



Volume XLI. Number 17.

EKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. MOAFER.....Vice President
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

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



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BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is

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

The official estimates of the total wheat crops of the world for 1898-1902 are, in bushels, as follows: 1898, 2,948,305,000; 1899, 2,765,299,000; 1900, 2,609,784,000; 1901, 2,897,676,000; 1902, 3,124,422,000. Of these amounts the United States produced bushels as follows: 1898, 675,149,000; 1899, 547,304,000; 1900, 522,230,000; 1901, 748,460,000; 1902, 670,063,000.

The supply of the thirteenth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture is practically exhausted and the secretary is advising inquirers that no more single copies can be obtained, as the Legislature voted for its members over one-half the edition to personally place among their constituents. It will be necessary hereafter for persons who desire copies of this most valuable report to apply to their members of the Legislature for the same.

There seems to be a new movement in the live-stock breeders' organization circles. The American Hereford Association has moved its general offices from the new Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, to the Live Stock Exchange at the Kansas City Stock Yards; and the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is out with the announcement that it will move its headquarters from Springfield, Ill., where it has been located since 1894, to the new Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

SOME OF KANSAS FROM A CAR WINDOW.

The writer took the opportunity last Thursday and Friday to observe the agricultural outlook between Topeka and Garden City as seen from a Santa Fe car window. As the train drew out from Topeka the blooming orchards were the most noticeable feature of the landscape. The orchard development of Kansas appears to have been made in spots or belts. After leaving the Topeka belt somewhat beyond Wakarusa the orchards are less noticeable until the vicinity of Emporia is reached. Another region of large orchards occurs in the vicinity of Hutchinson. Near Great Bend there are some good orchards. Dodge City also shows capability as an orchard producer, while Garden City, sixty-five miles from the west line of the State, shows the most symmetrical apple-trees and the best bearers to be found in Kansas. It is hardly to be believed that the spots in which orchards have been so successfully grown are the only ones adapted to fruit culture, or that the intervening regions differ essentially from those which have made the development. Irrigation, which does so much for the orchards at Garden City, would doubtless be equally efficacious in other localities.

At the Richter farm near Garden City, the manager, Mr. W. M. Wooddell, said that with the well, pump, and ten-horsepower gasoline engine—the entire plant costing about \$1,000—he can

irrigate ten acres of orchard in eleven hours at a cost of \$1.65 for gasoline and lubricating oil. The plant will irrigate two acres of alfalfa in a day of eleven hours. This plant requires very little attention. After starting the engine in the morning, Mr. Wooddell goes about his work—attending to the distribution of the water, trimming trees, etc. At the middle of the forenoon, at noon, and at the middle of the afternoon he looks in at the engine to see that all is going well, and at quitting time he stops it. A cost of 16.5 cents per acre for motive power for each irrigation ought not to stand in the way of irrigating any orchard which can be so irrigated from a \$1,000 plant.

A noticeable feature of the farming was the numbers of sheep in the feed-lots throughout the entire trip. Cattle were in evidence and in good condition. Unless all signs fail, next season's pork crop will be abundant.

The increase in the acreage of alfalfa since last the writer passed through this region is most noticeable. In some of the eastern sections, where the alfalfa is of recent introduction, the red clover appeared more vigorous than the alfalfa. This suggests the inquiry whether the land has yet become inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria. An experiment worth making would be to obtain a bushel of soil from an old alfalfa-field and sow it on an acre of young alfalfa which shows a lack of vigor.

In the Arkansas valley beyond the wheat belt appearances indicate a purpose to seed the entire valley to alfalfa. Stockmen at Garden City say that land well set in alfalfa pays a good return on \$50 an acre.

The writer has often been asked how long alfalfa will continue to yield profitable crops. At Garden City he was driven over a fine field sown twenty years ago. It is more vigorous than younger stands. Horses pasturing on it were sleek and fat.

Nothing in a trip through Kansas can exceed the interest in the appearance of the wheat. The stand is perfect, the color is good. The growth is not as large as has sometimes been observed at this time of year. Some wheat-fields in Barton, Pawnee, and Stafford counties were still being pastured. The wheat was evidently relished by the cattle. It gave to the horses a decided tendency to elevate their heels at the passing train.

Those near the western border of the wheat belt who have experimented with macaroni wheat are enthusiastic as to its future. Col. Geo. W. Watson, of Kinsley, thinks it will extend the wheat belt fifty miles west of its present limits.

At Garden City reports were in circulation of great extensions of the wheat industry in the country to the south and southeast. One man was said to be breaking 5,000 acres of \$1.50 an acre land preparatory to sowing it to wheat next fall. Stockmen congratulate themselves that, if the wheat does not succeed, the land will be allowed to go back to grass and will produce a great deal more and better grass than if it had never been plowed.

Throughout the length of the State the plows, harrows, and planters are busy. Present prospects promise that Kansas will this year do a good deal more than her share towards feeding the world, and incidentally will have money to loan or to invest in better living and better improvements.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION AT GARDEN CITY.

The irrigation movement in western Kansas received considerable acceleration at the convention held at Garden City on Thursday and Friday, April 17 and 18. Several years ago, nearly all Kansas became interested in the problem of supplementing the natural supply of soil moisture. Extravagant expectations were indulged; plentiful lack of exact information was manifest, and a natural retrograde movement of the interest followed. But Garden City and all that part of Kansas kept right on irrigating and producing crops and—with the exception of booms and their necessary reactions—this section has prospered.

But there are yet many unanswered questions of great importance to the southwestern Kansas irrigator. Some of these questions are to be answered only at considerable cost. The meeting at Garden City marked a coming together of persons and communities whose interests are mutual, for consultation and for concert of action.

If the surface flow of the Arkansas River were sufficient to afford water for the irrigation of the lands which might be reached with water from that stream the question of irrigating southwestern Kansas would be a simple one of engineering along lines practiced elsewhere. But the surface flow of the Arkansas is seldom large and is often nothing. The fact that much of the natural flow is taken out and used in Colorado has been made the subject of a suit instituted by the State of Kansas against the State of Colorado and some of her citizens, to restrain them from taking water which would naturally flow into and through the State of Kansas. The first speaker in his address of welcome discussed this suit and boldly expressed the hope that Colorado will win this suit. Other speakers endorsed his views, contending that if it shall become the established principle of law that a State or community through which a stream flows may enjoin a State, community, or individual farther up stream from taking and using the water for purposes of irrigation, each community below may enjoin those above, so that no land owner needing water for irrigation would be allowed to take it for such purposes.

Aside from the surface flow of the streams, western Kansas has unknown quantities of underground water. This underground water, at least in the thought of the people, consists of two portions, viz., the "underflow" of the Arkansas and other streams whose sources are in the Rocky Mountains, and the "sheet water" which is found under very much of the plains region. The Arkansas River second bottom lands have the underflow in coarse sand and gravel at about ten feet from the surface and extending to varying depths, the maximum of which is unknown. The sheet water under lands back from the mountain streams is found at varying depths from the surface. The quantity available at any one place varies greatly, but the maximum has not been determined.

The problem of raising water from the underflow to the surface of the second bottom lands seems to be a much less serious one than that of obtaining supplies from the sheet water for the uplands. But the problem for the valley has not been cleared of all questions. A few years ago, it was believed that windmills and pumps, supplemented by reservoirs, would meet all requirements. This combination is

(Continued on page 468.)

Agricultural Matters.

REPLIES FROM THE AGRICULTURIST OF THE KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Bromus Inermis.

I would like to know about Bromegrass, preparation for it, etc., and any information that you may have in regard to it, as we wish to sow some of it on the ranch out West and also in southeastern Kansas. J. BAKER.

Wyandotte County.

We have a field of Bromegrass at the station farm which has been sown now for three years and from which we have had two good crops of seed, the grass is an excellent stand and seems very well adapted to our climate and soil. This grass has been tried in different parts of Kansas and has usually given satisfactory results. In Nebraska and South Dakota the Bromus inermis has been tried more extensively than in Kansas, and favorable reports are received from it everywhere, especially from the western and drier portions of these States.

It is rather hard to get a stand of Bromus inermis, but when once established it is very hardy and tends to become thicker from year to year. Its fault is that it becomes sod-bound after three or four years and is then less productive than for the first two or three crops, although it will make excellent pasture for a much longer period.

Prepare the ground very much as you would for alfalfa, making a fine, rather compact seed-bed. The seed should be sown early in the spring, or it may be sown early in the fall, about the first of September. Spring seeding has been usually practiced and is generally recommended in preference to fall seeding, although in Kansas, especially in the southern part of the State, fall seeding will doubtless prove successful if the fall is not too dry. Even in the western part of the State I would not hesitate to try fall seeding in a small way.


Seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of about eighteen to twenty pounds per acre and harrowed in with a light harrow. Some have been successful in seeding Bromus inermis with the grain drill by mixing it with

in such proportion as to sow about one bushel of oats to the acre with the required amount of Bromus inermis seed. It is generally recommended to seed without a nurse crop, but on light soils which are inclined to blow a thin sowing of oats may be used in the manner suggested above. If sown in the spring this way the oats should be cut very early for hay, leaving high stubble so that the young plants will not be scorched by the sun and dry winds. Some have been successful in sowing Bromus inermis with the grain drill by using a shaker, consisting of a two-inch strip of board placed in the bottom of the drill box with two nails driven into the strip extending into each seed cup. By means of a handle in the center of the slot it may be moved back and forth, agitating the seed so as to keep up an even feed. The seed should not be sown more than one and one-half inches deep. If the ground is dry when sown, rolling may be beneficial, but the harrow should follow the roller.

A few trials have been made of sowing Bromus inermis and alfalfa together. In Republic County I found a field that had been sown for three years and which was said to furnish an abundance of pasture, and no injury came to stock from grazing on it. It is a question, however, whether the alfalfa will not in some cases injure the stock even when seeded with Bromus inermis. We are planning some experiments in seeding alfalfa and Bromus inermis together in this way for pasture purposes. I noticed in the KANSAS FARMER an instance in which a farmer seeded Bromus inermis and alfalfa together for a hay meadow and found it very satisfactory. He secured five cuttings in one season, which averaged about 1,500 pounds per acre for each cutting.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

A Pasture Grass for Phillips County.
I would like to know if Johnson grass sown on Solomon River bottom land that is mostly sand-covered, and with a coat of weeds from two to twenty feet high, will make good cattle pasture. I am afraid if I plow it up it will blow and cut off the young grass. Is there any other grass that will be a

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success sown on the ground? If you have anything treating on pasture-grasses would like to have it.

Phillips County. C. E. COGSWELL.

Johnson grass is more valuable as a hay grass than as a pasture grass. It does not start early in the spring and the tops are killed by the first heavy frosts in the autumn. It is also injured by the tramping of stock, and when closely pastured, thins out and does not produce abundantly. As a hay grass it is a good producer, giving two or three cuttings in a season and yielding from three to five tons of hay per acre. The hay is coarse but stock of all kinds eat it well, often preferring it to other hay.

The objections to the cultivation of Johnson grass are that it spreads very rapidly to other fields and is very difficult to eradicate when it once becomes established. Hence it is rarely advisable to sow it. Dr. J. B. Hillebrew, of the Tennessee Experiment Station, condemns this grass very severely and warns farmers never to plant Johnson grass with the expectation of destroying it, for it is a stick-fast and will survive the roughest treatment.

We have not had much experience with Johnson grass at this station, but from the experience of others it would seem to me to be a dangerous grass for you to sow even as far west as Phillips County. The writer would recommend that you try Bromus inermis on the piece of land of which you speak. This grass is very hardy, being one of the first grasses green in the spring and the last to succumb to the frost in the fall. It is a deep-rooting grass and stands drouth very well. It has not been tried so extensively in Kansas as in Nebraska and South Dakota, but in the latter States it has been found to be well adapted to the western and drier portions of these States. A few farmers have grown it successfully in western Kansas. We have at present a fair stand established at the Hays Experiment Station in Ellis County. At this [Manhattan] station we have a field which is 3 years old, an excellent stand which has produced two good crops of seed. In Republic County a farmer has a field of Bromus inermis and alfalfa which he has used for pasture for three years with excellent results. Cattle have not been effected with bloat and the pasture has furnished a large amount of grazing.

Although Bromus inermis thickens up and makes a very firm sod yet it is not difficult to break up the sod and destroy the grass. Bromus inermis is usually sown without a nurse crop early in the spring, or in early fall. The fall seeding has not been tried to such an extent as spring seeding, and is, perhaps, not so likely to prove successful. It would seem advisable for you to try fall seeding rather than spring seeding this season. If you will plow your land some time in May or June and work it at intervals, at first with a harrow and then with a disk pulverizer until about September 1, you will have it in excellent condition for fall seeding of Bromegrass. You may conclude that your land will blow when handled in the way mentioned above, but the method is worth trying. If the land is frequently cultivated it is probable that it will not blow. If there is danger of the soil drifting in the fall after seeding, it may be advisable to seed with a nurse crop, such as oats sown thinly, at the rate of about one bushel per acre. On your land this method should, perhaps, be practiced in spring seeding, but the oats should be cut very early for hay, leaving the stubble high. It is recommended to seed about eighteen to twenty pounds of Bromegrass seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast and harrowed in, or it is possible to sow it with the drill by mixing it with oats in such proportions as to sow the regular amount of Bromegrass per acre and not more than a bushel or so of oats. It may also be sown alone with the grain drill, by arranging a shaker, consisting of a two-inch strip of board in the bottom of the drill box with two nails driven into the strip at each feed cup. A handle in the center allows this shaker to move backward and forward, thus keeping the light seed stirred and causing it to fall down into the seed-cups. The drill should be set to sow about three or four bushels of oats per acre. Only a small amount of seed should be placed in the drill at one time.

It is doubtful whether you can get a stand of alfalfa on such land as you mentioned but it would be well to try it by sowing some in a small way giving an excellent preparation of the soil as suggested above.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

Sowing Alfalfa on Sod.

I would like to ask your opinion on sowing alfalfa on sod.

I have ten acres of well-drained prairie sod to put in alfalfa. Do you think that if it was broken the coming fall (1903), then put in millet the next season and the next fall (1904) plowed and sub-soiled, then sown to alfalfa the following spring (1905), would be the better way, or is there some way I could manage to get the alfalfa in sooner? This land has been in pasture for several years and is therefore very solid. Any information that you can give me on the subject will be gladly welcomed. C. F. BARTH.

Allen County.

The plan which you propose for subduing the prairie sod preparatory to sowing alfalfa is a good one to follow, in fact, any earlier seeding of alfalfa than two years from this spring on such land as you describe would not insure a successful crop. In the western part of the State at the Hays branch station, Pr. Haney was able to get a nice breaking the sod and seeding direct with; also Mr. Haney's method would hardly work in the average season in his locality.

It might not be necessary to subsoil your ground as you have suggested. It would seem that new land after subduing the sod would not be too hard and compact a subsoil to grow alfalfa.

If your sod is not too tough, it is possible that by breaking the land early in the summer and working it to cut up and subdue the sod and back-getting it in the fall, you might get a very good seed-bed for sowing alfalfa the next spring. If it is desirable to start your alfalfa as soon as possible on this field I would recommend this method, otherwise the one which you proposed should be preferred.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

The Way to Avoid Flax-Sick Soil—Select Seed.

H. L. BOLLEY, NORTH DAKOTA EXPERIMENT STATION.

Nearly every North Dakota farmer now knows what flax wilt and flax-sick soil is, and the nature of the cause. If the reader chance not to know, our advice is, consult your neighbor who has had unfortunate experience in the matter, and take steps at once to avoid the occurrence of this flax trouble in your soil. Now that it is well known why land soon becomes worthless for the growth of flax, every farmer in the State ought to take pride in attempting to prevent the occurrence of this soil trouble, not only upon his own farm but to help educate his neighbors in the matter. As the wind can carry disease-bearing particles of dirt from farm to farm, it is easily seen that it will be good policy to try to get your neighbors on the right road to avoid the disease.

It will be a great source of wealth to the farmers of this State if unlike all others heretofore, they can so nearly eradicate this disease of flax from their seed flax and from the soil of the State that they may continue to produce good crops of flax. Think what a boon it would be to this region if the farmers should continue to produce as heavy crops of flax on their lands in the future as they do now on new land. This is a new doctrine, but I do not hesitate to say that such can be the case, and even much better crops than are now grown. Remember that it was once quite generally held that no one could tell how to avoid the occurrence of smut in wheat and oats.

More careful attention must be given

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to saving curing, grading, and treating the seed for this crop than for wheat, and the returns will surprise the doers. It is also known that more attention will have to be given to crop rotation, if flax is to be grown; and there is really no reason why we should fail to conquer this flax and soil trouble as effectually as intelligent farming now prevents the occurrence of smut in wheat.

If the reader is interested and is unfamiliar with the work which this station has done with regard to this soil trouble, write for the regular bulletins upon "Flax Wilt and Flax-sick Soil," and on "Flaxseed Selection."

The following are some of the chief points concerning the disease:

1. There is a diseased condition of flax soils which has long been known to farmers in flax-producing regions as flax-sick soil.

2. If flax is sown rather continuously for a number of years upon the same soil, this disease tends to thoroughly infect the soil so that flax growing becomes no longer profitable.

3. The disease may be spread by way of the seed flax.

4. The plants attacked die at all ages as if for want of water; hence I have called the trouble the flax-wilt disease.

5. The direct cause is a minute fungus parasite which grows on the inside of the flax plant, starting either from the seed, or by attacking the roots of older plants, if the soil has previously been infested.

6. There are many ways in which the infection might reach new fields, but the chief one is by way of the seed.

7. The spores of the parasite get into the seed flax at thrashing time, rattling off from the sides of the flax straws which have been attacked by the parasite.

8. When such infected flaxseed is sown, the spores of the fungus germinate and at once attack the young plants. Those attacked early die at once and there may be no stand even from good seed if the spores of the parasite are abundant. When once in the ground the fungus spreads rapidly, attacking new plants throughout the season. It can live from year to year upon the humus of the soil, hence the soil is soon ruined for flax.

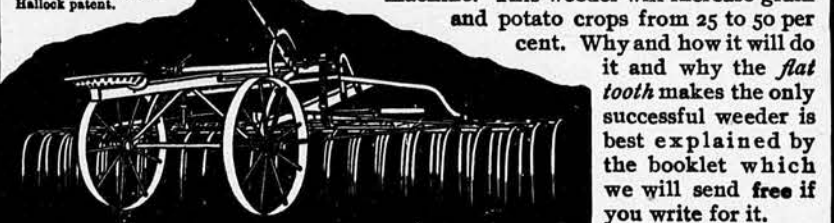
9. All other farm crops do well upon the flax-sick soil. It has not lost fertility for flax, as is proved by experiments which destroy the spores without injuring the soil. If soil is once infested, these last facts teach that the farmer should have recourse to the growth of other crops than flax until

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the land is again free of the disease. This is exactly what has always been done in Russia and other noted flax countries, although, heretofore, it was never known why this rotation was so necessary to flax.

10. The fungus belongs to a genus of plants which botanists have called *Fusarium*. As this is a new species, I have called it *Fusarium lini*.

11. Much of the soil of this State has not yet been infected, but practically all samples of seed flax yet examined show the presence of the *Fusarium* spores. It is probable that no sample of flaxseed is entirely free from infection.

12. By examination of seed samples and extensive correspondence, I have learned that the wilt disease of flax is found in all countries in which the crop is grown. When the soil is once infected no way is known to rid it of the parasite, except by careful cultivation and a wide-seried crop rotation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Use only plump, bright-colored flax for seed.

2. Clean all seed thoroughly in a fanning mill until all bits of straw and chaff as well as light-weight seeds have been removed, or blown out. The treatment recommended will not kill the fungus which is always to be found inside diseased straws and chaff, because it can not penetrate to it. In a diseased crop, most of the light-weight, dark-colored and scaly seeds bear the fungus on the inside of the seed-coats. Such seeds must be removed for the treatment can not prevent these from infecting the soil.

3. Treat all seed flax every year. The treatment was found by many farmers to be a great success in 1902.

TREATMENT.

Use formaldehyde at the rate of one pound of standard strength to forty gallons of water. Spread the seed upon a tight floor or upon a canvas and sprinkle or spray on a small amount of the liquid (a fine spray thrown by a small force pump is best). Shovel, hoe, or rake the grain over rapidly. Repeat the spraying, shoveling, hoeing, or raking until the surfaces of all the seeds are evenly moist, not wet enough to mat or gum but thoroughly damp. This can be done without matting if well hoed or shoveled over. Leave the grain piled for several hours. The dry grains will absorb the excess of moisture without injury or matting and the spores of the disease will be killed by the fumes. It takes about one-half gallon of the water solution to properly wet one bushel of flaxseed.

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS.

After this care has been taken with the seed, I recommend these further precautions:

Sow all flax on a compact, even seed-bed.

Sow flaxseed as shallow as possible and yet have it well covered.

Sow smaller areas to flax, and never follow flax by flax until a number of years have intervened.

I recommend the following series of crops until we have learned reasons for a better one:

Flax.

Wheat, oats, or barley.

Corn or other cultivated crop or fallow.

Wheat.

Grass.

Grass.

Pasture one or more years, then flax if desired.

Raise your own seed, thrash it in a clean machine from a patch of mature, healthy flax. Keep it dry, for the fungus propagates on damp flax, grows inside the hulls and ruins such seed.

Finally, do not allow any flax straw or waste to get into the manure. It will be impossible to feed flax straw and not have flax-sick land wherever such manure is applied.

I sincerely hope that the farmers of this State may quickly appreciate the serious nature of this soil disease and begin at once to take all necessary precautions to keep their farms free from the trouble.

Mixed Grasses for Pasturage.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Experiments and observation have convinced me that for permanent pasture on low lands a mixture of English blue grass with orchard-grass and Alsike clover makes the best combination for eastern Kansas.

For upland, English blue-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, red clover, and a slight mixture of white clover make excellent pasture.

It is readily observed that the greater the variety of pasture grasses on a farm the more substantial and valuable will be the pasturage throughout

the changing seasons. Of all the clovers, I believe Alsike to be the most tenacious. When once rooted and fixed in moist soils it defies cold and drouth and ordinary tramping will not weaken it.

A few years ago I sowed this seed, at the rate of four or five pounds to the acre, along draws in the pasture on land never broken by the plow. It was early spring and the ground was wet. No attempt was made to prepare the ground for seeding or to cover the seed when sown. It was scattered without regard to whether it would fall among coarse slough-grass, or in water, or on good ground. It sprang up and grew and that fall made considerable grazing. The field has been pastured ever since and the Alsike has become stronger each year and has added materially to the early spring and late fall pasturage. Cattle take to it, especially when the prairie-grass becomes woody or after it is touched by the frost.

The man in Kansas who first advised that the draws be "dammed" was a philosopher but the man who sows Alsike in the sloughs and draws which can not be "dammed" is an economist and a private benefactor.

CASE BRODERICK.

Jackson County.

Pencilaria.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Two years ago I sent for a packet of pencilaria-seed and upon examination I could discover no difference between it and pearl millet-seed; so I got a pound of pearl millet-seed and sowed them both on freshly plowed ground but sowed the pencilaria thinner and raked it in with a garden rake and tramped it. I also planted a few hills in the garden and kept it hoed.

The summer of 1901 was dry, as you know, and neither the millet nor pencilaria came up very well. Where there was a plant away off by itself it stood out considerably, but where there were any weeds or several plants close together it did not stand out much and fired worse than sorghum by the side of it. When it headed, the only way I could tell which was pencilaria was by the mark I made with the hoe between it and the pearl millet when I planted them.

The heads only contained a few scattering seed and the stalks soon got dry and woody after it headed.

Here is what one of the leading seedsmen says about it:

"Pencilaria (Maud's Wonder Forage Plant)—We do not sell it, as it is the old cat-tail millet that is worthless to farmers and which is brought out by some ignorant or unscrupulous party about once in ten years under a fancy name. Beware!"

The seedsmen who claim so much for pencilaria use one and one-half pages in their catalogue in advertising it, and sell it at 50 cents per pound, and devote two lines to pearl millet and sell it at 15 cents per pound.

Tomatoes and potatoes have had different names and for a long time were considered unfit for food. Macaroni wheat has been called rye and may yet gain a foothold in the West as barley, but it does not require a scientific test to prove that pencilaria will not fill the wants of Kansas farmers as well as sorghum or Kafir-corn. The blades are narrow, and when it is cut green it dries away worse than cane. I think pencilaria and pearl millet were both tried at Fort Hays last year. Perhaps we will hear from Mr. Haney about them and what he says will count for more than what an old hayseed says. It has been advertised extensively in the West, and if it is such a great thing it is time somebody was getting enthusiastic over it besides those who raise it for the seed.

About 1875 or 1876 pearl millet seeds sold for about 1 cent apiece. I think Kafir-corn made its appearance about that time and has been gaining favor ever since, while pearl millet has never gotten past the experimental stage.

A. H. NORTHCUTT.

Hodgeman County.

Poisoning Gophers.

E. F. LADD, NORTH DAKOTA EXPERIMENT STATION.

Frequent inquiries are received at the Experiment Station asking how best to employ strychnine for poisoning gophers.

The amount of damage to farm crops by these little pests is very great. It is estimated that in 1901 the damage to the alfalfa-growers of Kansas from the ravages of the pocket-gopher was \$500,000. Grass, small grains, corn, vegetables, etc., suffer largely from gophers. Their damage is of twofold character in that they not only destroy the growing grain

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EDMONTON—N. W. T.	NEEPAWA—Manitoba.
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GILBERT PLAINS—Manitoba	TREHERNE—Manitoba.
H. E. P. Jemmett, Mgr.	H. B. Haines, Mgr.
WINNIPEG—Manitoba.	John Aird, Mgr.

Address any of the above managers for maps and reliable information concerning his locality if you contemplate removing to Canada's Great and Fertile Northwest.

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but throw up little mounds of dirt in the fields to interfere with cutting the crops. The gophers also tramp down and destroy each season a large amount of grain and it may be safely said that in North Dakota the damage to farm crops in the aggregate is greater than the estimated damage to the alfalfa-growers of Kansas.

The early spring is the breeding season and gophers are very prolific, sometimes producing as many as ten or eleven young in a single litter; therefore, the destruction of one female gopher, at this season means as much as many killed later in the season.

Many complaints are made that strychnine does not seem to destroy many of the gophers in some instances where it has been employed. There may be two reasons for this. The strychnine is not soluble to any great extent even in hot water and gophers eat but little food at one time. To successfully destroy these pests the poison should be present in the food in considerable quantity and the strychnine should be soluble and in a form or mass acceptable to the animal to be poisoned.

Strychnine is readily soluble in hot acidulated water and we recommend the following method:

TO PREPARE STRYCHNINE POISON.

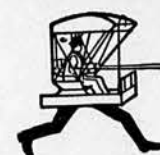
Bring one quart of vinegar to boiling, add one ounce of strychnine, stir with a stick until fully dissolved and then add six quarts of hot water. Pour this on twenty pounds of wheat or corn and allow to stand for about eighteen hours, or until the solution is entirely absorbed, but the mass must be frequently stirred vigorously so that it will become uniformly saturated with the poison. The grain should now be spread out to dry where it can not be reached by animals or children, for you have a highly poisonous grain.

Now dissolve six pounds of sugar in six quarts of water and boil until one gallon remains and then allow to cool. When cold add one tablespoon of anis oil (can be had at any drug store). You now have a thick syrup which should

be poured over the nearly dry poisoned grain and the whole stirred so as to cover each grain with a layer of syrup. Allow the grain to thoroughly dry, stirring so as to prevent its sticking in a mass. The odor of anis oil is very attractive to the gopher and each kernel should contain enough poison to destroy one gopher. This sugar-coated grain can be used at any time, but great care should be taken to prevent any possible poisoning of birds or animals. A little of this grain buried near each gopher burrow will be pretty sure to attract and destroy its victim.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents. Hall's Family Pills are the best.



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G. A. Musselman, a reliable farmer of Crestline, Ohio, says: "My 'NEW TIFFIN' Wagon runs like a buggy." But he might have added that "in material, construction and finish this now famous wagon is not excelled by any other Farm Wagon in the world." Insist on your dealer handling it. If he will not do so write to TIFFIN WAGON CO., Tiffin, Ohio, and they will tell you where you can get one.

Horticulture.

A Simple Way of Propagating.

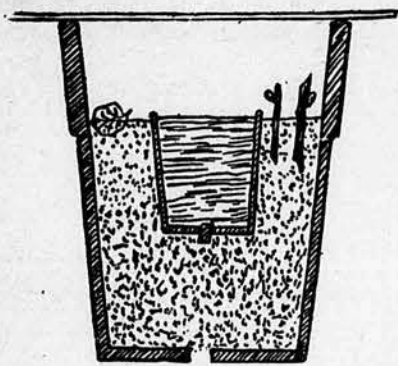
S. J. MITCHELL, IN TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

In all my attempts in the culture of various plants and flowers it has always been my purpose to study out to a finish the simplest, best and quickest way to do a thing before turning my hand to the slightest execution. In this methodical way of doing things I have often gone widely astray from the paths of orthodox floriculture, preferring to originate some of my methods, rather than to be governed entirely by the experience of others.

This is my apology for presenting here one of the most unique devices for propagating almost any kind of cutting I have ever tried. The plan, while always successful with ordinary attention, is not on a scale as large as that of an ordinary propagating bed, but will root nicely about twenty or thirty cuttings the means necessary requiring only a few minutes of preparation, and is just what a little home gardener would require when he has not the time to go to the trouble to arrange a regular propagating bed for the purpose of doing only a little rooting. I have named the device "A Flower-Pot Propagating Bed," owing to its manner of construction.

Secure a ten-inch flower-pot and partially fill it with coarse propagating sand. Select a very porous four-inch pot, stop the drainage hole to water tight, and insert this pot in the sand to within three inches of the top of the large pot. This will leave a margin of sand three inches wide all around between large and small pots, in which to insert the small cuttings. The small pot then should be filled with water, also give the sand a soaking through and all is ready to place the cuttings in the sand. The large pot should then be covered with a piece of window pane and place all in a very light cool place, entirely without sunshine. The water percolating through the pores of the small pot into the surrounding sand will keep up the moisture necessary without any further attention, but it may be necessary to replenish the small pot with water every few days until the cuttings have calloused and rooted.

The illustration below will show the idea at a glance.



There is a good deal of judgment required in selecting cuttings; the wood should never be ripened or hard, and soft wood, short-jointed cuttings are always easiest rooted. The best cuttings from plants like carnations, geraniums, chrysanthemums, begonias and some others are made not by cutting the wood, but by tearing out the limbs from the main stem, allowing the stub end to remain, which will callous and root in a wonderfully short time.

In the method described I have been successful in growing plants from leaves of deciduous varieties as cuttings, inserting them edgewise in the sand, the beauty of the plant appears to be that it does its work almost automatically, and requires almost no attention, when all has been properly arranged. I give this for what it is worth a great many having tried it with so much pleasure and gratification.

Houston, Tex.

How They Raise Cantaloupes at Rocky Ford.

H. J. SMITH, ORANGE JUDD FARMER.

Rocky Ford cantaloupes are famous all over the United States. The Rocky Ford region in southern Colorado is peculiarly adapted to this crop, because of its fertile soil and the ease with which the fields can be irrigated. Some growers plow in the fall, but this is not necessary, as early spring plowing does very well for cantaloupes. However, if the land can be plowed in the fall, it enables the grower to push his work along rapidly in the spring. If manure is to be applied, it is best to put

it on the ground the year previous, as it will help the crop of that year and be in better condition for the cantaloupe crop. Well rotted stable manure is absolutely necessary for best results.

In this part of the country where irrigation is necessary, it is highly important that the ground be level, so that the water can be distributed easily and evenly. Consequently after the plowing has been done, go over the field, fill up all hollows and work down all ridges. Continue the preparation of the seed-bed until every clod is thoroughly pulverized and the ground is pretty well compacted. This is very important, as it will save much labor later on and result in a more even stand.

Lay out the rows just before planting, open up irrigation furrows and allow the ground to become well moistened. When it is ready for planting, plant in hills about eight feet apart, planting to get three or four healthy plants in each hill. The rows should be six or eight feet apart. Keep the ground well moistened by irrigation and when the plants are up cultivate both ways, never allowing a crust to form or the soil to dry out. A soil mulch in this part of the country is very important. It is usually necessary to go over the ground with a hoe once or twice. Cut out all the weeds and thin the plants down to three or four, if more than this number appears in any hill. With the exception of this hand work, all the other cultivation is done by horse.

Picking should begin just as soon as the first melons begin to ripen. As a rule, in this section the first melons are secured about August 1 and the fields are gone over once or twice a day until October 1, which usually marks the end of the season. The melons are packed in crates, usually 12 by 12 by 24 inches and these crates usually hold forty to forty-five melons. The home demand, of course, is small, and the bulk of the crop is shipped to distant markets, some going even as far as Boston. The yield varies, but a good crop will produce from 150 to 325 crates to the acre. During an average year these sell for 2 cents each, and the grower realizes from \$125 to \$250 to the acre. Most of the melons are handled by the Rocky Ford Melon-Growers' Association. The crop is considered a very profitable one here.

Grow Carrots.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This may not be heeded in the West, but few crops on a small patch would pay better. For cows, they have a larger value than beets, and are readily eaten by horses who prefer them to corn or grain. I have fed them the past two winters, and would not risk being without them in the future, because of the good result in feeding them for health, and because of the large saving in corn or bran at present price: \$18 per ton. Feed carrots twice daily, corn once, and what hay or fodder they want, and the improvement in step or appearance of horses is at once apparent.

To raise carrots, buy a pound or more seed of the Long Orange variety; with good care one pound can produce 150 bushels or more. Mix the seed with several times its bulk of sawdust, in a leaky pan, and keep damp till the seeds begin to sprout, indicated by the white tips appearing, then plant in well prepared land that should be plowed three or four weeks before, and well harrowed or worked just before planting to destroy any weed seeds ready to grow, and the carrot seeds will be up before the other weeds get a start. Keep clean as soon as the plants show; a hoe or rake is best for early cleaning; later, a small-tooth cultivator should be used. They should be planted thinly in rows two feet apart. After they are once cleaned the other work is very quickly done. The yield will surprise you in any season, and the good they do stock is more than that derived from double the number of bushels of corn or grain fed alone. Try them and report in future issue of KANSAS FARMER.

Douglas County. A. H. GRIEBA.

Trimming Apple-Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a small patch of timber land from which I have cut all the timber and wish to sow it to some kind of forage. Which do you think would be the best, sorghum or penicillaria? How much penicillaria would it require to sow an acre?

I saw an article in your valuable paper, the KANSAS FARMER, about the average time of pruning fruit-trees. The best time for pruning, especially when removing large limbs, is when they begin to blossom. After sawing limbs off apply red paint to stub; that

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from every point of view, McCormick mowers will be found faultless in design, modern in construction and thorough in equipment, with the most practical features. These mowers are so perfectly balanced, so easily operated and do such smooth and even cutting that they instantly become the favorite of every man who buys one.

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will prevent checking and will cause it to heal over quicker. F. LALOGUE.
Chase County.

Our correspondent will make no mistake if he plants sorghum on the cleared timber-plot.

Aphis Mali.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have about forty apple-trees which are going to be full of bloom and I find that there are eight to twelve little green lice on the buds. Will they damage them? And what must I do if they harm the buds? Please answer through the next KANSAS FARMER.

Oklahoma. T. J. LEHRLING.

This is I suppose, the apple-aphis, Aphis mali, which is usually good for a number of inquiries every spring and which has rarely caused any considerable injury. It is a class of insects hard to fight, but kerosene emulsion or whale oil and tobacco soap may check them if specially numerous.

ALBERT DICKENS.

Kansas Experiment Station.

LOUDEN'S DOOR HANGER.

Every owner of a barn, shed, or warehouse where sliding doors are used is interested in the flexible pivoted principle of the Loudon Hanger, which prevents the door from being thrown from the track under any circumstances. With all

kinds of people and all sorts of animals coming in contact with the sliding doors, this invention, which does away with the constant danger of derailing the door, is of immense importance. In making repairs or building anew it will pay to al-



ways secure this Loudon's Famous Door-Hanger. It will last a lifetime and will save immense trouble of which all have enough otherwise. Address Loudon Machinery Company, Fairfield, Iowa.

Protects Horses and Cattle.

Do not buy a fence that may injure cattle, sheep, or hogs. There are such fences on the market.

The Griswold Field Fence as a horse, cattle, or hog fence is unequaled. It is also strong, durable, and ornamental. The main features of a good fence lies in its construction and in this regard the Griswold Field Fence is scientifically correct. Its construction is such that it adapts itself to all inequality of the grounds.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.
May 5-6, 1903—Collin Cameron, at Kansas City, Herefords.

The Live-Stock Industry in the Republic of Mexico, and Its Relations to the United States.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS OF CAPT. BRITTON DAVIS, CHIHUAHUA, MEX., BEFORE THE NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The genius of the men who have made the great West has no more striking example than is presented today by the live-stock breeding industry. That it has reached the height of its greatest development is not to be thought of. In the present paper, it is my purpose to point out some of the advantages to be derived by extending this system across the border into our neighboring Republic of the South, from which we are now barred by artificial and ill-advised commercial restrictions. The only interest Mexico can have to live-stock breeders, and the only relation its live-stock produc-

decide ownership of the strays, and provide for settlement of disputes.

Taxation is much lighter than in the United States. Grazing lands are taxed about 1 per cent on an assessed value of from 10 cents to 50 cents per acre, depending upon their value and location. Live stock is taxed 2 per cent annually on an estimated valuation of about the following:

Cattle, \$8; sheep, \$1; goats, \$2; horses (broken), \$15; horses (unbroken) and mares, \$6; mules, \$20. All values in Mexican silver.

The market of the Mexican live-stock producer is purely a domestic one. All the live stock ever exported from the Republic would not furnish six months' business for the Kansas City stock yards. Sheep in considerable numbers, and some goats are bred; but these industries are of comparatively small moment. Horses are bred mainly for range uses and the hog production is confined to the typical "razor back," fighting out a precarious existence in the smaller towns.

The prices paid for beef cattle on the hoof vary from \$25 to \$40, Mexican silver, per head, depending upon the locality. Dressed beef retails at about 12 to 20 cents per pound, except in one or two of the Southern Gulf States—Yucatan for example—where

with cheap Mexican beef, to the detriment of American cattle interests in general and the range business in particular. Such a belief has for a foundation little more than misapprehension of Mexico's natural resources and her capacity for beef production. With a full knowledge of the facts and a better comprehension of its possibilities the Mexican trade will be eagerly sought by the Western stockman, breeder, rancher, and packer as a most profitable field for the employment of his skill and the investment of his capital. Mexico to-day consumes about 40 per cent of all United States exports to Pan-American countries.

The Southern Republic should never become a serious factor in the export beef trade. Unless a contrary policy is forced upon her, the balance of trade in live stock and live-stock products will be always against her, her importations of blooded stock, hogs, wool, and manufactured beef products exceeding in value her cattle exports. The reasons for this are, in the main, three:

1. Climatic conditions unfavorable to the proper development of cattle for slaughtering purposes.
2. The small area of agricultural lands available for food production.
3. Other great natural resources of

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Caustic Balsam



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Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine from rooting. Makes 40 different ear marks. Extends Horns. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If it suits, send balance. Paid May 6, 1902. Hog and Calf Holder only 75c.
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ILLUSTRE 20489.

This is Henry Avery & Son's new herd stallion. Besides having already proved himself a great producer, his sire and dam were first in class, and sweepstakes stallion and mare at the World's Fair at Chicago, 1903. He weighs 2,100 pounds.

tion can bear to your great industry, I find in a mutual exchange of such commodities as nature has best fitted each to produce.

The live-stock industry of Mexico is confined principally to range cattle-breeding in its most primitive form. The lands of the Republic have passed almost entirely into the hands of individuals, who own them in immense tracts, a holding of a quarter of a million acres being considered a comparatively small ranch.

Generally speaking, Mexican ranchlands are of very inferior quality compared to the ranges of northern Texas, Indian Territory, or Colorado. Much of the valley soil is alkaline, and the mountain ridges covered usually with pine timber, grow only inferior grasses. The best grazing is found on the intermediate foothills. In favorable localities fifteen acres per head for stock-cattle is considered sufficient provision for range purposes; in other instances, fifty acres hardly suffice. On account of large individual holdings there is little necessity for fencing. The ranges universally are poorly watered, natural waters being depended upon almost exclusively. With the exception of one or two localities no attempts have been made to secure artificial supplies.

Especially and well-considered laws in the various States regulate the range work, protect large and small owners,

the prices are more than doubled. The meat is of an inferior quality, thin and tough during the greater part of the year. Stags, when fat, sell as readily as prime beefs and at about the same prices.

In butchering, outside of a few of the most important cities, little attention is paid to sanitary measures. Refrigerators are practically unknown, the meat going directly from the slaughter pen to the retail shop.

Concessions have been granted by the General Government for the establishment of packing houses and canneries in the Republic, but to date little has been accomplished in this line. The largest of these establishments, owned by a coterie of the most progressive men in Mexico, was unfortunately destroyed recently by fire.

In recent years, American and Mexican import duties on live stock, dressed and canned meats have seriously impeded commercial relations between the two Republics for an exchange of such commodities. The American Government levies a duty of \$2 per head on calves, Mexico a duty of about 1/2 cent, Mexican silver, per pound on live stock, 4 to 6 cents, Mexican silver, per pound on fresh and preserved meats.

It is a common belief among those who have not given the matter careful study that reciprocal duties with Mexico would flood the American markets

the country especially minerals and tropical products, the development of which will tax the capacity of the Republic in men and money for years to come.

Statistics concerning the Mexican live-stock industry are difficult to obtain. The General Government has no bureau which makes a specialty of collecting such data, and the individual States content themselves with approximating the numbers of the herds and the business done for the purposes of taxation. It is needless to say that data furnished by cattle-owners for tax basis is hardly reliable for statistical purposes.

The number of cattle in Mexico is variously estimated at from 13 to 18 million head. Of this number not over 2 per cent are improved stock, the remaining 98 per cent hardly classing with poorest grades of Texas ranges. Attempts made in the past to intro-

duce blooded cattle into Mexico have been met by a certain feeling of indifference on part of Mexican breeders. This is attributable to the fact that a second-class beef will bring nearly as good price as a much superior animal. Cattle are sold exclusively by the head; the American system of selling by weight is practically unknown. An 800-pound beef will bring about as much as one weighing 900 pounds. "Fat is a good color" and about the only point considered in purchasing. A large-boned, heavy animal has little chance to fatten on the meager pasture. The small, wiry native steer gets into condition earlier and holds his flesh longer than a heavier animal would do. He is probably best adapted to the local conditions of production and demand as they exist.

Only a very small proportion of Mexican cattle are sold for export, the total for the three years 1899, 1900, and 1901 being a little less than 547,000 head, of which nearly 200,000 were exported in 1899. If a larger foreign demand could be created for Mexican cattle, it would carry with it a demand for a better-class animal. The Mexican breeders would turn naturally to the United States for blooded stock to improve their herds. But, as I have pointed out, while Mexico is admirably adapted by nature as a breeding ground for calves, natural conditions

est of our industries, steel, iron is still imported.

To supply a population of thirteen million people with better beef, canned and dressed, better leather and fatter hogs than they can produce at home; to take from them in part exchange cheaper raw material, calves, than you can grow upon your own ranges; and to establish a market for your high-class stock in raising their fifteen millions of common cattle to a standard of modern excellence; these are the opportunities Mexico presents to-day to the American live-stock producer.

The Manhattan Sales.

A good crowd of farmers and breeders assembled in the splendid new sale pavilion at Manhattan, Kans., on April 15, to inspect and bid for the Herefords and Shorthorns consigned for the first annual sale by D. L. Taylor and W. W. Taylor, of Sawyer, Kans. This sale was a good deal in the nature of an experiment in that it combined two breeds of cattle consigned by one firm in a one day's sale and was a rather daring proposition to undertake. As previously announced, the consignment consisted of twenty-one Herefords and twenty-five Shorthorns. The Herefords were generally in good sale condition, though some of the Shorthorns lacked flesh. Owing to the fact that Manhattan has for thirty years been a Shorthorn center where Herefords were practically unknown, and owing to the fact that there had been three recent Shorthorn sales held at this point, the conditions were rather against the realization of such prices as the quality of the stock deserved. However, under the skill-

HEREFORD COWS.

Amaryllis 60920, Geo. Washington, Manhattan, Kans.	130
Winnie 101997, A. S. Allendorf.	115
Sunflower Girl 110943, Sebastian Wurtzburger, Volland, Kans.	100
Salie 95762, Wm. Edelblute, Keats, Kans.	100
Minnie 95759, Poole Bros.	130
Sunflower Maid 110944 and calf, Sebastian Wurtzburger.	140
Marie Antoinette 123592, H. J. Barnhouse, Manhattan, Kans.	100
Mary Victor 110924 and calf, G. M. Gilford, Olsburg, Kans.	130
Sweet Clover 95764, W. J. Schiffbauer, Arrington, Kans.	100
Old Maid 110931 and calf, A. S. Allendorf.	130
Juaneta 84008 and calf, W. A. Schiffbauer.	100

HEREFORD AVERAGE.

4 bulls brought.....	\$ 940.00
Average.....	235.00
17 females brought.....	1,735.00
Average.....	102.06
21 head brought.....	2,675.00
General average.....	127.39

Other buyers of Herefords were as follows: E. I. Washington, Manhattan; James Edwards, Manhattan; I. D. Yarrick, Blue Rapids; Sam Weichselbaum, Ogden.

SHORTHORN BULLS.

Garcia 177907, Edmond Denison, Gypsum City, Kans.	\$105
Dale 193549, W. H. Shoemaker, Narka, Kans.	110
Homer 193552, M. F. Osborne, Keats, Kans.	100

SHORTHORN COWS.

Birdie, R. C. Phillips, Manhattan, Kans.	100
Minnie, R. C. Phillips.	125

SHORTHORN AVERAGE.

7 bulls brought.....	\$ 630.00
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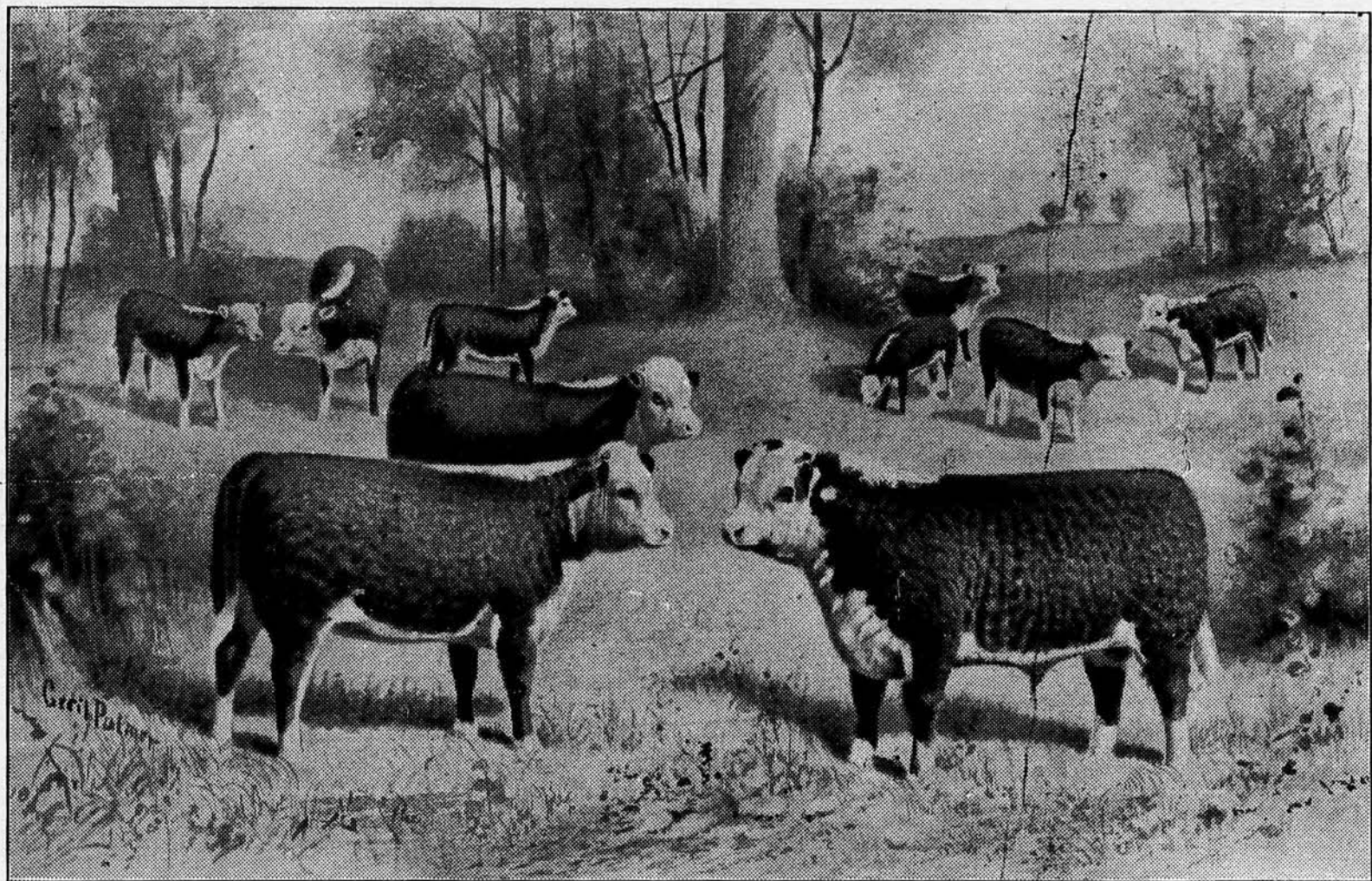
Watch for our agent, direct from our \$500,000 medical laboratory, the largest of the kind in the world. Send to-day for free copy of Watkins' Home Doctor and Cook Book. It gives home treatment for all diseases of man and beast.

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The directors of the show were unanimous in inviting the swine-breeders to participate in the show. Swine associations that wish to enter the show must signify their intention to do so by July 1. It is practically settled that the Berkshire, Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, and Ohio Chester White associations will participate.

Breeders of coach and draft horses have signified their desire to enter the show, and have given assurances that they will make a large exhibit. One firm of breeders and importers of draft horses has expressed its intention of entering thirty animals.

Those who attended the meeting were: C. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo., president; T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., secretary and treasurer; Charles R. Thomas, Chicago, general manager; B. O. Cowan,



Group of San Rafael Hereford Calves, Owned and Bred by Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Arizona, included in Sale at Kansas City, May 5 and 6, 1903.

are against her entering the markets of the world as a producer of beef. So the foreign demand for her live-stock products must be confined to trade in her young stock to be matured and fattened in more favorable localities.

If a market can be established in the United States for the young stock bred on Mexican ranges, Mexico receiving in return its beef products from the Northern farms and packing houses, no argument is needed to set forth the benefits such an exchange would bring to the American farmers, packers, and railroads. Some fear has been expressed that such a reciprocal trade would be detrimental to a portion of the cattle-breeders of the United States, by bringing Mexican calves into competition with those bred on the ranges of Texas and the Southwest, resulting in lower prices for the American product. I do not apprehend such a result. The price paid for a raw commodity is fixed not so much by the cost of its production as by the demand and price for the manufactured article. Any tendency towards depreciation of prices on American-bred calves will be more than counterbalanced by the stimulating effect of a steadily growing market in Mexico for live-stock products.

The American people stand to-day the greatest manufacturing nation on earth. Much of their raw material is drawn from abroad. For the great-

ful management of Cols. J. W. Sparks, L. R. Brady, and J. N. Harshberger, all of whom did excellent work, the sale was pulled off in a satisfactory manner and the prices realized, while not high, were fair; although many animals sold very cheap. The top of the Hereford sale was brought by Monarch Sunflower, a 21-months-old bull sired by Militant 71755, and was the cheapest thing in the sale. He brought \$340 and was easily worth double that sum. He was purchased by Pool Bros., who live south of Manhattan and who are former students and graduates of the Agricultural College at Manhattan. Don Louis, a 15-months-old bull sired by Preordination 71783, the great bull who now stands as a herd-header in F. A. Nave's herd, went to A. S. Allendorf, Alma, Kans., for \$310, and was mighty cheap. In the Shorthorns the 18-months-old Dale 193549, by Roan Duke 159499, went to W. H. Shoemaker, Narka, Kans., at \$110, and was another snap. The Messrs. Taylor had their great herd and show bull, Roseberry 71789, by Beau Brummel 51817, and who weighs 2,700 pounds, in the barn as an illustration of the quality of animals they expect to have in their herd in the future. While it took a good deal of nerve to consign this stock to an untrodden territory we can not help but admire the Taylors for the manner in which they took their medicine at the sale as much as for the enterprise which they exhibited in carrying Herefords into a purely Shorthorn country. Some of the representative sales of each breed are shown herewith:

HEREFORD BULLS.

Greatness 93472, O. & B. McCormick, Zeandale, Kans.	\$160
Don Louis 141687, A. S. Allendorf, Alma, Kans.	310
Monarch Sunflower 131227, Poole Bros., Manhattan, Kans.	340
Dana 142578, A. S. Allendorf.	130

Average.....	90.00
18 females brought.....	1,395.00
Average.....	77.50
25 head brought.....	2,025.00
General average.....	81.00

Other purchasers of Shorthorns were: John Gosling, Kansas City, Mo.; D. R. Jones, Balla; Thos. Tilk, Junction City; B. F. Bailey, Manhattan; Lucius Holton, Ogden; A. M. Storey, Manhattan; Shafer Carnahan, Stockdale; Jacob Carnahan, Stockdale; M. G. Hamm, Manhattan.

The American Royal.

The American Royal Live-Stock Show will be held at Kansas City next October will be much more comprehensive than any live-stock show ever held in that city. At a recent meeting of the executive committee it was decided to admit the sheep-breeders and breeders of draft and coach horses to the show. This will insure a larger variety of pure-bred animals than was ever shown there before. There will be Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway, and Angus cattle, at least four breeds of swine, four or five breeds of sheep, Angora goats, and several breeds of draft and coach horses.

The show will be held at the stock yards October 19-24 inclusive. Prizes aggregating \$25,000 will be offered, and it is expected that a number of special prizes will be added. At this meeting it was decided that the sale of Galloways would be held on Tuesday, Aberdeen-Angus on Wednesday, Herefords on Thursday, and Shorthorns on Friday. It was also decided to offer the prizes donated by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, aggregating \$2,000 for exhibits of grade feeders, to be divided equally among the four breeds. Range-bred feeders will not compete with corn-fed animals. It was recommended that the 98th meridian be adopted by the several breeds as the dividing line between the range-bred cattle and the native corn-fed cattle.

Springfield, Ill.; W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.; and George Stevenson, Jr., Waterville, Kans., members of executive committee; Eugene Rust, general manager, and W. H. Weeks, general agent of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company; W. T. McIntire, secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association; and John M. Hazelton, in charge of the publicity department of the show.

The Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association.

On April 2d was held the annual meeting of the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association for the purpose of electing officers, and of transacting any other business necessary. At this meeting eight new members were added to the association, and about 125 head of cattle were listed for the forthcoming annual sale to be held in the fall. The election of officers resulted in the endorsement of the old officers by retaining them in their recent positions with the exception that Mr. S. W. Preston, of Irving, was added to the board of directors. The directors of the association held a meeting at Blue Rapids on Friday, April 17, with all members present. Among other items of important business transacted was the fixing of the date for the next annual sale which will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, November 11 and 12, 1903. It was decided that not more than 100 animals should be offered in the annual sale in the proportion of about one-third bulls to two-thirds cows and that, if advisable, the younger animals that are now listed would be reserved for spring sale. Secretary E. E. Woodman and Mr. I. D. Yarrick were appointed a special committee to inspect the sale cattle with power to reject any that were not suitably prepared or any that would be in excess of the number decided for the sale. The employment of auctioneers was referred to the secretary, and other busi-

ness of importance, but not of public interest at present was transacted. Those present at this meeting were: President Wm. Bommer, Secretary Woodman, Directors Chas. Drennan, I. D. Yarrick, Fred R. Cottrell, B. M. Winter, and F. W. Preston. This organization is in business to stay and the vast amount of interest that is shown by its members is only reflected by the energy with which the officers take hold of and perform their work. The Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association is probably the largest association of its kind in the United States and the whole county contains probably more separate herds of Herefords than any other county in the United States, and it is a matter of congratulation to the breeders of Herefords everywhere that this association has retained its former officers in power.

Chickasaw Stock Show.

The fat-stock show feature of the Chickasaw Stockmen's Association held at Purcell, I. T., April 7, 8, and 9, was the greatest attraction of the annual meeting. Of the hundreds of animals of the different breeds on exhibit all were good enough to show in any section of this great country of ours with credit to themselves and their breeders. The liberal premiums offered by the association had the effect of bringing out the best stuff in Texas and the Indian Territory, and from Oklahoma below the quarantine line. Visitors were surprised at the magnificence of the show. The winners at the late great show at Fort Worth, Texas, were there and were admired by the hundreds of visitors and stockmen present.

The Shorthorn exhibitors were: T. J. Day, Rhome, Texas; J. F. Hovencamp, Fort Worth, Texas; E. E. Alkire, Lexington, Okla.; D. H. Hoover, Davis, I. T.; J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T.; Campbell Russell, Bennett, I. T.; J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.; W. B. Denson, Hereford exhibitors were: B. C. Rhome, Rhom, Texas; T. M. Hoben, Nacoma, Texas; W. S. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas; Campbell Russell, Bennett, I. T.; W. M. Hovencamp, Fort Worth, Texas.

Following are the winners in their classes:

SHORTHORNS.

Best bull, 3 years old and over—First, J. T. Day; second, J. F. Hovencamp; third, W. B. Denson.
Best bull, 2 years old and under—First, E. E. Alkire; second and third, D. H. Hoover.
Best bull, one year and under 2—First, D. H. Hoover; second, J. W. Carey; third, J. T. Day.
Best bull calf—First and second, J. W. Carey; third, J. F. Hovencamp.
Best cow, 3 years old and over—First and second, J. F. Hovencamp; third, J. T. Day.
Best cow, 2 years old and under 3—First, J. W. Carey; second, J. F. Hovencamp; third, J. C. Washington.
Best heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, J. W. Carey; second, C. Russell; third, J. F. Hovencamp.
Best heifer calf—First, J. F. Hovencamp; second and third, J. W. Carey.
Best bull and four females, 2 years old and over—First, J. F. Hovencamp; second, J. C. Washington.
Best bull and four females, all under 2 years old—First, J. W. Carey; second, C. Russell; third, J. T. Day.
Best four, get of one bull—First and third, J. W. Carey; second, J. F. Hovencamp.
Best two, product of one cow—First, J. T. Day; second, J. F. Hovencamp.
Senior sweepstakes, best bull, 2 years old and over—J. T. Day.
Junior sweepstakes, best bull, under 2—D. H. Hoover.
Senior sweepstakes, best cow, 2 years old and over—J. F. Hovencamp.
Junior sweepstakes, best cow, under 2 years—J. W. Carey.
Grand champion sweepstakes bull—J. T. Day.
Grand champion sweepstakes cow—J. F. Hovencamp.

HEREFORDS.

Best bull, 3 years old and over—First and third, B. C. Rhome; second, T. M. Hoben.
Best bull, 2 years old and under 3—First and second, T. M. Hoben; third, W. S. and J. B. Ikard.
Best bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, Campbell Russell; second, T. M. Hoben; third, B. C. Rhome.
Best bull calf—First, B. C. Rhome; second, T. M. Hoben; third, W. S. and J. B. Ikard.
Best cow, 3 years old and over—First, W. S. and J. B. Ikard; second, B. C. Rhome; third, T. M. Hoben.
Best heifer, 1 years old and under 2—First and third, Campbell Russell; second, B. C. Rhome.
Best heifer calf—First and third, B. C. Rhome; second, W. S. and J. B. Ikard.
Best bull and four females, 2 years old and over—First, B. C. Rhome; second, W. S. and J. B. Ikard.
Best young herd of one bull and four females, all under 2 years old—First, Campbell Russell; second, B. C. Rhome; third, W. S. and J. B. Ikard.
Best four, get of one bull—First, B. C. Rhome; second, Campbell Russell; third, W. S. and J. B. Ikard.
Best two, product of one cow—First, J. M. Hoben; second, B. C. Rhome.
Senior sweepstakes, best bull, 2 years old and over—B. C. Rhome.
Junior sweepstakes, best bull, under 2 years old—Campbell Russell.
Senior sweepstakes, best cow, 2 years old and over—W. S. and J. B. Ikard.
Junior sweepstakes, best cow under 2 years—B. C. Rhome.
Grand champion sweepstakes bull—B. C. Rhome.
Grand champion sweepstakes cow—W. S. and J. B. Ikard.
Judge B. T. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., gave the best of satisfaction to all.

PURE-BRED CATTLE SALES AT PURCELL.

The cattle sales at Purcell were not what they should have been and not what was expected by the breeders who consigned cattle to it. Owing to the extremely busy time of the year the farmers, who are the buyers of this sort of good stuff, were not present, and after selling a few the sale was called off. The consignors to this sale were: J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.; D. H. Hoover, Davis, I. T.; J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T.; R. S. Chittum, Noble, Okla.; and

E. E. Alkire, Lexington, Okla. The auctioneers were Colonels Harriman and Sparks, of Missouri.

Following are the sales made:
Carrie A. August 1, 1901, E. E. Alkire, to E. V. Johnson, Lexington, Okla., \$85
Oakland Best 10th, May 6, 1901, E. E. Alkire, to E. V. Johnson, 95
Lady Conquest 2d, July 8, 1901, E. E. Alkire, to E. V. Johnson, 100
Miss Belle, September 11, 1901, E. E. Alkire, to E. V. Johnson, 60
Mira, June 1, 1901, E. E. Alkire, to A. P. Harryman, Eason, Okla., 75
Duke of Glendale 19072, June 6, 1902, D. H. Hoover, to Sam Montclair, Wayne, I. T., 55
Helen King, May 7, 1901, E. E. Alkire, to E. V. Johnson, 75
Iva A. July 19, 1901, E. E. Alkire, to E. V. Johnson, 65
George Washington, February 22, 1902, J. W. Carey, to Campbell Russell, 60
Campaign 145219, October 24, 1898, R. J. Chittum, to W. S. Trallor, Lexington, Okla., 45
Perry Grant 190676, June 11, 1901, D. H. Hoover, to J. A. Kemp, Paoli, I. T., 60
King Herod 190674, February 3, 1902, D. H. Hoover, to J. A. Kemp, 35
Spotted Tall Chief, April 7, 1902, J. W. Carey, to Campbell Russell, 70
4th Duke of Twin Oak 192887, April 19, 1902, J. C. Washington, to J. F. Hovencamp, 45
F. D. NORTHUP.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association Will Move Headquarters.

The business office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will soon be removed from Springfield, Ill., where it has been located since January, 1894, to the new Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. This move will be made as soon after May 1 as it is possible to pack and ship our effects and we expect to be in our new quarters by Monday, May 11, prepared to do business.

After May 5 patrons of the office will please send all communications to our new address as given above.

JOHN W. GROVES, Sec'y.

American Royal Horse and Sheep Show.

Breeders and importers of draft and coach horses are taking a lively interest in the coming American Royal live-stock show, to be held in Kansas City October 19-24, and the indications are that the exhibit of horses will be a large one, and one of excellent quality. Messrs. Wolcott, Peers & Co., of Kansas City, have offered \$500 in cash prizes for the horse department of the show. McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, and Kansas City, have just announced that they will contribute \$300 to the fund for prizes, and that they will exhibit thirty or forty of their best animals. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind., and J. W. Robison & Son, of Towanda, Kans., have also signified their intention to enter large numbers of animals. It is expected that the Percheron Association will offer a liberal sum in prizes.

The success of the sheep department, one of the new departments to be added to the show this year, is assured. Dwight Lincoln, of Milford Center, Ohio, secretary of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, and F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Rambouillet sheep, are working enthusiastically to get a large representation of their favorite breed. They have raised \$100 by individual subscriptions to be added to the amount offered by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company for prizes. The Stock Yards Company offers \$200 in cash to each of the breeders of sheep exhibited. Leading breeders of Cotswold, Shropshire, Southdowns and Oxford Downs have signified their intention of taking part in the sheep exhibit.

The erection of a new barn to be used for the sheep, goat, and swine exhibit, has just begun. This will take the place of the tent used last year for the swine and goat exhibits.

The Cameron Herefords.

The fourth annual auction of Hereford cattle by Mr. Collin Cameron, Lochiel, Ariz., will be held at Kansas City, May 5 and 6, 1903, consisting of a hundred head, nearly all bred or with calves at foot. When Mr. Cameron inaugurated these sales four years ago, and selling well-bred but branded cattle, there was a general interest in the outcome. The cattle sold at much lower prices than those equally well-bred from the corn belt; however, these cattle turned out so well and had been secured at such low values, proving themselves good producers that original buyers felt that they had a positive snap.

Catalogue just received shows the offering to be richly bred, close up, in the best blood of the breed. Examination of the individuals included in this sale show them to be representative specimens of the breed, as all their ancestry has been admittedly high-class breeding sires and dams.

These Cameron Herefords are second to none, except in the mere point of size, in this they possibly would rank second; but in this connection it should not be forgotten that the produce of these Cameron Herefords, born and raised in Kansas and adjoining States, are second to none in scale, and as far as rich quality and evenness of type, and the true Hereford character are concerned, few Herefords compare with them.

The best advertisement Mr. Cameron has, or could have, is the satisfied purchasers at his previous sales. Without exception, the cattle have done well for their new owners where given farm food and treatment.

Because of being branded, they have always sold below their real value, and probably will do so now. This, Mr. Cameron insists, is no detriment, and that the objection is wellnigh senseless. The prejudice against brands is to the interest of the judicious purchaser; he gets the animal at a reduced price, because of the condition which does not in any way interfere with its money earning capacity. The branded cow produces as many calves as the unbranded one. The calves grow to equal size, they sell for as much money. The capital invested is less, consequently the earning capacity of these cows is greater, simply because they cost less to start with.

The results of their development on the farms of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, as ascertained from these purchasers, conclusively warrant the assertion that no Herefords sold in Kansas City since 1899 have surpassed, and but few equalled, these in profit. This is the testimony of their present owners, after having them from one to three years on farms.

A lot equal in breeding and quality will be offered May 5 and 6. Catalogue of unequalled interest will be sent on application to Collin Cameron, Greeley, Kans.

Gossip About Stock.

V. B. Howey, the veteran breeder of Poland-China swine, Topeka, Kans., makes a change in his advertisement and is stocking up for future trade. He does not propose to retire so long as life lasts.

The public sale of registered and unregistered Hereford bulls, 150 grade cows and Poland-Chinas sold at Cunningham, Kingman County, last week by W. P. Landon, owner, and R. J. Simonson, manager, was a good sale and satisfactory to the parties concerned.

Sassafras tea for the family and Rex Conditioner for horses and cattle. It's the great Spring Medicine for stock. It is not a condition powder. It is a conditioner. Rids the animal of worms, makes them take on flesh and purifies the blood. Read the Rex Stock Food ad in this paper, and send your order to the Rex Stock Food Company, Omaha, Neb.

The annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on May 13 at 10.30 a. m. The year just closing is the twenty-fifth since the establishment of the Register and organization of the club and has been a very successful one for Guernsey interests. Wm. H. Caldwell, Secretary, Peterboro, N. H.

The Ernst Bros.' sale of Shorthorn cattle at Tecumseh, Neb., on April 17, resulted in an average of a little better than a \$100 average on thirty-six head sold. The great Cruickshank sire, Baron Surmise, sold for \$475, and is to be retained in the herd of Chas. Ernst, at Graf, Neb., Mr. George Ernst closing out his entire interest in Shorthorns. A large crowd of interested stockmen was in attendance, and a satisfactory sale was the result. The cattle were in fine condition and should prove useful in the hands of the new owners.

The Job Goslee Shorthorn sale at Falls City, Neb., April 18, called together a good crowd of stockmen. The herd bull, Gloster's Duke 2d, a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster, sold to Moorehead Bros., Barada, Neb., at the bargain price of \$200. He is a solid red, 2,200-pound bull, got by Imp. Salamis, and noted as a sire of strictly high-class stock. One of his 2-year-old heifers, (a Young Mary) sold in this sale to Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb., for \$200. Mr. James P. Lahr, Sabatha, Kans., was a buyer at this sale also. Mr. Goslee was well pleased as everything sold readily at fair prices.

Visitors at the American Royal and other great shows will have carried away with them a vivid recollection of the splendid Galloway bull, Imp. McDougal 4th of Tarbreoch, and will remember that he belonged at the head of C. M. Moody's herd of Atlanta, Mo. The appearance of this animal, to those who saw him, would naturally make one interested in the breed desire to secure some of his get, and the advertisement inserted in the Kansas Farmer by his owner has enabled many to do this. Mr. Moody now writes that he is entirely sold out of cattle and must refuse orders for a short time. He also states that he is pleased with the Kansas Farmer as an advertising medium and will soon hang up his sign therein again.

Occasionally the wandering newspaper man runs across a snap, but owing to the proverbial poverty of his clan he is obliged to give it away to others. The writer found such a snap at Frankfort, Kans., the other day when he ran across C. H. Butler's herd of Angus cattle. Mr. Butler happens to have a considerable number of splendid young Angus bulls of the highest type and quality that range from 11 to 21 months old and weigh from 700 to 1,200 pounds for sale; also a number of heifers of like quality. These cattle are from the bulls Hummel 23993, Eb-bitt 31509, Heather Lad, Estill 2d 17440, Emmert P 36788, Reginal Doon 32728, and Gardner Mine 32240. To those who do not happen to have a herd-book handy it is only necessary to mention that the last two bulls named who are now at the head of the herd were bred by Chas. Escher, Botna, Iowa, and C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill. Further comment is unnecessary. There are no finer individual animals of this breed in the West so far as our personal knowledge goes than are those in the offering now made by Mr. Butler from his Jim Creek Herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and owing to the fact that they are full bloods on which the registration has not been kept up on the female side, it will be possible to buy the best of animals at a very reasonable price. Notice the breeder's card of the Jim Creek Herd on page 480, and write C. H. Butler, Frankfort, Kans., for prices and information.

At the first annual sale held by the Indian Territory Stock-Breeders' Association at Muskogee on April 8 and 9, we were pleased to know that our advertisers, A. B. Dille & Son, Edgerton, Kans., had a consignment of forty head of Poland-Chinas. These hogs were put up at auction on the afternoon of April 9 just after the cattle sales closed. The bidding was brisk and spirited and in less than two hours the entire forty head were disposed of for \$1,191, an average of \$29.78 per head. One-half of this consignment were of Messrs. Dille's own breeding and the balance of the car-load were purchased from other breeders for the purpose of filling this sale. As may be imagined, the Messrs. Dille did not send their best animals to fill a sale of the first consignment of Poland-Chinas ever offered in the Indian Territory, and the results they obtained were very satisfactory. Those bred by the Messrs. Dille averaged \$30.50 and when considered with the fact that they have already sold about \$1,000 worth of their own breeding

this season from their advertisement in the Kansas Farmer it will be seen that it not only pays to raise good Poland-Chinas but that it pays to advertise them in the Kansas Farmer. In their letter they add: "We have always found the Kansas Farmer to be the best advertising medium that we have ever tried. We shall have a great crop of pigs ready for fall business."

J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., in writing Kansas Farmer of their recent sales, remarks as follows: "We wish to report the sale of six very fine Percheron mares, all blacks, to the Kansas State Agricultural College last week. Five of these were high grades and one the registered Percheron mare Theodosia which we considered one of the best in our herd. We expected to put her in our show herd this year. We made them a special price on her as we wished to send them a good one. For the five grade mares we received \$250 each. Regent McDowell made the selections after visiting most of the herds in this State and was well pleased with what he got. He is a good judge of draft horses and believes in getting the best. He got the pick out of our herds, both in the purebreds and high grades. Some of the mares are in foal to our great horse Casino (45462) 27830, and others were just bred to him this season."

On page 409 of the Kansas Farmer will be found a statement concerning the wonderful reproductive power of the Poland-China sow which belongs to Fred Martin, of Washington County, Kansas, and which has the record of farrowing sixty-one pigs in four litters. The last of these litters, it will be remembered, numbered twenty-one pigs and the Black U. S. Hadley boar that sired this litter was purchased of O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans., who now have nine sows that have farrowed seventy-three pigs this spring. They have still three more sows to hear from, and their stock is doing beautifully. We learn that they are now ready to furnish some excellent breeding stock at all times, but are devoting most of their attention to booking orders for spring pigs. Their sows are Tecumseh, Wilkes, Black U. S., and Perfection, while at the head of the herd they have Moonshine 26593, and Prince Climax 62363. Those desiring to get next to this breeding should write them at once.

We learn that regents of the State Agricultural College have recently purchased six head of Percheron horses from J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., and while we are not able to give the facts in relation to this purchase, at the moment of writing, we are able to commend these regents for buying from home breeders. A recent letter from J. C. Robison informs us that they are now getting their first colts from the great show and herd stallion, Casino (45462) 27830, and they are up to all expectations. The first colt foaled from him was a stallion from the same dam as the yearling stallion that brought \$775 at their Wichita sale. Casino will be shown again with the show herd at the leading Western fairs as well as at the American Royal. Their horses are all doing splendidly and they are having great luck in saving the young colts. Mr. Robison adds that they have recently purchased a son of Lavender Viscount to head their herd of Shorthorns. He is a full brother to the sweepstakes bull of the Utah State Fair last year, and is a good one.

W. H. Barr, Elliott, Iowa, is making a substantial reputation for his fine herd of high-class Poland-Chinas at his East Side Farm, north of Red Oak and near Elliott. Mr. Barr's specialty will be herdboars for high-class herds, and he expects to supply Kansas breeders with some of these this year, as he has done in the past. This year he will have twenty-four litters to draw from, all got by the four capital sires in service, and out of as royal a lot of brood sows, of the up-to-date and as big, roomy type as ever graced any man's breeding establishment. The first sire in service is the great 2-year-old, Royal Blue 27642, by Big Chief Tecumseh 2d, dam Royal Blue 3d 60397 by Blue Blood U. S.; Perfection E. S. is a great yearling by Perfection E. L., grandson of old Chief Perfection 2d; a third boar is Simply Perfection Jr. 52484, got by a son of I Am Perfection, and out of Fashion's Model by Big Chief Tecumseh 2d. The fourth of this grand list of sires is Broad Perfection, a fine yearling by Big Perfection by L's Perfection (a half-brother to corrector, but showing greater scale), dam Lady Nims by Great Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d. The 2-year-old boar, Simply Perfection Jr., is now offered for sale at \$100. He is a 500-pounder, and a boar of fine form and action, and is a bargain at that price, but will not be offered after thirty days. Four crack good fall boars (September and October farrow) are offered at \$25 each for thirty days, all got by Royal Blue, and out of some of the good old "repeaters" on this farm. See Mr. Barr's East Side Herd advertisement, and write him soon, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

Harry E. Lunt, whom every Poland-China breeder knows, writes from his Shady Lane Stock Farm at Burden, Kans., that the readers of the Kansas Farmer are running him to death with inquiries for bred sows and that he is sold out. As he has received inquiries for at least twenty sows within the past week, he says "Please tell them to stop." He still has a few choice young boars, three of which are of serviceable age and good enough to go in fine herds; two of these are good enough to make show hogs of and they will be priced in accordance with their quality. Any one who knows what Poland-Chinas are knows the quality that is found on the Shady Lane farm and we advise them to get next quick. But perhaps they do not know so well the quality of the Barred Plymouth Rocks that are bred on this same farm. Mr. Lunt writes that they are doing a good business on eggs of these choice birds, but are still able to handle more and announces his belief that they have two of the best pens of Barred Rocks mated up in the Southwest this year. The birds are large and symmetrical, very nicely barred and score high. One specialty they make is in giving their flock free range and in preserving only the good laying strains. He also has a number of turkey eggs for sale from the flock headed by Cowley

(Continued on page 474.)

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

(By request, for recitation.)

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste, to the chieftain's door,
The terrible grumble and rumble, and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war
Thundered along the horizon's bar;
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold,
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good, broad highway leading down;
And there, through the flush of the morning light,
A steed as black as the steeds of night
Was seen to pass, as with eagle flight.
As if he knew the terrible need,
He stretched away with his utmost speed;
Hills rose and fell; but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering South,
The dust, like smoke from the cannon's mouth;
Or the trail of a comet, sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster.
The heart of the steed and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the battle-field calls;
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet the road
Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed
And the landscape fled away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind,
And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace fire,
Swept on, with his wild eye full of fire,
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire;
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops;
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both,
And striking his spurs, with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of buzzes.

And the wave of retreat checked in course there because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.

With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye and his red nostril's play
He seemed to the whole great army to say

"I have brought you Sheridan all the way,
From Winchester down, to save the day."

Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high,

Under the dome of the Union sky—
The American soldiers' Temple of Fame,
There with the glorious General's name
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"
—Thomas Buchanan Read.

Cultivate Your Memory.

There is much moralizing nowadays about the "trend of the times," "the evil effects of the modern spirit of competition," etc. And now I am going to join the ranks of these declaimers of "Americanities," and proclaim against the haste to "get it all" in the way of learning, which is destroying our memories. We do not have time to ponder, to study, to thoroughly master. We must get a snatch here and a snatch there—a little poetry, a little mathematics, a little history, and a little philosophy—but never is there time to be thorough. And to take time to commit to memory any great and beautiful words is a sinful extravagance. You say Oh, I read it over and get the meaning, and that is much better than committing. Why a parrot can repeat words! Very true, my dear young modern, but a parrot can not appreciate beautiful words, he can not say them again and again until they ring in his heart with a new and nobler meaning.

Our grandfathers and grandmothers can repeat more, now, from memory, than we can. When they were young it was "the thing" to learn whole pages of pretty or noble prose, and to spring it upon their companions whenever in the course of conversation an opportunity offered. And their language showed the result of this intimacy with fine expressions. It had a stateliness, an exactness, an elegance, that are sadly lacking in our present-day slang-speaking. Their memories also bear witness to the benefits of their early training. I venture to pre-

dict that fifty years from now a memory like those of our old people will be a rarity.

It is a mistake, I say, to neglect the cultivation of one's memory. It is an easy matter to increase one's powers in this direction—much easier than many other things of less value.

Dr. C. M. Sheldon, the famous preacher, tells of his experience, which would be the experience of almost any young person. When he was a boy in college, he found that his memory was very poor. He could remember very little, and showing some of the energy and originality which have since distinguished him—went to work to remedy the defect. He began to commit things that he read that seemed worth while and in a remarkably short time he could repeat whole pages after two or three readings of them. His memory now is wonderfully keen, enabling him to do much that would otherwise be an impossibility. No matter what one's occupation, a good memory is a valuable aid to success in it. The excuse, "I have not time," is a shallow one. There is always time for what one is determined to do. One can have a book lying open before him while he is dressing—curling hair or shaving, as the case may be—during the daily routine of work, or in the leisure moments that are sure to come once in a while in the busiest life.

Such training of the memory is an investment of time and effort that pays. It is an education that costs little yet fits one for a useful life. It is a pleasure that grows with its indulgence. You will never be sorry nor ashamed of having done it, and you will always rejoice at the added abilities it has given you. It is well worth while.

Booker T. Washington and His Work for Negro Boys.

The word Tuskegee has appeared so many times in print during the last ten years that many who see it and do not know what it stands for ask, "Just what is Tuskegee, and where is it?"

Tuskegee is the shire town of Macon County, Alabama. It is about forty miles southeast of Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, and one hundred and forty from Atlanta. It is one of the oldest towns in the State. In fact, it is said that when De Soto made his famous march inland from the sea, he found an Indian village on the same site by the name of Toskigi.

When the word Tuskegee is seen in print now, it generally refers to the great negro school there, established and built up by Booker T. Washington. This school is remarkable for many things, but three of the most important are that it is the greatest school wholly for colored people in the country; that its teachers are, like the pupils, all negroes, and that over thirty practical trades are taught the students there by actual work. The students at Tuskegee now number over twelve hundred every year and there are between eighty and ninety teachers.

Mr. Washington was born a slave in Virginia, and struggled along until he worked his way to Hampton, and got an education there. While he was at Hampton he resolved that as soon as he was fitted to do so he would go into some place in the South where negroes seemed to be particularly ignorant, and devote his whole life to giving them the same kind of help that had been given him at Hampton. In 1881 the Legislature of the State of Alabama appropriated money to establish a normal school for colored teachers, and Mr. Washington was selected principal. He began his school work there on the Fourth of July, 1881, by gathering thirty untaught negro men and women into an old shanty.

The new school had not been in progress long before the teacher made up his mind that his pupils needed to learn how to work and how to take care of their bodies quite as much as they needed to learn books. He felt that he needed to have an influence over them for a longer time than just during the hours of the school day. He found that he could buy a plantation of a hundred acres of land and a few old buildings a mile from Tuskegee. He borrowed the money of a friend at Hampton, bought the place, and moved his school out there. So many new scholars began to want to come to the school that more buildings were needed.

There was a good clay pit on the place. Mr. Washington set some of the young men to making bricks, and when the bricks were ready, to building a house with them. Other young men worked on the land, raising corn for food, and cotton to be sold to buy

things that could not be raised. A man in Massachusetts gave money to buy a horse, and a man in Tuskegee gave an outfit of tools for the brick-yard.

There has been one remarkable thing about this school. From the first the white people of the South have recognized the good work that it was doing in teaching the colored people how to do skilled, useful labor, and have helped it along. A small blacksmith shop was started, and then a wheelwright shop. The young women students did the housework, laundry work and mending for all the school, and learned cooking and sewing. Friends in the North who heard Mr. Washington tell of the plans of the school gave more money and this was made to go far. Nothing was bought which the students could make themselves. Even now they make all their own furniture, mattresses, etc.

From that beginning Tuskegee Institute has grown until now it owns twenty-five hundred acres of land, five hundred of which the students cultivate. It teaches such trades to the men, in addition to those mentioned, as carpentry, machinework, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, tinsmithing, electrical engineering and sawmill work. Farming in all its branches is thoroughly taught. The young women learn, in addition to the trades spoken of, mattress-making, dressmaking and millinery, nursing, poultry-raising, dairy work, bee-keeping, the care of fruit-trees and bushes, and the care of flower gardens and lawns.

The course of study in these trades is just as carefully planned out and followed as are those in the academic classes. We copy from the school's catalogue the course of the first term of the second year in the blacksmithing: "Horseshoeing—The condition of a shoeing floor. How to make a shoer's fire. The names and uses of shoeing tools. What and how to make a mold, also how to strike on a shoe. The names and sizes of shoes and nails, also the different kinds of shoes. How to file a shoe, also how to pull off a shoe, trim a foot, and clinch a shoe. The different parts of a foot and how to drive a nail. The different kinds of shoes that are used for horses with different ways of traveling. Special lessons in fitting to different shaped feet."

Compositions are written on these subjects monthly. The blacksmith shop now is a building thirty-six by sixty-one feet, containing nine forges and all necessary tools. It is full of students all the time, and when a man graduates he is able to set up a shop for himself. I have met many men through the South who have done so.

We copy the first year's course of study in dressmaking. Before the girls can take this up they have to spend two years in the plain-sewing room, or show an ability to do the work done there: "Choice of materials. Drafting and cutting foundation and outline skirts from measurement. Making, hanging, draping, and trimming the skirt. Talks on forms, line and proportion in relation to draping and trimming. Drafting, cutting, and fitting plain basques, and the general finish of these garments." There are two more years' study in dressmaking.

These shops and classes turn out men and women who know their trades and people all over the South are beginning to appreciate this. The school can hardly begin to supply all the demands made upon it for skilled artisans. People from hundreds of miles away write to know if the institution can not furnish a good carpenter or blacksmith, or nurse or cook,

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This industrial work is carried on in connection with the regular academic and moral and religious training of the large school. There is an undenominational Bible school in which, each year, about seventy-five negro men and women, often ministers themselves, are trained to become more efficient church and Sunday school workers. The academic department gives a thoroughly good English education, and has turned out a great many teachers who are doing good work all over the country. A great many, both men and women, have been inspired with Mr. Washington's spirit, a desire to work for their race, and devoted themselves to found other schools where the Tuskegee principles can also be taught. Such schools are the ones at Snow Hill, Ala., with over three hundred; at Mt. Meigs, Ala., with two hundred; at Denmark, S. C., with three hundred; at Eatonville, Fla., with over a hundred, and in those many places where just as good work is carried on upon a smaller scale. In all these schools as soon as they get large enough, the pupils are not only taught books, but manual labor.

The expense at Tuskegee is only about \$8 a month for a furnished room, fuel, lights, laundry, and board. No charge is made for tuition, because very few could pay it. The money for the support of the schools which this would represent, Mr. Washington secures from friends of the school and education, who are willing to help him in his work. He is endeavoring now to secure a permanent endowment fund, from the income of which the school may be largely supported so as to leave him free to devote his time and energy to the management.

Small as is the expense, more than half of the students can not afford to pay it, and so they are allowed to work out their expenses. They work on the land, in the shops and brickyard, in the laundry, kitchen, offices, everywhere, and are allowed a regular rate of payment according to their ability. This is not paid them in money, but put to their credit. While they are at work in this way they go to school only in the evening. Usually two years' work will give a student enough credit so that he or she can go into the day school classes for the rest of their time at school. Coming as most of these young people do, out of homes or off of farms where they have had no systematic training in modern methods of work, the time they spend in this way under skilled instructors is really one of the most valuable parts of their education.

The school now has over four hundred graduates, and over three thousand undergraduates, nearly all of them doing good work throughout the South. There are now forty-four buildings, large and small, on the school ground, and all but three of these have been built by the students themselves as a part of their industrial education. Among these is a large, modern brick church, capable of seating two thousand four hundred persons. When President McKinley visited Tuskegee, he spoke to the students in this church.

One of the great features at Tuskegee is the annual negro conference, which meets there in February of each year. This was begun by Mr. Washington to see if something could not be done to help elevate the older generation of negroes, the men and women who were most of them slaves, and who have had little chance to get an education. Ten years ago he invited about seventy-five farmers, mechanics, teachers, and ministers to come

to Tuskegee to spend a day discussing their conditions and needs. To his surprise four hundred men and women of all classes came in answer to this invitation and the number has kept increasing ever since. Most of these people come from Alabama, but there are delegates now from every Southern State, and the effect of these meetings is felt widely. Two hundred and fifty similar local conferences have been formed, which meet during the year and report here. The people who came are mostly hardworking farmers and their wives. They discuss very practical matters: "How to get homes and keep them;" "How to keep out of debt and clear of mortgages;" "The need of something better than a one-room hut for a home;" "Better schools and teachers and ministers;" "Pay your taxes and keep off the streets."

For the Little Ones

WAITING FOR THE MAY.

From out his hive there came a bee;
"Has spring-time come or not?" said he.
Alone within a garden bed
A small, pale snowdrop raised its head.

"'Tis March, this tells me," said the bee;
"The hive is still the place for me;
The day is chill, although 'tis sunny,
And icy cold this snowdrop honey."

Again came humming forth the bee,
"What month is with us now?" said he.
Gay crocus-blossoms, blue and white
And yellow, opened to the light.

"It must be April," said the bee,
"And April's scarce the month for me.
I'll taste these flowers (the day is sunny),
And wait before I gather honey."

Once more came out the waiting bee,
"Tis come; I smell the spring!" said he.
The lilac tossed a purple plume.

The daffodil wore a yellow crown;
The cherry-tree a snow-white gown;
And by the brookside, wet with dew,
The early wild wake-robins grew.

"It is the May-time," said the bee;
"The queen of all the months for me;
The flowers are here, the sky is sunny,
'Tis now the time to gather honey."

—Selected.

The First Dog's-Tooth Violet.

The first flower of the spring was a bright-eyed little Dog's-tooth violet. When she first stuck her little head above ground she looked all around, for she did not know that she was the first, but expected to see her sisters thick in the field. The wind came creeping through the dry grass whistling a merry tune.

"Why, hello!" said the noisy fellow.
"Beg pardon, Miss Dog's-tooth, I did not know you had come already. You must be lonesome, for you are the first flower to come."

"Yes," said the sweet violet, "I am lonely. I wish I had not come so soon, for I am cold, too."

"That's too bad," exclaimed the kind-hearted breeze. "Can you think of anything I can do for you?"

Little Miss Dog's-tooth wanted to ask him to go away, for his chilly breath kept her shivering, but she was too polite to say so. So she thought of something else.

"If only the sun would shine upon me, I think I should be very comfortable," she said.

"Why, that's easy," said the wind, with a big laugh, "now, just watch me!"

Then he went away, and the violet heard his merry whistle going farther and farther away. She lifted her pretty head, and looked toward the sky, and soon saw the clouds begin to move, at first very slowly, then more and more swiftly, till the last one rushed madly away and the sun's bright face beamed down on the chilly earth, warming Miss Violet's cold little face.

And when the wind came whistling again, she thanked him heartily for his kindness, and told him she would never forget his goodness. She never did forget it, and when her sister violets came forth at last from their dark winter homes, little Miss Dog's-tooth told them about the wind's kindness. After that the flowers were always good friends to him and had a smile for him whenever he passed.

\$2.50 Value for Only \$1.00.

The Western Swine Breeders' Journal, of Lincoln, Neb., is a very valuable publication for Western swine-raisers. The price is 50 cents a year. The Kansas Farmer is \$1.00 a year. For a limited time we make this great offer: To any of our subscribers who will send us two new subscribers for one year and enclose a dollar bill, we will make them a present of the Western Swine Breeders' Journal for one year free thus giving \$2.50 in value for only \$1.00. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

The Home Circle.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

IF WE COULD KNOW.

If we could hear, as we pass along,
The minor chords in our brother's song;
If we could read
The blotted lines in his once fair creed,
Would we not try
To lift him up, ere we passed him by?

As we journey on, if we could know
How tired the feet that come and go;
If we could see
The heavy burdens borne patiently—
I wonder friend,
If we would not pause some aid to lend.

In our busy haste if we could see
The heart that bleeds for our sympathy;
If we could guess
How utter our brother's loneliness,
Would we not stay
To cheer him a little on his way?

If we but knew of the bitter tears,
Of sorrow borne through the weary years,
Would we not be
A bit more kind in our ministry?
When hearts are sad,
A bit more eager to make them glad?

A solemn charge is the life we bear;
Fleeting it is, but it may be fair,
If we but heed
The outstretched hands and the hearts
That plead,
And day by day
Strew deeds of kindness along their way.
—Edith Virginia Bradt in Washington Star.

Care of the Sick.

MRS. RENA HARRIMAN.

The recovery of the sick depends largely upon careful and efficient nursing. I think I may truly say that more depends upon the nurse than the physician; and as trained nurses, or even ordinary ones are rarely obtainable, and frequently the expense of hiring is beyond our reach, it is important that every lady inform herself of all the best ways of caring for the sick.

There are very few who, by intuition, know just what to do and how to do it in the sick room; but we all are anxious to do the right and fearful of doing the wrong.

In the first place let us be prepared as far as it is possible to be, for there comes weariness and dismay enough with sickness without the care and worry of putting things in readiness, and it will render us more efficient in our care if our minds are free from outside bother. We each know what we should like to have done if disease or accident should prostrate ourselves or any member of our family. It is essential that we have plenty of bedclothing and towels, also clothing for the prospective invalid, that changes may be made as often as necessary without having to depend upon the kindness of friends. Above all, let us keep ourselves prepared by habits of self control, fortitude, and patience. These attributes will do wonders for both the invalid and the nurse. And I would not forget to say that a trust in the Heavenly Father who is especially near in times of anxiety and trouble will help us more than I can tell. It will help us to be cheerful—and cheerfulness, like sunshine, is good at all times but is indispensable in the sickroom.

Select for the patient, if possible, a large east room, well lighted. Unless carpeted with straw matting it is better without carpet. All drapery should be removed from the windows as they harbor the dust and exclude the air. It should contain very little furniture, and if the disease is contagious all books and trinkets should be removed as it is difficult to disinfect such.

One very necessary piece of furniture is a lounge or couch that the attendant may rest and sleep upon it.

Fresh air is of vital importance. It is worth bushels of chloride of lime, and has saved more people than it ever killed. Any amount of fresh air may be admitted as long as the room is kept at the right temperature and there is no draft. The temperature should not exceed 70°, nor fall below 68°. Air may be admitted by lowering the upper sash of the window a little. If there is a draft, it may be avoided by having made a frame about eight inches wide to fit the upper sash of the window and tacking on each side a single thickness of flannel. Do not be afraid of night air; it is all the kind we can get at night!

The bed should be composed of two mattresses, a hair one on top, and covered with a sheet and a cross sheet, tucked well under the mattresses at the sides and end. The cross sheet is one folded in the middle and laid across the bed with its upper edge just under the pillows. This will not wrinkle as easily as a single one and is easier removed. Sheets that have become too old and thin to use singly are good for this purpose. Rubber sheeting is recommended to be placed

under the sheets to protect the bed, but I do not consider it satisfactory. It may be a good protection to the bed, but I think it very uncomfortable to lie upon.

Blankets are preferable for covering as they can be cleansed and purified with less trouble than comforts and quilts and possess the warmth without the weight. The sheets and pillow slips should be changed at least once in three days and the blankets once a week. The latter should be hung in the sun for a few hours then well aired in the house and put away for future use. It is not difficult to change the bed with the patient in it. Have the clothing well aired and near at hand. Lay the patient over to one side of the bed. Loosen the covering at the foot and wrap it close around him. Untuck the lower sheets from under the mattresses and push them well over to the middle. Have the clean sheet and cross sheet folded or rolled lengthwise and lay them upon the bed at the side and unroll enough to tuck under the mattresses and roll it towards the patient as far as you can. Change the pillows and lay one on the clean side then lay the patient over on the side thus prepared still keeping the covering over him. The soiled sheets are then removed and the clean ones unrolled and tucked under at the other side and end. Now to change the upper sheet remove the spread and lay the clean sheet over the blankets, securing the upper edge to the bed with a couple of pins. Standing at the foot draw out the blankets and soiled sheets, replace the former and put on the spread.

To bathe the person in bed, pin a blanket or woollen shawl around the shoulders, fastening it behind; and under this blanket remove the clothes and bathe a little at a time and dry thoroughly, being careful not to use too much water.

The hair should be combed every day if possible. A woman's hair should be braided in two braids, thus avoiding the ridge of one braid so uncomfortable to lie upon. The teeth should be washed with a small piece of clean rag dipped in fresh, cool water.

The sheet should be kept perfectly free from crumbs and wrinkles as they are frequently the cause of bed sores.

If the patient is helpless he should not be allowed to lie too long in the same position and the prominent parts of the body where the weight principally rests when lying in bed should be daily examined and if they show the least redness should be bathed with alcohol and dried and dusted with powdered oxide of zinc. If this precaution has not been taken and the skin is broken the sores should be relieved from pressure. This can be done by forming a ring of the required



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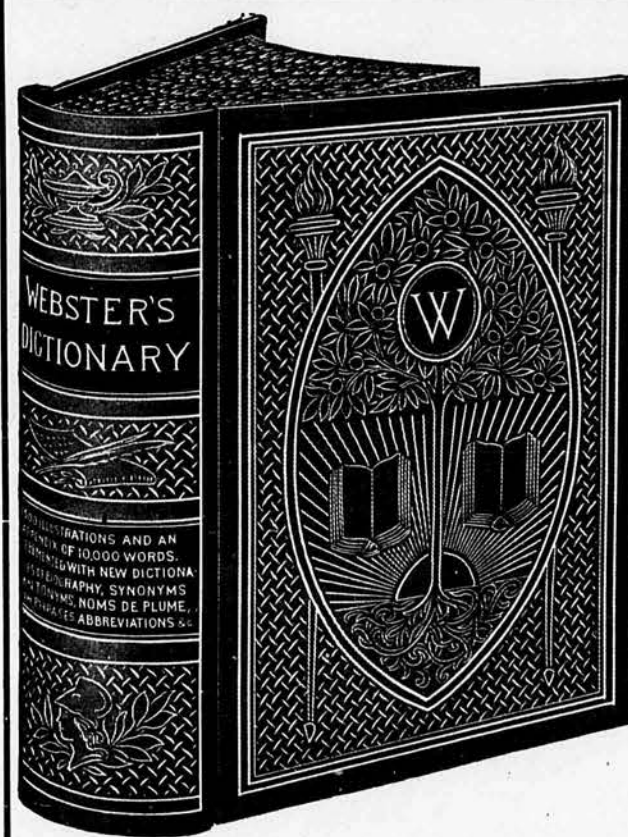
size of cotton batting, and winding around it a long, narrow strip of cotton and so placing it that the sore is held away from contact with the bedclothes and garments by the encircling cushion. The spots may then be washed and dressed with healing salve.

Thorough cleanliness and neatness is of the utmost importance. The room should be swept with a damp broom and the furniture wiped with a dampened cloth. Every utensil should be taken from the room as soon as it is used and thoroughly cleansed before it is brought back.

Plants are an advantage in the sick room as they absorb carbonic acid and give off oxygen and so aid in purifying the atmosphere. They also give the room a bright cheery look. If cut flowers are admitted, the water should be changed every day and they should be removed as soon as they begin to decay.

In preparing food let everything be scrupulously clean and be made to look as tempting as possible. Especially is this necessary if the appetite is delicate. The tray should be covered with the whitest, finest napkin, and the prettiest china, glass, and silver, shining with cleanliness placed upon it in an attractive manner. If

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the appetite is weak, too much should not be served at a time, as a great quantity disgusts the feeble appetite. Do not prepare the same thing at every meal, but if you can, surprise him with something different each time, and do not consult him about his food or anything else. Think for him and by close observation anticipate his slightest desire, before he has time to express it. Food or drink should not be allowed to stand in the room but everything of the kind should be served fresh. When there is nausea, give a very small quantity of food at a time, and that perfectly cold. One teaspoonful of cold milk with a little lime-water, repeated in fifteen minutes will be more likely to be retained than two teaspoonfuls in succession. The quantity may be gradually increased until a half teacup may be taken at once.

While I am speaking of food, let me say that while beef tea is a stimulant it is not food and will not build up the tissues of the body. This is not a notion of my own, but it is the opinion of some of the best physicians and medical writers. A prominent medical journal has said: "That patients fed on beef tea slowly starve is a fact which the analysis only too conclusively supports and which is sustained by accurate chemical observation." Another writer says: "Beef tea most carefully prepared does not contain, including alkaline salts, more than from 1.5 to 2.25 per cent solid matter."

Noise of children and domestic cares and troubles should be kept as far from the invalid as possible. Care should be used in admitting friends and visitors. An observing one can detect the least worry or excitement caused by visitors and should kindly but firmly dismiss them. I once had a neighbor who came to see me only when I was sick. She was one of those garrulous people who talked long and loud, and informed me of all the diseases, deaths and horrors in the country. Such people should under no circumstances be admitted.

Unless the ailment is something you thoroughly understand and can overcome by simple and domestic remedies, promptly call a physician. A long, severe illness may be avoided by one prescription.

Give strict attention to the doctor's orders and follow them to the letter. Be careful to note any change in the patient's condition during the doctor's absence and report accurately to him.

The invalid who is not suffering pain and is conscious is very observing and the little things will annoy him extremely. Drumming upon the table with fingers, kicking the feet against a chair and jarring the bed are exceedingly trying to the weak and nervous.

The good nurse moves around the room with a light foot but quickly—a slow motion as at a funeral has a depressing effect upon the sick. She will watch her patient closely without appearing to do so. She speaks in clear, quiet tones, and never whispers nor says anything that the patient may not hear. She does not eat apples, nuts, etc., in the presence of the sick, but with self-forgetfulness and patience seems to live for her patient.

Lincoln and the Sailors.

The life of the sailor is a hard one, whether he be on a government boat or a little fishing schooner but many of the hardships and cruelties of former years have been done away with. It is said that Abraham Lincoln was responsible for the disappearance of the "sweat box."

On one of Mr. Lincoln's excursions to Fortress Monroe on the steamer "Hartford" in 1863 his attention was directed to a narrow door, bound with iron, the use of which he was anxious to learn.

"What is this?" he said.
"Oh, that is the 'sweat box,'" was the reply. "It is used for refractory and insubordinate seamen. A man in there is subjected to steam heat, and has very little ventilation. It generally brings him to terms, very quickly."

President Lincoln's curiosity was aroused. "This," he said to himself, "is treatment to which thousands of American seamen are probably subjected every year. Let me try it for myself and see what it really is."

Taking off his hat,—for he was several inches over six feet in height—he entered the enclosure, which he found to be little more than three feet in length or width. He gave orders that at a signal from himself the door should be immediately opened. It was then closed, and the steam turned on.

He had been inside hardly three minutes before the signal was given. President Lincoln had experienced enough

of what was then regarded as necessary punishment for American seamen. There was very little ventilation, and the short exposure to the hot and humid air had almost suffocated him.

Turning to Secretary Welles of the Navy Department, the President ordered that no such enclosure as the sweat box should ever after be allowed on any vessel flying the American flag.

It was not an hour after this order had been given before every sailor on every ship in Hampton Roads had heard of it. The effect was most remarkable on the older sailors many of whom had themselves experienced the punishment of the sweat box. Some of them wept from joy.

But the good results of this act of President Lincoln were not confined to the American navy. Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries heard that the sweat box had been abolished in America as inhuman. One and all of these nations in turn fell into line, and to-day the sweat box is not to be found on any vessel flying the flag of a civilized nation, throughout the world.—Congregational Work.

Club Department.

Usefulness of a Club.

MRS. IDA M. FERRIS.

Our idea of a club is not for a few women to set themselves up as being better than other women, but to put themselves in position and condition to benefit not only themselves but others; to put in practice the golden rule. To do good unto others is the very highest ideal of life and makes it worth the living. Selfishness is unworthy of true womanhood and is the one spirit that bars human progress.

The true club spirit seeks to do something for somebody, to elevate our own minds to higher ideals, and to live up to them as nearly as our environments will allow, to so change our way of thinking that we change our ways of doing that our usefulness may be felt first of all in our own homes and at our own fireside, and then our sphere be broadened into wider fields.

There is a unity of action among club women that is altruistic in the highest degree. So long have they studied and labored together that there exists a bond of fellowship, of comradeship, and a club woman does

One woman acting alone on the golden-rule plan will exert an influence as far as her own immediate circle is concerned and in proportion to the amount of golden-rule principle that she uses. Her influence is small; but when all the representative women of a neighborhood unite in a preconcerted action for good, this union is a power in that community, and is felt not only in each home where there is a club member but in every home within the radius of their acquaintance. Even the influence of one club is small, a drop in the ocean of events; but when all the clubs of a county unite in a federation not only will civic improvement be seen in country churchyards, school-houses, city parks and fountains; but in county jails, poor-farms, infirmaries, and other benevolent institutions that contribute to the common weal of the whole county. Then you begin to experience the power united effort has for good.

The State federation of clubs brings the grandest women of the State together; and their influence on State eleemosynary institutions, and in legislation for the general welfare of women and children, for the protection of

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National Lead Co., Clark Ave. and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

virtue, and for the cause of education, is a power that is felt in every home.

The National federation deals with things of National import, and already is the influence of the women being felt in National legislative halls. In the supreme court there is a tendency to recognize the grand array of federated motherhood, and ask "What do you want?" Some uniform marriage and divorce laws may be looked for from the united, preconcerted action on the part of the federated clubs of America.

Why the deference shown this body of women more than to any others? Because from every organized club in the whole land comes a spirit of denying, self-sacrificing devotion to the good of others; the doing of public benefactions, useful and ornamental, not neglecting the individual home, but becoming better wives and mothers, forward in every work of philanthropy, loyal to God, and home, and native land.

Collectively and individually the club woman has gained the public sympathy; and when she asks for legislation she is given a respectful hearing, and what she asks for is taken under advisement. The public have confidence that what is desired would be for the betterment of humanity.

We would see every country neighborhood in every county in Kansas organized in club work. Not only would it be a source of enjoyment to each woman individually but the club would have an influence for good in every school district widening until it would make itself felt in the body politic of the entire State, the power behind the throne that moves the nation.

If living up to the precepts of the golden rule is to usher in the dawn of the millenium then will the organization and federation of women's clubs be the harbingers that will precede that glorious dawn.

We are delighted with the report which comes to us this week from Tully, Rawlins County. This is the only club from the extreme western part of the State which has greeted us thus far, and as such we value it highly. It is evidently a thriving and enthusiastic club, with an excellent range of topics for discussion. We shall hope to hear more of them.

We wish very much to have the privilege of publishing some of the fine papers which are read at the regular meetings of the clubs. Your audience is necessarily limited when only your club hears you, but when you speak through the KANSAS FARMER, you address a very great number of people. When an unusually good paper is read in your club—one which you feel would be of real benefit or pleasure to other clubs—send it to us. We will return the manuscript, if you so desire.

Ladies' Crescent Club.

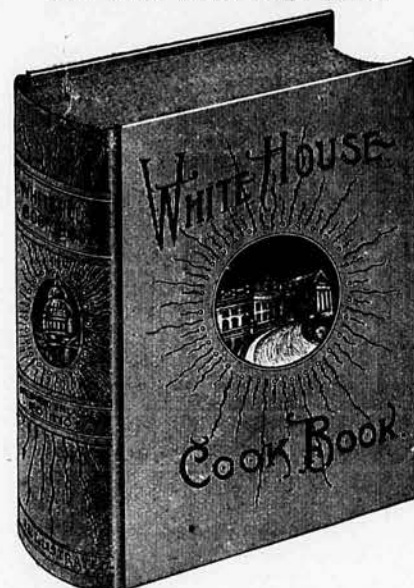
MRS. JAMES MALONE, TULLY, KANS.

The ladies of Tully have for many years past felt the need of some organization for the betterment of the social condition. With this object in view they effected in December, 1902, an organization which was named Ladies' Crescent Club. Their work consisted of advancement along social, intellectual, and educational lines, which urgently invite cooperation and unity of action among the members, in gentleness, kindness, and truth, with the endeavor to forward mutual improvement. Our programs consist of music, both vocal and instrumental, with an occasional selection given by the Zobo

quartet which our club contains; roll call, each member responding with a quotation from some well-known author or writer; papers on different topics, such as "The Influence of Cheerfulness," on histories of China, Egypt, or ancient and modern history, and general history of United States; papers on "Books that Interest the Public;" also, papers on "What Should a Christian Read?" and on the "Delightful Art of Cooking, and Serving," and "The Housekeeper's Schedule for One Day," "The Science and Culture of Flowers," and "Current Events." We meet once every two weeks at the different homes of the members, and some of the members drive twelve miles to attend. We enjoy the meetings so much that we will not miss one except in case of storm.

I think an association of this kind a great help to country ladies.

Our Great Cook Book Offer.



The White House Cook Book, 590 pages, comprehensive treatise on carving. All kinds of cooking and baking. Everything from soup to nuts. Cooking for the sick. Health suggestions. Kitchen utensils. Family recipes. Toilet items. Dyeing and coloring. Measures and weights, etc. Prepared by the former chef of the Hotel Splendide, Paris. Regular price \$2. Our price with the KANSAS FARMER for one year \$2. The two for the price of one, delivered to you.

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Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

Grange Department.

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

Conducted by Ed. Blair, Cadmus, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary, John Trimble, 514 F St., Washington, D. C.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer..... J. C. Lovett, Bucyrus
Lecturer..... Ole Hibner, Olathe
Steward..... R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward..... W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chaplain..... Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
Treasurer..... Wm. Henry, Olathe
Secretary..... Geo. Black, Olathe
Gate Keeper..... G. F. Kyner, Lone Elm
Ceres..... Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona..... Mrs. Ida E. Flier, Madison
Flora..... Mrs. L. J. Lovett, Larned
L. A. S..... Mrs. Lola Radcliff, Overbrook

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Rhoades..... Gardner
J. T. Lincoln..... Olpe
A. P. Beardon..... McLouth

TALKS WITH LECTURES.

"To what extent is the organization of farmers justifiable, and what is our duty in protecting the people from unjust demands of organized capital and organized labor?"

The thoughtful reader will notice that the quotation really consists of two questions. Let us consider the first one; "us" being the reader and the writer, not merely a mask to hide the individuality of the latter.

Those who are familiar with the arguments used in advocating the building of a powerful navy need not be told that a large number of respectable people believe that it is a good plan to prepare for war in time of peace; that there are many more who think the best preparation for war is the surest guaranty of peace. Who wants to attack an opponent known always to be ready to repel an attack?

In a Western city recently a man with thirty cents in his pocket was ordered to "help us" his hands, preparatory to delivering his money to the hold-up. But the man of money was prepared; his right hand in his overcoat pocket was fondling his revolver. So, in the act of holding up his hands, he sent a bullet into the gun-hand of the robber. There was no robbery. Preparation saved the thirty cents; possibly it also prevented murder. A strong navy prevents war, we are told. Ability to take care of himself saves the strong man from imposition, enables him to resist aggression. When a man is known to be able to take care of himself, it is very unlikely that he will need to resist. He will be treated with proper deference. Most of us walk very circumspectly on our neighbor's premises when we know that his dog is large and cross.

To what extent is the organization of farmers justifiable? At least to the extent that will give them the power to enforce their rights if need be. The labor unions have learned their power. President Mitchell, backed by a compact and loyal union with half the membership of the Grange, is one of the noted men of the country. His comings and goings are reported in the daily papers. He is a man of power. In himself he is a man far above the ordinary; but it is not John Mitchell who is of interest to the whole country, but President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers—not the man himself, but the man as the representative of a powerful organization that has learned how to use its power.

Why do the daily papers have so little to say of Aaron Jones? Is Jones less of a man than Mitchell? Is the Grange of less consequence than the United Mine Workers of America? Are the men who dig coal greater than their brothers who till the soil? Will the answer to any of these questions explain the problem? No. Where, then, is the explanation?

John Mitchell is at the head of a compact organization that has control of the anthracite coal supply. When the mines are closed—and the union has power to close them—the whole country suffers. The miners have learned their power. The whole country has learned to know and to fear the power of a comparatively small number of miners in practical control of the anthracite region. So it comes about that John Mitchell, the personification of the power of the miners, is very much in the public press and the public eye.

But the farmers of the country control a much more vital necessity than that controlled by the miners of Pennsylvania. If the farmers should refuse to sell their products or to ship them

to the great warehouses until Aaron Jones should give the word—Aaron Jones would be very much more interesting to the public than ever President Mitchell has been. Man can not live by bread alone; but without it he can not live at all, and the farmer furnishes the bread. He is in a position to make the cities beg for bread or for the privilege of buying it at any price.

But the farmer will not corner the bread supply; will not refuse to ship his potatoes to market; will not keep his sheep and hogs and cattle from the shambles; will not do anything to cause the hungry to lack for food. Why? Because the farmer is too kind to do so cruel a thing? No. The farmer has not been wise enough to unite with other farmers for his own protection and his own rightful advantage. The farmer is not in a position to strike against unfair railway charges and the exactions of tradesmen of all kinds and classes. So the farmer sees the capitalists and the laborers unite for their own protection—even sees them agree among themselves to advance prices all around and take their gains from the unorganized industries—but the patient, unorganized farmer does nothing except to growl and pay the bills.

The saying is a little too strong; the farmer does more than has been said. He talks about the extent to which the organization of capitalists, of laborers, and even of farmers is justifiable. He goes a step further, and considers his duty to protect other people from the unjust demands of organized capital and organized labor! Unable to protect himself, he talks about protecting other people; unorganized himself, he proposes to tell organized capital and organized labor what they must do and must not do!

It ought not to be necessary to answer the question propounded by National Lecturer Bachelder. Every man of ordinary sense, whether in the Grange or outside the Grange, ought to be able to answer it. Farmers should get together in an organization that will win the respect—if need be, the fear—of those who are interested in getting the best of every bargain with those who live by the primary industry. Of course the situation is against the farmers. They have many interests, are scattered over wide areas, and have not really felt the necessity of organizations as men in other industries have felt it. In a sense, they have lacked leadership. But this lack can be easily supplied. The farms furnish the boys who become the captains of industry in the cities. They can furnish the boys to become captains of agriculture. Indeed, there are captains in plenty whenever there is shown a disposition to recognize and to follow real leadership.—American Grange Bulletin.

School Reforms.

At its recent annual meeting the Illinois State Grange adopted resolutions unanimously, that ought to have the unanimous endorsement of every farmer in the country. The resolutions favored combining the little district schools into central graded township schools, and the teaching of elementary sciences applicable to farming in the country schools.

We are glad indeed to see the Illinois State Grange take this advanced ground, and positively. If the reader would know how far behind the procession the farmers of Illinois and Missouri, for examples, are as regards their schools, let him read two articles on the consolidation of country schools in the December Review of Reviews. The first of these articles is by Mr. Nelson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas, who was an Illinois boy, we believe, and who is, at all events, one of the very best public officials in the country. It is a great pity that more State superintendents of public instruction are not like him—or like Hon. Alfred Bayliss, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois.—Farmers' Call.

The Grange is the original advocate of woman's rights. It was the first organization to put woman on an equality with man so far as opportunity is concerned. It gives her a chance.

The man who sees good in other men has as much good in himself as he sees in others. This is a bit of philosophy worth thinking about. It might serve as text for a great sermon.

Pennsylvania has eight Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Companies carrying risks aggregating over \$15,000,000. One of the conditions for admission in all of them is that the insured must



Fibroid Tumors Cured.

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

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time. "The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice—although she advised Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, to take her medicine—which she knew would help her—her letter contained a mass of additional instructions as to treatment, all of which helped to bring about the happy result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

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

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

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt.

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

Truly it is said that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing so many women, and no other medicine; don't forget this when some druggist wants to sell you something else.

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

be a member in good standing of a subordinate grange. Some of these companies have been doing business more than a quarter of a century. The aggregate cost has been about one-half of that of the same class of risks in other companies. This is practical and profitable cooperation.—American Grange Bulletin.

Nowhere can be seen more clearly the creative power of advertising than in the poultry field. What has made the poultry fancy and the poultry business what it is to-day is advertising.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer

Blood and Skin Disease Positively Cured.

No Cure, No Pay.

Cases guaranteed. Pay your money when benefited. I have hundreds of testimonials who testify of the healing power of my treatment. If you are ailing, Don't give up hope, but write me at once for full free advice, enclosing stamp for reply.

A. A. BROWER, M. D.

Box 199 B, Topeka, Kansas.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION AT GARDEN CITY.

(Continued from page 457.)

doing good service to-day, and from a distance Garden City and vicinity presents much of the appearance of a colony of windmills. But the uncertainty of the wind and the trouble of keeping a windmill plant in order led, some time ago, to experiments with gasoline engines. It is now the general verdict that a windmill is all right for pumping water for stock, with a surplus for the garden, and possibly for the orchard and a small acreage of sugar beets; but that, for irrigating on a considerable scale, a more expeditious and reliable power must be used.

From this point onward in the discussion there seems to be about as many opinions as men to express them, except that there appears to be practical unanimity in the view that the United States, or the State of Kansas, or perhaps both, should do something.

The members of the convention were taken in carriages to the Richter farm, about a mile west of Garden City, there to see a well 10 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, and having in the bottom four 8-inch "feeders," each sunk 45 feet below the bottom of the well. When the 10-horsepower gasoline engine was started, the Menge pump quickly lowered the water by about 5 feet; after which it was kept at a constant level by the inflow from the 8-inch feeders. Through these the water "boiled" up as from a strong artesian well. With this plant as an object lesson, one man with whom the writer talked thought there should be installed a great steam plant to pump water at small expense for a great many irrigators who should be supplied through ditches. Another advocated, and a good many suggested interest in "some sort of gravity system." The thought seems to be that since the land surface falls toward the east at the rate of 7 feet to the mile, and since the Richter well could not be drawn down more than 15 feet below the surface, a ditch leading from the Richter well at a fall of 2 feet to the mile should bring water to the surface at a distance of 3 miles without the aid of machinery or other power than the inclination of water to run down hill whenever it has a chance. Another proposition was to put a big siphon in connection with feeders like those in the Richter well and deliver the water at the surface further down the country. These suggestions are liable to be met with objections from the vicinity of the wells on account of lowering the water surface under the land of that vicinity without in any way putting water on the surface thereabouts. Of course, Richter and neighbors might go 3 miles up stream and get a supply just as farmers 3 miles below would get their supply from under the Richter farm. Possibly, in using the proposed siphon method of the trouble might be overcome by placing a turbine wheel in the siphon and using the power developed for pumping water on the farms adjacent. This would reduce the flow at the tail of the siphon while the pumping was going on, but a larger siphon pipe would compensate for this reduction.

Another suggested to sink a galvanized iron dam to bed-rock entirely across the Arkansas River underflow thus forcing the entire underflow to come to the surface. There is lack of exact information as to the depth to bed-rock. Some state that it is not over 30 feet. Others say that some years ago a drill was sent into the underflow at Garden City and became disabled at 1,000 feet in sand and water. Geologists have suggested that the Arkansas River underflow is through what was once a deep canyon which later became filled with rocks, gravels, and sands, torn from the Rocky Mountains and carried down by the swift current. The plan of damming the underflow suggests a good deal of preliminary investigation proper to be made at public expense.

A suggestion from the country back from the streams is that the Government ought to sink trial artesian wells and determine the possibility of getting artesian water and, incidentally, to gain information as to the sheet water. It is also suggested that some of the smaller streams ought to be dammed, making catchments for storm waters as well as the waters of the streams, much account being made of the idea that the air would thereby be made more humid.

The speakers gave voice chiefly to general ideas so that the "proceedings" give little information of what seems to be in the minds of the people. Certain it is, that the thought of the men who are on the ground, face to face

with the problem of obtaining water for irrigation, who are keeping fully abreast of all information developed by public and private inquiry—the thought of these men is worthy of most careful consideration and is more likely than the view of mere theorists to point to the practical solution of the problem so far as it shall ever be solved.

The convention adopted the following resolutions:

"In view of the fact that the Dodge City land district, of which southwestern Kansas is a part, has contributed largely and is continuing to contribute to the fund segregated for irrigation purposes, we urge our Senators and members in Congress to use their united influence to secure at an early date the appropriation of a part of this fund for use in this territory for the building of reservoirs or otherwise as may be determined to the best interests of irrigation in this vicinity.

"We call attention to the splendid results that have so early been achieved in the Arkansas valley with sugar beets as a result of the bounty generously granted by the two preceding Legislatures of the State and hereby express our gratitude to the members of those two bodies who supported and voted for those appropriations. We call attention to the fact that the foundation for a great and growing industry has so cheaply been laid, diversifying and extending our resources, enabling us to support a larger population and to add to the wealth of the State.

"Believing that in the economical utilization of the great Arkansas River underflow lies the greatest future results to this valley, and realizing that it is impossible to enlist private capital in any untried experiments looking to that end; and believing that with the expenditure of a limited sum it would be possible to demonstrate the practicality of a plan to bring this underflow to the surface by gravity or otherwise, thus insuring a water supply for the whole valley, we urge the next Legislature to make an appropriation for that purpose to be expended under the direction of competent engineers."

Following are the officers of the association until the first annual meeting: President, I. L. Diesem, Garden City; vice-president, J. C. Starr, Scott City; secretary, C. A. Loucks, Lakin; treasurer, John Hale, Syracuse; executive committee, R. M. Lawrence, Garden City; W. O. Bourne, Scott City; E. R. Thorp, Lakin; J. T. Hastings, Cimarron; J. H. Churchill, Dodge City; Paul Rich, Coolidge; A. A. Barlow, Santa Fe.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The following table shows the total imports and exports of the United States in the twelve months ending with March, from 1895 to 1903:

Twelve months ending March 31.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Balance of trade.
1895 ...	\$ 704,215,585	\$ 805,720,397	*\$101,504,812
1896 ...	804,091,352	862,731,707	58,640,355
1897 ...	670,941,016	1,026,646,341	355,705,325
1898 ...	721,116,936	1,154,618,452	433,501,516
1899 ...	660,818,871	1,253,569,929	592,751,058
1900 ...	838,761,870	1,332,863,022	494,101,152
1901 ...	807,591,828	1,480,521,013	672,929,185
1902 ...	902,440,030	1,429,083,878	526,643,848
1903 ...	1,001,596,683	1,414,786,954	413,190,271

*Against the United States.

Agriculture furnishes about two-thirds of the exports.

STOCK BREEDERS' ANNUAL, 1903.

Secretary Heath announces that he is receiving a very large correspondence asking for copies of the new Stock Breeders' Annual and desires to state that the annual, like the association, has grown to such an extent that it has become almost unmanageable. The delay in getting out the 1903 annual is occasioned by the very large increase in membership, which is being classified alphabetically, necessarily increasing the detail work; but the last forms will go to press this week and all orders will be filled promptly in a few days. The first copies go to the members of the association, and the extra copies go to those only who send five cents to defray the cost of mailing. Only a limited supply will be available for those outside of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. Address H. A. Heath, secretary, Topeka, Kans.

Kansas Crops Officially.

The State Board of Agriculture last Monday, April 20, issued its first crop bulletin of the year, devoted mainly to information about the growing wheat. It says:

Owing to the favorable soil and weather conditions obtaining last fall the winter wheat developed an excellent stand and made robust growth.

Reports from practically every neighborhood indicate that the promising prospects with which it began the winter have been fully maintained. Abundant moisture during the past few weeks and the mild winter have made the present outlook in Kansas one of the most generally favorable in the State's history at the time of year, while the soil conditions could scarcely be more favorable to vigorous and healthy growth. The area sown for last year's crop was 6,254,747 acres. The Board's correspondents in November estimated the area sown for the present year's crop as 3.7 per cent less, or a total of 6,020,000 acres, which is more by 771,000 acres than the area from which the record-breaking crop of 1901 was harvested. The present average condition reported for the State is 97.8 per cent; about the same time one year ago, 74 per cent, and in 1901 99.8 per cent. Conditions are reported most excellent, especially so in the counties constituting the famous so-called "wheat belt," 23 of which average in condition 98 per cent. Compared with the total the area indicated as likely to be plowed up is insignificant. No insects are mentioned except Hessian flies, which have done more or less damage in some fields lying principally in the southeastern portion of the counties, and the detailed reports suggest prospects probably never surpassed throughout so large an area.

A list of the situation in each county is as follows:

Allen—No damage; none plowed up; prospects excellent. Condition 99.
Anderson—Outlook good; ground a little too wet in places. Condition 96.
Atchison—No damage; prospects very good. Condition 102.
Barber—Very little plowed up; soil in fine fix. Condition 99.
Barton—No damaged fields; none plowed up. Condition 98.
Bourbon—No damage; ground too wet now. Prospects good.
Brown—"Never better," but ground too wet at present. Condition 96.
Butler—Some fields damaged by fly will be plowed up; soil in the best fix. Condition 93.
Chase—No damage; outlook favorable. Condition 101.
Chautauqua—Slight damage by fly; none plowed up.
Cherokee—Some damage by fly but not a great deal will be plowed up.
Cheyenne—No damage; prospects the best. Condition 99.
Clark—No damage; ground moist; prospects fine. Condition 100.
Clay—No damage; soil in fine fix. Condition 100.
Cloud—None plowed up; prospects excellent. Condition 99.
Coffey—No damage by fly; ground a little too wet. Condition 95.
Comanche—Small area, but outlook good. Soil conditions excellent.
Cowley—Damaged, some think 5 per cent, by fly; very little will be plowed up. Condition 95.
Crawford—Slight damage by fly; small area will be plowed up. Soil condition good.
Decatur—No complaint; prospects excellent. Condition 100.
Dickinson—Some damage by fly reported, but very little, if any, will be plowed up. Prospects excellent. Condition 97.
Doniphan—No damage; prospects fine. Condition 103.
Douglas—Good stand; no drawbacks discernible. Condition 100.
Edwards—None damaged and none plowed up; soil moist. Condition 100.
Elk—Slightly damaged by fly but little plowed up. Condition 97.
Ellis—Slightly damaged by fly and possibly a small acreage will be plowed up. Late rains put ground in excellent tith. Condition 93.
Ellsworth—Fly in some localities but prospect excellent. Condition 99.
Finney—Small acreage; ground wet. Condition 100.
Ford—None damaged; none plowed up. Condition 100.
Franklin—No drawbacks. Ground full of moisture. Condition 98.
Geary—Excellent prospects; ground wet. Condition 102.
Gove—Prospects fine; "best we ever had." Condition 97.
Graham—No damage; ground saturated with moisture. Condition 103.
Grant—Very little sown; no damage. Soil conditions excellent.
Gray—Prospects good; ground wet. Condition 105.
Greeley—But little sown, but outlook favorable. Soil moist.
Greenwood—No damage; soil conditions very favorable.
Hamilton—"Better than for past ten years." Condition 100.
Harper—None damaged; none plowed up; prospects fine. Condition 106.

Harvey—Fly in some localities; a portion will be plowed up. Plenty of moisture. Condition 95.

Haskell—A limited area in wheat, but outlook never better. Condition 100.

Hodgeman—Prospect excellent; "never was better." Condition 95.

Jackson—No damage; ground thoroughly soaked. Condition 90.

Jefferson—No damage reported; outlook very favorable. Condition 103.

Jewell—No damage; prospect never better; ground wet. Condition 99.

Johnson—None damaged and none plowed up. Ground too wet now. Condition 99.

Kearny—But little sown; no damage; soil conditions very favorable.

Kingman—No damage; prospects never better. Condition 103.

Kiowa—Good stand; plenty of moisture. Condition 100.

Labette—Some damage by fly and probably a portion will be planted to other crops. Ground wet. Condition 83.

Lane—All O. K.; soil wet to a considerable depth. Condition 100.

Leavenworth—No damage; prospects favorable. Condition 103.

Lincoln—No damage; none plowed up; outlook encouraging. Condition 97.

Linn—No damage; ground wet. Condition 97.

Logan—Soil favorable; prospects fine. Condition 100.

Lyon—No damage; excellent stand; ground soaked. Condition 95.

Marion—Slightly damaged by fly in several localities, but possibly none will be plowed up, ground saturated. Condition 96.

Marshall—None plowed up; ground in fine fix. Condition 97.

McPherson—Fly reported in some localities but little damage done; a slight acreage probably will be plowed up; ground wet. Condition 95.

Meade—None plowed up; soil favorable; prospects good. Condition 98.

Miami—No injury; indications good. Condition 90.

Mitchell—None damaged and none plowed up; prospects excellent. Condition 100.

Montgomery—Damage in some fields by fly; some think ten per cent, half of which will be plowed under; ground too wet. Condition 82.

Morris—Small area but good stand; no damage. Condition 98.

Morton—But little sown; prospects fair; soil in good condition.

Nemaha—No damage; prospects excellent. Condition 95.

Neosho—Full stand; no damage; plenty of moisture. Condition 94.

Ness—Outlook good; ground saturated. Condition 99.

Norton—"Fine for this time of year;" no injury; soil favorable. Condition 97.

Osage—Little sown; good stand; no damage. Condition 98.

Osborne—No injury; soil favorable; prospects excellent. Condition 96.

Ottawa—None damaged; outlook good; ground soaked. Condition 96.

Pawnee—Present prospect most encouraging; no damage. Condition 100.

Phillips—Practically no drawbacks; prospects never better. Condition 102.

Pottawatomie—Prospects delightful; soil favorable. Condition 95.

Pratt—None damaged; ground in excellent tith. Condition 100.

Rawlins—Full of promise; abundance of moisture. Condition 100.

Reno—Prospect most promising; no damage; soil saturated. Condition 100.

Republic—Outlook never more encouraging; soil favorable. Condition 95.

Rice—Slight damage by fly but none plowed up; outlook favorable for vigorous growth. Condition 98.

Riley—Possibly some damage by fly; a very limited area may be plowed under; prospect excellent. Condition 95.

Rooks—No damage by fly, but small area may be plowed up. Condition 101.

Rush—Slight damage by fly; little plowed up. Condition 100.

Russell—No damage perceptible; ground full of moisture. Condition 95.

Saline—Some damage by fly feared; and probably a portion will be planted to other crops; sufficient moisture. Condition 95.

Scott—Prospects most encouraging; ground wet. Condition 105.

Sedgwick—A slight per cent possibly damaged by fly but none will be plowed up; ground moist; prospects never better. Condition 98.

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are everywhere noted for shedding strong, clear, white light. Hand lanterns, street and driving lamps, etc., many sizes and styles for all purposes. Send for free illustrated catalogue.
R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, 25 Laight St., NEW YORK.
Established 1846.

Seward—Little sown; soil conditions perfect.

Shawnee—No damage; prospects extra good; ground saturated. Condition 103.

Sheridan—No damage; plenty of moisture. Condition 97.

Sherman—No damaged fields; prospect excellent. Condition 100.

Smith—Possibly a small portion plowed up but no damage by fly; excellent promise. Condition 100.

Stafford—Perfect; no injury; none plowed up. Condition 100.

Stanton—But little sown; soil conditions good.

Stevens—Small area; ground moist.

Sumner—Slightly damaged by fly in some localities; a very small area may be plowed up; ground thoroughly soaked; prospects excellent. Condition 96.

Thomas—No damage by fly; limited area may be plowed up; ground wet to a considerable depth. Condition 98.

Trego—Prospects good; no damage; soil favorable. Condition 100.

Wabunsee—No damage; outlook promising. Condition 102.

Wallace—Rather small area but growth vigorous. Condition 100.

Washington—None damaged; abundant moisture. Condition 96.

Wichita—Most excellent at present; no damage; soil in good condition.

Wilson—No injury; ground moist. Condition 92.

Woodson—In excellent form; good stand; good growth. Condition 96.

Wyandotte—No damage; ground moist; excellent. Condition 101.

Except in several of the more prominent corn counties, the reports do not suggest that any unusually large area of corn will be planted. Pastures and meadows are rapidly responding to the favorable season and will early afford luxuriant grazing.

"Thoroughly water-soaked" accurately describes the condition of the soil of the State as a whole, and in many localities spring work has been retarded by the more recent rains.

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 post-office, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to Dr. Geo. C. Frickard, V. S., 110 East Tenth Street, Topeka, Kans. Telephone No. 319, either phone.

Warts.—I have a 2-year-old mule that has a wart at base of ear. It has been there two weeks and is as large as a small apple. What can I do for it?

Marshall County. GRANT EWING.

Answer.—The sure and most satisfactory way to remove the growth on your mule's ear is by the knife. Would recommend you to employ a competent veterinarian and have it removed and then keep clean and dress with muriatic acid 2 drams to 8 of water. Apply the dressing once a day.

Open Joint.—I have a gray mare 9 years old that was tusked by a male hog late last fall on hock joint; the wound was not very deep but on the inside of leg it seemed to be poisoned. The wound discharged considerably, and finally healed over and left it badly enlarged, and the animal holds her leg up a part of the time. I have blistered it, and used Kendall's liniment on it; but this does not reduce it any. Please inform through the KANSAS FARMER what would reduce this and cure lameness and oblige.

Morris County. W. G. CUSTIS.

Answer.—We would diagnose your case as open joint. Repeated blisters will do all that can be done. Open joint is a very serious trouble in animals, particularly in horses, and the treatment to be effective should be very thorough and prompt from the beginning. Nature will have to do about all that can be done for your horse.

Worms in Pigs.—I am losing some January pigs. When cut open I find them full of worms in stomach and intestines.

Sumner County. J. H. CALDWELL.

Give each pig 2 ounces of castor oil with 2 or 3 drams of turpentine. Then put 1 ounce of chloride of ammonia into about 1/4 of a barrel of swill and give them enough so that each pig will get about a pint. Give three times a day.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather-crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 21, 1903, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Much cooler weather has obtained during the week, the minimum temperature falling below 30 degrees over the west half of the State, and to 20 degrees and lower in some of the northwestern counties and giving some heavy frosts in the western counties. Showers visited all parts of the State, with some heavy rain in the central western counties and in the Kaw, Neosho, and Verdigris valleys.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat continues in good condition, though in Anderson it needs drier and warmer weather, while in Marshall and Riley it is in unusually good condition for time of year. Oat sowing has about ended, the acreage put in being smaller than first intended owing to wet weather; oats are generally up in the southern and central counties and growing well, and are coming up in the northern, showing good stands. Corn planting has been retarded by unfavorable weather, yet in Chase about half the corn ground has been planted; early planted corn is coming up in Chautauqua. Tame grasses are growing rapidly. Pastures are supporting cattle in the southern counties and beginning to in the central. Seedling peaches are blooming in the northern counties. Apple trees are giving fine promise. Cherries and pears are in bloom. Strawberries promise a fine crop in Chautauqua.

Allen—Apple and peach crop promises well; cattle turned on pasture; oats, wheat and rye looking well; but little farm work done.

Anderson—Ground too wet to work; wheat, tame grass and pastures need dry, warm weather; good prospect for all kinds of fruit except peaches.

Bourbon—Rainy weather still retards farm work.

Brown—Weather favorable to crops; good progress made during the week; getting ready for corn planting; fine stand of oats; apples beginning to bloom.

Chase—Corn planting about half done; weather conditions favorable.

Chautauqua—Early fruit blossoms have gone; garden truck growing well; early

early cherry, apple, peach and plum trees are blooming.

Wabunsee.—Wheat looks fine; corn planting retarded by unfavorable weather; good crop of small fruit promised.

Woodson.—Grass growing fine and some stock on pasture; farm work retarded by wet weather; apple trees in full bloom.

Wyandotte.—Wheat and grass doing fine; oats all up; ground wet and heavy; no corn planted; apple trees very full of bloom; good prospect for cherries and plums; a few peach blossoms.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is in very good condition and growing rapidly, covering the ground in the northern counties. Butler reports the early sown wheat damaged by the fly, while the late sown looks fine. Sumner reports yellow spots in some fields. Early sown oats are up, a good stand and growing. Corn planting has progressed favorably in the southern and central counties and has begun in the northern; in the south it is nearing completion and the early planted is up. Potatoes are generally planted and in the south are up and growing. Alfalfa is growing rapidly. Grass starts slowly in Sumner but is furnishing pasture in other counties in the south and is doing well in the north. Apples are blooming and give good promise.

Barton.—Wheat continues in fine condition; oats and barley beginning to need rain; drying wind part of week; fruit not injured to any extent by frosts of 14th-15th; some corn planted.

Butler.—Cool weather; ground dry enough to work; oat sowing finished; plowing for corn; early sown wheat damaged by fly; late sown looking fine; peaches and plums in bloom; apples beginning to bloom; fruit of all kinds very promising.

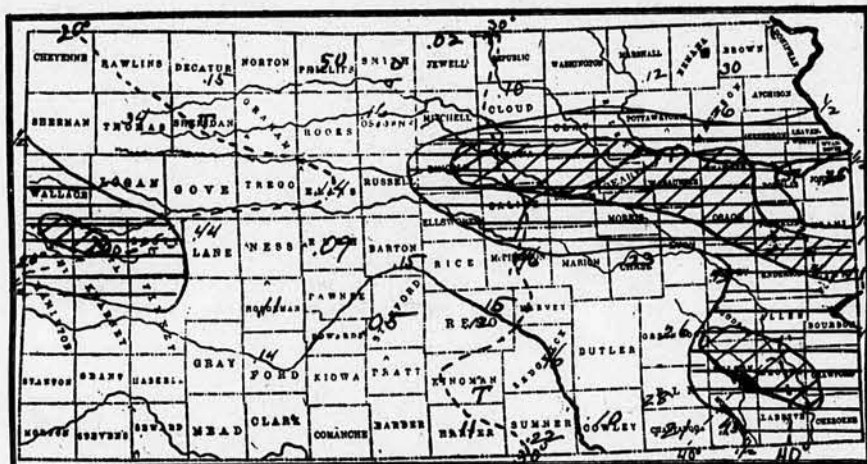
Clay.—Oat seeding finished; wheat and oats progressing well; recent rains have given all crops a good start; potatoes and other garden truck being planted; peach, apple, and plum trees in bloom.

Cloud.—Wheat in fine condition; grasses doing well; corn land about ready for planting.

Cowley.—Cold with light frosts; corn planting progressing rapidly with first planting up; potatoes up and growing well; apple trees very full of bloom; peaches and Japan plums have fallen some; grass is ready to turn stock on.

Harper.—Wheat in fine condition; oats have a good start; corn planting not completed yet, but early planting is up.

Rainfall for Week Ending April 18, 1903.



Minimum temperature shown by broken lines.

SCALE IN INCHES.



Less than 1/2. 1/2 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T, trace.

corn coming up; oats growing well; strawberries promise a large yield.

Cherokee.—Ground too wet to work; oats look fairly well; flax mostly sown; small amount of corn planted; fruit prospects good.

Coffey.—Farm work is progressing more favorably; vegetation advancing rapidly; canker worms very abundant, but small yet.

Crawford.—Crops growing rapidly; oats coming up nicely; fruit trees in bloom.

Doniphan.—Wheat in good condition, but grows slowly; oats mostly sowed; seedling peaches in bloom, budded fruit a failure; apples good rain needed.

Douglas.—Weather favorable for all crops.

Elk.—A good week for farm work, but most too cold for vegetation to grow well; stock being turned out to grass.

Franklin.—Ground generally too wet to work; very little plowing done; grass becoming green; apples in bloom.

Greenwood.—Farm work begun the latter part of the week; grass coming fast; stock cattle out on pasture; apples beginning to bloom.

Jackson.—Ground in good condition; wheat doing well; some corn planted; pastures coming on well; cherry trees in bloom.

Jefferson.—Ground wet in places; early gardens up; very little corn planted; grass growing nicely; peaches in bloom on high land, none on low land; apples in bloom; very few canker worms.

Johnson.—Low ground too wet to work; wheat doing well; all kinds of fruit except peaches in good condition; very little corn planted yet.

Linn.—Wheat and grass making good growth; much ground still too wet to plow; no damage by frost.

Marshall.—Wheat and tame grasses very good; oats coming up and stands well; some corn planted; there will be a few seedling peaches.

Montgomery.—Wheat and early oats growing fine; corn planting in progress with soil in good condition; stock on pasture; apples and cherries blooming well.

Morris.—Wheat, rye and grass doing fine; but little corn planted yet, many fields too wet.

Osage.—Ground too wet to plow.

Pottawatomie.—The week has been favorable for all crops; corn planting has begun.

Riley.—Wheat in fine condition; apples and pears full of bloom; no peaches; strawberries and other small fruits doing well.

Shawnee.—Wheat and oats in fine condition; pastures and meadows getting green; corn planting will soon begin.

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OIL DRILLER'S PAINFUL MISHAP

WOMAN RESCUES HIM FROM ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH.

The Man Was Suddenly Stricken With Paralysis and Was Unable to Move Hand or Foot.

Lee F. Cypher, an oil-well driller, living at Sistersville, Tyler County, W. Va., was the victim of a terrible mishap which caused a total paralysis of his leg, arms, face and throat. It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which cured him and enabled him to resume his work.

"I might almost as well have been totally paralyzed," he says, "for I was unable to move and could swallow only with the greatest difficulty. It was in February, 1899, after a severe attack of grip, that I first noticed a numbness in my hands and feet. It increased and I put myself under a physician's care but, instead of getting better, it grew worse till I could not walk and was obliged to take to my bed. I was perfectly helpless and on account of the paralysis of my throat, hardly able to take enough nourishment to sustain life. Nothing helped me and the outlook was dismal.

"But a Mrs. Smith of this place, who had been cured of locomotor ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recommended them to me and I began to take them. In a short time I could see they were helping me and I continued taking them till they cured me and I was able to return to work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills drove every trace of the paralysis out of my system.

The cure of Mr. Cypher is additional proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine. They are wonderful in their potency in nervous troubles small or great, and as they are on sale in every drug store throughout the country they are within reach of all. That they could cure such a severe nervous disorder as that of Mr. Cypher proves the power of the remedy in lesser troubles such as sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, St. Vitus' dance and nervous debility.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

made a good growth in Ford, is in fine condition in Lane, and is starting up in Sheridan. Apples and plums are blooming in Finney and cherries promise a good crop. The ground is in good condition in Decatur, Sheridan and Wichita, but needs rain in Ford. No damage was done by the frosts.

Decatur.—The ground is in fine condition, and crop conditions continue favorable.

Finney.—Cool, but vegetation is growing fairly well; plums and apples in bloom; cherries promise good crop; no peaches.

Ford.—Only slight damage by frost; wheat, alfalfa and grass growing well; oats and barley all sowed and coming up nicely; corn about half planted; fruit prospects still very good; rain would benefit surface ground.

Hodgeman.—Not much damage done by the freezing weather; corn is being planted.

Lane.—Wheat and barley growing well; alfalfa in fine condition; no damage done by the frost.

Norton.—Season backward; fruit apparently not hurt by frost; some corn being planted.

Sheridan.—Wheat, rye and oats looking fine; ground in good condition; alfalfa and grasses starting up; cattle begin to go on range; most of them looking well.

Thomas.—Not much damage by frost; oats and barley sowing nearly done; grass growing slowly; apricots are in full bloom.

Wichita.—Plenty of moisture in ground; cool weather has retarded the growth of vegetation.

The Point of View.

"Life, however short, is made still shorter by waste of time."—Johnson.

Although these words were uttered by the great scholar and philosopher more than two hundred years ago, long before the invention of the reaper, they come down to us freighted with the same meaning they had when first spoken, but from the modern point of view they perhaps have great significance. They mean more now because time is worth more. On the farm to-day one man and a good binder will accomplish more in a day than a dozen men could do in a week in the olden time. Thus time has come to be a very important factor in modern farm work, and it behooves the farmer to study his best interests from every point of view and do the right thing at the right time. McCormick machines are great time savers—they enable the farmer to think and plan and look at things from the correct point of view.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

In the Dairy.

Conducted by George C. Wheeler, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

The Price of Success in Dairying.

S. D. ELY, RENO COUNTY.

I have been asked time after time by our farmers as to the future of the dairy industry in Kansas. Many fear that after the country is supplied with hand-separators the creameries will make their own prices for butter-fat.

It is time our Kansas farmers were awakening to the situation in the dairy business. Every school boy knows what advancements have been made in this great State of ours in the agricultural world. They all know what we have done along educational lines and it does not take a very close observer to note the advancement which has been made in the dairy and creamery departments of the farm. We have passed from the old-time method of making butter by putting cream in a leather sack and kicking and pounding it until the butter comes, to our combined churn and butter-worker running by electricity.

We have made equal progress in the separation of cream from milk. Every up-to-date farmer and dairyman has laid away his crocks and pans and owns a centrifugal hand-separator, a machine which puts his business on a business basis, by making it both profitable and independent.

Science has done everything possible for the promotion of this great industry. Our best minds have planned and invented all of the best devices for the skimming, churning and marketing of this product—butter. It is up to the farmers of Kansas to produce the milk.

The production of butter is the most profitable as well as the most scientific department of the farm; the most profitable because it pays the largest dividends on the capital invested; the most scientific because you are producing the finest as well as the most staple article of food for the consumption of man.

The cow that will produce only \$25 worth of butter in one year will sell for as much at the end of the year as she would before producing that amount of butter.

This is not so with the other departments of the farm. You will pay \$175 for a header or \$140 for a binder, and after the first year's use it has depreciated over half in value.

To make dairying profitable we must educate ourselves and our children along dairy lines. We must use our heads as well as our hands in this business to make it win. "For muscle to win it must be lubricated with brains." We have an example in Holland of the quotation above. It is the greatest dairy country in the world. They practice it on land valued from \$100 to \$500 per acre while our Kansas land is worth from \$2 to \$50 per acre. Their transportation charges are about twice as great as ours. Their winters are long and severe, while here in Kansas a cow can run out almost all winter, thus making the production of butter cheaper. The Hollander will ship corn from the United States, paying transportation charges for four thousand miles and the speculator's profits, and convert it into butter which will compete with ours in the markets. The Kansas man claims he can not afford to feed his cows on high-priced feeds. Wherein is the difference? In the feeds or the feeder? Evidently it is in the man. The Hollander is a scientific feeder. He is a believer in the balanced ration. He makes large use of his experiment station and of farm and dairy papers. When a boy he is taught the elements of agriculture in the primary school. When a man he

The Dairy S.

When the dairy alphabet is written, the letter S will stand for three things—Simplicity, Satisfaction, Sharples.

Sharples

Tubular Dairy Separators.

The simple separator—free from complicated parts—easy to turn and easy to clean.

The satisfactory separator—getting more cream of better quality—yielding a 6% greater profit on your investment than any other separator.

Our Business Dairying Book No. 165 explains how and why, but our separator tells its own story better than words can.

You may try it and then decide whether you want it or not.

Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

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When our Kansas farmers evince a disposition to respect what science is patiently doing for them and become more studious and intelligent in regard to dairying they will make more money out of their dairy animals.

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The average farmer has too little sympathy for agricultural schools or for organized methods leading to better agricultural education. This is apparent from the fact that, as a class, the Kansas farmers will spend thousands of dollars to educate their children to become lawyers, doctors or bankers while they will not spend a dollar to specially fit them to be more intelligent farmers.

This strange indifference as to the advantages which a trained use of knowledge imparts is difficult of explanation. But few farmers believe that there is such a thing as a science of agriculture. The great mass do not believe that the thing we call farming can be taught to their children through books or schools.

The Kansas farmer will admit the necessity of a special training for a lawyer doctor, preacher, or editor, and his sacrifices for the education of his children in everything but farming is without parallel in the history of any country.

He sees clearly that if his boy is

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A year ago a few modest, delicate, unobtrusive Empire Separators went into Kansas with glad tidings of joy to the patient dairymen who had waited for years to receive the reward promised them, but which reward has never come. This little group of silent workers met some "bullies" and were told to go back from whence they came. When this noisy bluff failed, they were laughed at and made all kinds of fun of. They were told they were too little, too insignificant, too weak, and every now and then some great big duffer, who imagined himself proof against any kind of exposure would douse this little visitor with ice milk. But this little band of crusaders (who soon won favor with that element in whom everybody is interested—the women and children) continued to carry their silent message of a better way to handle milk, and they sent back to their old home for more help to tell this beautiful story of less work, less expense, better calves and above all a market from 25 to 50 per cent better than the old one. Each silent appeal brought a helper until at the expiration of the first year. There are 3000 of these little simple, silent workers preparing (in their easy way) the cream from 100,000 cows to be shipped to the Blue Valley Creamery Co., of St. Joseph, Mo where the highest price is paid. Do you want to know more? If you are interested write us.

YOURS FOR BETTER RESULTS,

Blue Valley Creamery Co.

medicine or banking books and read them before him; the 10. It must be trained on a printed practice learn how to produce milk. The dairy business. You have it for some time to a "stayer" is invariably every race.

Discontent is not progress would cease. Petus of many years effort which brings it is the veteran who Dewey won the great in a few short hours accumulated professional discipline of man. It. Wellington won changed the destiny for the same reason steady, hard work away the stone of the portals of success been well called the work. Standing water running water purifies means life; inactivity. The gospel of work practice and to practice, it covers a multi-work swiftly and so swiftly or slowly worker who wins. waits for no man. away and the second with unceasing regways moves; sometimes rapidly, but Work is the war-cr and the lesson which er learn.

Dairy News

A field on the Ho by the college, has clover this spring. test the value of clover for dairy cows.

Forty acres on has been seeded to mus inermis, English clover, mammoth It is seeded in plantures of these grasses partment will stud and cropping quality mixtures under pasture. The animal hus plans to put some of alfalfa into the of alfalfa can be will be a great boosters.

The hundred-ton up at the college with corn is almost has constituted part the dairy herd through and spring, and tory results. A corn milk-producing va completed in white on a ration of ensi were compared with on a ration of cut on the results will

May Queen, the coming out third herd test, freshened of March and started production of from five pounds of milk cent butter-fat. She most profitable dairy a strong lesson in cows in the record poorest cow in the 200 pounds of butter averaged 271.35 per pound brought

The writer has Girard, Kans., where days test of the c N. Holderman. A prominent breeder cattle and a strong purpose cows for izes the importance what each individual The results of the lished later, with

The hundred-co the J. P. Baden f field, under the m Cochran, will be erable interest by

Surface

Surface cultivation For years it has been agricultural work to keep growing After many experie tion has also been agricultural colleges The Janesville, Wis., distribution among a book showing the low cultivation of the Hallock greatest labor an chine invented in Although this o ented and launched

medicine or banking, he must look into books and read there the record of the experience and judgments that have been before him; that the boy's intellect must be trained to discuss a principle on a printed page and then by practice learn how to apply that principle to produce material results.

The dairy business is like any other business. You have got to stay with it for some time to get the best results. A "stayer" is invariably the winner in every race.

Discontent is natural and without it progress would cease. It is the impetus of many years aided by present effort which brings results. As a rule, it is the veteran who wins the battle. Dewey won the great battle of Manila in a few short hours, but it was the accumulated professional knowledge and discipline of many years which did it. Wellington won at Waterloo and changed the destiny of Europe largely for the same reason. Persistent, steady, hard work will always wear away the stone of misfortune and open the portals of success. Genius have been well called the capacity for hard work. Standing water grows putrid; running water purifies itself. Activity means life; inactivity means death. The gospel of work is a good one to practice and to preach and, like charity, it covers a multitude of sins. Some work swiftly and some work slowly but swiftly or slowly it is the constant worker who wins. "Time and tide waits for no man." The first slips away and the second ebbs and flows with unceasing regularity. Nature always moves: sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly, but never ceases motion. Work is the war-cry of the successful and the lesson which the failures never learn.

Dairy News Notes.

A field on the Hougham place, leased by the college, has been seeded to red clover this spring. The object is to test the value of clover hay as a feed for dairy cows.

Forty acres on the Williston farm has been seeded to orchard-grass, Bromus inermis, English blue-grass, red clover, mammoth clover and timothy. It is seeded in plats of different mixtures of these grasses and the farm department will study the permanency and cropping qualities of the different mixtures under pasturing.

The animal husbandry department plans to put some of the first cutting of alfalfa into the silo. If this cutting of alfalfa can be utilized as silage it will be a great boon to the dairy farmers.

The hundred-ton silo which was put up at the college last fall and filled with corn is almost empty now. Silage has constituted part of the ration for the dairy herd through the whole winter and spring, and with very satisfactory results. A comparative test of its milk-producing value has just been completed in which eight cows kept on a ration of ensilage and cut alfalfa were compared with eight other cows on a ration of cut alfalfa alone. Notes on the results will be reported later.

May Queen, the grade Jersey cow coming out third in the recent prize herd test, freshened in the latter part of March and starts off with a daily production of from twenty to twenty-five pounds of milk testing over 5 per cent butter-fat. She will be one of our most profitable dairy cows. There is a strong lesson in the selection of dairy cows in the recent test. Even the poorest cow in the herd produced over 200 pounds of butter-fat and the nine averaged 271.35 pounds which at 22c per pound brought \$59.70 per cow.

The writer has just returned from Girard, Kans., where he made a seven-days test of the dairy herd of Mr. H. N. Holderman. Mr. Holderman is a prominent breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle and a strong advocate of special-purpose cows for the dairy. He realizes the importance of knowing exactly what each individual cow is producing. The results of the test will be published later, with other observations.

The hundred-cow dairy planned by the J. P. Baden Produce Co., of Winfield, under the management of Johnnie Cochran, will be watched with considerable interest by Kansas dairymen.

Surface Cultivation.

Surface cultivation is not a new idea. For years it has been advocated by leading agricultural writers as the best way to keep growing crops free of weeds. After many experiments its general adoption has also been urged by numerous agricultural colleges and State farms.

The Janesville Machine Company, of Janesville, Wis., has published for free distribution among farmers and planters a book showing the advantages of shallow cultivation. This book also treats of the Hallock Success Weeder—the greatest labor and money saving machine invented in recent years.

Although this cultivator was not patented and launched upon the market un-

til 1898, the sales have increased so rapidly that within the short space of five years they have reached the grand total of 70,000.

Before the introduction of this weeder all the leading manufacturers of farm implements were trying to make a successful surface cultivator, but failed. All used the round teeth.

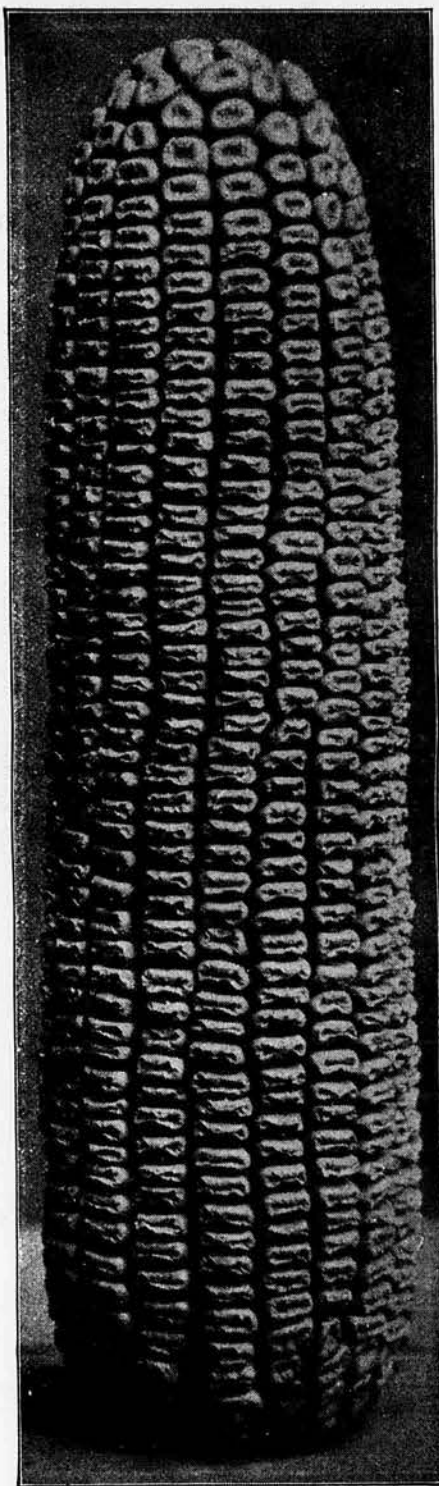
This cultivator's success is due to the teeth being flat—that allows of flexibility rearwardly, the supreme test of any weeder.

The Janesville Machine Company is licensed to manufacture and sell the flat tooth weeder covered by the Hallock patent.

The great saving in time and labor and the larger yield from crops makes this cultivator the most profitable investment offered to farmers in recent years. Prices and full descriptions, together with the interesting booklet on shallow cultivation, can be obtained from the Janesville Machine Company, Janesville, Wis.

A Perfect Ear.

The seed-corn question is a subject of much interest to the farmers just now and there is perhaps more space devoted to it in agricultural papers than any other subject. The corn-judging schools which have been held in Iowa and Illinois for two or three years past have been well attended and farmers who have always thought that they knew what a good ear of corn was, are finding that



there are more points to be considered than they had heretofore imagined could exist. The above illustration shows an ear of the Golden West Corn, a new variety being introduced this year by the Iowa Seed Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. This corn is perhaps the greatest step in advance over old varieties which has been made for a number of years, but it still must be recognized that as yet perfect corn does not exist. The best judges of seed-corn do not claim to have ever seen an ear which would score 100 per cent when carefully judged. There are many points to be taken into consideration; the length and circumference of the ear, the depth, color, and shape of grain; solidity, size, and color of cob, filling out at tips and butts, proportion of corn to cob, etc., and it is difficult to get all the good characteristics combined in any one ear.

The above-named seed company have this year published a corn manual which is one of the most valuable little books that we have seen. It gives a great amount of practical information which has never before been published and also full instructions for judging seed-corn. Every one who expects to grow even a single acre of corn should have a copy of this book to help them to select their seed-corn in a more intelligent way, and the publishers offer to send a copy to any reader of this paper for 10 cents in stamps, or they will send it free to any one purchasing seed-corn from them this year.

A GREAT COMBINATION!

Good Cows AND A U.S. SEPARATOR

FILL THE FARMER'S POCKETS WITH MONEY!

The U. S. Separator gets all the cream from the milk,
The cream makes the butter,
The skim-milk makes the calf,
All bring in the cash.

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Dairy work is almost play.
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Jolly Molly—wealthy Dan
Since they use the Empire plan.

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will double the actual profits of your herd of milch cows. It will make more money for you than any other separator because it is simpler in construction, easier to run, easier to clean. Our new book shows why. Let us send you a copy.

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It shows large pictures, full description and prices that are in your favor of first-class vehicles of all kinds. Everything in the vehicle line that runs on wheels. A FEW Buggies, Surreys of all kinds and styles, Family Carriages, Driving Wagons, Runabouts, Phaetons, light and heavy Spring and Delivery Wagons, Milk, and Bakery Wagons, Buggy and Wagon Wheels in white and painted, Buggy Tops and Cushions, Shafts and Poles. **WE HAVE NO AGENTS** but sell direct to you at wholesale prices, and save you the middleman's profit. Don't buy until you get our catalogue. We ship any of our vehicles subject to examination without any money with order. We will furnish you a better vehicle and save you from \$15 to \$50. After you examine it, if we don't save you money and if you are not entirely pleased we will have it shipped back and pay freight both ways. So you won't be out one single cent. Every vehicle guaranteed 3 years. Cut this ad out and send to us and we will mail you catalog free.

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The Poultry Yard.

Pleasure and Profit.

PRIZE PAPER IN AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

Perhaps it would be interesting to the readers of the American Poultry Journal to know how one of its subscribers carries on a poultry business on a small scale and makes it a constant source of amusement and profit.

I live in a city lot where only a limited number of fowls can be kept and where they must be restricted to a yard almost all of the time, but I get so much pleasure out of my birds that I am anxious to relate a little of my two-years experience, thereby perhaps, to encourage one who is similarly situated to engage in the same employment and recreation.

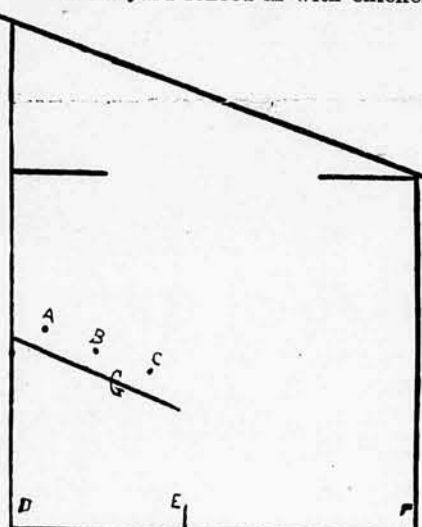
Often when we read of these large poultry plants, of the money invested, the time spent and scientific research into food values and balanced rations we shake our heads discouraged, and think that if we can not or do not desire to embark in the business on such a scale it were well to leave it alone.

It is a mistake, I think, to be so influenced; let me tell you about my small poultry plant, of how little it has cost me in time or money and of some of the results obtained.

I aim in the first place to furnish my own table with all the chickens and eggs desired and pay myself for them out of the money set aside for table supplies. What is there that has such a sweet and delicious flavor as the meat and eggs of one's own birds who have been fed wholesome food, drank fresh water, lived in a clean house and breathed Nature's own pure air?

Then each winter brings in a goodly sum from birds sold to breeders, for which I get good prices, and from eggs which my neighbors are only too glad to come for.

I keep about twenty hens and two roosters as a permanent flock. This number in a year earned for themselves a fine little house, a covered run and a yard fenced in with chicken



Cross section of house described by Miss Jenney.

wire, covered with wild grape vines. They have money in the bank besides. Of course they have paid for their feed all this time. How is that for industry and economy?

I keep only thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rocks and find them to be good layers, domestic and hardy.

In the morning when I go out to feed them, which I do before partaking of my own breakfast, they fly on my head, my arms, pull my skirt and in every way show their delight and approval of my morning visit with the little red pail of grain.

I send a rough sketch of a cross section of my house which cost less than fifteen dollars. The east side has the door and a large, low window.

A, B, C, are roosts; G shows location of drop-board which is cleaned every morning, the droppings being caught in a box and used as a fertilizer. There is a ledge running the length of the drop-board which keeps the droppings from falling to the floor.

D and E show the dust-bath under the drop-board, it runs the length of the house and is filled with fresh, dry sand.

There is a board floor from E to F; this is kept well covered with clean short-length straw forming a litter.

The ceiling of the house is cut away in the center, just leaving a ledge all around which furnishes abundant space for nests, being dark and secluded. Mrs. Biddy finds it just the place to lay those little round objects which bring joy to the heart of her owner.

By standing on a wooden box I can

easily reach the nests and procure the eggs, as the distance from floor to ceiling is only six feet; the roof runs several feet above.

The house is compact, convenient and opens into a covered run twenty feet long and four feet wide.

Now about the rations. A pail of clean water is hung on a nail on the wall just high enough to be easily reached. This pail is filled twice a day.

In the morning grain is fed in the litter, oats, shelled corn and wheat are given in succession. The evening meal consists of our table-scrappings. There is generally plenty to make a good meal; if not, corn-meal and bran are added. These scrapings consist of scraps of meat, sour milk and buckwheat cakes left from breakfast and other things of like nature, changing a little from day to day and furnishing a good variety. For green food I take the potato parings, give them apple, beet and turnip peelings, the outside leaves and cores of cabbages, the same of lettuce; thus in furnished a good supply of green food at no cost. I break fine broken crockery for grits and give the hens plenty of crushed oyster shells which they devour greedily.

This plan must afford a well-balanced food supply for the merry cackle of my hens is heard all winter long, while my neighbors who keep poultry are subsisting on packed eggs.

I try to make friends of these little feathered dependents. I pick them up and talk to them; they will hold their pretty heads on one side, look me squarely in the eye and answer back in the most saucy manner: "She is trying to talk to me," they probably say, "Just listen to the queer noises she makes; do you suppose they mean anything?"

One sees what is called human nature exploited over and over again by the inmates of our chicken yards. Nature is always worth study in whatever form she takes and no less in the chicken yard than elsewhere.

GRACE N. JENNEY.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Turkeys for Profit.

MARGARET CAVANAUGH DALY, IN AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

Of all the ways open to the farmer's wife or daughter for making pin-money none is better or surer (unless it be thoroughbred chickens) than raising Mammoth Bronze turkeys.

You have been told they were hard to raise. Is any profitable work easy? And are not almost all fields of labor well filled by women living in towns or cities who have better facilities for carrying on any kind of work except turkey raising? So many people, even those living on farms, are so situated that turkey raising is out of the question because of lack of time or too thickly settled community, so that instead of turkey raising being overdone the demand seems to grow greater and the supply less each year. So I say to you who live on a farm where the neighbors are not inclined to be unfriendly to turkeys, invest in a trio and try raising them the coming season.

I say a trio because no beginner should try raising poult from more than two hens the first season.

Procure healthy stock. This is the first consideration, as turkeys are no harder to raise than chickens if the breeding stock be healthy.

I advise the Mammoth Bronze, as they are more nearly akin to the wild turkey and naturally more healthy than the other breeds. Besides they are the largest breed, and every pound in weight counts. We are told that the other breeds are more domestic and will not give their owners so much trouble by wandering to the adjoining farms. This has not been proven true where neighbors of ours have raised the White Holland turkeys.

It is natural for a turkey to roam the fields, and if people only understood their nature thoroughly they would see that instead of doing harm they often do good. They are hunting grasshoppers, crickets and bugs of all kinds, and they also pick up the scattered grain which would otherwise be wasted.

Unless you are a very early riser your turkeys will be gone before you are up in the morning, and will not return until evening, when they must have plenty of grit and pure water in clean drinking vessels.

We always provide feed for them also but often very little or none at all is eaten as the turkey very much prefers hunting its own food, finding first a bug a few steps further on a blade of grass or a weed seed, still further on a grain of oats, wheat or corn is found, and in this way the day

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BLACK MINORCAS—World's greatest laying strain, beautiful in shape, color and comb; grand winter layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Address: George Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans. Circular free.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. The best, 15 for 75 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel J. Williams, Agricola, Kans.

EGGS—For hatching from choice flock of Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1 per 15. Florence Ford, Moran, Kans.

EGGS, EGGS—From thoroughbred Toulouse geese, Rouen ducks, White Holland turkeys, Buff, Brown and Black Leghorns, C. I. Games, Houdans, Buff Cochins, S. B. Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Buff, White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Seabright Bantams and guineas. Eggs at \$1 per setting for all varieties. Also all kinds of fancy pigeons for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write to D. L. Bruen, Box A, Oldenbusch, Nebraska.

CORNISH Indian games, White Plymouth Rocks; score 93½ and 94; eggs \$1.50 for 15. C. I. G. cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3, scored. Mrs. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

POULTRY FARM—Breeders of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins, took first second and third on Light Brahmas; first, second, and third on Partridge Cochins at Fort Scott show. A few good cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. \$1.25 per 15. G. W. Shuman, Fort Scott, Kans. Rural Route No. 1.

EGGS—From thoroughbred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Cornish Indian Games \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kans.

PURE S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 30 for \$1; \$3 per 100; entire new blood. Orders promptly filled. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

Eggs, Eggs, Eggs—For hatching from stock of S. C. Brown and S. C. White Leghorns, \$2 for 15; \$5 for 40. H. C. SHORT, Leavenworth, Kans.

SNOWFLAKE POULTRY FARM—R. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, W. Guineas, Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—For sale, \$3 per thirteen. Address Mrs. T. M. Fleming, R. 3 Fontana, Kans.

TWO YARDS S. C. B. LEGHORNS—15 eggs \$1. John Black, Barnard, Kans.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kansas. Choice Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1 per 15.

EGGS FOR SALE—At bargains. Write T. J. Puch, Fullerton, Neb. Buff Orpingtons, L. Brahmas, B. Langhans, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, and C. I. Games.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Strong, vigorous, gentle, great layers. Eggs, 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3. W. S. Hill, Great Bend, Kans.

PURE-BRED POULTRY—Silver Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas. Write for terms to M. D. King, Minden, Neb.

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

WHITE, LIGHT, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, the prize-winners at the Kansas State Poultry show, 1903. Remarkable for clear white plumage united with exceptional size and shape. Eggs from our best matings, \$2.50 for 15. Usher & Jackson, 1735 Clay St., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1 for 15. For further information address Mrs. Ada Ainsworth, Eureka, Kans.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.00; 45, \$2.00. J. P. Dam, Cornsling, Nemaha county, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Light Brahma cockerels, \$1.00 each, four for \$3.00. WANTED—White Holland turkeys. Nellie E. Stallard, Sedan, Kans.

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

FOUR young litters high-bred, pedigreed, Scotch Collie pups, for sale. Book your orders quick. Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Exclusively the American Beauties. Choice birds. Sixteen years a breeder. Eggs \$1.50 to \$1 per 15. D. Tennyson, Frankfort, Kans.

B. P. ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.50; 100, \$4. Mrs. J. W. Holsinger, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

PURE S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 30 for \$1; entire new blood. Orders promptly filled. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS—Only. Heavy boned, vigorous stock, unlimited range. Eggs carefully and securely packed. 100, \$4; 15, \$1. Adam A. Wier, Clay Center, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—From fine flock Hawkins strain, 15 for \$1.50; 45 for \$3. Annie Wynkoop, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kans.

EGGS—At \$1 per setting from our White Plymouth Rocks or White Wyandottes that will produce fine stock. W. L. Bates, 1829 Park Ave., Topeka, Kans.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Established in 1882. Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. A few Buff Orpington cockerels for sale; prices reasonable. Our birds do not all score one hundred points, but we have some good ones. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

Eggs—For hatching, from White Plymouth Rocks, scoring 94 to 96½. Cockerels direct from U. R. Fisher's pens. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Also from Blue Barred Rocks, line bred for 12 years, scoring 90 to 93. Write for descriptive circular to Herbert Johnson, Chanute, Kans.

EGGS FROM GEM POULTRY FARM are sure to hatch high-scoring Buff Plymouth Rocks. No other kind kept on the farm. 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. B. turkey eggs, 11 for \$2. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs—15, \$1.50; \$2.50; 100, \$5. MRS. E. F. NEY, Bonner Springs, Kans.

WINNERS—White and Barred Rocks. Send for circular. Burton's Poultry Yards, Fort Scott, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS AND B. P. ROCK EGGS—I have combined some of the best Collie blood in America; pups sired by Scotland Bay and such dams as Handsome Nellie and Francis W. and others, at as good. B. P. Rock eggs from exhibition stock; none better; 15 years' experience with this breed. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write your wants. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

SCOTCH TERRIERS—Finest bred in this country. Heather Prince, the champion of Scotland and sire of Noreggy Foxglove, out of the champion imported Romany Ringlet, best service at our kennels. G. W. Bailey, Beattie, Kans.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

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

Sunny Summit Farm Pure-Bred Poultry.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, American Dominiques, S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs \$1 per 15; turkeys \$2 per 9.

VIRA BAILEY, Kinsley, 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, Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb American Dominiques, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, Buff Laced Polish. JAS. C. JONES, Leavenworth, Kans.

Blue Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs

from large-sized, high-scoring birds. Hens weigh 8½ pounds. Eggs safely packed for shipment, two pens not related, \$1.50 for 15.

Mrs. J. C. Leach, Carbondale, - - Kansas.

Pure-bred Light Brahma Eggs For Sale.

EGGS from our best pen headed by a cockerel scoring 94 points, mated to twelve extra fine pullets, for \$2 per setting of 15. Eggs from birds having run of the farm, \$1 per 15. Can furnish large orders for setting incubators on short notice as we have a large number of laying hens. Our stock is first-class and sure to produce good results that will please you. Address

F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kans.

Save Your Little Chicks

By feeding

Mrs. Pinkerton's Chick Food.


Send for circular telling how to feed and raise little chicks successfully.

ANNA L. PINKERTON, Clay Center, Nebraska.

HOUDANS.

Great egg-producers, easy keepers, a hustling and healthy bird, lay large, white eggs, hatch strong, healthy chicks, that grow and make fine broilers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30.


J. W. LUCE, WETMORE, KANSAS.



DUFF'S POULTRY

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Harcs. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Circulars Free. Write Your Wants. Circulars Free.

A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.



TWO GIRLS

hatch 2,183 chicks; one woman 716; one man over 2,000. New System again beats incubators. Booklet free. F. GRUNDY, Morrisville, Ill.

BURR INCUBATOR.

You can get the best incubator on earth, \$6.50 up; all the latest improvements, no night watching, because we use our Five-Inch Double Wafer Regulator, 30 days' trial. Send it back if you want to. Catalogue free. We pay freight. Burr Incubator Co., Box 23, Omaha, Nebr.

12.50 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR


Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue today.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



VICTOR INCUBATORS

Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not positively satisfied. Write for catalogue. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.



THE SUCCESSFUL Incubator and Brooder

Made for folks who succeed. Perfect regulation, perfect hatches. Don't experiment, get machine that you can know about. Send for our large incubator book, 168 pages. Books in five languages. Write for the one you want.

Des Moines Incubator Co.,
Dept. 58, Des Moines, Iowa, or Dept. 58, Buffalo, N. Y.

is spent, the turkey getting exercise and health in his long daily rambles.

If sold for the Thanksgiving market or before that they have cost their owner very little for food; in my experience the poults have required no more care than do chicks. They need no expensive houses; in fact, I think they are healthier to never be in a house in the winter time, but I try to have them roost in a sheltered place if possible.

Anamosa Iowa.

Mites.

We have had very little trouble with mites at the Agricultural College, says Prof. D. H. Otis, and consequently may not be authority on how to get rid of them. Some of our poultrymen who have had experience recommend that a tub of water be placed in the chicken house, and a pot of some kind be placed in this tub containing turpentine, this is set on fire and the smudge from the turpentine, being very penetrating, will kill all the mites in the house and do it more effectively than sulfur fumes.

With mites as with a great many other things, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The hen house should be kept clean, the roosts treated with kerosene or lice-killer. The chickens should be supplied with a good dust bath, and given plenty of nutritious food and clear water. With these precautions very little trouble ought to be experienced from mites.

The season is approaching when blackleg is likely to break out among the young stock, and therefore, the question arises as to the best way to avoid the usual loss from this troublesome disease. A vast number of stock-raisers in the blackleg districts can easily answer this question for themselves, and will use the Pasteur Vaccine Company's remedies with which they have had such a large and favorable experience during the last eight years. The Pasteur Vaccine Company's vaccines, and particularly the form ready for use called "Blacklegine," are by far the best and most favorably known. One of the most important facts in regard to "Blacklegine" is that it has not only proved to be the most effective preventive remedy for blackleg, but it is ready for use as supplied, each dose is separate, it costs but little, and the instrument for applying it, called a Blacklegine Outfit, only cost 50 cents. The Pasteur Vaccine Company has offices in New York, Chicago, Fort Worth, and San Francisco, as well as several general agencies and a vast number of local agencies; but if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining the Pasteur Company's remedies, they can always be ordered direct from one of their offices.

\$10.00 A Swoop Grinder for \$10.00

We manufacture Wind Mills, Steel Towers, & Feed Grinders. All sizes & styles. Write for catalog & prices. **CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING

MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it. It is FREE.

F. O. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO

WELL DRILLING Machines

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.

PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power. 42 DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 88. **KELLY & TANEYHILL CO., 288 Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa.**

STICKNEY JUNIOR 3 HP GASOLINE ENGINES

Safe, strong, serviceable, durable, expenseless, cheap in price. A child starts it. Runs itself. Saws, pumps, grinds, separates, runs grind stone, churn, washing and sewing machines. Floor space, 20x40 inches, weight, 1000 lbs. Full three Horse Power. Guaranteed. Let us write you. **CHARLES A. STICKNEY CO., 100 Fairchild St., St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.**

WIRE FENCE at Wholesale. A 54-inch stock fence \$9.00 per rod. Send for price list and FREE catalogue of Wire Fence and full line of Fence Supplies. **W. H. MASON & CO., Box 62, Leesburg, Ohio.**



No Fence Company beats our prices on the same quality of fence, because they never make our quality. **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.**

THE BEST FENCE

Can be made at the actual cost of wire. Over 100 Styles, and 50 to 70 rods per day. Horse-high, Ball-strong, Pig and Chicken-tight. **THE DUPLEX MACHINE** makes it. The Machine is automatic, simple in construction, runs easy, works rapidly. Sent on Trial. Plain, bar wire and Gates at wholesale prices. Catalog free. **KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Muncie, Indiana.**

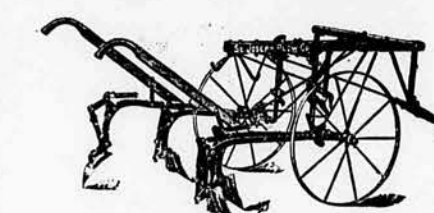
A MACHINE to weave your own fence of Galvanized Steel Spring Wire. 32 inches high, at 25 Cts. per Rod. \$25 buys wire for 100 rod fence. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. **WIRE FENCE MACH. CO., Box 24, Mt. Sterling, Ky.**

We Make Honest Fence AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

That is what every farmer is seeking. When you buy ADVANCE FENCE you get a good fence at the price of a poor one. The hand fence machine can't compete in price and quality. **WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER AT WHOLESALE.** That saves you the dealer's profit. It's all interwoven, no loose ends to unravel, ruining fence. Cross wires can't slip. Our prices are as low as can be made for a good fence. Your name and address on a postal card will bring circulars and special prices. Write at once.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 130 R ST., PEORIA, ILL.

Plowing in Stumps, Roots and Stones



made easy with the

St. Joseph Spring Trip Cultivator. It saves time and time is money. You don't have to stop, as the shovel flies back in place when it trips. It has other good features. Write us for free Catalogue of Plows, Listers, Cultivators, Stalk Cutters, Harrows, Disc Harrows, etc. Dept. K.

St. Joseph Plow Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Truth about the Southwest

THE WESTERN TRAIL is the name of a paper devoted to the development of the great Southwest. It contains letters from residents telling of actual conditions, how they happened to settle there and what their experiences have been. It is printed on good paper and is beautifully illustrated. Published every month during the fall, winter and spring months, and every two months during the summer. It will interest you, and may be the means of opening your eyes to the unequalled opportunities awaiting you in the great Southwest.

Send twenty-five cents TO-DAY for one year's subscription. Stamps will do. Address

"THE TRAIL,"

Room 425 Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

PATENTS

Obtained. Low Fees. Easy Payments. Free Advice. **WILLIAM T. EATON, 4099 N. 1st, Wm., D.C.**

We Sell Direct--Save Our Customers Two and Three Profits--Send for Catalogue.



One Year's Guarantee \$39.50

Top Leather Quarter, Leather Cushion Back.

Wholesale Manufacturers of Buggies, Road, Spring and Farm Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Rural Mail Wagons, etc.

ERHARDT WAGON MFG. CO.,

Third and Commercial Streets, ATCHISON, : : : KANS.

COLORADO RED MINERAL PAINT

Use No Oil--Mix With Water

A 12 year old boy can apply this paint successfully. Satisfaction guaranteed. We pay the freight. Paint your houses inside and outside. Your barns, fences and agricultural implements. This Rich Tuscan Red Mineral Paint is shipped dry in 100 lb. packages. 100 lbs. will cover 100 square feet of rough surface such as rough board and undressed stone and 2000 square feet of smooth surface such as walls and ceilings. This paint will not wash, rub or peel off and can be polished like hardwood finish. Price \$5.00 per 100 lbs. delivered in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska. We pay all freight charges and guarantee safe delivery. Remit by Draft, P. O. Order or Express Order to **B. M. & PAINT CO., Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.** Paid up Capital \$150,000.



Bee Supplies

We carry a complete line of **APIARIAN SUPPLIES** at factory prices. Order from us and save freight. Write for Catalogue. **The Walker-Brewster Greer Co., 423 Walnut St., Kans. City, Mo.**

Big Cut in Drugs

Direct to Consumer at Wholesale Prices. Our Handsome Catalogue Free, costing over \$1 each, contains 308 pages, with 3000 illustrations and 30,000 articles listed, on which we guarantee to save you from 15 to 75%. Only book of its kind in the world, sent for 25c deposited which will be refunded with first special order of \$1. Valuable book of reference should be in every household. Small booklet sent free for the asking. **Heller Chemical Co., Dept. 47 Chicago.** "The Only Mail Order Drug House in the World."

STEM-WIND WATCH AND CHAIN.

We will give you a fine Stem-Wind Watch, warranted, also Chain and Charm for selling 19 packages of Blaine at 10 cents each. Write at once and we will send you the Blaine and our large Premium List, postpaid. No money required. **Blaine Mfg. Co., Box 94, Concord Junction, Kans.**

STEEL ROOFING

Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 2 feet wide, 6 feet long. The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use. No experience necessary to lay it. An ordinary hammer or hatchet the only tools you need. We furnish nails free and paint roofing two sides. Comes either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. **\$2.00 PER SQUARE.** A square means 100 square feet. Write for Free Catalogue No. 51 on Farm supplies of every kind. **CHICAGO HOUSE WORKING CO., W. 55th & Iron Sts., Chicago**

1 Thought We Wish to Suggest.

Are You Seeking an Investment? Are You Seeking a New Home? Try the **GREAT SOUTHWEST.** Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Descriptive Books Will gladly be sent on request. Low Rate Excursions On the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Write for particulars. "KATY," St. Louis, Mo.

ROSS CUTTERS AND SHREDDERS SAVE FEED, TIME & MONEY

OUR FREE 100 PAGE LITERATURE TELLS YOU HOW TO BUY IT. **THE F. W. ROSS CO. SPRINGFIELD - OHIO**

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain--Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pains at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, Box 137, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you postpaid his wonderful book which tells you how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

IT WILL PAY YOU

to write for the prices we are PAYING for BUTTER and CREAM. We furnish packages FREE, guarantee accurate weights and tests, and buy any quantity any day in the year.

CHANDLER'S CREAM SEPARATOR is all right and easy to wash and care for. I am making TWO POUNDS MORE BUTTER than when I used the centrifugal separator.

MINNIE M. STEEL, Gridley, Kans., April 30, 1902.

Its qualities are too numerous to enumerate here. Price and description furnished upon application.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY selling them.

W. Rasmussen, Americus, Kans., sold four the first day. No experience necessary. "Talking Points" free. Write to-day.

O. F. Chandler Creamery Co., 410 West Sixth Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE ARRAS CREAM EXTRACTOR

The leading cream separator on the market because milk and water are not mixed you always have pure sweet milk for house use and not diluted for feeding. The most convenient separator made for handling your milk in winter as well as in summer. It saves all can lifting, skimming and washing of crocks. It is easily kept clean. Write for descriptive catalogue and special introductory prices to **The Arras Cream Separator Co., Bluffton, Ohio.**

A Revolution in Dairying.

We can prove that the Plymouth Cream Extractor has more points of excellence than any other. Here are a few: Milk not mixed with water. Removable inner can. Inner can has center tube which is also water receptacle. Water distributed EQUALLY around and under inner can; also through center tube, giving greatest possible cooling surface. No water required five months in the year. New and original faucet; impossible to leak or sour. You'll be sorry if you buy any other before investigating this. Send for catalogue.

Plymouth Cream Separator Co., Plymouth, Ohio.

DAIRY QUEEN CREAM SEPARATOR.

The water is not mixed with the milk. The most perfect and latest improved Separator made. Pays for itself in a short time. Separates all the cream without labor. Men and Women can make good profits. Where we have no agent we will send a Separator at agents' price to introduce it. Write for catalogue and prices. **ECONOMY SUPPLY CO.,** 502 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Cut All The Cream

that is in your milk, quicker and with less trouble than by any other method, by using **Superior Cream Extractor** (Does not mix water with milk.) It effects a complete separation in an hour by a circulation of cold water in an outer jacket. Every can guaranteed. Thousands in practical use. Why pay high prices for separators no better? Write today for catalogue. **Superior Fence Machine Co.,** 189 Gd. River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A FREE CHURN

This offer is made to quickly introduce the **ECONOMY TWO-MINUTE CHURN** in every community. We would ask you to show it to your neighbors who have cows, knowing that when they find how simple and durable it is, also that it will make butter from sweet or sour milk in two minutes' time, they will order one. Send us today your name and name of your nearest freight office.

ECONOMY MFG. CO., 174 W. 7th, Kansas City, Mo.

RUPTURE Cured in 10 days

by the world renowned Rupture Specialist, **Dr. O. H. Riggs,** No knife.

no ligature, no danger. The patient is required to come to the doctor's office, and by a novel process the rupture is closed and in 10 days he can return home sound and well. Call or write and enclose 2c stamp for booklet. Address,

DR. O. H. RIGGS, 205 Altman Bldg., Cor. 11th and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

CANCER

and tumors cured (mild cases in one hour); no pain; no knife or burning plaster; patients returned home same day; investigate; if not as represented I will pay your expenses; cancer symptoms, references and consultation free. **DR. M. LAUGHLIN,** 308 Junction bldg., 9th & Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. **DR. C. M. COE,** 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

HAY FEVER and ASTHMA

Completely cured--not just relieved. Attacks never return. Smokes and "Reliefs" can not cure. They are wrong in principle. Our treatment cures to stay cured. Restores health. Over 52,000 patients already. BOOK FREE. **DR. HAYES,** Buffalo, New York

LADIES

My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. **DR. F. M. MAY,** Box 31, Bloomington, Ill

BED-WETTING CURED

Sample FREE. **DR. F. M. MAY,** Bloomington, Ill

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 468.)

Prince who weighed thirty pounds at 7 months old. He is now in shape to attend to all orders whether hogs, Barred Plymouth Rocks or turkeys, very promptly, and says the only trouble he has is in being able to raise hogs fast enough to fill the orders. The writer can state from personal experience that there is good money in Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, but that it never pays to get poor, undersized or weakly birds. Write Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., for prices on some of these good things.

Notice the change in the advertising card of Vermillion Hereford Cattle Company, Vermillion, Kans., on page 476. We recently had the pleasure of visiting the home farm of this company and found one of the attractive sights to be the young herd-bull, Lord Albert 131557. Lord Albert is by Lord Erling 79452 and out of Imp. Alberta 2d by Statesman, who won such fame for himself and honor for Arthur Turner, Pembroke, England. Lord Albert is one of the very best bulls of the breed for his age. He was bought by the Vermillion Cattle Company from an importation made by the late K. B. Armour. His dam, Imp. Alberta 2d, is now on the home farm in Vermillion and is one of the best cows we know of. We have been trying to persuade Mr. Woodman, the owner, to fit Lord Albert for the show-ring in the senior yearling class; and should he conclude to do so, we predict that he will stand well to win the money, even at the American Royal. At least, we are unable at this time to name a bull of such substance and quality as Lord Albert now displays that could hope to win in a fair contest with him.

The Eureka Valley Breeding Farm, owned by Warner & Odle, Manhattan, Kans., offers one of the best illustrations of what a man can do in the way of material progress with a bunch of good cattle. Starting about fifteen years ago with but one bred cow, Mr. John Warner laid the foundation for his present success. To quote himself, he has bought 900 acres of the rich Eureka Valley and Mill Creek land; has a herd of sixty-five breeding cows, some splendid Percheron and Coach stallions and everything necessary in the way of equipment on his large farm, all of which he credits to the work done for him by his Shorthorns. While the writer has known Mr. Warner for more than twenty years and has known him as a breeder since he began, he never had the pleasure of seeing the quality of stock bred upon this farm until recently. It was an agreeable surprise to find the remarkable quality and even type that has been maintained on this breeding farm so long. Nothing but the best Scotch bulls have ever been used. This herd is rich in the blood of Imp. Gloster 55406, who for many years stood at the head of W. P. Higginbotham's Blue Valley Herd and who won such a local reputation for the breed in Riley and adjacent counties. This herd also has a few granddaughters of Grand Duke of Geneva, said to be the highest priced Shorthorn bull ever sold in America. Succeeding Double Gloster as herd-bull was Desdamona's Knight 118659 by Craven Knight, who brought such fame to ex-Senator Harris. Following him came the 22d Earl of Valley Grove 145569, who is the sire of the young bulls now offered for sale. He was sired by Lord Mayor 112727 and was bred by T. P. Babst, Dover, Kans. There are in the herd also a number of heifers sired by the Earl of Valley Grove. The present herd-bull is Gloster's Best 175044, bred by D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kans. He was sired by Gloster 137952 and out of a granddaughter of Armor Bearer 114272. Such pedigrees as these are well worth owning if they represent good animals. Our visit to the herd of Messrs. Warner & Odle shows the females in good breeding condition and the sale bulls to be of extra quality. In fact, the only criticism we found to offer was that the proprietors had put too low an estimate on the value of their sale stuff; a purchaser could here find some of this splendid breeding at a remarkably low price while the quality would leave little to be desired. The Percheron stallion now at the head of his stud is a splendid young line-bred Brilliant, being a son of Brilliant 1271. He is a magnificent young horse as is the young Coach stallion at the head of that stud. We shall have more to say about these animals in the future and can only now direct attention to the breeder's card of the Eureka Valley Breeding Farm on page 480, and ask you to write them about these Shorthorns and horses.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

Attention is called this week to the change in the advertisement of the O. F. Chandler Creamery Company, of Kansas City, Mo. This company is offering some special inducements to local representatives and those of our readers who have a little spare time to devote to such work should write at once for particulars and in writing please mention this paper.

Mr. E. H. Edgerton, general manager of the Hiawatha Manufacturing Company, Hiawatha, Kans., writes that they are doing an immense business this year with their Hiawatha Incubator and that he is so busy that he has not the time to write much but promises something of interest soon. Their new regulator works to perfection and the writer gets more satisfaction out of his Hiawatha by simply starting it to work and letting it alone than he has ever experienced before.

The New Onion Culture. By T. Greiner. Rewritten, greatly enlarged and brought up to the present day. A new method of growing onions of largest size and yield, on less land than can be raised by the old plan. Liberally illustrated, 5 by 7 inches, about 150 pages, cloth. Orange Judd Company, New York. A complete guide in growing onions with the greatest profit, explaining the whys and wherefores. Thousands of farmers and gardeners, and many experiment stations have given it practical trials, which have proved successful. Clear and minute directions are given of how the plants are grown; the cold frame; seed bed; planting; fire hotbed; hotbeds heated by steam; cheap greenhouse for market gardeners; greenhouse heated by hot water; quantity of seed required; time of sowing; varieties; what

soil to select; how to manure and prepare it; onions on muck soil; clean soil essential; how the plants are set in the ground; tillage as moisture preserver and weed killer; tools of tillage; when and how to harvest the crop; danger in delay; signs of maturity; curing the crop; curing sheds; weight of crop; wintering onions; advantages and profits of the new way; estimation of cost and returns. Prizetaker and Gibraltar onions, when well grown by this method, can not be distinguished from imported onions, and there is no reason why American farmers should not raise all that our markets require. Sold by Orange Judd Company. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

While in attendance at the Taylor sale of Shorthorns and Herefords at Manhattan recently, we learned that the contract for the erection of the new chapel building had been let by the regents of the State Agricultural College. The building is to be located on the gentle slope to the south and a little east of Fairchild Memorial Hall. It is to be large enough to seat 3,000 people in the auditorium and will contain rooms for a permanent home for the music department, which has been without a permanent habitation for more than twenty years. Ex-State Architect Holland has been employed as the architect for the new building, which is equivalent to saying that it will be well adapted to its purposes.

The name of Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., is almost synonymous with the name of Kansas itself, so long have these gentlemen been in the business of furnishing all that is choice and up-to-date in seeds, bulbs, shrubbery, and other things that go to make life worth living. While the season is getting a little late, our very recent personal experience makes us know that they are able to supply almost any kind of an order at almost any time of the year and are especially strong on garden and flower seeds, and roses and other bushes with which to embellish the home grounds. If you still lack anything in their line an order will bring it promptly and it will be of the best.

Justus Miles Forman, who wrote *Journeys End*, contributes a very clever story to *Ainslee's* for May, under the title, "A Bit of Grease Paint." Another very clever piece of sentimental writing in the same issue is, "A Rose Garden," by Kate Masterson. Dorothy Dix finishes her series of articles on *The Man In Love*, with some apt remarks about the management of a wife. Miss Dix has doubtless made a great many enemies on account of the frank statements in these articles of hers about the all-conquering male, but she has always made good reading, too, and for that much can be forgiven.

The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of the 1903 Baling Press Catalogue of the Witman Agricultural Company, of St. Louis, Mo. It embraces several entirely new presses, such as the new steel invincible, automatic self-feeding straw press and the improved wood-frame steel Ajax Compress Baler for baling hay for export. The latter press will place one ton of hay in fifty cubic feet, an enormous saving to exporters. The catalogue also shows many valuable improvements in the regular line of presses. The Witman Agricultural Company are making baling presses for every conceivable purpose and those interested should not fail to secure one which may be had by mentioning this paper when making your request.

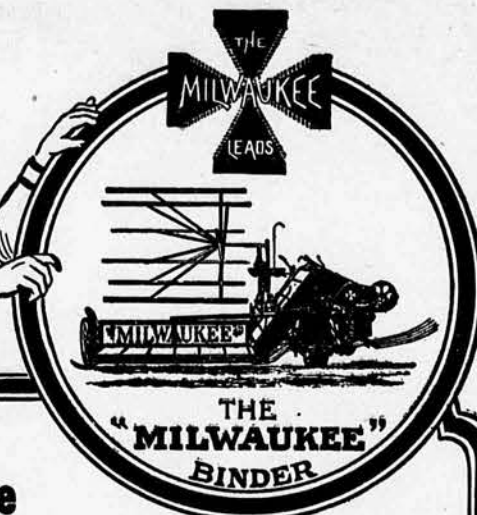
Advance Fence Buying.

In the face of all comers, the old reliable Advance fence, which is seen advertised in our columns year after year, stands immovable. It has the reputation also of standing equally well against storms, extremes of weather and the incursions of all farm stock. Another item for which Advance fence stands—one highly appreciated by the farmer—is low price. The company manufacturing the Advance fence is the one notable concern which has long been selling their entire product direct to the farmer and builder, and does not allow a pound of it to go through the hands of jobbers and dealers. This secures to all the same uniform, low price, the consumer getting the benefit of all profits and commissions, which in other forms of marketing must go to increase the price. Considering the undoubted high quality of the fence, the steadiness of the manufacturers, the principles so rigidly adhered to in the selling and the very reasonable prices which are always made to prevail, there is little wonder that Advance fence has reached so great a popularity. Our readers are familiar with the little advertisement. It pays fence-builders to get in touch with the company when getting ready to buy.

The Anti-Horsethief Association Grows.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we publish the following letter from the secretary of what we regard as one of the most powerful and beneficial organizations that now exists in the Southwest. Our associate editor has a personal acquaintance with the officers of the Anti-Horsethief Association and can pay it or them no higher compliment than to say that their diligence in the performance of their business is not exceeded by the officers of any other body with which we have acquaintance. This great association has for its object the restraint of criminals, the protection of property, and the assistance of the civil officers in the performance of their duties. It never takes the law in its own hands. It is a beneficiary organization whose gigantic strength and wonderful efficiency is in itself a protection to the property rights of the people in whose vicinity it has an organization:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I take pleasure in informing you that the State officials of the Kansas division of the Anti-Horsethief Association appreciate very highly the mention of

This is
The Machine

That harvests your grain with profit.

When buying a binder—come and look over the "Milwaukee." It's simple in construction, thoroughly automatic, and accurate in action.

It's very light draft, easy on the horses, and strongly built. It's easy on the driver as he operates entirely from the seat with only a few simple levers. It's a money saving machine.

As it gets ALL the grain from the field.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

International Harvester Co. of America,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A full line of Binders, Mowers, Reapers, Corn Harvesters, Rakes, Sickle Grinders, Covers, Oil, and Twine.

our association in a recent issue of your valuable paper, the KANSAS FARMER. That notice of our association has brought many letters of inquiry to President Wall and myself from all parts of our State requesting information and asking how to organize a new lodge of our association.

Several new orders have been instituted as a result of the information thus sent out, therefore it is a pleasure to reply to such letters of inquiry.

The Kansas division of the A. H. T. A. is in a most prosperous condition. Old orders are greatly increasing their membership and new orders are springing up in counties where we had no organizations.

Every law-abiding citizen should not hesitate to become a member of the A. H. T. A. and thus lend his influence for law and order.

The mission of the Anti-Horsethief Association being patriotic, protective, fraternal, and founded on justice, should receive the sanction of every true man and woman.

Our association embraces the Kansas division of nearly 300 live orders and 10,000 members; Oklahoma division of about an equal number; Indian Territory division of 100 orders and over 3,000 members; Missouri and Arkansas division of about equal strength; Illinois division of nearly as many, besides scattering orders in other States and Territories. All of these are in communication with each other, and have the same secret work.

We also cooperate with the "Central Protective Association," located in northeast Kansas and northwest Missouri, with about 300 lodges and some 8,000 members; also, with the southwest Missouri Protective Association of several hundred members located in southwest Missouri.

This will enable your readers to form some idea of the strength and workings of our association, which I believe to be one of the grandest secret orders extant.

With best wishes for the KANSAS FARMER—the paper for the agriculturists of the West—and thanking you for the interest you are taking in our association.

G. J. McCARTY,
State Sec., Kans. Div. A. H. T. A.
Valeda, Kans., April 4, 1903.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL
ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a New Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States, and the world, with the census of 1900. The size of the New Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches and it is decorated on the outer cover with a handsome design composed of the flags of all nations.

Tables showing products of the United States and the world, with their values, the growth of our country for the last three decades, and a

complete map of the greater United States are given. This is an excellent educational work and should be in every home. The retail price of this New Wall Atlas is \$1.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us \$1 for two new trial subscriptions for one year will receive as a present a copy of this splendid New Wall Atlas postpaid, free.

Any one not now a subscriber who will send us 50 cents at once will receive the KANSAS FARMER for five months and will be given a copy of our New Wall Atlas free and postpaid.

The Nickel Plate Road

is the short line to the East and the service equal to the best. You will save time and money by traveling over this line. It has three through daily express trains, with through vestibuled sleeping-cars, and American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00, are served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also a la carte service. Try a trip over the Nickel Plate Road and you will find the service equal to any between Chicago and the East.

Chicago depot: Harrison St. and Fifth Ave., City Ticket Offices 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex, John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 208, Chicago.

LaGrippe is a germ disease which makes a direct attack upon the nerves. When the fever runs high, the blood becomes thin and poor; it is filled with impurities from the wasting tissues and used up cells; the nerve force is reduced to the lowest ebb and the heart is strained to its utmost capacity to maintain the circulation.

The congestion of the minute blood vessels which follow the onslaught of grip germs brings an acute aching throughout the body, chilliness and fever, cough and sore throat and a general sense of weakness. It is this intolerable aching of the body in general which proves beyond a doubt that LaGrippe is a disease of the nerves.

Those persons with overworked or run down nerves will have excruciating pains in the spinal column and unbearable headache, followed by utter inability to sleep, and brain fever or insanity. In nearly every case the heart action is affected, owing to the weakening of the heart muscles and the sudden withdrawal of the nerve force or vital power. Its weakened walls are dilated, its feverish valves are strained to the utmost capacity, it flutters, palpitates and skips beats. Pains shoot through the left breast and round under the shoulder blade. There is a choking sensation in the throat, a feeling of oppression in the chest and heart disease, with its long story of suffering and sorrow, has been ushered in.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine will restore the appetite, bring sweet sleep, strengthen the weakened nerves and muscles, rebuild the wasted tissues, restore health and establish a reserve of nerve force which will successfully prevent the after effects of LaGrippe.

Should the heart at any time show signs of weakness, such as palpitation, fluttering or pain, or by shortness of breath, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure should be taken in conjunction with the Nervine. Heart disease is curable. Send for free Book on Diseases of the Heart and Nerves.

Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Knocks But Once,

does opportunity. The Southwest knocks loudest just now. Get posted, travel, and don't let the opportunity slip. "Business Chances" and other interesting pamphlets about Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas, set free on request. Address "KATV" 402 Wainwright, St. Louis.

THE MARKETS.

The Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Market.

Kansas City, April 20, 1903.

Fat cattle sold about steady here to-day, while stockers were weak to lower. Receipts were right at 6,500. The supply at five points was 39,700. Wm. Horne, of Wabunsee County, Kansas, topped the market with a drove of 1,330-pound steers at \$5.15. The hog supply was light at 3,500 head. Five points got 49,900 head. Chicago reported a mean trade and this was reflected here. The general market was weak to 5c lower, with bulk of sales at \$7.05@7.12, and tops at \$7.17. Eight thousand sheep were received. The lamb market was a good 10@15c higher, while grass muttons were weak. Horse receipts amounted to 750 head and the market ruled firm and active.

The run of cattle here last week, 34,000 head, was the biggest of the spring and the heaviest supply of any week in April. The five markets got ample runs, the aggregate supply being the heaviest since January. Up to Wednesday the market averaged higher, but after that date prices broke 15@25c, largely on account of the liberal receipts. The general beef trade is in a healthy condition and with moderate runs good steers would sell at \$5@5.40, but if the country still continues to flood the markets for the next week or two no betterment in prices may be expected. Kansas again furnished about all the best cattle sold here last week. Tops were marketed by N. M. Saylor, of Morrill, who secured \$5.50 on Wednesday for a drove of 1,498-pound export steers. Chris. Lambert, of Alta Vista, sold a bunch of steers at \$5.40; Albert Nohlin, Cleburne, \$5.20; J. N. Grimes, Somerset, \$5.25; Wm. Fitzgerald, Jackson County, \$5.35; Geo. Studenhofer, Chase County, \$5.35; C. Aeschelmann, Berwick, \$5.25; Chas. Horn, Glasco, a drove of 946-pound steers at \$5.15; J. K. Baker, Morrill, \$5.25; Peter Slesher, Emporia, \$5.25; M. E. Moore, Beloit, \$5.25; L. Kunze, Randolph, \$5.35, and J. D. Bell, Comanche County, \$5.15. Ewell & Justus, of Kiowa, Kan., topped the helper market at \$5, and Henry Krider, of Harper County, duplicated the feat. W. P. Price, of Bettina, Okla., sold a drove of stockers for \$5.

Sheep receipts were the heaviest of the year, amounting to 35,800 head, of which number 17,500 head were Arizonas. The advent of Southern grass sheep, as has been predicted, resulted in the market slumping disastrously. Compared with the high time of the preceding week, the market is now 50@75c lower on the bulk of all classes of muttons. Ewes are generally 75c@1 per cwt. lower. Best lambs sold off 40@60c while light weight grades of Westerns went to the bad to the extent of a full \$1 decline. It looks like the backbone of the high sheep market has been broken as the next few weeks will see the advent of grass sheep from Texas. As soon as they begin to run freely nothing but lower prices need be expected.

The increase in receipts during the week extended to hogs as well as cattle and sheep. Arrivals of swine reached a total of 46,800 head, the heaviest week's run of the season and about 5,000 above the preceding week's supply. The bears generally had control of the market throughout the week and trade quit with a loss of 10@15c from our last report. Bulk ranged from \$7.15@7.20 with tops at \$7.30. The trade seems to expect pretty fair runs of hogs from now on and as long as they continue the market may be counted on to be bearish.

Another active horse trade was had here during the week. All classes of Eastern and Southern horses sold well, but farm mares eased off a trifle, selling \$5@10 lower. Mules sold steady under the stimulus of a light supply. A. H. Coryell, an old-time horse-shipper operating in the West, died here last week.

There was no quotable change in either the egg or poultry market during the week. Strawberries are beginning to arrive more freely and command from \$3@3.50 per crate. Green garden truck is in demand. Eggs are quoted at 12c; live hens 9 1/2c; springs 12c; broilers 17c; roosters 20@25c; turkeys 11@12c; geese 5c, and ducks 10c.

All the grains went up from 1@2 1/2c last week, with wheat taking the lead. Cash wheat at Kansas City is worth: No. 2, 67@69c; No. 4, 62@65c; No. 2 corn, 36@36 1/2c; No. 4, 33@34 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 32@34 1/2c; No. 4, 29@31c; bran, 64@65c; rye, 44@45 1/2c; flax, 99c; tame hay \$8@12.50; prairie, \$4@10; alfalfa, \$8@11.50.

G. M. Walden, who for the past two years has been president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, resigned this week. He will remove to Fort Worth, Texas, where he will engage in the stock business. H. S. Bolce, former vice-president of the exchange, takes the office of president. H. A. POWELL.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 20, 1903. Receipts of cattle last week 10,102; previous week, 10,668; year ago, 6,156. There was a good strong demand from all of the buyers all week, but owing to the over-supplied Eastern markets the middle of the week and the liberal marketing in the West, all of the advance of early in the week was wiped out. The bulk of the offerings sold above the \$4.75 mark, with beeves topping the market at \$5.40. The same conditions ruled in the cow and heifer market. The good class of stock cattle and weighty grades were in strong demand all week and the movement free to the country with prices advancing 25c, but the common, thin kinds were dull and weaker.

Supplies of hogs last week, 31,335; preceding week, 27,204; year ago, 29,138. Aside from Tuesday and Friday, when the market showed some strength, but not quotably higher, the trend of values was lower, in sympathy with the bad conditions East. But the general demand was vigorous at the lower range of prices. The quality was of good average with weights the heaviest of the year. The tops to-day were \$7.20 with the bulk of sales at \$7.12@7.17 1/2.

Arrivals in the sheep division last week, 18,708; former week, 16,050; year ago, 19,211. Colorado-fed lambs and shorn Texas and Arizona sheep made up a heavy proportion of the offerings, with supplies from adjacent States in small proportion, which indicates that the feed-lots

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International Harvester Co. of America
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of these States are well emptied. There was a good demand for the good, fat grades of both sheep and lambs, but prices declined 50c in sympathy with a congested and lower condition of the East markets. The common and medium kinds, however, met with a slow market on each day and values broke mostly 75c. Colorado lambs topped the market at \$7.35; Colorado wethers, \$6; Colorado ewes, clipped, \$5; fall-shorn Arizona sheep, \$5.35, and Texas wethers, without wool, \$4.75.

Take a Trip

over the Nickel Plate Road and be convinced of its superior train service. Solid through daily express trains between Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Postoria, Erie, Buffalo, New York City and Boston. American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00, served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also service a la carte. Rates always the lowest. No excess fares charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. Chicago depot: Harrison St. and Fifth Ave. City Ticket Offices 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 298, Chicago.

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This old salt with his look of comfort and satisfaction, in his suit of Fish Brand Waterproof Oiled Clothing is thinking of the time when he was a boy and took his turn at the wheel in the same old reliable Towner's oiled clothing. Were you to ask him he would tell you that black or yellow waterproof coats, slacks, suits and hats for all kinds of wet weather wear, whether on the sea or inland, could be had of reliable dealers everywhere and that THE SIGN every garment bearing the Sign of the Fish is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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160 ACRE HOMESTEADS FREE

The only charge being \$10 for entry. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, showing location of lands in Western Canada, and also for certificate giving you reduced freight and passenger rates, etc. The Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the authorized agent of the Canadian government—

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814 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short-time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Registered Red Polled bull, 15 months old, an extra fine individual, dark red, low down, heavy boned, lengthy, square, and straight, large for age, best of breeding. A snap for some one. Price \$125. Charles Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans.

FOR SALE—2 good red Shorthorn herd bulls. Ebb Turner, Faucett, Mo.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, 3 years old, of a great butter family. D. O. Orr, R. R. 5, Topeka, Kans.

BOTTOM OUT OF PRICES—Shorthorn bull and heifer calves, red with white marks, at \$50 net, the get of British Lion. D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 head of registered Hereford bulls, 6 to 20 months old, good individuals, and in good condition. Visitors met at trains if notified. Farm 20 miles southwest of Wichita. A. Johnson, R. F. D. 2, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 134946, 4 years old, dark red, weight 2,200 pounds, got by Galant Knight 124468; also three Scotch-topped bulls, 14 months old, and a few cows with calves by side. J. P. Engel, Alden, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few young Hereford bulls from the Evergreen Farm herd, headed by Lee 121232. Address Pearl I. Gill, Great Bend, Kans.

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

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cowmen. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

THE GOLDEN BELT pacing and trotting stallions will be at Topeka Fair Grounds soon for mares. J. L. Shore, Manager, White City, Kans.

WANTED—To buy or trade, a Clydesdale stallion for a span of good mules. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For young cattle, one Percheron stallion, sure foot getter. J. W. Holsinger, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

PROSPECT FARM—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOLGER'S Early cane seed—A high-grade forage variety, rich in sugar, 90 cents per 100 pound sacked. A. H. Knox, Hymer, Kans.

SOY-BEAN-SEED—Plump and clean, \$1.50 per bushel. Frank Uhl, Gardner, Kans.

FOR SALE—50 cents per bushel, 1000 bushels first class Siberian millet. E. D. King, Burlington, Kans.

CANE-SEED—California Silver Tips, choice seed. Growth medium height, heavy foliage, great seed bearer, having this year made 30 bushels per acre; 90 cents per 100, sacked, f. o. b. car, in less than 1,000 pound orders; 15 cents drayage per order. Amber at current rate. Ashter Adams, Osage City, Kans.

100,000 BUSHELS Kafir-corn wanted. We have advanced the price; state quantity you have to offer, and will make you price. Also in market for Cane-seed, Millet-seed, Alfalfa-seed, Prairie Hay, etc. Kansas City Seed & Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ANY ONE wishing cedar-trees, please write Murray Weaver, Centerville, Linn Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Golden Yellow popcorn, very productive, excellent for popping, very tender. Packet 6 cents; 7 pounds 50 cents. J. P. Overlander, Highland, Kans.

WANTED—Sweet corn wanted. Will pay a good price. Correspond with us. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

200,000 FRUIT TREES! Wholesale prices; new catalogue. Baldwin Nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

CREAM Separators Repaired at Gerdon's Machine Shop 820 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

NORNY'S UNIQUE PRESERVE LABELS—Are ornamental and a necessity for every housekeeper; 3 dozen labels, assorted, ready gummed for use, by mail, 12 cents. Mitchell Novelty Co., 60 Canby Bldg., Dayton, O.

WANTED—Money to get patent on a quick-selling toy. Will give 25 per cent of what it sells for. Henry Bolte, Webster, S. Dakota.

FRANK J. BROWN, Topeka, Kans. Buys and sells real estate and mortgages.

SWINE.

OH, SAY—Will sell fine Poland-China October and November boars about ready for service. Best \$15 and \$12.50 crated. F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Chautauqua Co., Kans.

WANTED—To exchange Poland-China bred gilts, or aged sows, for same of other family. Ask pedigree and description. Guaranteed satisfaction. F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four Berkshire boar pigs, farrowed November 10, 1902, grandsons of Imp. Lustra's Bachelor 52262. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few nice young boars of October farrow, sired by Kansas Chief, a son of Chief Tecumseh 3d. C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boar, ready for service. He is from the famous Blocher-Burton stock. J. P. Lucas, 113 West 23rd St., Topeka Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Poland-China, boars and gilts; extra hams, backs, heads, spine, ears, black coats. Some show pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address G. W. Harman, Ridge, Woodson Co., Kans.

The Stray List.

Week Ending April 9.

Nemaha County—B. F. Eaton, Clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by J. F. Hawley, in Harrison tp. (P. O. Goffs), March 20, 1903, one bay horse, blind in left eye; also one bay horse, face and three feet white; valued at \$40.

Week Ending April 23.

Sumner County—W. A. Lechtinberger, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by U. B. Hicks, in Falls tp. (P. O. Drury), March 20, 1903, one bay mare, weight 900 pounds, two white hind feet; valued at \$25.

Barton County—F. M. Lutschg, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Potts, in Liberty tp., April 11, 1903, one roan mare, weight 850 pounds, fistula mark on right shoulder, light spot in forehead; valued at \$75.

PATENTS.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE—State map, farm descriptions, reliable information about eastern Kansas. Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kans.

SNAP No. 9.—320 acres; 70 acres bottom, 40 acres alfalfa, 20 acres timber, fair improvements, unfailing water. Price \$20 per acre. Farms any size, easy terms. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

RANCH FOR SALE—1360 acres, 1120 acres of creek bottom, with model improvements, 140 acres alfalfa, 600 acres pasture, balance number one farm land. For further information address G. L. Gregg, Real Estate Dealer and Auctioneer, Clyde, Kans.

SOME BARGAINS in farm lands in Anderson County, Kansas, in farms ranging from 80 acres up. S. B. Hamilton, Welda, Kans.

FOR SALE—Farms and ranches in central and western Kansas. We have some great bargains in western ranches. Write us. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

POULTRY.

SIX EGGS FREE—Enclose this Ad. and get 21 White Wyandotte eggs for \$1.50. Fresh, fertile, and from prize stock. L. D. Arnold, Salina, Kans.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We will send any bicycle to any address with the understanding and agreement that you can give it 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and if you do not find it easier running, handsomer, stronger, better finished and equipped, more up to date and higher grade than any bicycle you can buy elsewhere at \$5.00 to \$15.00 more money, you can return it to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

Buy our new HIGH GRADE 1903 \$10.95 NEWTON BICYCLE, which we guarantee stronger, easier riding, better equipped; better frame, wheels, hubs and bearings than you can get in any other bicycle for less than \$20.00. OUR 1903 NAPOLEON BICYCLE is priced at about ONE-HALF the lowest price asked by others. For Free Bicycle Catalogue, hundreds of price surprises in bicycles and supplies, our Free Trial and Guarantee Proposition and our Most Astonishing Offer, cut this ad. out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

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N. B. SAWYER, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

G. W. BAILEY, BEATTIE, KANS. For Sale. Famous Pedigreed Duroc-Jersey Swine. Registered Scotch Terrier dogs. Fine, young stock, 6 months old. Nosegay Foxglove at stud. Correspondence solicited.

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No stock for sale at present.
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Duroc-Jerseys For Sale—Choice July, August and September pigs for sale, both sexes. Prices reasonable.
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Large-boned and Long-bodied Duroc-Jerseys
I have some choice fall pigs for sale. If you are looking for something good, write for prices.
E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. No. 1, CARBONDALE, KANS.

DUCK CREEK HERD OF
Duroc = Jersey Swine.
200 head to choose from. Write your wants.
Mitchell Bros., Buxton, Wilson Co., Kans.

ROCKDALE HERD OF
Duroc - Jersey Swine.
Everything is sold except a few pigs of September farrow. Am also offering one of my herd boar for sale.
J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.

...Maplewood Herd of...
DUROC - JERSEYS
HEADED BY OUR FINE HERD BOAR --
MISSOURI CHAMPION 16349.
Have on hand some extra fine pigs of this spring's farrow, for which we are looking orders. Write for what you want.
J. M. IMHAUSER & CO.,
R. F. D. No. 4, Sedalia, Mo.

Standard Herd of Registered
Duroc-Jersey Swine, Red Polled Cattle,
and Angora Goats.

Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7363 and Ohio Chief. Cattle herd headed by Kansas 8303. All stock reserved for October sale.

PETER BLOCHER, Shawnee Co., Kas.
ELMER BLOCHER, Shawnee Co., Kas.

Golden Rod Herd Prize-winning
Duroc-Jerseys
VAN'S PERFECTION 11571, sweepstakes boar at all State Fairs of 1902, at head.

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POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas.
For Sale—Choice bred POLAND-CHINA GILTS are in pig to our great herd boars. Also extra good all pigs, boars, and gilts.

East Side Herd Poland-Chinas
Combines the best strains of blood in the breed 24 spring litters. Royal Blue 27642 by Big Chief Tecumseh 2d, first boar in service. Write for list of sires and dams in herd. W. H. BARR, ELLIOTT, IOWA.

Shady Lane Stock Farm
HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor,
Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.
A few choice bred Poland-China Boars for sale; also fine B. P. Rock poultry.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas
Has some extra fine gilts bred; also some fall boars. Will sell Sen. I know, he by Perfect I know. Address—
F. P. MAGUIRE, -- HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Elmdale Herd of High-Class
POLAND-CHINAS
Shawnee Chief 28502 at head of herd. A few choice fall boars for sale.
W. L. REID, Prop., R. R. 1, North Topeka, Kas.

SHADY BROOK STOCK FARM
POLAND-CHINAS.
I keep constantly on hand all sizes and ages of high-class Poland-China pigs. Quality high, prices low. Write for description and price to
H. W. CHENEY, -- North Topeka, Kans.

..Oak Grove Herd..
OF PURE-BRED
Poland-Chinas
For Sale—A few choice Boars and 50 Gilts, some bred for early spring farrow. Write, or come and see
Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

V. B. HOWEY, R. F. D. 5, TOPEKA, KANSAS,
BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF
POLAND-CHINA HOGS, JERSEY CATTLE,
S. L. WYANDOTTECHICKENS. Eggs in season

WAMEGO HERD
...OF...

Poland-Chinas
With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24429, a grand individual and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. B. turkeys and B. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. C. J. HUGGINS.

PECAN HERD OF
Poland - Chinas.

Our boars of serviceable age are all sold, but we have a number of good ones of September and October farrow; also a fine lot of bred gilts, sired by Model Tecumseh 64133, J. L.'s Best 70655, and U. S. Wilkes 25821.

J. N. WOODS & SON,
R. F. D. No. 3, -- Ottawa, Kans.

Republic County Herd
Poland-Chinas

For Sale—A number of select boars of September farrow, with perfect markings, good bone and coat of hair; Sired by Moonshine 26959, the best breeding boar in northern Kansas. Also Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15. For further particulars inquire of
O. B. SMITH & SONS,
(Mention Kansas Farmer.) Cuba, Kans.

...THOROUGHbred...

Poland-China Hogs.
I am cleaned up on boars and bred gilts. I have some nice open June gilts and can spare a few yearling bred sows. Orders booked for spring pigs by Keep On 61015, Imperial Chief 3d 28978, Black Perfection 27133, and Corwin Improver 25768. On Missouri Pacific R. R., one mile west of Kickapoo, Kans.
JOHN BOLLIN,
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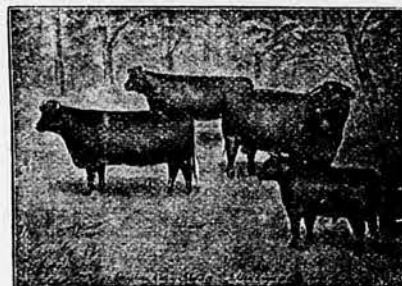
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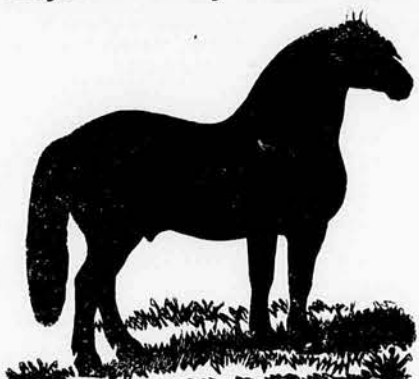
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Five Best Early Field Varieties in the World. Planted, tried, and tested in every county, without exception, in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, by more than Fifty Thousand farmers, during the last five years. Not a bad report from a single customer. Our sales of seed corn this season double that of any other growers, seed house, or seed firm in the world. "Ratekin's Pride of Nishna" yellow, "Imperial" White and "Iowa Silver Mine" are our three leaders, and will mature in any county in Iowa, or that latitude in from 80 to 100 days, good corn weather; Price \$1.25 per bushel, 10 bushels and over \$1.10. "Ratekin's Queen of Nishna, yellow, and Early White" mature 15 days earlier, price \$1.25 per bushel, bags free on board cars here, in all cases. Every bushel guaranteed satisfactory on receipt of same, otherwise to be returned at our expense, when purchase price will be refunded.

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Dear Sirs: We planted 15 acres to your "Pride of Nishna," and "Iowa Silver Mine" and we have just completed gathering it. On five acres which we measured, the yield was 103½ bushels per acre, the remainder of the field was equally as good. With kindest regards, I am,
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20 Budded Peach Trees, 25 Grafted Apples or 50 Concord Grapes, either one for the dollar. Only clean, well rooted, vigorous stock in Trees, Shrubs and Vines. English or German catalog and \$5.00 due bill sent Free. We pay freight on \$10.00 orders.
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never cause delays during harvest time. They can be depended upon to quickly get the harvest out of the way. The repair bills for users of Deering machines are light.

The DEERING IDEAL LINE embraces Binders, Headers, Header-Binders, Mowers, Reapers, Rakes, Corn Binders, Corn Shocks, Huskers and Shredders, Knife Grinders, Oil, and Binder Twine
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Changes the old method of plowing as the twine binder did the old method of harvesting. We guarantee to do more and better work with two horses on sulky, or three horses on 24-in. Gang, than any other Mould-Board or Disc Sulky with three horses, or Gang with four horses. No Mould-Boards, Shares, Landsides or Rolling Coulters to wear out or keep in repair. Will plow hard dry ground where no other plow will work. We want you to see it in the field and will give liberal discounts on the first plow and special inducements to help us introduce it in your neighborhood. We are exclusive mfrs. for two-thirds of the U. S. of the genuine Hancock Plow, the only plow branded or advertised as Hancock. Beware of cheap imitations that look like our plow, but which lack the essential elements (covered by our patents) that make the Hancock Plow a wonder and the only successful Disc Plow on earth. Write us now. Address
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FOURTH ANNUAL SALE CAMERON HEREFORDS

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
MAY 5 AND 6, 1903, AT KANSAS CITY, MO.
100—REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS—100
IN CALF OR WITH CALVES AT FOOT.



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reared on farms is in ev-
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best. Catalogues with
full particulars, on appli-
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Colin Cameron
GREELEY, KANS.



The Wichita Horse Sale

May 5, 6 and 7, 1903,

is sure to be a grand success, as we al-
ready have in the neighborhood of 150
head of horses consigned—such good
ones as Sidmont, a 3-year-old, record
2.10%; Thistle, 2.13%; Young Joe, 2.11;
trial 2.07%, and is pretty nearly sure to
take a mark around 2.00 this year; Rus-
sell Silver, that stepped a trial mile last
year as a 4-year-old in 2.18, and a half
mile in 1.08%.

A. E. Willis, Cherryville, Kans., con-
signs a half brother to Walnut Hall,
2.09%, and a half sister to Wm. Mack,
2.05%, both exceedingly promising.

D. Tinker, of Wichita, Kans., consigns
one of the fastest and best-bred mares
in the West.

J. C. Taylor, of Emporia, Kans., con-
signs three head of well-bred ones, in-
cluding King Norval. This stallion is
said to be a great race prospect and as
good an individual as was ever sold in a
sale-ring. He was sired by a son of Norval
and dam by Sealskin Wilkes.

C. B. Lewis, of Trinidad, Col., con-
signs six head of good race horses and
prospects.

T. T. Godfrey sends a good prospect by
a son of Ashland Wilkes.

S. S. Trumble, of Wichita, Kans., con-
signs a good daughter of Myron Mc-
Henry and dam by Robert McGregor,
dam of Dick Toller, 2.19%; second dam
Ellen Clay by C. M. Clay Jr., and can
trot a 2.30 clip at the present time.

C. C. Gentry, of Wichita, Kans., con-
signs his good young horse, Midnight,
that can pull at buggy a 2.40 clip.

T. W. Rotterman, of Coyle, Okla., con-
signs his team of snow-white ponies, one
of the prettiest teams that ever will be
sold in a sale-ring, and the greatest
children's team that a line was ever
pulled over.

J. B. Chandler consigns a good trotter
that can trot a one-quarter in 34 seconds
at the present time, and several other
good ones.

R. A. Lehr, of Eldorado, Kans., con-
signs eight head of good ones.

J. S. Lehr, of Eldorado, Kans., con-
signs his good brood mare, Harter, by
Addition 17263, by Reno Defiance, by Lew-
is Napoleon 2.07, by Volunteer 55, by Ham-
bletonian 10 (1); dam, Alpha, by Prince
Rupert 4539, by Pretender 1458, son of the
great Dictator, sire of Jay Eye See, 2.06%
pacing, 2.10 trotting, Phallas, 2.13%, Direc-
tor, 2.17, sire of Directum, 2.05%, the fast-
est 4-year-old trotter in the world. This
mare has a colt by her side by Red Pep-
per, 3-year-old record 2.21%, and she is
safe in foal to Golden Bow, by Col.
Loomis, 2.09%.

J. T. Hessel, of the Ninescal Stock
Farm, consigns twenty-one head of ex-
tra good brood mares and prospects by
his good horse, Ninescal. These are as
good a lot of prospects as ever went to a
sale-ring, and his brood mares are sired
by such good ones as Ashland Wilkes,
Patchen Wilkes, Norval Sphinx, Erie
Wilkes, and Ninescal, and out of mares

by Robert McGregor, Onward Red
Wilkes, Nutwood, etc. Young ones out
of above mares sired by Ninescal, The
Searcher, and Sphinx will be sold with-
out reserve, without fitting, for just
what they will bring.

Wm. H. Cotton, of Leon, Kans., con-
signs four good ones, consisting of his
good young trotter, Tony McHenry, by
Myron McHenry, a full brother to John
B. Gentry, 2.00%, that is a very fine in-
dividual and a good prospect.

G. A. Kenneyer, of Leon, Kans., con-
signs a good son of Myron McHenry that
worked miles last year in 1.17 and 1.18
over one-half mile tracks.

F. A. Russell, of Wichita, Kans., con-
signs a good young prospect that can
step a 2.15 clip at the present time.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kans., con-
signs Loguotte, bay mare, sired by Local
2.23% (15274) (1); dam Mambrino Maud
by Mambrino Zenith 5295.

F. A. Russell, Wichita, Kans., consigns
River Queen, sired by Baronmont 2.20%
(1); dam Baroness Russell 2.23% by Baron
Wilkes 4758; also Steel Range, sired by
Grant. Wilkes breeding given on day of
sale; also another good one—Prince Ed-
ward 2.29%, sired by Anderson Wilkes
4197, record 2.22% (1); dam Maggie Henley
by Regalia 1486.

Phillips Bros., Delavan Lake, Wis.,
consign Golden Slope 12437, trial 2.20%
(one-half in 1.08), sire of Mary Beaufort,
2 years, 2.25 winner Horse Review Futur-
ity; Lady Slope, 4 years, 2.15%; Ruth
Clark, 4 years, 2.26%; Nursery Maid, 4
years, 2.24%; Ruth Stewart 4 years, trial
2.23%; Dad, 3 years, 2.29%; Harvard, 2.31;
Lady Burnsides, trial 2.19; Dad, 4 years,
trial 2.18%—he is sure to take a mark of
2.15 or better this season.

Ed. C. Reed, Burden, Kans., consigns
Johnie, sired by Westbrook 2.23% (1); dam
Edna by son of Stephen A. Douglass.

Jas. S. Gibson, of Kansas City, Kans.,
consigns Euroborn 31443, sired by Narcher
2.13% (1); dam Elie Medium, by Pontias
2158.

J. P. McCormick, Mt. Hope, Kans., con-
signs Iser, sired by Billy The Twister,
2.15—one of the greatest race horses ever
started over the Western tracks (1); dam
Gyp, by Tallett.

N. J. Thompson, Menrot, Kans., con-
signs his good black horse Pat, 2.15, full
brother to Gypsy Girl 2.18%, by Local
15274. This colt is a trotter and if handled
for speed is sure a 2.10 or 2.15 trotter this
season. He also consigns his good horse,
Loco, by Local, sire of two in the list.
He is an exact match for Pat, and the
two should go together now. These two
horses will probably show up better as
far as conformation and individuality is
concerned than any two horses that were
ever sold in a Western sale-ring.

This is the last week for entries. Cat-
alogues will be ready for distribution
April 26. Address J. S. Lehr, Secretary,
Eldorado, Kans.

The Wichita Horse Co.,

J. S. LEHR, Secretary, Eldorado, Kans.

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..Aberdeen-Angus Cattle..

Reginal Doon 32728 and Gardner Mine 32240 at
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Prime condition, not registered. Guaranteed breed-
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Earl of Valley Grove 142569. Herd headed by Glos-
ter's Best 178044. Young bulls for sale. Also breeders
of Percheron and French Coach horses. Address
Warner & Odle, Manhattan, Kansas.

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J. W. CREECH, Proprietor of Diamond Creek Stock Farm,
Standard-bred Horses, Herington, Kansas,
will hold a Public Sale of

40-HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS, STANDARD-BRED HORSES-40
at the Farm, adjoining Herington, Kansas,

Monday, May 4, 1903.

This Public Sale offering will consist of Stallions, Brood Mares in
foal or with foal by side, Speed Prospects, Drivers, Colts, and Fillies,
and the entire crop of Yearlings, most of which are by Escobar 2:13%.

Escobar, Robert McGregor, Ashland Wilkes, Sealskin Wilkes, Not-
tingham (sire of Lady Nottingham 2:06%), and Walsingham comprise the
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The credit of 12 months' will be given to those desiring it on bank-
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J. W. Creech, Herington, Kans.

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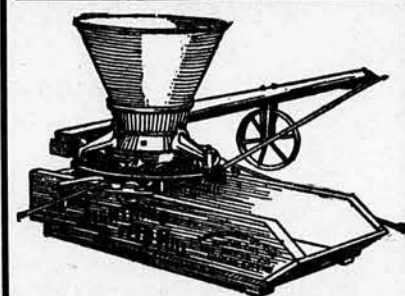
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