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Men and teams to break prairie. Will rent the land or sell it on easy payments. Address, W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

WANTED—By married man, no family; thorough practical farmer and stockman, situation as manager or will take a well stocked farm and share profits on basis of half. References furnished and required. Address C. A., Box 13, Lindsborg, Kans.

WANTED—Middle aged woman with no incumbences to do house work in a family of three. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

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

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

Stray List

Week Ending May 11.

Morris County—H. A. Clyborne, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. H. Chelson, in Elm Creek tp. (P. O. Wiley), April 14, 1905, one brown mare, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, scar on right hind leg, branded on left jaw with J upside down, with bar underneath.

Stafford County—W. W. Hall, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. S. Curtis, in Rose Valley tp., Nov. 12, 1904, one 3-year-old red steer, mark or cut in right ear.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

VIRGINIA FARMS Good land. Fine crops. \$5 per acre and up. Address, Agr'l Dep. 66., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

FARM LOANS

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

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO.,

Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Ka.

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

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

LEGAL.

Publication Notice.

No. 23254.

The State of Kansas to Sarah A. Vance and A. H. Vance, A. S. Davies, Henry F. Meyer, and E. W. Davies.

Greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, in an action therein pending, in which Cynthia H. Hawkins, Clyde E. Hawkins, Frank B. Hawkins, and Jessie B. H. Darragh, are plaintiffs, and you and each of you are defendants, and that unless you answer the plaintiffs' petition on or before the 28th day of June, 1905, the plaintiffs' petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered against you and each of you, quieting the title of the said plaintiffs in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Shawnee and State of Kansas, to wit:

Lots numbered one (1), three (3), five (5), and seven (7), on Highland Avenue, in Seabrook's Subdivision of lots numbered three (3), and four (4), of Section numbered three (3), Township numbered twelve (12), south of Range numbered fifteen (15), east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, and perpetually enjoining you and each of you from ever asserting any right, title, interest or estate in and to said premises, and excluding you from all interest therein. FRANK H. FOSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attest: (Seal) I. S. Curtis, Clerk District Court, Shawnee Co., Kans.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

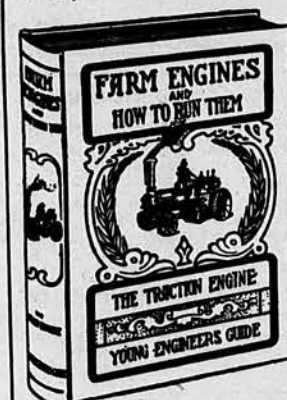
To Charles Woodcock:—You are hereby notified that on the 4th day of April, 1905, an order of attachment was issued by M. F. Laycock, the clerk of the Court of Topeka, in and for Shawnee County, State of Kansas, in an action pending in said court, in which E. G. Kinley is plaintiff, and you are defendant, against you, for the sum of \$28.94, and that said cause will be heard by said court on the 25th day of May, 1905, at 8 o'clock a. m. FRANK H. FOSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIAN LEASE LANDS

to be opened up to settlers this summer, can be had together with the Weekly Democrat, One Year for \$1.00. The Democrat is published at the home of the leasing agent Col. Randlett, Indian agent at Anadarko, Okla., the gateway to the great Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian Reservations. Reference: Col. J. F. Randlett, Anadarko, Okla. If you want a home send \$1.00 to the Democrat, Anadarko, Okla.

Farm Engines and How to Run Them.

THE YOUNG ENGINEER'S GUIDE. By Stephenson, Maggard & Cody, Expert Engineers. Fully illustrated with about seventy-five beautiful woodcuts. A complete instructor for the operator or amateur.



The book first gives a simple description of every part of a boiler and traction or simple stationary engine, with definitions of all the technical terms commonly used. This is followed by over 80 test questions covering every point that precedes. Then come simple and plain directions to the young engineer as to how to set up and operate his engine and boiler, followed by questions and answers to what should be done in every conceivable difficulty that may arise, covering such subjects as scale in the boiler, economical firing, sparks, pressure, low water and danger of explosions, lining and gearing the engine, setting the valves, oiling, working injector and pump, lacing and putting on belts, etc. There are two chapters on farm engine economy, giving its practical applications to securing economy of operation. Chapter XII describes "Different Types of Engines," including stationary, compound, Corliss and high speed engines, and all the leading makes of traction engines with an illustration of each. Also chapter on gasoline engines and how to run them, and another on how to run a thrashing-machine. The book closes with a variety of useful recipes and practical suggestions and tables, and 175 questions and answers often given in examinations for engineer's license. Beautifully illustrated with plans, etc. 11mo cloth. Price, \$1.

Given with one year's subscription to the Kansas Farmer for \$1.50, postage prepaid. Address Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas.
COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.
Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
Young stock for sale.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. A fine lot of fall pigs (either sex) for sale. Prices reasonable.
E. B. COWEE, R. F. D. 2, Scranton, Kans.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas
Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue
Duroc-Jerseys

DUROCS Spring pigs, sired by five leading males, either sex or pairs after weaning. Bred sows for fall litters. John Schowalter, Cook, Nebr.

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS
Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October 25, 1904, and January 31, 1905.
J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

THE OLD RELIABLE KLONDYKE HERD.
Duroc-Jersey Swine, Shorthorn Cattle and B. P. Rocks. FOR SALE—Two September 27, 1904 males. Eggs 75 cents per 15; or \$4 per 100.
Newton Bros., Whiting, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM
LEON CARTER MGR., Asherville, Kans.
Gift-edged Duroc-Jersey Swine.

The Famous Fancy Herd
DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
A few gilts and 7 fine young boars for sale. Breed sow sale at Concordia, Feb. 21, 1905.
JNO. W. JONES & CO., R. F. D. 3, Delphos, Kan.

FOR SALE
75 head of pedigree Duroc-Jersey spring pigs, boars or sows, no skin, good color, well built, very cheap, order now from
CHAS. DOERF, Route 6, Oaage City, Kans.

ORCHARD HILL HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS
Gilts all sold. A few excellent males left yet.
R. F. NORTON, - Clay Center, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
All stock registered. Pigs for sale weighing 150 to 200 pounds, both sexes. Will have sows for early farrowing at \$20 each. Spring males and gilts, \$10 to \$15. Address
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauweta, Kans.

PLAINVILLE HERD DUROC-JERSEYS
For sale, an extra fine lot of young boars large enough for service. Bronze turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn chickens for sale.
J. M. YOUNG, Plainville, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS
A few Gold Dust gilts of the big-boned, hardy variety and out of large litters bred for April farrow.
BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, Sedalia, Mo.

Wheatland Farm Herd Duroc-Jerseys
For Sale—At reasonable prices, some fine October pigs, male and female; also some tried sows, bred and open. Our yearling herd boar, Wheatland Dandy 23905, sire Nathan 6397, dam Lincoln Lass 22792, will also be sold.
GEO. G. WILEY & SON, South Haven, Kans.

MINNEOLA HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
Prize 17790 and Red Rover 27665 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale.
L. A. KREMER, Route 7, Ottawa, Kans.
Phone 591 G.

Rose Lawn Herd Duroc-Jerseys
Now offering males only. Bred sows and gilts reserved for Feb. 23, 1905 sale. Visitors welcome and prices right. Can ship on Santa Fe, Mo. Pacific and Rock Island railroads.
L. L. Freeman, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kans.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas. W. R. C. Leghorn eggs. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle; either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, Girard, Kansas.

Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas.
Herd headed by Nonpareil 86105A. Sweepstakes boar at Missouri State Fair, 1904. Can spare a few choice sows bred for May and June farrow.
P. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.

Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas
Model Teumseh 64183, American Royal (8) 30783, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants.
J. N. Woods & Son, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

DIRGO BREEDING FARM
J. R. Roberts, Proprietor, Deer Creek, Okla.
Breeder of Poland-Chinas of the leading strains. Stock of all kinds for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us and we will tell you what we have.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS

Twenty serviceable boars at special prices for next 30 days, sired by Black Perfection 37122, Black Perfection 30024, Perfection Now 22800, and Ideal Perfection. They are healthy and good-boned pigs, with plenty of flesh. Write me description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction.
JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

MAPLE VALLEY STOCK FARM
Pure-bred Poland-Chinas from leading strains. Visitors welcome and correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. Brown, R. 2, Whiting, Kas.

POLAND-CHINAS
For Sale—June gilts, sired by Corwin's Model. This stock is first-class. Weight from 150 to 200 pounds. Prices quoted on application.
Dave Stratton, Route 1, Waken, Kans.

Spring Creek Herd Poland - China Swine and Hereford Cattle

Some fancy pigs for sale sired by On and On and Chief Perfection 2nd and Corrector. Inspection and correspondence invited. Phone Line 8.
G. M. Hebbard, Route 2, Peck, Kans.

Main's Herd of Poland-Chinas

Empire Chief 30379, heading champion herd and winner in class at Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs. He is of great size and finish. Sire Chief Teumseh 8d and out of Columbia 2d. The combination that produced so many State fair champions. A grand lot of sows bred to him; and summer boars for sale at reduced rates. Try me for quality and prices.

JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan.

ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES.

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

T. A. HUBBARD, (County Treasurer Office.)
Wellington, Kans.

GUS AARON'S POLAND-CHINAS
Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Choice young boars of April and May farrow sired by Beauty's Extension, for sale. Also bred sows and gilts, all with good colors, bone, fancy head and ears. The head boar, Beauty's Extension 27966, for sale. Some snags here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

CLEAR-CREEK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

For Sale, at bargain prices, from now till January 1, 1906, four boars ready for service, sired by Sherman's Corrector, a half brother to Corrector 2d, the reserve champion at the St. Louis Expo 1904, and out of up-to-date bred sows. Also a bunch of boars equally as well bred, sired by six good herd boars, and out of matured sows.

E. P. SHERMAN, Wilder, - - Kansas

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

D. L. BUTTON, Elmont, Shawnee Co., Kan.
Breeder of Improved Chester-White swine. Young stock for sale.

O. I. C. SWINE
Have for sale a few choice boars of serviceable age; booking orders now for spring pigs. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. W. ARTZ, - LARNED, KANSAS

High Point Stock Farm

I have choice O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey males. Also bred O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey gilts for sale. B. F. Rock cockerels and eggs in season. Write or come and see

J. R. EBERT,
Route 3, Hunnewell, Kans.

O. I. C. HOGS

A. G. McQUIDDY,
501 East South Fourth Street, Newton, Kans.
Handles the great George Washington breed from the famous Silver Herd of Cleveland, Ohio. For particulars and prices write to the above address.

O. I. C. HOGS. 300 Beauties, all ages.

We take the lead, others follow. We were the first western breeders to take up the O. I. C.'s, consequently have advanced our herd to a place above all others. We have spared neither time nor money in perfecting this fine breed. Write your wants and we will be pleased to give you information.

Scotch Collie Dogs. No Pups for Sale.

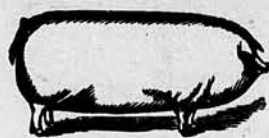
Brandane Noble, Cragmore Wonder, Liddle McGregor, at stud. Write for terms. We assure you we can please you. We are selling more Collies than any firm in America. We guarantee satisfaction.

WALNUT GROVE FARM, Emporia, Ks.
H. D. NUTTING, Proprietor.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

O. I. C. SWINE

Six Miles from Kansas City



Take the Argentine car at Stock Yards and get off at 8th and Strong Avenue, where you can get Free Livery to our farm. If you cannot inspect our herd write us. We wish to impress you with the fact that we have

15 Head, both sexes, August and Oc Farrow Strong and growthy.

Also have a number of spring pigs ready to ship.

ALVEY BROS., Argentine, Kans.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

CEDAR LAWN BERKSHIRES
My sows are sired by Elma's Prince 64778, and Berryton Duke 72946. Boar at head of herd, Jurists Topper 76277. Wm. McADAM, Netawaka, Kan.

BERKSHIRES

From the best breeding that can be had, for sale at all times. Male and female, bred and open. Prices and breeding that will suit you.

J. P. SANDS & SONS, Walton, Kans.

Ridgeview Berkshires

Boars of July and August, '04, farrow for sale, sired by Forest King 72668. Orders booked for spring pigs.

MANWARING BROS.,
Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

WHITE HOUSE HERD BERKSHIRES.

GEO. W. EVANS, Prop. MERRIAM, KANS.
W. S. ROWE, Manager Rural Route.

Herd consists of Cherry Blossom, Royal Majestic, Artful Belle, Longfellow, Riverside Lee and Silver-tip strains. Choice young stock for sale. Visitors always welcome.

SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES
Imported Blood

30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds.
40 extra choice Gilts, 100 to 150 pounds.

Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.

CHAS. E. SUTTON, Russell, Kans.

BERKSHIRES

I have purchased the great S. B. Wright herd, of California—are of the best in America, and the best sows and boars I could find in Canada, and have some fine young boars by several different herd boars. Can furnish fresh blood of high quality.
Eight pure Collie pups, cheap.

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KNOLLWOOD

BERKSHIRES

Pacific Duke 56691, the 1,000 pound champion show and breeding boar from herd of S. B. Wright, Santa Rosa, Cal., bred by N. H. Gentry; Model Princess 60184, by Belle 60125, sweepstakes Pan-American sow; Stumpy Lady 63409 by Combination 64023, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902. Lee's Model Princess 62614, the \$180 daughter of Governor Lee 47771; Lady Lee 9916 55035, the \$160 daughter of Lord Premier 50001, and other "Blue-Bloods." Sows bred to 3 grand boars and young stock for sale.

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TAMWORTHS

Ready for sale, consisting of 50 fall and spring gilts, that can be bred to any one of the three different herd boars, Mark Hanna, Red Stock Jelly, and a fine herd boar from Illinois. Also 40 young boars for sale for spring farrow.

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ELMONT HERD SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd headed by Huntsman 18888 and Marshall 176211. Choice young beams ready for service, for sale, also extra good spring ram lambs. All registered

JOHN D. MARSHALL,
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Plainville Shorthorn Herd

Headed by Prince Lucifer 188685
A pure Scotch bull.
Stock for sale at all times.
N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Reeks Co., Kans.

ROCKY HILL HERD

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans.

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS.

Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas.
Breeder of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.
Herd bull, Imported British Lion 183692. Bull and heifer calves at \$50.

Meadow Brook Shorthorns

Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.

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Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORN HERD

BANKER No. 129324
CRICKSHANK HERD BULL.
Sissy 849 of Vol. 40, Rose of Sharon blood, Norwood Barrington Duchess 654 Vol. 50, Bates blood. Pure-bred unregistered bulls for sale.
OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kans.

Silver Creek Shorthorns

The imported Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke 159763 and the Crickshank bull, Lord Thistle 129900, in service. A few bred yearling heifers by Imp. Aylesbury Duke are now offered for sale. These heifers are in calf to my Crickshank bull, Lord Thistle.

J. F. STODDER,
BURDEN, COWLEY COUNTY, KANS.

GLENWOOD HERDS

Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas

Grand array of Scotch herd bulls. Victor of Wildwood 126054, Prince Pavonia 216307, Happy Knight by Gallant Knight 124468, and Charm Bearer. Good bulls and females always for sale. Show material. Visitors welcome.

C. S. NEVINS, Chiles, Miami Co., Kans.
Forty miles south of Kansas City.

ALYSDALE HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by the great Crickshank bull, Prince Consort 187008, sired by Imported Prince of Perth 153879, and out of own sister of Lavender Viscount 124755.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE
Sired by such bulls as Lord Mayor, Mayor Valentine, and Proud Knight.

C. W. MERRIAM,
Columbian Bldg., - Topeka, Kans.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Have a choice lot of young bulls, Scotch and Scotch-topped. About twenty are now ready for light and heavy service. Get prices and description. Sired by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Sunflower's Boy 127387, and Bold Knight 179064.

C. W. TAYLOR,
Pearl, Dickinson County, Kansas.

Valley Grove Shorthorn

A car lot of young bulls sired by Lord Mayor, Golden Day and two by Knight's Valentine. For sale at reduced prices. Come and see them or write to

T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans.
Telegraph Station Valencia, Kans.

Harmony's Knight 218509

By the \$1,000 Knight's Valentine 157770 a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, now heads my herd. Seven extra good 1 and 2-year-old bulls, sired by an American Royal winner, for sale; also carload of cows and heifers in good flesh and at reasonable prices. Come and see them.

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—THE—
N. MANROSE

SHORTHORNS

Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans.

Gilts sired by Knight 171221 at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service for sale.

Elder Lawn Herd

SHORTHORNS

□ T. K. TOLSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.
Bulls in service: GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 and DIOTATOR 182324.

For Sale—Serviceable Bulls and Bred Cows. Prices reasonable and quality good. Come and see us.

PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM

Registered Hereford cattle, Major Beau Real 71211 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers by Lord Evergreen 95451 in calf to Orrie 123556 for sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale.

JOSEPH CONDELL,
Eldorado, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

VERMILION HEREFORD CO.,

VERMILION, KANSAS.

Boatman 50011 and Lord Albert 131577 head of herd
Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

E. E. Woodman, Vermilion, Kans.

Hazford Place Herefords

(Herd Bulls: Printer 6684 and the American Royal
prize-winners, Protocol 2d 91715 and Imported Mon-
arch 142149. Visitors always welcome.

ROBERT H. HAZLETT,
Eldorado, Kans.

SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF

Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns

Service Bulls—Herefords: Columbus 17th 91364,
Columbus Bodybody 141836, Jack Hayes 2d 119741
Shorthorns: Orange Dudding 149469. Polled Short-
horns: Scotch Emperor 133646, Crowder 264415.
Herd consist of 500 head of the various fashion-
able families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome
except Sundays. Address

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

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

GARRET HURST, Peck, Kans.

HILLSIDE OAKS HERD

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Tosco of Oak Hill at Head of Herd.

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

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

Long distance phone. Railroad station, Milford

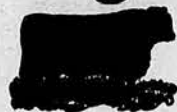
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE.

A long string of fine registered yearling and 2-year-
old Aberdeen-Angus bulls at reasonable prices from
Allendale herd, the oldest and largest in the United
States; also females on hand at all times for sale at
living prices. Fine imported bulls from best herds
in Scotland have been at head of this herd for many
years. Over 300 registered cattle in herd.
Inspect herd on Allendale Farm, 7 miles from
Iola and 2 miles from La Harpe on Southern Kansas,
Missouri Pacific and M. K. T. Rys., Allen County,
Kansas.

Address Thomas J. Anderson, Mgr., Gas,
Allen Co., Kansas; or Proprietors, Anderson &
Findlay, Lake Forest, Ill.

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED

Angus Cattle



Herd headed by HALE LAD
30045. Herd numbers 250 head,
the largest herd bred by owner
in America. Stock for sale
in America. Address

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE AND

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see

CHAS. MORRISON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Of the choicest strains and Good Individuals.
Young Animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of

PERCHERON HORSES AND
PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Address S. C. BARTLETT, Route 5,
WELLINGTON, KANS.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

O. E. MATSON, - FURLEY, KANSAS
Breeder of choice Galloway Cattle. Eighty head in
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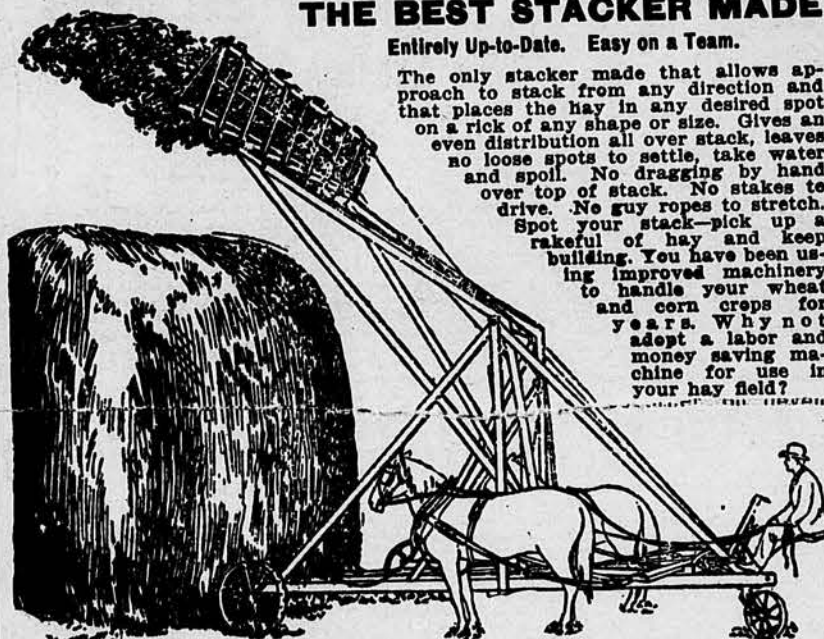
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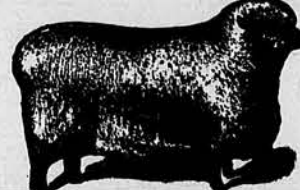
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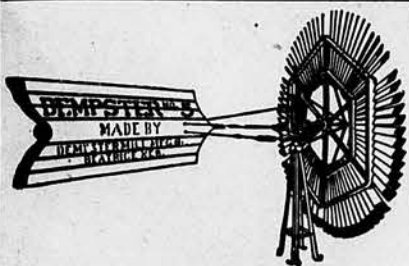
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