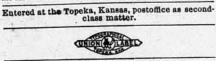
Volume XLII. Number 9

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 3, 1904.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Parabilance in 2000.
Published every Thursday by the
KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS
E. B. Cowgill
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR
E. B. COWGILL



ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run
of the paper, 81.54 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
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will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate
of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.
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rates for displayed live stock advertising.
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line of seven words per week. Cash with the order.
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case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,
send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are
well known to the publishers, or when acceptable
references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO., 116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans. DESTRUCTION OF PRAIRIE DOGS.

The Kansas Farmer has not for

many years experienced such a de-

mand for a book as is made for Dr.

Mayo's "Care of Animals.", Never be-

fore was a book sent out which was so

well worth five times the price. Send

\$1 for the book, or send \$1.90 for one

old subscriber, one new subscriber, and

one "Care of Animals." Address Kan-

Readers of the Kansas Farmer have

not failed to appreciate the excellent

articles contributed to its columns

every week by Prof. A. M. TenEyck,

of the Agricultural College. An ad-

vantage which should not be over-

looked is the personal acquaintance

which the farmers of Kansas are form-

ing with the man at the head of the

agricultural department of the State

Agricultural College. The correspon-

dence of Professor Ten Eyck's posi-

tion is becoming immense, but it will

be observed that this position is filled

by an unusually able and industrious

man. He is bringing the wisdom of

the college to the libraries of more

farmers than can be reached in any

other way. Incidentally the college is

getting an immense amount of most

sas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Does the Experiment Station furnish carbon bisulphide for destroying prairie dogs in western Kansas? A READER.

Wallace County.

valuable publicity.

The Experiment Station has thoroughly investigated the question of destroying prairie dogs and his determined what is the best preparation for this purpose. This preparation is furnished at the wholesale cost of the materials. Address Prof. D. E. Lantz, Manhattan, Kan.

SELECT SEED-CORN NOW.

A perfect stand of corn is essential to a full crop. Vacant places will generally be occupied by weeds which will sap the moisture and fertility from the soil. It takes more work to cultivate a partial than a full stand.

There are two ways of obtaining a stand of corn. One is to plant the corn a great deal too thick and afterwards thin the plants to a stand. The easier way is to plant perfect seed just right to make a perfect stand. Either plan may fail on account of insect attacks, unfavorable season, or other cause, but under good conditions either will succeed.

Perfect seed will all grow. Perhaps one may be satisfied with seed-corn if 90 per cent of it grows. This may be determined by testing. Seed-corn may be tested between sheets of moist paper or cloth, placed in a box of suitable size. Several lots may be tested at once and examined much more easily and quickly than when planted in sand. Simply keep the paper moist and where the temperature does not fall below 55°. It should all germinate in from 4 to 8 days, depending upon the sort of corn weather furnished.

Most corn is now planted with the planter. When the dropping was done by a boy, it made little difference whether or not the kernels were of uniform size and shape. With the

planter it is important to discard all grains from the buts and tips of ears and all ears on which the grains vary considerably from the average size and shape. Much may be done to improve corn by care in selecting seed. It will pay the farmer to devote several stormy days-if they come, fine days if stormy days fail-to the selection and preparation of his seed-corn. Every ear should be selected and tested carefully. Let us have a better stand of better corn in Kansas than ever before.

"GEOGRAPHICAL REASONS."

Chicago is awakening to the fact that export grain shipments are turning strongly to the Gulf routes. This, it is admitted, is owing in part to "geo-graphical reasons." It is urged, however, that a suitable arrangement of differentials of railroad rates may be made to avert the threatened catastrophe to Chicago interests. About three cents per hundredweight is suggested as the difference of ocean freights in favo" of Atlantic over Gulf ports. If the railroad differentials can again be brought down to this small figure the long route to the Atlantic may continue to hold supremacy in carrying Western grain to the sea.

Without wishing any ill to friends scattered half across the Continent, the farmers of Kansas will cast their influence in favor of yet greater reductions in rates via the short route to the Gulf, and will hope that trains carrying their produce to this nearest seaboard will eventually have the advantage of return loads of such commodities as are shipped into the Middle West.

CONDITION OF THE WHEAT.

The protracted dry weather over the winter-wheat belt has caused much anxiety for this important crop. Reports which reach this office state that the plant is doing surprisingly well considering the weather conditions which have prevailed since it was sown. Sowing was, in almost all cases, deferred until very late for the purpose of avoiding threatened injury from the Hessian fly. The growth is, therefore, unusually small.

The good condition is doubtless due to the fact that the subsoil was thoroughly saturated with moisture last summer; that the plowing was done in season to prevent much of this moisture from being carried away by evaporation, and that the harrow was diligently used, thus keeping down the growth of weeds and preserving the soil mulch. When the seed was finally planted in this soil it found plenty of bottom moisture and a rather dry soil at the surface. The root-system developed in the zone of moisture and is, therefore, deep for plants of the size now seen. There have been no driving rains to form a hard crust upon the surface. The deeper soil-moisture is still available to the wheat-roots thus maintaining the vigor of the plants.

Under these conditions wheat withstands the vicissitudes of the winter and spring much better than if sowing-time finds the subsoil dry and if the wheat makes a fall growth on account of light rains which moisten only

an inch or two of the surface. Such conditions, when they occur, produce a system of roots just under the surface while the dry undersoil contains few if any deep roots. Wheat so situated is surprisingly liable to be killed by drying winds and the alternate freezing and thawing of spring.

The editor will be pleased to have reports from farmers giving the exact conditions. Thus far reports except for a limited area are favorable for a good

OKLAHOMA'S ANNUAL LIVE-STOCK EVENT.

The tenth annual convention of the Oklahoma Live-stock Association was held at Oklahoma City, February 23-26. This is the second year that it has been held at Oklahoma City. In addition to the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Live-stock Association there were also held, as has been the custom for three years past, pure-bred cattle sales, but heretofore only Hereford and Shorthorn cattle have been sold. This year a permanent feature was added which included all classes of pure-bred livestock; that is to say, all of the four leading beef breeds of cattle-Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, and Galloway cattle -as well as Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, and Berkshire swine, were included in the safe offerings last week.

The new feature inaugurated this year was what has been called the Oklahoma Royal Live-stock Show, and liberal prizes and silver cups were offered this year, and so attractive were the inducements offered that a very creditable exhibit was made of show stock, notwithstanding the short time given for preliminary announcement and preparation, but the splendid showing made was very gratifying to all concerned and quite a surprise to the thousands of visitors.

The expert judges who awarded the silver cups and cash prizes were Overton Harris, Harris, Mo., and Prof. F. C. Burtis, of the Agricultural College at Stillwell, Okla., who placed the entire awards on the four beef-breeds of cattle in a most satisfactory manner to the exhibitors and visitors.

As the number of cattle entered for the show were included in the auction sales, the awards for each breed were made previous to the sale, which added greatly to the interest of visitors. As the show and sales gratifying success, under the circumstances, it was decided to make it a regular annual Oklahoma event hereafter, and the meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and the annual show and breeders' combination sale will be held at Guthrie the latter part of February, 1905.

THE STOCK SALES.

Tuesday, the first day of the convention, was set for the day of the sale of Angus and Galloway cattle, but as the promoters of the show had charge of exploiting the general live-stock event and the consignors of cattle to the sale did not have anything to do with the advertising of that part of the general event, the contributors of sale stock suffered to that extent; and as it was not generally understood that the black cattle were to have a sale and only

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twenty-three head of both breeds were catalogued, there was not a sufficient number of this breed to attract buyers from a distance. As a consequence, but few animals were offered at auction when the sale was called off and the rest were sold at private sale at satisfactory prices. The principal buyer of Angus cattle in the sale-ring was C. G. Jones, of Oklahoma City, who paid from \$50 to \$87.50 for those purchased.

The second day's sale was set apart for the sale of Shorthorn cattle, contributions from the herds of M. H. Lyons, Fort Reno, Okla.; E. E. Alkire, Lexington, Okla.; L. A. Rockwood, Oklahoma City; M. L. Brittain, Norma; C. H. McAllister, Augusta; D. L. Powell, Lexington; W. S. Combs, Yukon.

Fully one half the offering was contributed by the following Missouri breeders: W. H. H. Stevens & Son, Bunceton; Sam W. Roberts, Pleasant Green; and two by Chas. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo.

The bulk of the offering was young stock and fourteen bulls sold for \$1,281, an average of \$91.45. Twenty-four females, mostly heifers, sold for \$2,165, an average of \$90. The thirty-eight Shorthorns sold for \$3,445, a general average of \$91.

The top price on bulls was \$175 for the bull calf, Royal Ravenswood 2d, contributed by Chas. E. Leonard & Son, Bell Air, Mo., which sold to C. H. Mc-Allister.

The top price for females was \$200 for the heifer calf, Brookside Gloster, contributed by M. H. Lyons, of Fort Reno, and sold to C. O. Whipple, of El Reno, the top-notcher animal of the Shorthorn offering. The complete list of purchasers of Shorthorns is as follows:

W. W. Myers, Ingram; B. W. Murphy, Marshall; Geo. O. Conville, El Reno; John O'Neal, Marshall; C. O. Whipple, El Reno; S. J. Shinn, Yukon; H. L. Lair, Spencer; Riter Doffing, Oklahoma City; J. A. Retmeyer, Hendricks; F. T. Early, Augusta; B. F. Daugherty, Oklahoma City; Geo. Alkire, Lexington; Brown & Proctor, Stillwater; C. G. Jones, Oklahoma City; J. L. Cox, Elk City; Wm. Watkins, Chandler; D. L. Powell, Lexington; John Fields, Stillwater; F. H. Bass, Augusta; A. J. Teel, Ingersoll; E. P. Conley, Wellston; J. F. Burt, Arcadia; A. & M. College, Stillwater; E. E. Alkire, Lexington; Alex. Chambers, Yukon; Peter Duffy, Oklahoma City; C. H. McAllis ter, Augusta, Okla.

The third day's sale was occupied by the whitefaces, and the fifty head were contributed by Scott & March, T. M. Berry, McCloud Pierce, and R. C. Wilson, of Belton, Mo.; and Geo. Evans, W. F. Allen, Fred Evans, of Raymore, Mo.; and R. P. Smith, of Cescal, Okla. The bulk of the offering was bulls and young heifers and fifty head were disposed of in about two hours' time by Cols. Harriman and Lafe Burger, assisted by the local auctioneers, Capt. Kinyon and Col. Queen.

About twenty-five bulls were sold ranging in price from \$25 to \$100, the top price. About the same number of females were sold for a range from \$35 to \$225, the top price of the sale, which was \$5 higher than the price realized the day before for the Shorthorns. The principal buyer was F. M. Gault, of Oklahoma City. Nearly all of the cattle local buyers, and sold were taken by had the offering been well exploited throughout the two territories a highly satisfactory sale would have resulted from a contributors' standopint.

The list of purchasers is as follows: W. Weyner, Harrah; John Bennett, Hurtzell; J. C. Fisher, Edmond; A. S. Gilbert, Ponca City; W. P. McCorkle, Elm Oak, Okla.; F. M. Gault, Oklahoma City; W. J. Hicks, Jefferson; R. W. Martin, El Reno; F. M. Brown, Augusta; C. F. Mears, Chandler; T. T. Alexander, Yukon; W. A. Tully, Jefferson; T. H. Stockton, Perkins; C. W. Martin, Decatur, Texas.

The cattle sales were handled by Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo., assisted by the two local auctioneers, Capt. Kinyon and Col. Queen.

The fourth and last day of the stock sales concluded with the Improved Stock-breeders' sale of pure-bred hogs

which consisted of forty-six Poland-Chinas, contributed mainly by A. B. Dille & Son, Edgerton, Kans., who sold nineteen boars at an average of \$20 and twenty-seven sows and gilts at an average of \$18.20, or forty-six head of Poland-Chinas sold for \$864, a general average of \$19. Two Berkshires were sold, a boar for \$21 and a sow for \$18. Five Duroc-Jersey boars sold for an average of \$16, and nine sows and gilts at an average of \$25, a total of \$302 for fourteen Duroc-Jerseys, making an average of \$21.57.

Col. Lafe Burger, of Wellington, was the chief auctioneer, assisted by C. W. Southland, of Shawnee, Okla., and O. R. Lilly, Ripley, Okla. Mr. Burger made a brisk and spirited sale and added considerable to his reputation as a fine-stock salesman.

The buyers of Berkshires were: W. S. Clayton, Paul's Valley, I. T.; and E. R. Cain, Choctaw, I. T.

The purchasers of Durocs were: J. W. Fisher, Edmond; Peter Dreinhold, Billings; L. B. Barker, Noble; G. L. Abbott, Norman; Melvin Whipple, Coyle;

breeders of Shorthorns generally favored the organization of an Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association and that with the number present the organization should be affected at this time. Mr. J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., who had been of so much assistance during the Shorthorn sale, was called on for suggestions, and in response urged the importance of immediate action and discussed the educational and business advantages, after which they proceeded to organize the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, with a membership fee of \$1 to any one owning two or more registered Shorthorn females. The following officers were elected for one year: President, Prof. F. C. Burtis, Stillwater, Okla.; first vice-president, E. E. Alkire, Lexington; second vice-president, M. H. Lyon, Fort Reno; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Gandy. supply.

Directors: G. O. Conville, El Reno; L. A. Rockwood, Oklahoma City; Roy M. Felton, Hydro; J. H. Beedles, Guthrie; and James Lyon, El Reno.

The following enrolled as charter

the association appointed a committee to revise the constitution so that it will be better adapted to present conditions. The old officers were reelected and W. E. Bolton, of Woodward, still continued as secretary.

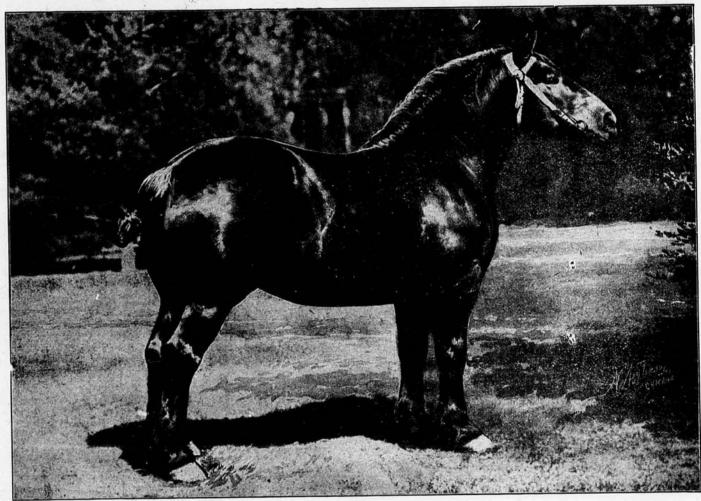
President Carr, of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, announced the following committees for the year:

Quarantine—B. W. Murphy, Marsball; M. G. Campbell, Wichita, Kans.; and George W. Boyd, Mangum.

Legislative—E. E. Alkire, Lexington; Joseph Madison, Karoma; and C. Porter Johnson, Oklahoma City.

Executive—J. H. Cox, Moscow; A. H. Tandy, Woodward; T. P. Seward, May; John O'Nell, Marshall; R. M. Bressie, Ponca City; C. H. Gorten, Snyder; and W. A. Moore, Oklahoma City.

County Vice-presidents—Beaver County, John George, Liberal, Kans.; Woodward County, C. H. Lockland, May; Woods County, D. W. Harrington. Alva; Day County, M. F. Ward, Grand; Dewey County, B. F. Simpson, Bloomington; Grant County, A. J. Enghert, Ponk Creek; Roger Mills County, E.



IAMS' ALBRAN (47679).

Black gray Percheron, 4 years old, weight 2,210 pounds. A sensational "wide as a wagon" drafter, one of Iams' models. Gold medal winner at French show, 1903. "Watch his smoke" at St. Louis. He is the greatest 4-year-old Percheron in Americal to-day.

H. D. Kerchman, Stillwater; L. W. Makewell, Jones City; J. W. Fisher, Oklahoma City; and S. L. Williams, Purcell, I. T.

The purchasers of Poland-Chinas Dietrich & Spaulding, Richwere: mond, Kans.; Peter Breinholt, Billings, Okla.; S. L. Williams, Purcell, I. T.; Wm. From, Witcher, Okla.; S. J. Johnson, Harrah, Okla.; D. R. Patterson, Okarche, Okla.; Jesse R. Jordan, Marietta, I. T.; F. G. Abercrombie, Cashion, Okla.; J. R. Gilliland, Marietta, E Bracht, Oklahoma City; J. S. Dow, Edmond, Okla.; N. S. Robertson, Lexington, Okla.; A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; D. R. Gilliand, Davis, I. T.; E. W. Swallow, Franklin, Okla.; Doc. Simmons, Elmo, I. T.; W. S. Clayton, Paul's Valley, I. T.; A. W. Roberts, Oklahoma City; O. J. Coburn, Oklahoma City.

OKLAHOMA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSO-CIATION.

On Wednesday night, February 24, a meeting of the Shorthorn breeders was called at the rooms of the Oklahoma City Commercial Club for the purpose of organizing a territorial association.

The meeting was called to order by E. E. Alkire, of Lexington, who called Prof. F. C. Burtis, of Stillwater, to act as temporary chairman. Professor Burtis stated that during the past year the matter had been agitated and

members: Prof. F. C. Burtis, Stillwater; M. H. Lyons, Fort Reno; W. E. Bolton, Woodward; J. P. Gandy, Supply; G. O. Conville, El Reno; L. A. Rockwood and C. G. Jones, Oklahoma City: E. E. Alkire, J. R. Johnson, Geo. E. Alkire, and J. W. Johnson, Lexington: C. H. McAllister, Augusta; P. K. Parks, El Reno; W. S. Combs, Yukon; Arlo J. Fell, Ingersoll; J. H. Beedle, Guthrie; E. V. Johnson, Lexington; M. L. Brittain, Norman; Roy M. Felton, Hydro; James Lyon, El Reno; R. H. Hahn, Alva; C. W. Barnes, Cereal; Joe Logan, El Reno; F. H. Bass, Augusta; W. E. Williams, Quincy; Frank D. Northup, Oklahoma City; and by unanimous consent F. L. Kinyon, the manager of the sale and shows of the week. was elected an honorary member.

The meeting adjourned to the call of the president.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association in closing its tenth annual meeting passed strong resolutions endorsing the establishment of independent packing-houses and pledging support. Also resolutions demanding immediate statehood for the twin territories; that railway companies issue return tickets to live-stock shippers under such restrictions as will protect the interests of railroads and shippers.

Owing to the changes and rapid settlement of large areas of grazing lands,

K. Thurmond, Elk City; Greer County, Edward T. Davis, Dock; Kiowa County, C. E. Walker, Olden; Canadian County, George O. Conville, El Reno; Kingfisher County, E. W. Hunt, Kingfisher; Kay County, Tonk Smith, Ponca City; Noble County, Beadles, Antrim; Logan County, B. W. Murphy, Marshall; Oklahoma County, E. Bracvht, Oklahoma City; Cleveland County, Henry Perry; Payne County, F. C. Burtis, Stillwater; Comanche County, W. D. Campbell, Apache; Kansas State, Scott Rupert, Medicine Lodge; Colorado State, John Stinson, Springfield: Texas State, Robert moody, Canadian.

Revision of Constitution—Lemer Mason, Woodward; J. F. Meacham, Oklahoma City; and John H. Lams, El Reno.

BREEDERS' COMBINATION SALE, FREDONIA.

On February 26 and 27, the cattleand swine-breeders of southeastern Kansas held a very successful combination sale of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine and Hereford and Shorthorn a cattle. Notwithstanding the short time for preparation and the lack of general advertising, it is gratifying to announce that the firse event was, under the circumstances, a great success and much credit is due to H. E. Batchelder, the sale manager, and the (Continued on page 248.)

Agricultural Matters.

Cow-peas.-Hairy Vetch.

Please send me a bulletin on cowpeas if you have one, and also on hairy E. G. HAINDEL. vetch, and oblige.

Cowley County.

We have no bulletins on cow-peas or vetch. I will give you a brief plan for the planting and cultivation of these crops. It is usual to plant cowreas in drill rows 21/2 to 31/2 feet apart. The crop may be planted with the ordinary grain-drill by stopping up part of the feed-cups. Set the drill to sow about two bushels of wheat per acre; this will plant the cow-peas at the rate of about two pecks per acre when drills are thirty inches apart. The ground should be plowed early in the spring and well harrowed so as to make a good, firm seed-bed. Give the crop similar cultivation as is required by corn.

Planted in this way it will be necessary to use a bean-harvester to har-

that it is an excellent hog-feed. In this a fact? I should also like to know the time, and best way to sow it.

I am in correspondence with the Agricultural Department at Washington in regard to obtaining some of their nitrogen bacteria this spring. Do you think, if I should get some of this material for soy-beans that I could put it in the speltz ground after harvest and get a crop for use as a hog-feed worth the money and time I should spend?

Will you tell me the value of Russian sunflower-seed as chicken-feed? I am advised by an Eastern seedsman that the plant sometimes yields at the rate of a hundred to a hundred and twentyfive bushels of seed per acre? Is this correct?

Can you give me the address of some one who has Early Yellow soy-beans DAVID EVANS. for sale?

Brown County.

It is usual to seed about two bushels of speltz (more commonly called emmer) per acre. If the drill is set to sow two and one-half bushels of barley, it will plant the emmer about

only recommend the planting of soybeans after grain crops when the object is to use them for pasture or for green manuring. As a rule, it would be better to sow cow-peas after the grain for the purpose mentioned above. The cow-peas will produce a much greater growth of fodder and make more pasture, and a larger amount of green manure than the soy-beans, if the crop is plowed under. When used for green manure, the beans or peas may be drilled in close drills in the stubble without plowing; it is well, however, to double disk before drilling.

The Russian sunflower is doubtless an excellent chicken-feed, but I doubt that it has anything near the yielding capacity stated in your letter. At this station I have found the crop to be a very unsatisfactory one to harvest and save. If left in the field until the seeds are ripe, there is a large waste by birds and by shattering, while if the heads are cut green it is difficult to store and cure the seed. We grew Russian sunflower last season but made no determination of the yield of



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showing the clerks at work, the goods, and, in fact, an interior sectional view of every floor of the tallest commercial building

he tallest commercial building in the world. It makes a very attractive and interest-ing wall hanger, and is one of the most complex and com-plicated pieces of lithography

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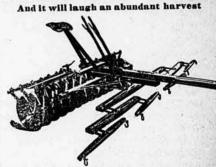


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s waste when he uses a makeshift or buys a machine of doubtful value. He gets a known, depend-able quantity in the

It comprehends the widest uses, does the fastest and most perfect work, is the simplest in construction, has the longest life and makes more money for its owner than any other thresher made. Serve your interests by studying it before buying. Our large illustrated catalog shows wherein it excels others. Also describes our famous Traction Engines. Write for it. It is free for the asking.





Every GOOD FARMER knows that THOR. OUGH PREPARATION of the soil is one of the most important factors in raising GOOD CROPS. The most useful implement for this purpose is

THE ST. JOSEPH DISO HARROW.

It has dust proof hard maple bearings, and other good features.
Write for catalogue Plows, "Famous" Listers, Disc Cultivators, Harrows, etc. Dept. K. ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO., - - ST. JOSEPH, MO.



Group of Imported Prize Winning Belgian Stallions, ranging in weight from 2,000 to 2,400 lbs. The property of Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.

vest the crop. Several makes of these are sold on the market. If the purpose of growing the crop is the production of fodder rather than the production of seed, cow-peas may be seeded in close drills, sown broadcast, on a wellprepared seed-bed. No cultivation need be given the crop when planted in this way, and the crop can be cut with a mower and handled much the same as alfalfa hay. The New Era and Whippoorwill varieties of cowpeas are perhaps the best for growing in this State.

The hairy vetch may be seeded roadcast or in close drills early in the spring, a little later than the ordinary time of sowing oats and barley. About a peck of seed per acre is sufficient to make a good stand. This crop will require no cultivation and it is usually cut with the mower. The tendency of the plant, however, is to creep or vine close to the ground and it is thus a hard crop to cut. It is often the practice to seed the vetch with oats or barley, the grain gives support for the vines, causing the crop to stand up better so that it can be more readily harvested.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Emmer.—Soy-beans.—Russian Sunflower.

I am thinking of sowing some speltz this year. Will you please tell me the amount of seed per acre required? I am informed that the average crop is about seventy bushels per acre and

the right thickness. The yield of emmer produced will depend upon the locality, soil, and the season, as do other grain crops. Emmer will usually yield a little better than barley or oats. Especially is this true in the drier portions of the State. In Brown County, however, as a rule you will not find as great a difference in the yield of emmer, compared to barley or oats, as has been reported in States farther north and in the western part of this State. At this station last season, emmer yielded forty-four pounds per acre more than oats and a hundred and twenty-nine pounds more than barley. Forty pounds is the weight of a bush el of emmer in South Dakota where it has been given a legal weight. At this weight per bushel the crop secured last season was 43.9 bushels per acre while the best yield of oats was 53.2 bushels and the best yield of barley 33.9 bushels per acre.

Such experiments in the feeding of emmer as have been published have not shown it to be an extra feed for fattening stock. In fact, when fed whole and alone the stock do not seem to relish it. It is only when the grain is ground and mixed with the other grains that its greatest feeding-value is secured.

. It would not be advisable for you to attempt to grow a crop of soy-beans after harvesting the emmer. Possibly if the season is very favorable you might get quite a crop in this way. As a rule, however, I would not expect the soy-beans to mature and would

seed. It may be said that in Kansas, Kafir-corn is one of the best crops to grow for chicken-feed.

You can secure seed of Early Yellow soy-beans from almost any Western seed company whose advertisements appear in the agricultural papers, or your local seedsmen can doubtless supply you at short notice. The station has a limited supply of the beans for A. M. TENEYCK.

Pasture-grass for . Drifting Soil.

The wind has blown much earth onto a part of my pasture, and nothing but weeds are growing there now. What grass-seed or seeds would be best to sow there, when and how much per acre? Can you give me informa-G. A. BARTEL. tion?

Marion County.

Break up the piece of pasture land upon which the grass has been destroyed by drifting soil and cultivate it with corn or some other crop for a year or two when it may be seeded to a combination of Bromus inermis, six pounds per acre, English blue-grass eight pounds per acre, and orchardgrass ten pounds per acre, with the addition of one or two pounds of common red clover or alfalfa. It is possible that you may be able to get a good catch of these grasses by seeding without breaking but I am doubtful whether this can be done. Of the grasses named above, the Bromus inermis is most likely to establish itself if the grasses are sown without plowing. The best time to seed is very early in the spring or early in the fall. Perhaps the fall seeding may be preferable in your locality provided the fall is not too dry.

If you break up this land, put it in corn the first year and grain the next year and plow the grain stubble immediately after harvesting, giving the ground several cultivations so as to settle the soil and conserve the moisture, and then sow the seed about the first part of September. You are almost sure to get a successful stand of grass. If you prefer to risk seeding without plowing, I would recommend to sow very early next spring and keep the stock off the ground during the summer, clipping the weeds with the mower.

A. M. Tenerok.

Beardless Barley.—Whippoorwill Cowpeas.

I woud like some information as to how much beardless barley to sow to the acre, and also how much Whippoorwill cow-peas I must plant per acre to raise seed. GEO. TISCHHAUSER.

Dickinson County.

It is usual to sow about two bushels of barley per acre. If the cow-peas are planted in rows three to three and onehalf feet apart, it will require about one-half bushel of the peas per acre. If you plant with a grain-drill and set the drill to sow two bushels of wheat per acre, it will plant the peas at about the right thickness. The usual method of planting, when the purpose is to grow cow-peas for seed, is to plant in rows and cultivate. However, for fodder production, cow-peas may be seeded in close drills or sown broadcast, which will require about one and onehalf bushels of peas per acre. When the peas are planted in rows, it is necessary to use the bean-harvester to harvest the crop, since the vines run so close to the ground that they are not easily cut with the mower, but when the peas are planted more thickly or sown broadcast, they will not vine so much and the crop may be readily cut with the mower, and handled in much the same manner as alfalfa.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Bromus Inermis in Tennessee.

I noticed in "Home and Farm" of your experience in growing Bromus inermis grass. I have a five-acre piece of land now in wheat upon which I have decided to try the grass. This piece of ground is upland, very stiff clay. Would it be advisable to sow in the wheat next spring? I would like to have the address of some one that has raised the grass, to find out if it can be killed when the sod is broken up.

J. W. Mansfield.

Tennessee.

I would suggest that you allow the wheat crop to mature and plow the land at once after harvesting, cultivating it at intervals until about the first part of September when the Bromus inermis may be seeded broadcast at the rate of sixteen to eighteen pounds of the seed per acre. The seed-bed should be well settled and contain a sufficient supply of moisture to germinate the seed. One light harrowing to cover the seed after sowing is sufficient. It would not be advisable to sow Bromus inermis in the wheat next spring. I doubt whether you would even get the seed to germinate by this method, and if the seed did germinate, and the weather was at all dry, the young plants would be destroyed by the time the wheat was harvested.

I can not refer you to any local growers of Bromus inermis seed. You can secure good seed from seed companies whose advertisements appear in the agricultural papers.

Bromus inermis has not been raised very long or very extensively in Kansas, and I can not refer you to any one who has broken and subdued the sod. Experiments, however, have been carried on at the North Dakota Experiment Station which show that the sod may be readily subdued. The best time to break is in the summer directly after removing the hay crop. Backset the sod in the fall and it will be practically killed out and the land will be in good condition to grow grain or cultivated crops the following season. The grass has been grown at this sta-

tion for several years and a plot was broken up last fall, but just how well the sod may be destroyed by this breaking I am not yet able to report. We are well pleased with the grass both for pasture and hay at this station. I doubt whether you will find it so profitable to grow in Tennessee. Professor Thomas Shaw, in his book on grasses, designates Kansas as being the southern limit where Bromus inermis may be expected to grow successfully. But it is worth while for you to try the grass in a small way. Also, I would recommend that you write to your State experiment station at Knoxville, in order to secure such information in regard to this grass as that station may be able to give you.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Died Out.

I would thank you for some information on alfalfa-growing. I had a nice stand in the spring, but by August it had all died out. Was it because there was no alfalfa bacteria in the soil, or will alfalfa not grow when it can not reach water, or where the lower soil is too hard for the roots to penetrate?

Will clover, alfalfa, and cow-pea bacteria thrive in the same soil at the same time? And will soil once inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria retain the bacteria if the legumes are not raised for some years on the land?

Crawford County. G. S. DE VRIES. The fact that your alfalfa died out by the first of August would indicate that the result was not due to the lack of alfalfa bacteria in the soil. In soil which is not supplied by these bacteria, alfalfa will grow fairly well for one or two years, but gradually the plants will die out and the crop will not be productive. It is possible that the hard-pan layer which you mention may have something to do with the destruction of the alfalfa. If this hardpan is so hard that the roots of the alfalfa will not penetrate it, you can hardly expect to grow alfalfa successfully on such soil. If the hard-pan layer is near the surface, it may be possible for you to subsoil and break up the hard texture, and thus after a year or so get alfalfa established on the

Alfalfa will do well on uplands where it is practically impossible for the roots to reach the soil water, that is, the standing water in the soil. Of course, alfalfa, like any other crop, will grow more successfully on bottomlands where the roots may reach the soil water and where the supply of capillary water is greater than it is on the upland soil.

So far as scientists know, the same variety of bacteria will not thrive alike on alfalfa and clover, or cow-peas. There is some disagreement as to whether the bacteria are really different types or whether they are the same species which become adapted to growing on one plant so that they do not readily thrive upon any other legume plant. In practice, therefore, it is necessary to supply the special bacteria which each one of these crops requires, if these bacteria are not already present in the soil. After the soil is once inoculated with the bacteria which are required by any one of these legume crops, it seems to retain them for a number of years, just how long has not been ascertained. It has been observed that after clover or alfalfa has been introduced into a new country and bacteria have been supplied to the soil, that there never seems to be a lack of bacteria from A. M. TENEYCK. that time on.

Grass for Pasture.

Please let me know what kind of grass-seed to sow for a pasture for cattle where there is no prairie-grass. I wish to start a pasture this spring, and would be very glad to have your advice.

D. N. McMahan.

Harvey County.

You can safely sow a mixture of Bromus inermis and English bluegrass and orchard-grass with a little alfalfa or red clover. Possibly it would

grass and orchard-grass with a little alfalfa or red clover. Possibly it would be well for you to mix in two or three pounds of Western rye-grass (Agropyron tenerum). A good combination will be six pounds of seed of the first grasses named, three pounds of West-

ern rye-grass, and two pounds alfalfa or red clover per acre. Doubtless you can mix the grass-seed together before seeding but the clover or alfalfa will doubtless have to be sown separately.

A. M. Teneyok.

Crops for Old Alfalfa Land.

I have a field (upland) that has been in alfalfa many years, I am told was one of the first pieces put in in this section, but the grasses have almost entirely taken it. I am thinking of seeding it to blue-grass this spring. Do you think it will succeed in running the other grasses out if I plow and harrow before sowing, or will it be necessary to put the field in some crop that will need cultivation. (cane or Kafir-corn) for one season, before sowing to blue-grass?

E. B. Greene.

Chase County.

It will be safer for you to put the field in cane or Kafir-corn or some other cultivated crop for one or more seasons before seeding it down to English blue-grass-not only because the wild grass will be better subdued, but the ground will be in much better condition after a year's cultivation and will make a better seed-bed for starting the blue-grass. Also, if you take pains and give the crop clean cultivation you will have a surface free from weeds when you come to seed your grass next fall or a year from next spring. The best seed-bed may be prepared after the cultivated crop is taken off by simply disking and harrowing the ground thoroughly; or if you think it necessary to plow the ground, it should be subsurface packed or thoroughly firmed immediately after plowing in order to prepare a suitable seed-bed for starting the young grass.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Timothy, Red Clover, and English Blue-grass for Meadow.

I want to put in about seven acres of permanent meadow. Would like to sow the seed with oats. Would it be advisable to sow a mixture of timothy, red clover, meadow-fescue, sweet vernal, etc? If so, about what amount? If not, what is a good mixture?

Brown County. A SUBSCRIBER. A combination of timothy, meadowfescue, and red clover should make a good meadow in Brown County. It is not necessary to include sweet vernal grass. I would advise you, however. not to sow the grass-seed with oats if the purpose is to harvest the oats for a grain-crop. You might sow a thin seeding of oats with the grass-seed, letting the oats act as a nurse-crop in the early part of the season and cutting them for hay about the time they are in blossom. If you have a good, clean piece of land, however, you will stand a better chance of getting a good catch of grass by seeding without the nurse-crop. Sow four pounds of timothy, four pounds of red clover, and six pounds of English blue-grass per acre. A. M. TENEYCK.

Emmer and Sand-vetch for Fodder.

Have you experimented with speltz, sand- or hairy-vetch, thousand-headed kale and giant spurry, in Kansas, and if so, what are the results? Also, at what season of the year should each be sown? Cloud County. T. W. Wilson.

We have grown speltz, more properly called emmer, and sand-vetch at this station, but have no recorded trial of thousand-headed kale or giant spurry. I am quite certain that the giant spurry is of very little value, and recommend that you sow rape instead of thousand-headed kale. As to the sandvetch, it makes a good forage-crop and may be planted earlier in the season than cow-peas or soy-beans.. We got a very good yield of vetch-fodder last season, but the crop did not mature seed. One of the difficulties in growing sand-vetch for fodder is that it is hard to cut with the mower, since, when sown alone, the vines run close to the ground. It is recommended to sow oats with vetch. The oats support the vetch-plants and the crop may be easily cut with the mower. This combination makes an excellent forage-crop.

Emmer yielded 44 pounds more than oats, and 129 pounds more than barley in the trial at this station last season. This crop is especially adapted to a

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dry climate and seems to be more hardy than oats or barley in resisting diseases and adverse weather conditions. The grain will not entirely take the place of oats or barley as feed, but when grown and mixed with these makes a very good feed for all kinds of stock. We can furnish you with a limited quantity of emmer-seed or you can secure the seed of any seed-house. A. M. TENEYCK.

English Blue-grass and Alsike Clover With Oats.

I have some land that I wish to sow to oats. I also want to sow English blue-grass and Alsike clover with the oats. I wish to know how it will do to sow these grasses with oats. How early will it be safe to sow Alsike clo-Would it be better to sow with wheat or oats? The soil is heavy black land. Last spring I sowed grass and Alsike alone and got a good stand but the weeds grew badly and it had to be mowed three times to keep them W. A. WILSON. down.

Chautauqua County.

You will be very apt to get a good stand of English blue-grass and Alsike clover if seeded alone upon well-prepared, clean land. It is even preferable to sow this way on land which is weedy and keep the weeds down by frequent clipping with the mower as you did last season. However, if the season is favorable and not too dry, you may succeed in getting a stand of grass and clover by seeding with oats. I recommend that you sow just as early in the spring as the ground is in a fit condition. You are not likely to sow either the Alsike clover or the blue-grass too early. Plant a light seeding of oats, say a bushel or a bushel and a half per acre. If the oats are too thick, the young grass and clover-plants may be smothered or so shaded and starved that they will make a very feeble growth and easily succumb to drouth or hot weather when the oats are cut. If the oats are allowed to mature, the stubble should be left high so as to still give some protection to the young grass-plants from the hot sun after the oats are harvested. If the season should turn dry before the oats are ripe, you will be more apt to save your grass if you cut your oat crop for hay, leaving the stubble rather high. Wheat will make fully as good or even a better nursecrop for grass than oats, but if the oats are sown thin, as directed, as good success may result from using oats as A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-peas in Corn.

Would it benefit the land as much to sow cow-peas the last time the corn is plowed as to put in wheat for two years? The land has been in corn for a number of years. C. D. CONNELL. Wilson County.

Sowing cow-peas in the corn at the last cultivation in a favorable season will give a considerable growth of cowpeas which will act as a cover-crop during the fall and as green manure when plowed under or turned under with the lister when planting the next corn-crop. The cow-peas, being a legume crop, will doubtless add a little nitrogen to the soil above that represented by the growth of the peas. Thus the effect should be beneficial in ing up the fertility of the soil and in improving the soil texture, and should tend to increase the succeeding crop of corn.

In a trial last season at this station the cow-peas planted as described above made only a meager growth and seemed to be of little value so far as the producing of green manure is concerned. In a good stand of corn the cow-peas are shaded to such an extent that with the lack of moisture, they do not make much of a growth in the average Kansas season.

If your land has been in corn a long time, a rotation with wheat or some other grain will put the ground in better condition to produce larger crops of corn. In growing the wheat, especially the year preceding the year to corn, you can produce a crop of cowpeas after the wheat-harvest more successfully than you will be able to with the peas in the corn.

At this station last season, cow-peas

seeded in barley-stubble, after thoroughly disking the ground, made a which was rank growth of vines plowed under in the fall, furnishing a good crop of green manure. Perhaps it may be better to leave the cow-peas as a cover-crop during the winter and either plow early in spring, or if the covering is not too great the corn may be put in with the lister. In general I would always recommend a rotation of crops rather than the continuous growing of one crop on the same land. A. M. TENEYCK.

Bermuda Grass.-Rye-pasture.

Have you ever tried Bermuda grass at the station? Will it stand the climate this iar north? I have a field partly sown to rye which I intended to pasture in the spring, but owing to having a crop of late cane on part of the field I did not get it sown. Would it pay to sow rye on the rest in early spring or would oats make better pasture? I want to put part of the field in cow-peas and sow part to cane when it J. T. HURST. is pastured off.

Shawnee County.

Bermuda grass has been grown at this station but, as a rule, is not hardy enough to withstand the winters. We sowed a plot of this grass last spring, and it made a very good stand and good growth and went into the winter in good condition. It is doubtful, however, whether the grass can be grown successfully even in the southern part of Kansas.

It is preferable to sow oats on the remaining portion of the cane-field or a combination of oats and barley if the purpose is simply to pasture the crop. Disk the ground as soon as it is in fit condition next spring, sowing the grain as early as possible. The part of the field sown in rye will furnish the earliest pasture and the rye will also begin to stem and head earlier than the oats and barley, when this part of the field may be plowed and seeded to cane, which may be seeded earlier than cow-peas. Later the remaining part of the field may be plowed and seeded to cow-peas. You may find it necessary to separate the parts of the field by a temporary fence in order to get the most out of the pasture. In preparing the seed-bed for cane and cow-peas, the ground should be plowed rather shallow and thoroughly worked down with the harrow and perhaps with the roller or subsurface packer. If the surface is dry, it is best to wait for a rain before seeding the cow-peas or cane. However, if there is plenty of moisture in the soil below and an excellent seed-bed has been prepared as described, the surface soil may absorb sufficient moisture in a few days to germinate the cane or cow-peas. As a rule, however, it is advisable to prepare a seed-bed as early as possible and seed as soon as the weather and soil conditions are favorable.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Fish-oil for Harnesses.-Legumes for Old Land.—Cockleburs.

1. Is there anything that will keep rats and mice from gnawing harnesses? Is there not something that could be put in the oil before it is put on the harness?

2. From your experiments do you find clover or timothy to be the most valuable to rest and improve poor and run-down land, and at the same time receive the most value as pasture from the land?

3. If cockleburs were plowed under very deep, would they ever rot, or would they grow after a few years if brought near the surface again? I understand that cockleburs will grow several years from maturity.

LESLIE B. CROTCHETT.

Miami County. 1. I submitted your question to the students in my class in farm management and from the discussion it appears that if a small amount of fishoil be mixed with the harness-oil it will prevent rats and mice from gnawing the harness. Only a small part of fishoil should be used as it makes rather an objectionable smell for several days. Dr. C. L. Barnes, assistant veternarian at this station, says that rats and mice will not trouble harness if it is kept clean. The mice do not gnaw

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the leather for the leather itself but for the salts which come from the sweat of the horses. I think the safest plan for the protection of harness is to have a mouse-proof room in which the harness may be kept.

2. Clover is to be preferred to timothy for the purpose of restoring the fertility and proper texture to old and impoverished land. Clover also furnishes a large amount of forage and good pasture, although there is some danger of hooven or bloat in pasturing cattle upon clover. For pasture and at the same time with the purpose of building up the soil, a combination of timothy and clover will be found preferable to clover or timothy alone. Timothy restores the texture of the soil but does not build up the fertility. Clover on the other hand, increases the fertility, while a combination of clover and timothy makes a better pasture than timothy or clover alone. Larger crops of grass will be secured when clover is seeded in combination with timothy. In fact, I think you will find that on the kind of land which you describe, timothy alone will not make a profitable crop either for pasture or hay.

3. Cocklebur-seed will maintain its vitality for many years when plowed under very deep and the seeds will readily sprout and grow when brought near the surface and given favorable conditions for germination. Just how long these weed-seeds may retain their vitality under the conditions named is not known, but it has been demonstrated that the seeds will grow again under favorable conditions at least several years after they have been buried A. M. TENEYCK.

Speltz Inquiries.

Could you give me a description of speltz, also the time of planting, yield, and method of caring for the crop? Do you think speltz would do well here (Pawnee, Kans.)? Have you any seed for distribution, or where can I get RALPH W. GRIFFETH. seed?

Pawnee County.

I wish to get your ideas and experience with speltz. I sowed some last spring at the same time and under same conditions that I did oats and had a better yield of speltz than of oats, but I do not know anything of its feeding-qualities, or how it should be fed. This that I sowed was bearded much like barley. Is there a smooth variety, and if so where could I get J. F. HENNING. some of it?

Anderson County.

ANSWER TO MR. GRIFFITH'S INQUIRY.

Speltz, more properly called emmer, is really a species of wheat. It is native of Europe and has been introduced into this country from Russia or Germany. The plant resembles tworowed barley in appearance. The heads are bearded. The grain also resembles barley, the hulls being usually retained on the grain when it is thrashed. If the hull be broken, however, two kernels resembling rye or macaroni wheat, will be found in each hull. Emmer should be sown early in spring and given about the same culture as oats or barley. It is usual to sow about two bushels per acre, the drill being set to sow about two and one-half bushels of barley per acre. At this station last season emmer yielded per acre, 44 pounds more than oats and more than barley. North and South Dakota the grain has been grown more extensively than in other States, and the reports of the experiment stations of those States show that it has outyielded barley and oats in a several years' trial.

Emmer is adapted to dry climates and seems especially hardy to resist unfavorable weather conditions, whether dry or wet. I believe the crop may be grown successfully in Pawnee County.

The station can supply you with a limited amount of seed grown here last season. You can also secure seed from the Western seed companies whose advertisements will be found in the agricultural papers. A. M. TENEYCK.

ANSWER TO MR. HENNING'S INQUIRY.

In regard to the feeding-value of this grain, experiments thus far reported seem to indicate that it is not usually relished by stock when fed whole, and

that it is not equal to either barley or oats as a fat-producer when fed alone. Without doubt the grain should be ground and fed in combination with other grains in order to get the best results. The composition of unhulled emmer, which is the natural condition of the grain, is similar to that of barley. It contains more protein than corn and less fat and might well be fed in combination with corn and wheat-bran or some other highly nitrogenous feed.

Emmer resembles very much the two-rowed bearded variety of barley and there are no beardless varieties so far as I know.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Johnson-grass.

Will you kindly furnish me some information concerning the culture of a kind of grass known in common as Johnson-grass? I wish to sow sixty acres of it next season and ask for knowledge of it so I can be as successful as possible. T. W. WRIGHT.

Jackson County.

Johnson-grass belongs to the sorghum family and is really a Southern plant, and is probably not well adapted to growing as far north as central Kansas. At this station it has not proved to be fully hardy, although we have not tried it extensively enough to know just what it will do here. In the Southern States Johnson-grass is a great producer; several crops are cut in a season and the total yield may be as high as six or eight tons per Where Johnson-grass grows successfully, it is very hard to eradicate it after it has once become well established. It is considered worthless and a foul weed by many of the Southern farmers, while others look upon it as a very valuable crop. Johnson-grass should be seeded early in spring, at the rate of about twenty-five pounds per acre. The seed-bed should be well prepared. If the season is favorable it will make a quick growth and will produce one or two crops of hay the I am very doubtful whether it will

be advisable to sow any large area to Johnson-grass. It may be well enough for you to try it on some part of your farm where you will not expect to use the soil in the growing of other crops, because even where Johnson-grass is not perfectly hardy, by seeding as well as by growth from the roots, it will tend to remain in land where it has once been planted, although as far as we have had experience at this station the grass does not seem to develop into a weed which is especially to be feared. I notice, however, that patches of it come up continually in some of our fields and that there is a tendency for it to spread. I would recommend to sow Bromus inermis rather than Johnson-grass on a considerable portion of the land which you desire to seed down, or if you propose to produce a pasture, sow a combination of orchard-grass, English blue-grass, Bromus inermis, and red clover rather than the Bromus inermis alone. In seeding Bromus inermis it is well also to add a little red clover or alfalfa. Press bulletins Nos. 125 and 129 will give you more definite information regarding Bromus inermis and English blue-grass, also recommendations as to the preparation of the seed-bed, the A. M. TENEYCK. sowing, etc.

Rape for Hay-pasture.—Buckwheat for Bees.

1. At what time should rape be sown for early spring hog-pasture? What I desire is a continuous hog-pasture throughout the season. If you can suggest anything better for hogs please do so. The soil is very good.

2. At what time should buckwheat be sown for the benefit of bees, and how much seed per acre. I am told that bees will not do well in this county, yet I desire to try them.

Sumner County. W. A. SCHREW. As an annual pasture for hogs perhaps there is no better crop than rape. This plant may be made to furnish pasture from early summer until late fall by successive sowings or by turning the hogs from one pasture to another at intervals, allowing the rape in one

field to renew its growth while it is being fed off in another. Perhaps the successive sowings are to be preferred to the changing from one field to another in which the rape was sown at the same date, although both methods may be successfully employed in keeping up a good supply of pasture throughout the season. Rape may be sown as early in the spring as the ground is in good condition to receive the seed, and it may be sown at almost any time during the season up to the middle of the summer, on a wellprepared seed-bed with a fair promise of producing a good growth and profitable pasture. When the rape is seeded broadcast it is usual to sow from three to five pounds per acre. If drilled in rows, one to two pounds per acre are required. If the ground is clean and fertile and the season is not too dry, sowing broadcast will give good results. Usually, however, it is safest to sow in rows, two to three feet apart, giving cultivation during the early growing of the crop. When rape is in rows it also offers better opportunity for the hogs to feed without tramping down and destroying the plants. If planted in rows, usually a much larger growth may be secured, and cultivation may be continued at any time during the season.

Buckwheat is usually sown late in the season, about the last of June or the first of July. After the ground is warm the crop starts and grows rapidly, beginning to bloom in a few weeks and continues to bloom during the rest of the season, often until frost. Sow about three to four pecks of buckwheat seed per acre, sometimes only one half bushel is sown. Doubtless buckwheat may be sown earlier in the season, but when the purpose is the production of grain, it is more usually sown late as I have stated. The plants are easily injured by frost and thus the seed should not be sown until the danger of frost is past. Doubtless in your part of the State buckwheat may be sown as early as the middle of April. If your purpose is to feed bees it may be advisable to make successive sowings of buckwheat, as has already been suggested for rape.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Cane- and Oat-crop.

Please inform me if oats sown on upland will produce a good crop. Weather conditions being favorable and soil productive, the land has produced three crops of cane in succession. Would the cane-crop hinder a crop of L. R. ACTON.

Cloud County.

Oats are usually a rather uncertain crop as they are grown in Kansas. This no doubt is partly due to the unfavorable weather conditions, but also partly to the fact that oats are not sown early enough in the spring so that they may mature before the hot weather begins. I believe that in a favorable season oats sown early on the land which you describe will produce a good crop. If the land had been plowed in the fall it would offer the best conditions for a good seed-bed and for early seeding. It will perhaps be best to plow the land as early as possible in the spring, if it has not already been plowed. Harrow it down well, forming a good seed-bed. If the land was plowed last season and is not in too pard and compact a condition seed-bed for oats may be prepared by thorough disking. This method may be preferable to plowing.

Cane is usually considered a hard crop on the land and good yields are not always secured from crops that follow cane. This is perhaps more apt to occur when the season is dry, but with the abundance of rain last fall and the good condition of the soil, if favorable weather continues next season, a paying crop of oats should be secured after cane on land which is capable of producing good crops.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Johnson-grass for Western Kansas.-Australian Salt-bush.

What is your opinion of Johnsongrass for western Kansas in this latitude. Will it winter-kill here? Is it good feed and does it stand drouth? Also please give me your opinion of





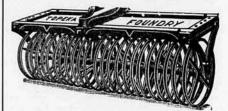
Remember this when you buy Wet Weather Clothing and look for the name TOWER on the buttons. This sign and this name have stood for the BEST during sixty-seven

years of increasing sales. If your dealer will not supply you write for free catalogue of black or yellow waterproof oiled coats, slickers, suits, hats, and horse goods for all kinds of wet work.

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ANTI-FRICTION FOUR-BURRAMOGUL MILLS. tion. Thousands in use, 4-horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour; 2-horse mill grinds 30 to 50 bushels per hour. We make full line of FEED MILLS, best sold, including famous Iowa Grinder No. 2 for \$12.50. Uso Feed Stamers, Farm Bollers and Furnacas. Send for catologue.

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, Continuing the

Continuing the lowa Grinder & Steamer Works, Waterloo, lowa

Australian salt-bush. How is it adapted to this dry country, what kind of feed is it? Is there anything better than Kafir-corn and sorghum for this dry F. A. SMITH. country?

Wallace County.

Johnson-grass will doubtless not be found adapted for growing in western Kansas. This is a Southern grass and will not likely survive the winters as far north as Wallace County; also the grass is not adapted to growing in dry climates but prefers moist, fertile soil. In the Southern States Johnson-grass is very productive. At this station although the grass has produced well it is apt to winter-kill. Where Johnsongrass does grow successfully, it has been found almost impossible to eradicate it, but the grass will likely not prove objectionable in this way when grown in a dry climate or in a higher latitude than it is naturally adapted to.

Australian salt-bush has been found to grow successfully in dry climates and is especially adapted to soils which are inclined to be alkaline. The feeding-value of salt-bush fodder is not equal to that of cane or Kafir-corn fodder, but where it grows successfully, it produces well and the fodder is well eaten by stock. The growing of this crop could hardly be recommended on lands where good crops of Kafir-corn and sorghum can be produced.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Some Grass Questions.

I have ten acres of alfalfa that is about half a stand, and is thickly filled with a fine, fuzzy grass. It is five years old and gets worse every year. I want to put it into pasture. Will it do to disk it in the spring and sow Brome-grass, orchard-grass, and alfal-J. M. BROWN. fa?

Butler County.

I could not advise you to attempt to seed the alfalfa-field to grass, simply by disking and sowing the seed in the alfalfa. According to your statement the ground is very weedy and the growth of the weeds with the shading which the alfalfa will produce, together with the drying out of the soil, will doubtless smother out and destroy the young grass-plants even if the seed is able to germinate and grow. Your best plan will be to plow up the alfalfa along about the middle of the summer, work the land thoroughly so as to kill the weeds and make the seed-bed fine and firm, and seed to grass with a little alfalfa about the first of September. If you should decide to seed the grass without plowing up the alfalfa, the early fall will be the most favorable time to seed. If the fall should be favorable, the grass might start sufficiently so that it would not be smothered out by the weeds and alfalfa the succeeding season. A. M. TENEYCK.

Macaroni Wheat for Seed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, partly in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, grew this year, 18 varieties of spring wheat, mostly macaroni, 22 varieties of barley, 16 varieties of oats, one variety of speltz, and six of corn.

Some of these varieties appear very promising, and what surplus seed we have is offered for sale. We issue certificate of kind of grain and will send blanks next fall asking for a report of results.

We recommend seeding spring grain, wheat, oats, barley, and speltz on fall plowing, at the rate of one bushel per acre for western Kansas.

Price, sacked, f. o. b. cars, Hays,

Macaroni wheat Velvet Don	Per bu
Velvet Don	\$2.00
Kybanka Other varieties, yield not qu	ite 90
good	1.50
Hanna, beardless	1.00
White Black	1.00
Common six-rowed, bearded	75
Onte	
Texas Red Rust Proof, best Texas Red Rust Proof	80
Speltz	1.50
Minnesota No. 15 corn, 50c pec	k 1.50
	we do no

As our supply is limited we do not care to ship more than five bushels to J. G. HANEY, Superintendent Fort Hays Branch, Kansas Experiment Station.

"The Octopus."

[Our friend W. C. Peckham, of Reno County, has made a success of his farming by diligently keeping up with the times and observing the teachings of agricultural science. It now transpires that he has been entertaining the muse and will soon bring out a volume of verses. Mr. Peckham has furnished the Kansas Farmer a copy of one of his productions which is here reproduced.—EDITOR.]

I've often read how Captain Kidd
So gracefully his honors did.
How merchant's gains and banker's
wealth
Were forced to help adorn his shelf.
Ah, well for him he died in time,
For now his fame would soon decline.

I've also read how Robin Hood.
Held court in England's famous wood.
He'd rob the rich to help the poor,
No hungry man e'er left his door.
He finally came to disgrace,
His checks untaken at their face.

Who has not read how privateers, Kept seamen filled with constant fears? Their fiag was black, their hearts as well, They'd dare not do such deeds in hell. Who ever thought. in our fair land, Such deeds as theirs would ever stand?

But now, we're seeing face to face, A game that throws them from the race. The grain combine, the packers' trust, Are forcing honest men to bust. Small merchant now must close his door, Because of the department store.

The merchant now who deals in coal, Had better pack his grip and roll, Unless he's in the great combine, As merchant prince, he can not shine. Alone he gains by little nips, Combined it comes in larger chips.

You turn whichever way you will,
Trusts there are large, and larger still.
They're forcing man to come their way.
To drop upon his knees and pay,
A Moloch, of remorseless greed.
How break their ranks, how slack their
speed?

But of all combines, grafts, or fakes, The railroad combine takes the cakes. For all the lands that gave them start, They've never paid one million'th part. They shift their burdens, shun their

Their grip on lucre ne're relaxes.

Since man began to let you live, You've made the map look like a sieve. You've run your lines in, out, and down, With sidetracks broad in every town. Trains dash into our midst, pell mell, With snorting whistle, clanging bell.

Through farmers' lands they build their tracks,
They scare his cattle, burn his stacks.
He had one farm, he's now got two,
This credit all belongs to you.
Of straight lines you were ever shy,
His fields look like a piece of pie.

You've peeled his bacon to the bone! He has to walk or stay at home. When he goes to town to pay his tax, He can not ride so walks your tracks. Not having eyes both sides his head, He's often now picked up quite dead.

If he, perchance, must ship some stock, You straightway lay him on your block, You filch his surloin, pound his steak, Now on your gridiron he must bake. No thanks to him that he puts in, The largest part of all your "tin."

You raise your rates, withdraw your

passes, (Except to legislative asses)
You lose much sleep to make your ends,
You do not recognize your friends.
You've kicked the tramp, and fired the
bum,
Until you think you're somewhat some.

You play your games with loaded dice, You carry preachers at half the price. When gamblers fleece a nice fat duck, They hand him back a dime for luck, But you would throw him to the floor, And throttle him, and yell for more.

If I was hunting for a jay,
Who'd sell his soul for meager pay,
I'd find in you a willing tool,
With conscience that befits a ghoul
You bring bad liquor to our State.
Your ticket reads "To Brimstone Lake."

The annual winter shearing of trees and shrubs, so painfully evident in most parts of our country, the only good thing in connection with which is that it furnishes bread to poor men who might otherwise starve, seems not to be confined to this side of the Atlantic. Horticultural papers complain bitterly of the prevalence of the practice in England, notwithstanding true horticultural knowledge is supposed to be so widely disseminated

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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Shipments from St. Louis

30 Days' Trial.

"Eli" Road Wagon.

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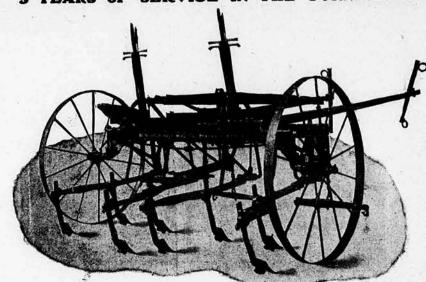
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What's better, ugited the rigs in our own factory and let you ha

Montgomery Ward & Co. Michigan Ave., Madison & Washington Sts., Chicago.

PSTERTWO-ROW GULTIVAT

SERVICE IN THE CORNFIELD.



Why not plow two rows at a time, instead of one? Saves time and labor for the farmer in the season when the saving counts most

WE MANUFACTURE Wind Mills **Pumps Tanks Well Machines**

Gasoline **Engines Grain Drills Cultivators**

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🕰 The Endless Apron Great Western Made for the Man Who Wants the Best. Manure Spreader. SPREADS and pulverizes all kinds of many of the property of th

to spread thick or thin. Our non-bunchable rake holds all large chunks on top of beater until they are shoroughly putverised. Combined Rood and End Gate keeps manure away from beater while loading and acts as wind hood in spreading
LIGHTEST DRAFT by balanced on front and rear axies which brings load up close to horses. Send for free illustrated catalogue giving full description and how to apply manure to secure best results. Favor time, labor, money.

SMITH MANURE SPREADER CO., 18 & 18 S. OLINTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper. March 5-4, 1904—Combination Hereford and Short-orn sale at Caldwell, Kans. Chas. M. Johnson, Sec. March 8, 1904—F. M. Gifford, Manhattan, Kans.,

March 5, 1804—F. M. Ottawa, Kans., James A. Funkhouser and Wm. Ackley.
March 16 and 16—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager.
M rch 23-24, 1904—Combination Hereford sale at Kansas City, Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo., and Charge.

others.
March 23 and 24, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others,
Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
March 31, 1904—Zeigra Bros., Poland-Chinas sale at
Parsons Kans. April 6 and 7, 1904—Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords.

April 6 and 7, 1904—Scott & Barch, Bellon, Mo., April 7, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Moberly, Mo., E. H. Hurt, Sec. April 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, Des Moines, Iowa, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager. May 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager. November 1, 1904—W. B. Van Horn & Son, Poland-Chinas at Overbrook, Kans.

Promoting the Kansas Sheep Industry.

E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANS.

I do not know much that we can do to promote sheep husbandry in Kansas except to get more interested in their money-values in and to the farm. Get started right and let people find out for themselves and demonstrate to their neighbors that sheep, properly handled, require far less outlay, less. expense, and less labor, and return more so to the consumer, for it takes in the whole population.

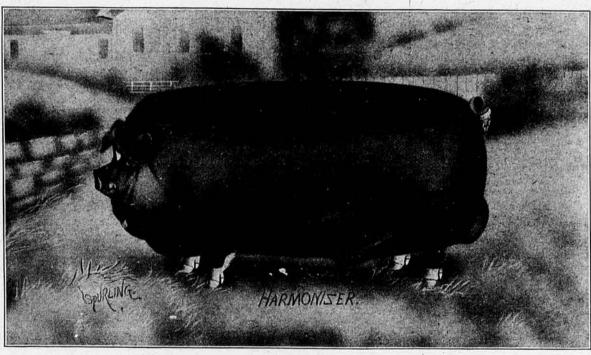
I want to see the association pass ringing resolutions instructing (not asking) our servants at Washington to vote and work for this bill: and let every member of this association write them a letter to this effect. An aroused public opinion will pass it and it is time we aroused public opinion both in Washington and in Topeka. But do not wait for these laws. Until we get them, shut the flock in yards near the buildings at night and they will be safe.

I believe that ignorance of the proper handling of sheep and the idea that there is some mystery about it not connected with the handling of other stock is responsible for there not being more sheep in Kansas to-day. The attention of our farmers has been centered more on cattle and hogs and it is hard to break away from old tradition and adopt new practices. Then when sheep were kept here a number of years ago, as a rule a very poor class was kept; no atttempt was made to improve them; prices became low, as they do at times for any class of stock and they were abandoned so completely that there are to-day a good many more worthless dogs in Kansas than there are sheep. It is an opportune time to take them up, as the

the wheat on the farm where it is raised, the remainder would bring as much upon the market as the whole crop now does and the screenings would make a most admirable winter grain-feed, which, supplemented by Kafir-corn and sorghum so easily raised all through the wheat belt, makes a fine winter feed for sheep. Large quantities of the wheat-straw (demonstrated by the New York feeder forty years ago to be a desirable feed for the production of wool) could also be worked over into a most useful fertilizer.

Kansas is adapted to the sheep because of her wealth of alfalfa and corn, which together form a balanced ration for the sheep which can not be approached by any combination of feeds, either for the breeding or fattening flock. The man who has the two does not need to go off the farm for his feed. One hundred days upon a feed of two pounds of alfalfa per day, per head, and two bushels of corn per 100 head daily for ninety days will put 1,500 to 2,000 pounds gain upon 100 good, thrifty wethers, or 2,000 to 2,500 pounds upon 100 lambs. You can not begin to produce the same results with the same feed in the same time and with as little risk with any other class of stock. You can take the native or the range lambs of 50 to 60 pounds





Harmonizer was bred by J. R. Young, Richards. Mo. He was sired by Ideal Sunshine and his dam, Harmony (70825) is the best sow, according to his owner, that he ever owned. At Mr. Young's sale held on December 11, 1903, where the average for 65 head was over \$105.00, Harmonizer was bought by H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kan., and M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kan., and he is now a Kansan. He is undoubtedly one of the best sons of Ideal Sunshine, and his admirers believe that he will prove the strongest candidate for the throne of the old king.

many per cent more profit than any other class of stock kept upon the farm; and they build up its fertility faster than any other system of hus-

Some are easily frightened by the dog and wolf nuisance. True, they are a drawback, but it is our own fault if we do not elect men to Legislature who will not be boss-ridden and who will pass laws taxing the dog and giving such bounties for the extermination of the wolves as will wipe them out. They do such things better in the old country. As long ago as the tenth century, in England a certain portion of the taxes was commuted to those who brought in a wolf's head, and they were soon exterminated.

Another way in which legislation will help us in Kansas and every justice-loving man everywhere: Our mills are using over 2,000,000 pounds of shoddy every year made of the filthy, pestilence-bearing rags from the slums of the cities and of Europe, and you and I are wearing the stuff sold us as "all wool." A small handful of woolgrowers are trying to pass through Congress a bill compelling the manufacturers of woolen goods and every dealer through whose hands it passes to label every piece of goods, showing how much wool and how much shoddy or foreign substance it contains, under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment. It is not merely a matter of justice to the producer of wool alone but to the consumer also, and much ranges of the West are being taken up by settlers and the large flocks are being crowded out. The increase in population is calling for more and better clothing and more mutton, the consumption of which is increasing in this country faster than that of any other meat. The tendency of the future of the industry is to smaller flocks and more of them and of a better quality.

The tendency of this movement will be to increase the flocks of the Middle West. The land in the extreme East being given over to fruits and garden truck. There is not a State in the Union so well adapted by nature and situation to sheep husbandry as Kansas. Nowhere in his beneficent round does the sun shine upon an area better adapted to the industry than the sunny plains of Kansas: adapted to it because of her well-drained and fertile soil; adapted to it because of her sweet and nutritious grasses; adapted to it because of her magnificent crops of wheat, furnishing nutritious pasture late in the fall; and such pasturing benefiting the wheat because the small feet and light weight of sheep pack the surface of the loose soil similar to but better than that which any roller can do, and do not injure the plants as the heavier cattle do; and the droppings of the sheep are small and go right to the roots of the wheat or grass instead of smothering a patch.

If the broken and shrunken grains and the weed-seeds were cleaned from

weight, worth 3 to 4 cents per pound in the early fall, and put them on rape as the grass begins to fail, with one-half to one bushel of corn per 100 head daily through October and November, and then three months on alfalfa and corn of which they will hardly take two bushels per 100 head daily, and thus put on 25 pounds each. The fat lamb has not been worth in several years less than 51/2 cents and most of the time 6 or 7 cents per pound and besides he will give you a fleece worth a dollar per head; and you don't lie awake nights wondering if the hogcholera will break out and wipe out your capital in a week. Now stop and think a minute. If you buy your steer and your lamb at the same cost per pound and sell them for the same price per pound, your inventory is something like this:

Total.......\$550 5 1,250-pound steers at 6 cents....... 370 You do not run any more risk of losing a lamb than of losing a steer and in one case you lose 1-100 of your investment and in the other you lose 1-5

Five 1,000-pound steers would cost as much; would eat as much or more; would take longer to ripen; would put on less increase; would not give any fleece. You would you the risk of losing as many, and is me case with a

hogs free from LICE, WORMS and SCURVY, PROTECT FROM DISEASE and bring to early maturity at small cost. Contains illustration of hogdipping plant and many suggestions of value. MAILED FREE on request. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY. Address MOORE C. & M. CO. 1501 Genesee St.



LUMP JAW NO PAY

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

CHARLES E. BARTLETT, Columbus, Kans



COLLEGE FARM BULLS

The Kansas State Now offers for sale bulls Agricultural College of serviceable age of the following breeds: Abendeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Polled Durhams, Red Polls, Guernseys, and Ayrshires. For particulars and prices address

Animal Husbandry Dspartment,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kans.

A Home for \$600

We publish a booklet telling how to build it yourself without architect or carpenter. Also two other houses at \$800 and \$1,200. Complete plans and specifications. Every detail of construction clearly explained. Also tells how to found the plant of the

loss of one you would lose 1-5 of your investment, in the other 1-100.

One hundred good grade ewes will cost about the same as 10 good grade cows, will eat about the same the year through, and at the same per cent of increase will return 80 lambs worth \$4 each and 1,000 pounds of wool worth \$175, as against eight calves worth \$10 each and 2,000 pounds of butter worth \$300. Quite a difference in favor of the sheep, and they will run in the pasture caring for themselves; and any of you who have milked ten cows through the year and hand-fed the calves as you must to get the butter-returns know that there is a great deal of labor attached to it.

If the farmer does not have the alfalfa or clover to go with the corn, the sheep will thrive admirably upon prairie hay, wheat- or flax-straw, corn-fodder, or sorghum- or Kafir-fodder; but as these are all highly carbonaceous, we should feed some bran or oats or oil-meal with the corn to balance the ration. In 1901 my flock was confined entirely to corn-fodder, and a half bushel per 100 head daily of a ration composed of wheat and cottonseedmeal, in equal parts, and did finely.

We fattened some old ewes for market upon cottonseed-meal and a very light feed of poor shock-corn. Some of the professors whom we consulted said, "Don't feed any cottonseed-meal to pregnant ewes." But some twenty head ran with the fattening flock up to lambing and did well and raised good lambs. But of course one experiment does not prove a principle. This year our alfalfa being upon the creek bottom, three crops were lost by water, and we are carrying the flock upon shock-corn and sorghum-fodder, both scattered in the field where we will raise corn and keeping the fertility where needed. We one year fed shock-corn by scattering it right where it grew and having a boy and Collie herd the sheep off of the rest of the field.

In selecting the type of sheep which you will breed, whether for mutton solely, or wool, or the two combined, you must be governed by your location, market, and above all, by your taste; as you will succeed best with the type you like best if it is adapted to your surroundings. Having selected your breed, fix an ideal in your mind of the type you will aim for, and never swerve from it one iota.

The scrub ram and the appearance of his usually ill-kept, half-starved progeny (for the two things usually go together), has been the curse of the industry and has done more to discourage the beginner and his neighbors than any other one thing. In the long run, we will take out of the flock just what we put into it, or what has been put into the stock by former breeders. Hence the great importance of starting right and breeding uniformity and quality, rigidly rejecting everything not up to the standard. If a flock shears six pounds of wool, it will about pay their keep. Seven pounds gives a pound for profit (besides the lamb); eight pounds increases that profit 100 per cent; nine pounds, 200 per cent; and ten pounds, 300 per sent, and does not increase the cost of keep at all. Well-bred stock is easier kept than the scrub if their feed is mixed with brains.

Whenever you undertake to found a herd of any breed, sheep, hogs, cattle, or horses, the first difficulty you encounter will be the lack of uniformity. You can hardly get two animals alike; and that is because, as was illustrated in our breeders' meeting, no two men seem able to agree upon an unvarying standard for the breed and have the courage to stick to it through a lifetime of earnest endeavor and patient, loving care. They use a breeding animal-now a short and then a long one, now an extremely broad one and then an extremely deep one. They produce a perfect medley of size and form and type, like the farmer who uses this year a Jersey bull, next year a Holstein, and next year a Shorthorn or some other beef-breed. And a breeder who would build a uniform heard must spend a lifetime to overcome this

A Promising Galf can be quickly forced in growth and vigor—and a stringy calf can be brought to rugged health—by small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great tonic and revitalizer for all live stock. It is not a food ration itself, but a medicinal tonic and laxative, a doctor's prescription for compelling the conversion of food into fat and solid flesh by giving sharp appetite, perfect digestion, thorough assimilation. It is the only stock food made by a graduate of both medical and veterinary colleges; the only stock food endorsed by these institutions; the only stock food used and recommended by eminent veterinarians. If these famous institutions of learning and these eminent practitioners know of nothing better it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. Dr. Hess DR. HESS Stock Food Stock Book Free rapidly forces a yearling; gives greater milk capacity to a cow; gives greater vigor to bulls; gives more energy and a sleek coat to a horse; gives solid fat and flesh to a hog and keeps it free from disease; keeps a sheep fat, with a heavy fleece. This work was written by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains the latest treatment of diseases of stock Our Information and poultry known to Our Information
Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock
Food is notrecommended, a little yellow cardenclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock diseases, either in the Stock Food itself or in the special prescription to which the little yellow card entitles you. Indorsements from physicians, scientists and stock feeders furnished on application. Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$5.00 (except in Canada and the veterinary profeson the Pacific Slope) smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose. sion. It will be sent postage paid to any address if you write what stock you have (number of head of each kind); state what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper. Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega (Ala.) College, says of it it ithink Dr. Hess' book a little gem. I shall keep it near me for reference." DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio. Makers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

tendency to revert to some type other than the one he is aiming at.

It is true like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor. And if you aim, as every man ought, to produce a uniform flock, you can not be too careful to investigate the type of the ancestors of your ideal animal as far back as possible and see that they conform to the same type; if they do not, you may be very sure that like will not produce like but will produce now the likeness of some short ancestor and again the likeness of some ancestor as long as a clothes-line and broken in two in the middle. Hence in breeding sheep (and hogs, too) I would aim at a good, medium size for the breed in both sexes and always stick to it, as with the medium size you get the best development of constitution and quality. The question is not so much how many pounds can we get upon a particular animal as how many pounds of wool and meat can we produce per hundred pounds of feed or per acre of pasture and always with any breed we can do this best with a good, medium-sized animal, not too fine, not too coarse.

In selecting a ram, or any male, I would have him wide at the nostril, wide between the eyes and ears, wide all the way back to the tail-head, which should set up high; a short neck, bulging right out from the shoulders, and full on top, a deep body, heavy hams and full in the twist, straight top and bottom lines, good, medium length coupled up close with a straight, well-muscled leg of ivory bone at each corner of him, covered clear around with good wool to the knees and hocks if a mutton sheep, and to the hoof, if of any of the Merino families. The fleece should be medium in length for the family, because, if very long, it will also be very loose, and readily penetrated by dust and by storm. With the medium length you get good density and this combination of medium length and good density gives a heavy fleece. The ram's fleece should be medium in fineness because too much fineness in the fleece of the male indicates effeminacy and he should be masculine in every fiber of his being; and with all these qualities he should be upheaded and spirited, proud of carriage, as much as to say, "I am lord of the ring and I know it." If you secure such a sire that has come down through a line of ancestors, his value is beyond computation in dollars and cents.

The females of the breeding flock should be of the same general form only lighter and more effeminate in the head and front parts, good milkers and mothers. You may say this is for the breeder and not for the farmer. but I tell you it is time to do away with such nonsense. The poorer your start of females is, the greater need there is of your having a strong, prepotent male of a uniform line of breeding that will stamp his impress upon his get. In no way can you so soon or so cheaply build up a flock of profitable females-style does have money value. Nothing will attract the attention to a herd of any breed of stock more quickly than a nice, attractive head, a neat form, and a proud carriage; and if these are backed by solid worth, a sale is easily made and at much better prices than if the attention had not been thus fixed.

We do not want to go back to the day when our ancestors swung by their tails in the forest primeval, we want something better. I can not conceive of a more independent man on earth than the farmer who will surround himself with well-bred stock of all kinds. Start with one good horse, one good cow, and ten good sheep, and a pair of good brood mares, a dozen pure-bred fowls, and your stock will have more money-value, your place will look better, your factory will be more profitable; you will feel better and your children will grow up with higher ideals of farm life and of stockbreeding, and will graduate with the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders Aso-

Fair Premiums at Fairs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Just now farmers who believe in good stock and who know what is required to fit it for the show-ring are watching the premium lists and wondering what there is in it for them. Premiums here for trotters are: First, 3 years old, 3 minutes, purse \$300; second, 2.40 class, \$500; third, 2.28 class, \$400; fourth, 2.18 class, \$500; and the total pre miums for troting and pacing aggregate \$4,400. There may be a few trotting- and pacing-horses in Greenwood County which can enter the 3-minute class, but there are probably none that can enter either of the other classes. Ninety per cent of the horses raised here should be of the draft breeds and yet the premiums given this class are insignificant when compared with







CEEN PND

SEED OATS. Try some of our n proved varieties this more vigorous and yield better; strictly Jowa new crop, at low prices. Our big 20th annual illudescriptive catalog of all Farm and Garden seeds: FREE it you mention this paper.

RATEKING: CERN WILLIAM

RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE, - SHENANDOAH, IOWA.



those given the trotter or pacer. You can get colts from the draft breeds which the farmer requires and the soil demands, but who is demanding the trotter or the pacer? "Give the farmer boy a chance." He has a colt sired by an imported Shire from a high-grade Clyde. When it matures it will pull a load, turn the soil, or raise mules of value. Let him fit it for the show, groom it, keep it covered by the month and enter it at its best, and for his trouble he usually gets about \$3, provided he gets first award. True, it pays him then, but should there not be something more substantial to encourage him?

Sometimes we think the street fair has come to stay. The merchant is not required to close his store. He displays his goods. The purchaser is there to buy, and with a suitable premium list the products of the farm will be better exhibited than they now are G. W. HURLEY. at the county fair.

Greenwood County.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

On the evening of February 17 about 40 officials and members of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, representing 1,535 of the 2,500 members, met at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago and reorganized. Following the the new charter:

Know all men by these presents: That we whose hands are hereunto affixed do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, and to that end make the following tectors.

der the laws of the Territory of Arizona, and to that end make the following statement:

1. The names of the corporators are: B. C. Rhome, Chas. Gudgell, C. A. Stannard, Frank A. Nave, Thos. Mortimer, C. N. Comstock; and the name of the corporation shall be American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

The principal place within the Territory of Arizona in which the business of said corporation is to be transacted is Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona, and the corporation may establish branch offices either within or without the Territory of Arizona, where any business of the corporation may be transacted; meetings of the stockholders and directors may be held at any of the branch offices or at such other places within the United States as the by-laws may provide.

The office of the secretary shall be at Kansas City, Mo.

2. The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by this corporation is as follows, to-wit:

To keep proper records showing the pedigree of all pure-bred Hereford cattle.

To keep records of the transfer of ownership of all such cattle.

To keep records of the transfer of ownership of all such cattle.

To publish and sell herd-books showing pedigree of all such cattle and adopt and carry out methods necessary to secure honesty and certainty in all such records and herd-books.

To offer and pay premiums at state and other fairs and cattle-shows, so distributed as to best encourage the breeding of

Rheumatism Cured Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. Sent FREE ON APPROVAL. TRY IT.

FREE ON APPROVAL. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a centyou decide.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not cure, even after everything else has failed.



Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. They do just what you claim.

ANNIE LEE GUNN, Augusta, Ark.
I am much pleased with your cheap and simple remedy. I have found it to be just as you promised.
J. H. DIRKMAN, Danube, Minn.
I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts.

JOHN WHITE, Grafton, Mich.
I have suffered with rheumatism for the past ten years but Magic Foot Drafts have entirely cured me. I have no pain since using them.

MRS. MARY ST. ANGE,
Woonsocket, R. I.
We have thousands of long letters of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. Will you let them cure you? Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., FF6, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts free on approval. We send also a waluable booklet on rheumatism, free.

Hereford cattle; to give such assistance as from time to time may be deemed expedient in holding sales of Hereford cattle; but no such assistance shall be rendered as will in any way discriminate between members of the association.

And, generally, to do any and all things which may from time to time seem necessary or desirable to advence the interest of breeders of Hereford cattle.

3. The authorized amount of capital stock of this corporation shall be \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of \$10 each. At such times as the board of directors may by resolution direct, said capital stock shall be paid into this corporation, either in cash or by sale and transfer to it of real or personal property for the uses and purposes of said corporation, in payment for which shares of the capital stock of said corporation may be issued, and the capital stock so issued shall thereupon and thereby become and be fully paid up and non-assessable, and in the absence of actual fraud in the transaction the judgment of the directors as to the value of the property purchased shall be conclusive, provided, no one stockholder shall at any time own more than five shares of stock.

4. The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filling of a certified copy of these articles of incorporation shall be the conducted by a board of nine directors.

Said directors shall be divided into three classes of three each: the first class

five years thereafter.

5. The affairs of this corporation shall be conducted by a board of nine directors.

Said directors shall be divided into three classes of three each; the first class shall hold office until the annual meeting in 1905 and the third class until the annual meeting in 1905 and the third class until the annual meeting in 1905 and the third class until the annual meeting there shall be each annual meeting there shall be each annual meeting there shall be elected three directors whose term of office shall be three years.

The board shall have the power to appoint from their own number an executive committee of three members who shall exercise all the power of the board except when the board is in session, but subject always to the direction of the board. One member of the executive committee shall be appointed each year at the first meeting of the board after the annual stockholders' meeting. Such appointment shall be from the new members. The first board of directors shall consist of Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohlo, W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., and B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., for the first class; C. N. Comstock, Albany, Mo., Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill., and C. B. Stowe, Hamburg, Iowa, for the second class; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., Thomts Mortimer, Madison, Neb., and S. W. Anderson, Blaker Mills, W. Va., for the third class.

The officers of said corporation until their successors are elected shall be President, Dr. James B. Logan; vice-president, Dr. James B. Logan; vice-president, Wm. George; secretary C. R. Thomas; treasurer, W. B. Waddell.

6. The board of directors shall have the power to adopt all necessary by-laws for the government and regulation of the affairs of the corporation.

It shall be the duty of the board of directors to submit to the stockholders at the first annual meeting of the association, by-laws heretofore adopted by them, and thereafter no by-law adopted by the board of directors shall have any binding force or effect until the same shall be submitted t

There were but four votes against the reorganization proposition.

Each member of the old association gets one \$10 share in the new association.

The next meeting of the board of directors will be held at Kansas City, Mo., March 15.

Mr. C. R. Thomas was elected secretary just twenty years to a day from the date of his first election.

The Gifford Sale.

At Manhattan, Kans., on Tuesday, March 8, will be held the twentieth annual sale of Shorthorn cattle from the Elmwood Herd, belonging to F. M. Gifford. This is one of the oldest herds in the West, the proprietors having bred the best of good Shorthorns for nearly thirty years. The herd is headed by Red Gauntlet 3d 149507, by Colonel Harris' Red Gauntlet 169998, he by Scarlet Knight, by Imp. Craven ill consist of nineteen cows and heifers and fourteen bulls. They are Young Marys, Rubys, White Roses, Josephines, Floras, and like good families. Mr. Gifford has always used good Scotch bulls and his twentieth annual sale will be fully equal to previous sales in the quality of the cattle offered. Nearly every animal to be sold is of their own breeding and they constitute a representative lot of good, useful cattle, in good breeding condition. The cattle will be in Manhattan several days prior to the sale and visitors are invited to inspect them. Cattle will be loaded free when sold, but at the visitor's risk after they are bid off. The terms are cash, but arrangements can be made for accommodations before

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Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MILWAUKEE **HARVESTERS**

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

the sale. Sale begins at 1.30 p. m. in the fine stock pavilion on Pointz Avenue, near both the Union Pacific and Rock Island depots. There has never been a more faithful adherent to the good qualities of the Shorthorn in the West than Mr. F. M. Gifford, and his continued success in producing good, useful animals each year makes him more in love with the breed than ever. With a bull at the head of his herd which includes the blood of Pride of the Isles, Barmpton, Roan Gauntlet, Champion of England, Royal Duke of Gloster, and others of equal quality, if not equal fame, he has a right to feel that he is offering something that is well worth going after by breeders of Shorthorn cattle who desire to infuse new, good blood into their herds, and by young breeders who desire to begin the breeding of Shorthorns with a right start. We bespeak for Mr. Gifford the patronage which he has so thoroughly earned and predict that he will have a good sale in this, his twentieth annual.

Ohio Poland-China Record.

Ohio Poland-China Record.

It is with sorrow and grief that this association is called to inform you of the tragic death of Carl Freigau, so long our worthy and efficient secretary, which occurred in his office on January 25, 1904, by a pistol shot from his own hands. The annual meeting of this association was held in accordance with the provisions of our constitution, and the following board of directors were elected: W. B. Wallace, Oxford, Ohio; J. M. Klever, Bloomingburg, Ohio; W. C. Hankinson, Middletown, Ohio; L. C. Nixon, Lebanon, Ohio; J. H. Lackey, Xenia, Ohio; J. W. Williams, Briant, Ind.; and A. M. Brown, Winchester, Ind. The board organized by electeding W. B. Wallace, president; W. C. Hankinson, vice-president; J. H. Lackey, treasurer; and A. M. Brown, secretary.

The board desires to say to its patrons and the public that we have gone over the effects of the office as carefully as possible, in haste, and so far as we are able to ascertain now the business of this company is all straight and in a thriving and prosperous condition, showing that the company transacted more business in 1903 than in 1902; that the delay in getting out our Volume 25 is due to the falling condition of our former secretary, but that the pedigrees to make such book are on file in the office, and the fees for recording the same are in the hands of our treasurer, and a part of the same is now printed and the remainder in the hands of the publisher and will be pushed as rapidly as possible to completion. A vast amount of letters have just been passed to the new secretary, many containing pedigrees, checks, money orders, drafts, etc., all of which are being properly held for answer, which will be as promptly attended to as time will permit, but necessarily some time will be required to get them all up.

The Original Record, its as much The board desires to say to its patrons

The Original Record, the Old Reliable Ohio Poland-China Record, is as much alive to-day as ever, and more so since we have twenty-seven years of careful, consistent, exacting administration upon which we are now builded, and the same business methods will be continued in the business methods will be continued in the future as in the past. Trusting that we may receive your continued patronage, we are, respectfully, W. B. WALLACE, Pres.

A. M. Brown, Sec.

Next Hereford Sale at Kansas City.

Eight of the leading herds of Hereford cattle in Missouri and southern Iowa will be drawn upon for the combination offering to be made at Kansas City, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24, the announcement of which sale is made in our advertising columns in this issue. We quote direct from the advertisement in this issue this statement and wish to emphasize it stongly: "This is a sale that should not be overlooked by any one desiring good, thrifty cattle. They are good individually, have good pedigrees and will be in good condition." The

names of the consignors have been so prominent in the Hereford breeding world, that one must expect this statement to

names of the consignors have been so prominent in the Hereford breeding world, that one must expect this statement to be true.

The largest consignment will come from the well-known Columbus herd owned by Benton Gabbert, of Dearborn, Mo., who consigns 26 head. Smith Gabbert, of New Market, Mo., will have 5 head in the sale. These two herds are bred along much the same lines and are perhaps as well known as any herds in the country. Their record, especially since they owned Old Columbus, has been almost phenomenal. The produce of but very few bulls has ever been in such demand as the off spring of Columbus 51875. Twenty head will be furnished by Mr. N. Kirtley, of Savannah, Mo., and this consignment will include the best young cattle in his herd of almost 300 head. Mr. Kirtley's cattle have always been appreciated when seen in the sale ring, and breeders should not overlook this offering. Walter Waddell, of Lexington, Mo., draws on his herd for 21 head, the largest consignment that he will make in any sale this year. His neighbor, Mr. T. C. Sawyer, will have 3 head in this offering. Ten head come from the herd owned by J. S. Lancaster & Sons, Liberty, Mo., and 5 will be furnished by Mr. G. E. Reynolds, of Kansas City. The Iowa consignment will be furnished by Mr. G. E. Reynolds, of Kansas City. The Iowa consignment will be furnished by Mr. Z. T. Kinsell, of Mt. Ayr, Iowa. Of the eight breeders making this sale, five have been prominently before the public in the different State fair and show rings. At this writing we have not received a catalogue, but have been assured by C. R. Thomas, who has the sale in charge, that the offering is strictly up-to-date in both breeding and individuality, and is such that we can honestly commend it to our readers. For catalogue and further particulars of the sale, address C. R. Thomas, Stock Yards, Kansas City Hereford Sale.

The Kansas City Hereford Sale.

The Kansas City Hereford Sale.

The annual reduction sale of Gudgell & Sin pson's Hereford herd was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 23 and 24, in the Kansas City fine-stock sale pavilion. This year these breeders were joined in their offering by the following well known breelers of Hereford cattle: Dr. J. E. Logan, Kansas City: C A. Stannard, Empowa: Stewart & Hutcheon, Bolckow, Mo.; Jones Bros., Comiskey; W B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.; Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere; J. W. Wampler, Brazilton; Ches. Kolterman, Onaga, and Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado. One hundred and three head were catalowned and they were a nice, smooth, useful byt and included show animals. The contributors were supported by the strongest possible talent in the auctioneer business. Cols. F. M. Woods, R. E. Edmons n. and J. W. Sparks. The crowd in attendance on the first day was rather light, owing doubtless to the condition of the weather which required the breeders to remain at home to care for their own stock. The average for the first day's sale was about \$102, and the sale was rather slow. On the second day, however, the crowd changed materially and the general average was brought up to \$120.74. There was a good sale for good buils and a poor one for poor buils. The twenty-four buils averaged \$130.62. There were no high prices in this sale. The top of the sale was brought by Robt. H. Hazlett's imported buil, Monitor 142150, whose half brother recently sold in England for \$1.000 Monitor went -to Geo. Gosling of Kansas City for \$300. He was sired by Fine Lad 111806 by Rupert 74103. His dam is Grace 103637 by Marston 103638. Mr. W. L. Bass of Eldorado took home with him two handsome buils for use in her herd. The most marked feature of the sale perhaps was the demand for buils, though good cows sold fairly well. The sales in detail were as follows:

BULLS.

Ambrose 170479, A. B. Carr, Washington, Index.

BULLS.

Ambrose 170479, A. B. Carr, Washington, Iowa.

Imp Lord Beaconsfield 142577, E. E.
Moore, Worth Mo.
Kenswick Sunset 150827, Geo. Gosling, Kansas City, Mo.
Hobson Leader 14665, Otto Freude, Pleaant Hill, Mo.
Hessiod 56th 86487, Frank Edwards, Council Grove, Kans.
Council Grove, Kans.
Dexter 132171, J. A. Thompson, Butler, Mo.
Beau Don 162578, Makin Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo.
Gount Mc 126169, Geo. Gosling.
Royal Java 172283, Geo. Young, Langley, Kans.

(Centinued on page 257.) BULLS.

Borticulture.

Destructive Erosion Along the Kansas River.

GEORGE W. TINCHER, IN FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION.

The landscape illustration shows a scene in the Kansas River Valley immediately after the water had receded from the May and June flood of 1903. The area shown was a sweet-potato field ten days before the photograph was taken.

The ruined land, which was used for garden purposes, belongs to the State Hospital for the Insane, located on the by the removal of the native timber in 1900. This fact is especially noticeable because the ground just above this point was not damaged in the least, the land being greatly improved by the deposit of silt and mud, although the crops growing upon it were destroyed. The reason of the immunity of this land is that the owners allowed a portion of the native timber near the-river-bank to remain intact, and this growth checked the current. The owners of land which is liable to be thus overflowed should maintain a fairly good forest growth, in order to protect the land and adjacent property. Considering the nature of the soil in this valley (a light, sandy loam), it is



Geo. W. Tincher, Topeka, Kans.

south side of the Kansas River, at Topeka, Kans. In 1900 the superintendent of the hospital caused all the native timber to be removed from this plot of ground. He removed not only the trees, but the stumps as well, leaving the ground in an excellent condition for growing garden crops. Unfortunately, the process also left the ground in a favorable condition for total destruction by the overflow from the river. The strip of ground shown between the pool of water in the foreground and the river beyond was formerly the bank of the river. A large ice-house which occupied a site at the end of this strip, quite near the river's edge, was destroyed and swept away with its contents.

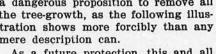
The action of the water destroyed about five acres of land, extending 200 by 1,000 feet. The flood came with such force that everything was swept before it. The white strip shown in the distance to the center and the right is pure sand, which was deposited upon the land over about 60 acres, making the area wholly unfit for cultivation. This land was held and sold at \$100 per acre before the high water.

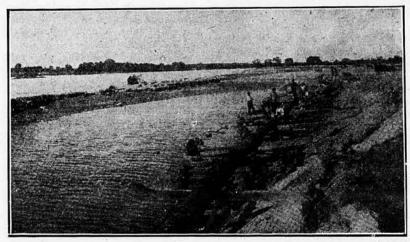
The large water-pipe which is being elevated from the pool of water belongs to the Topeka Water Company, which sustained a loss of about \$2,500. The city of Topeka was without fire protection for more than two weeks on account of injury to the mains. A destructive fire would simply have run its course without interference at this time. The tracks of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad were not only destroyed, but it was necessary to makea "fill" a thousand feet long, in some places sixteen feet deep, in order to lay the rails again. It is estimated that this work cost the company more than \$3,000. At its highest stage the water was eight feet deep on the knoll at the right, where the team of horses is standing.

All this loss of property was caused , dozen years, and then lament over a

a dangerous proposition to remove all the tree-growth, as the following illustration shows more forcibly than any mere description can.

As a future protection, this and all the damaged land along the valley should be planted to timber. Valuable species, such as the hardy catalpa, green ash, osage orange, black, and honey locust, and lastly the oaks, walnuts, and hickories, could be used to advantage for this purpose. If the land is neglected it will become a worthless jungle of cottonwoods and





DESTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS ALONG THE KANSAS RIVER, RESULTING FROM THE SPRING FLOODS OF 1903.

willows. Hand-owners should plant trees which will serve the double purpose of protecting the soil and producing valuable timber when grown. All the sand land should by all means be planted to trees, for in a few years they will give back to the soil considerable humus by means of the falling leaves and dead branches.

The time to begin this work is at once. The farmers of this region should not procrastinate for ten or a preserves the moisture for the roots is between the fruit and the damp soil. Tomatoes do the best when planted in a square plot, from two to three feet apart, then each hilled up a trifle before the manure and straw are applied, that the surface roots which have started from the stem into the soil may have added sustenance. If planted in rows the sun dries up the moisture on every side, the plants often dying or the fruit becomes wrinkled and knotty, while not developing to its

lost opportunity for doubling the value of their land. The planting of trees will not prevent an overflow, but it will protect the land so that the injury of the flood will be limited to the growing crops. This would seem to be a most important point for the owners of all low land along these rivers to consider. They should provide for protection of this bottom land so that loss may be confined to one season's growing crop.

Catalpa and green ash can be grown quite near the water, and should they be under water for a reasonable length of time they will sustain no serious damage. Fruit-trees, however, will not stand immersion, as the presence of thousands of dead trees in the Kansas valley shows at this time.

It is hoped that many acres of this damaged land will be improved to such a degree that by 1915 it will be as valuable as any portion of the neighboring farms. The Bureau of Forestry can be of great assistance in these operations in the way of furnishing general information and instruction in regard to the most advisable ways of solving the varied problems to be met on every hand. During the year 1904 we should see a good start made toward permanent improvement of this valley, which is one of the richest and most productive bodies of land in the United

[Editor's Note.—No man has given more intelligent study to the questions of forestry in Kansas than has Mr. Tincher. His labors have done much to fix the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture upon the river problem. Mr. G. L. Clothier, of the Bureau of Forestry, has recently made a study of the conditions in the Smoky Hill and Kansas River Valleys, from Salina to Kansas City, and by public discussions and otherwise has endeavored to stimulate the planting of trees along the streams both for protection from erosion and also to reclaim lands covered by sandy deposits.]

Hints on Garden Work.

When there is so much hoeing to be done on a farm, the garden often yields inferior products on account of neglect in hoeing or cultivating. Many vegetables can be mulched after they are well started and will do even better than if hoed several times. If tomatoes, cabbage, and corn have a cover of manure about the roots, then this covered with a layer of straw, sun and rain will do the rest.

Perhaps it is well to tie tomatoes to a stake, but if the fruit is heavy the stalk is apt to break or split apart just when the ripening tomatoes need the most moisture. If straw is placed about the plants, the weather will darken it, hence the sun will not burn the fruit, neither will the moisture cause it to rot, for the straw, while it

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proper size. The best tomato patch is the one that is well drained, and where the vines lie so thick that a footing can scarcely be found while picking the fruit.

A perfect cabbage can not be produced where a grower is stingy of ground space. Cabbage, also, thrives the best in square patches for the lower leaves, as the plants mature, cover the ground and the moisture is taken up by the roots of the plants instead of by the sun as it would be if they were set out in a long, single row. Some gardeners set out their early cabbage plants three feet apart, then, later on, set out their late kinds between these. The early ones are used, or sold before the late ones take up much space.

When worms first attack the plants Paris green can be applied with a hand puff, or sprayer; as cabbage grows from the inside outward, the first leaves will be cut away when used, or the rain will wash the poison off. But in regard to poisons one can not be too careful, so, instead of the Paris green, flour can be sifted on a few times which will make a paste about the worms that causes them to die. Road dust and ashes are also good. If a piece of sheep's wool, or old woolen cloth is placed in the hill with the squash seeds the large black bugs will not suck the juice from the plants just as they emerge from the ground. The smell of the decaying wool seems to drive them away. A chicken coop placed near the vines proved a valuable trap last year. At night, and when it rained, the bugs crawled into this for protection from dampness and in the morning the old hen made her breakfast of them. The little chicks will eat quantities of the small, striped yellow bugs if they are kept near the squash vines, but Paris green is the best remedy, for ashes or oil are so apt to kill the vines if the sun comes out hot.

How many know the value of the Fordhook squash? A farm is not complete without it. I do not say garden, for it is best planted away from the Hubbard and summer squash, as it will mix, and, besides, it is such a rank grower it needs a space by itself. It is like the cucumber, and does the best when it covers the ground so thickly with vines that the sun can not reach the soil beneath. The best cucumbers and squashes the writer ever saw, and which yielded the most to a given space, were planted 12 inches apart and hoed as long as the vines would allow. The Fordhook squashes can be fried a week after the blossoms set, and continued until February if one does not like them better boiled. One fault is that the late blossoms do not come true to seed, yet the pigs do not know the difference and grow fat on them, as well as the cows. Eight bushels were grown on a small, stony, waste patch one year.

Parsnip seed is more apt to germinate if planted quite early, and, if too thick can be thinned out, leaving each parsnip about six inches from its neighbor. Each one will be long and straight, with no branches sent out in search of nourishment to disfigure it when ready for sale or to cause a waste when cooked. If with a sharpened broom handle deep holes are made, the plants that have been pulled up carefully can be reset and will be as fine as those that have not been

Salsify can be treated in the same way, leaving only three inches or four etween them. After one has cleaned salsify that has been well thinned out, he will wonder why gardeners have always been so stingy with their ground, when such nice, straight, fat vegetable oysters are the result of generous thinning, and careful resetting.

So many say, "Why, my lettuce is all gone long ago!" Plant it in rows, thin out, then pick off the leaves as you need it for the table, leaving the root in the ground. If you have the curly kind, you can pinch off nice, crisp leaves every day until frost comes if

it is not too dry. When digging early potatoes for dinner just smooth the hills flat, and scatter Half a dozen purple-top turnip seed to a hill, and they will furnish

enough turnips for table use during the winter, if hoed once or twice .-Mrs. C. A. P. Baldwin, Portage County, Ohio, in Ohio Farmer.

Mulching Garden Vegetables.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has issued Bulletin No. 80, entitled "Experiments in Mulching Garden Vegetables."

It gives the results of tests conducted at the Experiment Station during the past three years, showing the merits of a straw mulch as compared with cultivation in growing the common garden vegetables.

It was found that straw mulches give better results in normal or rather dry years than in seasons of unusually heavy rainfall and better results on fairly high land than in very low places.

That mulches conserve soil moisture as well as thorough cultivation was shown directly by determinations of soil moisture in the mulched and cultivated plats of vegetables and indirectly by the vigorous growth of the plants.

Mulches cause some vegetables to mature later, while with others no delay was noticed.

Grasshoppers sometimes injure the mulched vegetables more than the cultivated ones, but plant lice and chinchbugs are apparently held in check by

Late spring and early fall frosts injure mulched plants more than cultivated ones, making it inadvisable to mulch very tender vegetables that require the full season for proper development.

Early spring vegetables, which require only a few cultivations, can usually be grown more cheaply by cultivation than by mulching.

Furthermore, very early mulching, before the ground has become thoroughly warm, is apt to retard the growth of vegetables.

Summer and fall vegetables, on the other hand, which require frequent cultivation throughout the season, are grown more cheaply by mulching than cultivation.

Moreover, the yield and quality of vegetables are eften improved by mulching.

Many vegetables can not be mulched until they become well established and the weather has become warm, thus requiring some preliminary cultivation.

Such cultivation as is commonly given farm gardens is better for most vegetables in early spring than mulching, but mulching is just as surely better in midsummer than the neglect which is the common thing in farm gardens at that time of year.

The experiment station tests have indeed shown mulching to be better in many cases than the most thorough cultivation throughout the summer.

Results very favorable to mulching have been secured with cabbage, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, potatoes, and sweet potatoes.

In all these cases the yields have been increased on the whole quite decidedly by mulching and the required labor decreased at the same time.

Mulched cabbage produced larger heads than cultivated cabbage, and there was less injury from rot.

The vigor of tomato plants was decreased by mulching, but the yield of fruit increased.

The fruit was also cleaner and less subject to rot.

Mulched cucumbers produced perfect fruits during dry periods when the fruit from the cultivated plants small and imperfect.

The quality of potatoes has not been hurt by mulching except in wet places. In case of transplanted onions, salsify, beets, carrots, parsnips, peas, and melons the results are not decidedly in favor of either of the two methods, both the yields and the required labor being about the same.

From the tests at the experiment station it is thought unwise to mulch drilled onions, lettuce, and sweet corn. With drilled onions, the stand of

plants is usually hurt by mulching. With lettuce, it is also difficult to

spread the mulch without injury to the stand, and the crop is harvested so





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early that it is not worth while to mulch,

With sweet corn, the yields are about the same in a normal season, whether mulched or cultivated, but this crop requires so few cultivations that mulching is hardly profitable.

In a wet season mulching decreases the yield decidedly.

Red Cedar and Osage Orange Seedlings.

A subscriber asks information about handling red cedar seedlings. For his benefit and possibly other's, we reprint from the Kansas Farmer of January 1, 1903, an article on the subject, by Prof. Albert Dickens, of the Kansas Agricultural College.

We have found it an easy matter to grow Osage orange seedlings. A variety of methods of handling the seed have all proved successful. If the "oranges" or "hedge balls" are gathered in the fall and kept wet through the winter the seed may be readily washed out in the early spring. The "balls" may be put in a tank or barrel of water, or in a sack in a pond. Covered with moist sand they will soften enough to allow the seeds to be washed out readily. Fair stands of plants were secured by drying the "balls" over winter and pounding them to pieces in the spring.

We have best success with reasonably early planting, sowing the seed quite thickly in rows, covering about one and one-half inches deep and firming the soil well over the seed.

It is much more difficult to secure satisfactory results with red cedar seed. The seed is covered with a coat of gum or resin which is hard to remove. The best results have been secured by mixing the seed with woodashes, moistening, and allowing the mixture to stand a day or two, then planting the mixture of seed and ashes. The seed must not be covered much over an inch and as it is slow to germinate some means must be provided for keeping the soil moist, a mulch of leaves, or putting the seedbed in a shaded place will often answer the purpose.

The seedlings are very delicate; after they are through the ground, a dashing rain is liable to injure them unless the surface of the bed is covered with sand or leaves to prevent the mud from splashing them. It is best to shade the seedlings for two seasons after they appear. It is often the case that a considerable number will germinate the second season after planting.

Hardy Catalpa (Speciosa) from Cuttings.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Can the hardy catalpa be easily propagated from cuttings? If so, please give AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. method.

Washington County.

When good, strong, 1-year-old seedlings can be bought for \$2.50 to \$5 per 1,000 it will hardly pay to bother about growing stock from cuttings. However, when a limited number of trees are needed, or it is desirable to increase the number of trees from a fine specimen, cuttings can be used to a good advantage. Secure all the cuttings from last year's growth, making them about ten inches long. They should be cut by March 15, tied up in convenient bunches, and completely buried in rich garden soil. As the catalpas start to grow quite late, they should not be planted out until the ground is pretty warm, say, the last of April.

The location should be protected the south and west sides to avoid the damange from the strong wind. The soil should be plowed deep and worked down smooth. Mark off the ground in rows about three feet apart. Insert the cuttings six inches deep and three or four inches apart in the row, firming the soil tightly around the cuttings. Should the season be dry and unfavorable, it will be necessary to apply water to maintain reasonable growth. The soil should be well cultivated until August 15. Many seasons a stand of 80 or 90 per cent may be received, a sandy bottom soil will give better results than a stiff clay prairie

In selecting the cuttings always se-

cure stock from the best shaped trees. This is important because a large portion of the catalpa-trees growing in Kansas are the less valuable species. Hardy catalpa (speciosa) grows much taller than the other sorts. It has a smaller number of branches, the seedpods are much larger and grow singly, in twos and in threes on each cluster. The bark is furrowed similar to ash or box elder, while the common catalpa (bignoniodes) has scaly bark with smaller seed-pods and a larger number in each cluster. Trees with smooth bark and small seed-pods with from 15 to 25 pods in each cluster is catalpa (koempheri). This tree is much more valuable than catalpa (bignonioides) but is not to be compared with hardy catalpa (speciosa). The catalpa can be grafted on seedling stock as easily as the apple. It is quite an interesting study for a person to graft scions of good stock on seedlings and watch the result for a few years.

GEO. W. TINCHER.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

A mean horse is unprofitable property.

Never breed to an unsound horse. Never breed to an animal that has developed a bad disposition.

A vicious sow will, as a rule, produce pigs having the same faults.

Clover of itself is almost a perfect ration for growth.

Butter-making is a plan of separation all the way through. Make the horses on the farm more

valuable by training them well. The first effort in producing growth should be to make it gradual.

As a rule, it is best for the farmer to breed the kind of horses that he likes the best.

The time to treat a sick animal is the first time you discover that something is wrong.

The soil is in the right condition to work when it will crumble to pieces freely when spaded up.

A poor farm may be made much better by farming it with teams that are able to do the work in a good condition.

Perfect planting consists in planting the tree or plant as nearly as possible in the same condition as that before removal.

An argument in favor of a variety of food is found in the fact that no two animals will give exactly the same results from the same rations.

The animals selected for breedingpurposes should be fed and cared for in such a manner as to induce the most thrifty habits.

The normal condition of animals is more or less affected by changes of temperature; and results from the same are consequently varied.

It is a true saying that the man who never makes any mistakes never makes anything; this is especially true on the farm.

In breeding, the man who deals with you most justly is the man who gives the greatest value for your money. Bear this in mind when you select a stallion to breed to.

A good flock of sheep is the best helper, not only in filling the purse, but in keeping up the condition of the land without really any extra ex-

When a mare is growthy and sound in every particular she may be bred at 2 years of age without any fear or danger of bad results.

Two animals may possess equal nerit, and yet widely differ in their products and in actual value to different persons.

Practically every keeper of farm stock is a breeder of farm stock. He must keep up his own herd; and so much of the profit comes from selling the surplus produced by breeding that breeding can not be ignored.

The animal that best and most economically does the work that feeders and breeders have for it to do is to them the most valuable animal, and it has merit every time.

At this time it is quite an item to get everything in readiness in good season so that when spring opens the breeding and planting can be pushed along to the best advantage.



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THE DUAL-PURPOSE COW.

I am the "Dual-purpose" cow, And I have kicked up quite a row, Twixt Messrs. Hinshaw, Blair, and King, With reference to anything That I can do, or that I can't, Or will, or won't, or may, or sha'n't.

And oh, 'tis horrible to think About the precious drops of ink Spilled upon paper by these men, Thro' that dread weapon called the pen; And dwell upon the havoc wrought As they have fit, and fat, and fought.

Now do you know it seems to me That if you'll only invoice me, You'll find I'm really quite a few, Not only one, and pernaps two, But three or four, and four times four, And then go on and count some more.

Producing butter, cheese, and cream, Fills in a part of life's brief dream. Then to the meat trust I'm consigned Where many ways for me they find In filling the capacious maw Of violators of the law.

Now, as the author of these wees, I would this compromise propose; That I the cow be satisfied, And all disputants glorified If they the ancient rule abide And let my tail stay with my hide. -H. H. Campbell, Sedgwick County.

The Winter Calf: Its Care and Feeding.

With proper care and feeding, the winter calf may be brought to the age of 6 months in better condition and muscular growth than one born in the spring or summer.

Let us begin with our calf at birth. Two methods of handling have each their advocates. One consists in removing it at once from its mother's side; the other permits it to remain with her until it is 2 or 3 days old before beginning to teach it to drink. It should in either case be removed to a warm box-stall which is both light and dry, and provided with plenty of clean straw for bedding.

I wish to emphasize these features of successful calf-raising. There must be clean, warm, dry quarters and ample light. Dark, cold stables are an abomination for any kind of stock, and filthy floors are if possible worse than

these. No man who cares at all for the comfort of his live stock will tolerate anything of the sort. No animal can thrive in such a place.

Teaching a calf to drink will not usually be very difficult. Much depends upon the one who is to do the teaching, although there is a wide difference in the intelligence of young animals in this respect. Above all things, strive never to lose patience and abuse the little thing. A hot-headed, quick-tempered person has no business in such work.

The change from whole to skimmilk should be gradual. It may commence when the calf is a week old, if it has by this time learned to drink nicely) by substituting a part of the ration at first and increasing the amount until the whole mess is of

Care should be observed in warming and the milk not allowed to become too hot. Scalded milk, even if subsequently cooled, has a bad effect upon the bowels, under normal conditions. In cases of scours it is beneficial. Many a hungry little calf has burned its nose unmercifully by thrusting it eagerly into a pail of over-heated milk.

On the other hand, if the milk is too cold when fed it is unpalatable, and a calf which is inclined to be dainty will go supperless to bed rather than drink it. Cold milk also has a tendency to upset the digestion of a young animal, Carelessness never pays in anything, and certainly this is true in calf-feeding. The milk should be of reasonably even temperature, not far from that of new milk.

The stomach of a little Jersey calf is a sensitive organ. Like any other young thing it suffers sometimes from an over-burdened stomach when fed artificially. I have known severe cases of diarrhea to follow a single overfeeding of milk. The quantity given each time should be carefully gauged for the first few weeks. Better go carefully until it gets to growing well. Underfeeding will do less harm than overfeeding until it is 5 or 6 weeks old. After a calf begins to eat hay there is less danger of bowel disorders.

It is surprising at how early an age the little thing will begin to eat hay. A lock of good bright clover should be kept in the manger, changing it frequently. The sooner it learns to eat it, the better; then give it all it can dispose of, supplying fresh every day.

GRAIN FOR CALVES.

Not every calf gets a grain ration, but the best calves (those of large size and good muscular development) are not grown without it. Concerning the kind, nothing is better than ground oats, although some good stockmen advocate feeding them whole. Wheat bran is excellent for any young animal (or old one either, for that matter), containing as it does those properties which go to make not fat but bone and muscle so necessary to healthful, vigorous growth.

The grain should always be fed dry, not placed in the milk. Let the mangers be furnished with wooden boxes for this particular purpose. A little coaxing may sometimes be necessary in order to get a calf to eat grain. By taking a little in the hand it is easy to accomplish this, for who ever saw a calf that did not like to lick the hands (and the clothing also) of any one who comes near it? Sometimes sprinkling a little salt on the grain makes it extra tempting, as all animals like it.

The amount of grain depends entirely upon the ideas of the feeder. With bran or oats it is doubtful in my mind if too much can be eaten. We do not want our dairy animals to lay on fat even while young, so corn would be objectionable unless in small quantities; but since neither oats nor bran are liable to produce excess of fat they may be freely used. A pint a day is a good feed for a 2-months-old Jersey; this to be increased as it grows older.

A heifer calf at 6 months ought to carry a good-sized paunch if she has been fed through the winter with plenty of ensilage, clover hay or even good bright corn-stalks.

Milk may be discontinued after the first few months, but where there is an abundant supply it is better to keep this part of the ration up until the an-



merely because it is well advertised or some agent talks well for it to earn a fat commission

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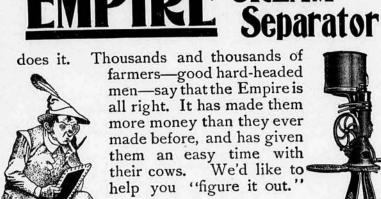
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JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., KANSAS CITY, MO. DENVER, COLO. Cream Separator Department.

P. S.—It is a fact that our "Tubular" cream separators will save \$10 per cow each year over the old way; some say more. Get catalogue A. imals go on grass, for there is nothing better for them. Water, of course, should be given regularly as soon as they will drink it, for the milk does not take the place of it entirely.

Like most other things, much depends upon getting a good start. Some calves thrive from the first, while others do not. After an experience covering nearly a score of years and dealing with calves by the dozen at a time, I have come to the conclusion that it doesn't pay to fool along with one that is dainty and refuses to eat its rations if everything is not just so. Such an animal rarely amounts to anything even if it pulls through and arrives at maturity.

But the calf that is always ready for its rations is the one that it is a pleasure to care for. We want calves as well as cows that are good feeders. Healthy, vigorous, hungry; that is the kind we want for future use-provided they have the ability to turn out plenty of good, rich milk. But that's another story.-E. R. Wood, in Jersey Bulletin.

December Report of E. N. Holdeman's Herd.

How Chamois Skins Are Made.

The sheepskin is first washed and the flesh side scraped thoroughly to remove the fleshy fibers; then the wet skins are hung in a warm room for about a week and "sweated." This loosens the wool so that most of it can be pulled out easily. The skins are then soaked in milk of lime to loosen the rest of the wool and to swell the fibers and split them into their constituent fibrils.

After liming, the hair is all removed and the absorbed lime is neutralized with boric or hydrochloric acid, and the skin is split into two thicknesses. The outer or grain side is used for the manufacture of thin, fancy leathers used in bookbinding, etc., while the flesh side is made into wash leather. It is first drenched, then put into stocks and pounded until it is partly dried and the fibrous structure has become loose and open, sawdust generally being employed to facilitate the process.

Fish oil is now rubbed upon the skins in small quantities, as long as the oil is absorbed. The moisture dries out as the oil is absorbed, the skins being hung up occasionally and exposed to the air. When the skins have absorbed enough oil they lose their limy odor and acquire a peculiar mustard-like smell, due to the oxidation of the oil. They are then packed loosely in boxes, where they heat rapidly, and must be taken out and exposed to the air to prevent overheating. During this time they give off much pungent vapor and turn yellow. They are then washed in a warm solution of alkali to remove the excess of The oil removed is liberated the soapy fluid and sold as "sod

The skins are next bleached in the sun, being moistened occasionally with a solution of potassium permangamate followed by washing with sulfurous acid or sodium peroxide. The leather is then permanently softened and suited for all purposes of toilet or cleansing uses.-Science News.

Germans eat the most Irish potatoes, the annual consumption being over forty million tons.

The Farm Separator Boom.

The Farm Separator Boom.

The following, taken from a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, will interest all dairy farmers:

"It is quite evident that the coming evolution of creamery practice is irresistibly toward the separation of cream on the farm by the use of the farm separator and the gathering of the same by teams. The compelling cause of this change is the saving of labor and the cost in the transiportation from the farm to the creamery, and the very greatly increased feeding value of the skim-milk."

One can not to-day pick up a paper devoted to agriculture or dairy farming without finding written somewhere in its pages the same opinion as that expressed above. The trend toward farm separation is so marked that it appears to be a question of but few years when farmers who do not own cream separators will be practically unheard of.

The length of the transition period will

depend largely upon the action of the creameries throughout the country. Many large creameries formerly run on the whole-milk system have recently changed or are about to change, to the gathered cream system, and are advising their patrons to use farm separators. The experience of some of the largest creameries in the world proves that this is a wise policy to follow and when carried out intelligently results in largely increased profit for both creameryman and patron.

The hand-separator boom is widespread, and gathering force every day. The farmer who is skeptical in this regard should take a look into the fine plant of the De Laval Separator Company at Poughseepsie, and we don't hesitate to say that his doubts would be removed by the great activity that would be revealed in every department of this, the largest and bestequipped separator factory in the world. This company makes the original centrifugal cream separator, invented by the celebrated Swedish scientist whose name it bears, which has had an uninterrupted, constantly increasing success snce its introduction twenty-five years ago.

At first the De Laval machine was made only in large sizes for power use in creamerles, but some years later the hand machine was marketed and from the outset scored a remarkable success. The tremendous growth of sales has made it imperative to enlarge the capacity of the De Laval works every year, and even with constantly increased facilities it has never been possible to accumulate a surplus of machines against future orders. Indeed, with the plant's capacity crowded to the utmost, working day and night in every department, it is hardly possible to fill the orders received daily from all parts of the scountry.

This condition is true not only of the De Laval Company, but also of the smaller makers of separators. The dairy farmers of this country are alive to the fact that the most profitable way to keep cows is in conjunction with the daily use of a separator is universally recognized among creamerymen and dairymen. "De

A New Cream Separator.

A New Cream Separator.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 25.—A great deal of interest has been excited in this city by a new cream-separator which has just been placed on the market, which is certainly unique in construction and effectiveness, and promises to prove one of the most important inventions ever made for the dairy interests.

The distinctive features of the new separator, which is called the Cleveland, in honor of the city of its invention, are its extreme simplicity, the lightness of its bowl and the multiplicity of separating compartments. The separating device is extremely unique in appearance and is made from aluminum, to which milk and cream will not adhere. This renders it easily cleaned and also facilitates the work of separation. While this device divides the bowl into from two hundred to four hundred compartments, depending on the size of the machine, it is practically in one piece, and when taken from the bowl, opens out, presenting flat surfaces which the inventor says are as easily cleaned as a dinner-plate.

Another important feature is the fact that the "Cleveland" has ball-bearings throughout, so that it turns very easily and requires almost no oil. Dairy experts who have examined it are enthusiastic in its praise and predict that it will surpass all other cream-separators. The company manufacturing it is the Cleveland Cream-Separator Co., with offices in the Hickox Bidg. They are just issuing an extremely handsome catalogue for free distribution.

With the approach of spring, gardeners should look to their implements. There are too many who still cling to the hoe are too many who still cling to the note as the only cultivating implement. That means waste of time, of energy, work imperfectly done and all with less satisfactory results than are to be had with up-to-date seeding and cultivating appliances. The Matthews' New Universal Implements, manufactured by the Ames Plow Company of Roston are most ad-Plow Company, of Boston, are most admirably adapted to all gardening purposes. The purchase of one means but little outlay, and after using awhile the farmer or gardener will wonder how he farmer or gardener will wonder how he managed to get along so many years without it. A single hand-implement by means of its varied attachments, easily placed, becomes in turn seeder, plow, hoe, cultivator, or 'rake. For nice and thorough work, edsily performed, there is nothing surpasses a Matthews' tool. They are adapted to work between or astride rows, throwing dirt to or from plants; farrowing, ridging, scuffling, pulverizing soil, etc. There is a Matthews' tool for about every possible need. By purchasing a combined tool the purchaser may have all in one. The manufacturers have just taken off the press their 1904 catalogue, a book of 112 pages, which illustrates and describes every tool in detail, giving price. This new book should find its way into all readers' hands who are interested in gardening for either market or home. Look up the ad for correct address, and write them for it. They will gladly mail it free.

The Bowsher Company, South Bend, Ind., write us they are preparing a fine display for the St. Louis Fair. It will include both belt-power and sweep-feed mills, and has many attractive features. They hope to meet their friends at their space in the mammoth Agricultural Building. space in Building.

DO YOU SELL CREAM? DO YOU WANT THE BEST MARKET?

OUR PRICE IS

25 CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTER-FAT.

We began paying a high price. We are still at it. Ship us your product.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

BREEDERS' COMBINATION SALE FREDONIA.

(Continued from page 234.)

auctioneers, Messrs. Burger and Sheets, who had the active management of the sale. The Poland-Chinas averaged \$24.25 and the Hereford and Shorthorn cattle made a general average of \$90. The most gratifying feature of the sale was the high and representative character of the animals included in the sale, both cattle and swine. It is the intention to form a breeders' association for southeastern Kansas which will continue to hold a regular series of annual sales hereafter, announcements of which will appear later.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

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

The new saccharine plant discovered in South America contains a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, is not fermentable, and is unusually sweet. The plant is herbaceous, growing to a height of eight to twelve inches, and its scientific name is Eupatorium rebandium. It is expected to prove of much industrial value. It was discovered by the director of the Agricultural Institute at Asuncion, and his experiments indicate that the sugar yielded is from twenty to thirty times as sweet as ordinary cane or beet sugar.

Miscellany.

The Big Horse and the Large Kansas Farm.

H. W. AVERY, WAKEFIELD, BEFORE THE THIRTY-TRIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AG-RICULTURE.

The Kansas farmer probably farms more acres of land per capita than is possible in any other agricultural State. One important reason why he is able to do this is soil-conditions that allow the use of farm implements of large capacity, and these require more power. There are two ways to supply this, either by adding more horses to the team or bigger and better ones. Twenty years ago the remedy would have been more horses; but to-day we put the improved horse in front of the improved machinery. While I am in hearty sympathy with the splendid work now being done by our colleges and experiment stations in the investigation and record of experiments, I firmly believe that more practical good will come by putting more intelligence back of the plow and more power in front of it in the cultivation of our crops, than from any new-fangled agricultural reform now agitated. All of this means a greater demand for the draft-horse. The Kansas farmer will one day have to farm less land be-

cause he will have to cultivate it better. I believe it is perfectly feasible, by intelligent breeding and careful feeding, to increase the present efficiency of the average Kansas workhorse 25 per cent. Our present horse population is about 850,000. that one-half of this number, or 425,000, are in active service. Imagine, if you can, the effect on Kansas agriculture by reason of more and better culture if these 425,000 horses could do 25 per cent more work than they now do. There is no doubt in my mind but the wonderful agricultural progress of Illinois first, and Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota afterwards, was to a great extent due to the breeding and use of the different breeds of draft-horses.

I have no quarrel with the man on the small farm with only work for two or possibly three horses, who prefers a lighter type than the draft-horse. Such farms are the exception and not the rule in Kansas. But on the larger grain- and stock-farms there can be no doubt but the big horse is the most profitable; and I know a number of instances where a single pair of good draft-mares are yielding a net profit, in labor and foals, equivalent to the total income of the average small farm. "But he is so big and clumsy," some one says. Twenty-five years ago nearly everybody said the same thing, and, my friends, it is possible that owing to some delay you got into the wrong generation. To-day there are more people worried about how to get them large enough.

Economy should be a familiar word to Kansas agriculturists. Our extravagance in living is not as noticeable as we might think. But our extravagant waste is a frequent remark of most visitors who study our methods. The use of the draft-horse is a matter of economy. Economy of time, economy of power, economy of labor, economy of feed, are some of the reasons that have made the draft-horse a leading factor in agriculture everywhere. Early maturity is another important factor. Do not underestimate the importance of these words, and particularly when applied to a horse. At the end of the second year the draft-horse is self-supporting and ready for his education. He pays his way through school, completes his course in two years, and nearly always graduates to a profitable position. How different is this from the light-limbed horse, which does not reach maturity or usefulness until his fourth year, and then requires the expense of a trainer, who frequently gets more profit for his service than the breeder.

The suburban trolley, the automobile, the bicycle, and the flying-machine may some day displace the light harness-horse, but none of them seriously affects the demand, use or price of the draft-horse.

Some say this draft-horse business is going to be overdone again. I want to say there never has been a time in the history of the draft-horse in Kansas when a good one was not wanted at a price considerably above his reasonable cost, even when the market was at its worst, not to mention the more profitable period. In Europe, where the improved breeds have been kept continuously for centuries, the draft-horse is considered the most profitable animal on the farm, and this with land worth twenty times as much as ours, and feed much more expensive.

In studying the draft-horse, we must not overlook his twofold relation to agriculture. First, his great usefulness in actual labor performed in the pursuit of agriculture; second, as being himself a profitable product of agriculture. Here is where the Kansas farmer gets into the subject. Political economy teaches that all great industries must be supported by at least two important conditions: First, there must be an extensive and constant demand for the article produced; second, the producer must be able to supply an article as good or superior and at a cost lower than any possible competitor. I maintain that Kansas is not lacking in any particular in either of these conditions. The demand is selfevident, and the Kansas farmer and breeder, with a rare combination of feed and climate, is certainly equal to the second requirement.

It has been demonstrated that the draft-horse can never be produced on the range or under range conditions. His extraordinary size indicates extraordinary feed and care, and he will always be produced within or adjacent to a grain-producing territory. There may be a profitable field for breeding on the cheap lands near our western border, where the colts from heavy sires might be kept with their dams until weaning time, and then taken where plenty of cheap grain and alfalfa hay could be fed to encourage a continuous development to maturity. But these animals, though profitable, will always fall short of the standard of the typical draft-horse.

In addition to a good sire and a good dam, a draft-colt requires abundance of bone- and muscle-building food, and happily, the energy of the draft-horse is also essential in the production of these foods. Before the advent of alfalfa in Kansas the draft-horse man worked at a considerable disadvantage, as many of us know by personal experience. There was an unmistakable tendency to degeneracy in size, and what was still more alarming to the breeder, an ever-decreasing bone development and undersized framework in each generation. This was probably the result of feeding too much of the wrong kind of food, as well as too little of the right kind, which amounts to starvation in either case. Any one who has not tried alfalfa, and particularly an alfalfa pasture, for the drafthorse, has left a remarkable Kansas industry undiscovered. For the broodmare, alfalfa seems to be particularly adapted to meet the especial requirements of fœtal development as well as to maintain the mother in a healthy condition before and after foaling. It encourages a flow of milk which gives the young a symmetrical development of bone, muscle, and flesh that is surprising even to those that expect much. Let me say right here that I regard the question of bone development the most important problem that horsemen all over the country, and particularly the West, have to deal with. Exporters are especially severe in their criticism of the light-bone type of the American horse, and at present there is what amounts to a craze for heavy bone and rugged outline in the drafthorse. With the addition of alfalfa to our feed, I believe the Kansas breeder is in a position to produce size and weight easier and cheaper than any other breeder on the face of the earth. And if we ever get into competition with any of the other planets we will make them hustle unless they have something better than alfalfa.

While we are able to produce all the size and weight, even to the limit of present requirements, I do not believe, after we have gotten over the experimental stage of draft-horse breeding and over some of the extreme conditions that now exist in our State, that the Kansas farmer or breeder will find it desirable or profitable to aim for the extreme weight in draft-horse breeding. We must not forget that the ultimate aim of all improved breeds of draft-horses is the production of an ideal work-horse. It may be impossible to get the horse too big for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States, with their cooler climates and heavier soil; but in Kansas our soil is lighter and easier tilled, our fields are much larger and our teams cover more ground, our hardest work comes in the hottest weather, and the period of extreme heat lasts longer; our climate is drier, and natural roads much better, making loads much lighter to haul. The above reasons should be coupled with the fact that if we sacrifice 200 to 300 pounds of weight, we are sure to add something to the quality and stamina of the animal. And again, the market has a much greater capacity for horses that weigh from 1,500 to 1.700 pounds than it has for the very heavy kind. That is to say, if there were the same number of 2,000-pound geldings put on the market as there are 1,700-pound ones, I am confident that in a short time the lighter horse would bring as much or more money than the extremely heavy one.

Considering the opportunities we have, we must confess that the average Kansas farm-horse of to-day is a

The recent marriage of a couple of cripples, each having only half the proper com comple and legs, was noted by the press as a "connubial curios ty." But who notes the marwhich riages occur daily in which both parties are cripples in health. Crippled health means, as a rule, insufficient nutrition, and lack of nutrition points to disease of the stomach and digestive and nutritive tract. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect nourishment of the body, and so builds it up in sound health and strength.

"I had been a great sufferer from indigestion for the last nine years," writes Mrs. Margaret Stingle, of Owings Mills, Baltimore Co., Md. "I was such a wreck it seemed death was near, but to-day can say I feel like another woman. I have received much and lasting good from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Pescription.' I have taken twenty-five bottles in all, and followed the advice of Dr. R. V. Pierce, and am happy to say that life is worth living now. A thousand thanks for your treatment."

Do not be cajoled into trading a substance for a shadow. Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery" is a shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim made for the "Discovery."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser,

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of twenty-one one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

disgrace; yet examples are frequent enough, where good breeding and good feeding are employed, that are giving results equal to any estimate made in this paper. Possibly men who rush into joint-stock companies and pay \$3,000 or more for a stallion, should not be too severely condemned; certainly not for their motives; but it seems to the writer that while we might not be living up to our reputation for wealth and extravagance, when there is so much need for good stallions all over our State, it would be wiser to get three instead of one, when it can be done without additional expense, for it is important that we improve our stock of horses when they are yielding a profit that justifies the expense. History proves that the farmer has not been an improver when prices were low. Kansas horses to-day are suffering seriously the effect of five or six years of neglect, when the farmer thought it did not pay to patronize good sires or properly feed his stock. The time may not be here, but it is inevitable when the State or General Government will see the wisdom of some method of encouragement and inspection of the horse-breeding interests, as is practiced by nearly every country from which we are now importing our improved breeds. Why is it that the export horse should only be worth \$100, while the horse we import costs \$425? We can and will raise a better horse than the foreigner when the disadvantages have been eliminated from our system which, by reason of Government approval and inspection, the foreigner does not have.

This paper could not appropriately close here, although already much too long. For the draft-horse men our grains, grass, and water and price of land is a combination rarely met for horse-breeding. But the crowning feature is our climate, and every one should know that climate is an important factor in animal development and temperament. Authorities may differ as to whether we are arid, semi-arid or altogether submarine. The horseman knows by actual experience that the well-drained soil, the dry atmosphere, renovated every morning by a Kansas breeze, and warmed by a wealth of sunshine, has saved more foals than medicine or veterinary skill.

Remembering that Kansas mills are

making flour for the markets of the world, which gives us bran and shorts at a nominal price at our doors, the Kansas farmer, with an alfalfa-field on one corner of his farm and a corn-field on another, all underlaid with several feet of well-drained soil and covered with a million miles of good Kansas sunshine, the big horse is bound to succeed. Nor will the draft-horse fail you in profitable return. He is the world's greatest business-horse, the best on the farm, highest on the market, and better than all others in profitable production.

Poison for Prairie-dogs and Other Rodents.

The Legislature, at its last session, made provision for continuing the work of preparing and distributing poison from the college at the cost of the materials contained in it. During the past two years, since January 7, 1902, the demand for poison has continued steady, and large quantities have been sold, especially for the destruction of prairie-dogs and pocket-gophers. Up to the present time we have consumed about 1,200 pounds of strychnine and over half a ton of potassium cyanide in manufacturing the poison. From 600,000 to 700,000 acres of land, formerly infested with prairie-dags, have been entirely reclaimed, while a partial destruction of them has been accomplished over a much larger area. The destruction of pocket-gophers has been accomplished over many small and widely scattered areas, incluring some of the best alfalfa ranches in the State. This work, however, has thus far not extended over sufficiently large areas to be permanent; and further and united efforts, only, will produce results which will prevent loss to alfalfa-growers from the presence of this pest.

FOR PRAIRIE-DOGS.

The poison is put up in half-gallon cans. They have labels which describe the contents, name the ingredients, the quantity of each, the manner of preparing, and also give careful directions for using.

The strychnine in this poison is not in solution, but is held in suspension in the syrup. It settles to the bottom of the can, after the manner of lead in ordinary mixed paint. A common error in using it is to pour out a portion of the liquid without first having thoroughly shaken or stirred it. When thus used, this top part of the liquid is not sufficiently poisonous to kill all the animals that eat of it. If it is first stirred or thoroughly shaken, a part of the can may be used as successfully as the whole of it.

We recommend that the area of "dog town" to be poisoned be gone over very carefully, placing the bait at the outside of all occupied burrows, as directed. If some of the animals escape the first application, a change of bait to Kafir-corn, broken corn, or corn-meal is recommended for those that remain. If after a second application any animals still remain, carbon bisulfide will probably be the most effective means of destroying the remnant.

The price of the prairie-dog poison is \$1.75 per can, delivered at the freight or express office in Manhatton. Three or less cans may be sent by express, wrapped in paper, but a larger number must be boxed. Any number of cans may be sent by freight, but they must be boxed. No charge is made for packing. A can of the poison weighs five and a half pounds. It will poison a bushel of wheat, and be enough for about 1,200 burrows (from 120 to 160 acres).

FOR POCKET-GOPHERS.

We have found that this poison is excellent for destroying pocket gophers, and that it is even more convenient to use than the dry strychnine and potatoes or raisins recommended in Press Bulletin No. 109. The poisoned bait is to be inserted into the run-ways of the gophers in the same manner as described in that bulletin.

The poison for gohphers is put up in quart cans, and by leaving out one ingredient (potassium cyanide), the strychnine is kept in solution. The liquid is therefore equally poisonous throughout, and any part of the contents of the can may be successfully used. A quart will poison a half bush-

el of grain, and the price of it is 90 cents per can.

Pour boiling water over a half-bushel of shelled corn and let it stand over night to swell and soften the grain. Then drain off all the water possible, and pour the quart of poison and a cup of syrup over the corn. Add a few pounds of corn-meal and mix all thoroughly. The mass of corn should be somewhat sticky, and there should be no dry corn-meal present.

Make openings into the run-ways of the gophers with a pointed stick, and with a spoon drop a few kernels of the corn down each opening. A spade- or shovel-handle shod with

shovel-handle shod with an iron point and having a bar for the foot about sixteen inches from the point is recommended for making the holes into the burrows. No digging or covering of holes is required.

The best time to poison gophers is in October and November, when they are most active; but they may also be successfully poisoned in the spring or at any time when they are working. It is not usually necessary to go over the ground with poison more than once; but unless neighboring farmers cooperate, the work will have to be attended to about once in two years.

FOR MICE AND PRAIRIE SQUIRRELS.

We have recently had considerable complaint of the destruction of young orchards by field-mice.

orchards by field-mice. Experiments in the use of this poison to kill the mice have been very successful. We use the gopher poison with wheat as a bait. The poisoned wheat is eaten readily, and two or three applications will easily destroy all of the pests in an orchard. For prairie squirrels the poison is used in the same manner, the wheat being placed near the openings of their burrows.

FOR RABBITS.

Corn poisoned as directed for pocketgophers has been used successfully for these orchard pests. Kafir-corn is also a good bait, but perhaps the most successful method of all is to use prunes, pieces of apple, or sweet-potato as a bait. Dry powdered strychnine may be rubbed on the cut surface of the bait or the liquid poison poured over the pieces.

FOR RATS.

Rats about barns or corn-cribs are hard to poison because they have such an abundance of food at hand; yet they will often leave unpoisoned grain to eat that which has been poisoned with our poison. While we do not claim that it will entirely exterminate rats about farm premises, we are sure that the pest can be greatly reduced in numbers by its use. As in the operations with this poison, or any other form of strychnine, against all rodents living in burrows, the great majority of the victims die in the burrows and are never seen. For this reason it is not a desirable means of destroying mice in occupied dwellings. In all cases of its use great care is necessary to avoid placing the poison or baited food where it might be found by domestic animals or persons ignorant of its dead-

Orders for poison should be accompanied by payment, and should state for what purpose the poison is desired. Make money orders or drafts payable to Miss Lorena E. Clemons, who is secretary of the college. Method of shipment preferred should also be stated. The poison can not be sent by mail, and we do not ship it outside of Kansas.

D. E. LANTZ.

Manhattan, Kans.

Royal Baking Powder makes hot bread wholesome. Food raised with Royal will not distress persons of delicate or enfeebled digestion, though eaten warm and fresh.

The famous Maelstrom whirlpool is four geographical miles in diameter.



Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetabie Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I fall sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a triel

Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headand. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headand since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—Mrs.

MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

When women are troubled with irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, general debility, and nervous prostration, or are

beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buyany other medicine, for you need the best.

Frances Cook, Box 670, Kane, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for ten years with leucorrhoea, but am glad to say that through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and her Sanative Wash I am cured, for which I am very thankful."

\$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.

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The Beterinarian.

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 sheald give the inquirer's post office, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, To peka, Kans., or Dr. N. S. Mayo, Manhattan, Kans.

Itching Horse.-I have a 5-year-old gray gelding in fair condition, doing a reasonable amount of work. He has been having sorghum for the last thirty days. About December 1 he became lousy but was treated with lard and kerosene and we are unable to find any lice now. About two weeks ago he began to rub his neck and the itching has extended all over his body. He now spends a great deal of time either rubbing or biting himself.

H. F. P. Oronoque, Kans. Answer.-He acts very much as if he were lousy, or at least has some similar parasitic disease. I would advise using some good dip, such as Zenoleum, or similar coal-tar dip. I would change his roughness from sorghum to hay, salt him frequently with common salt, and give him a tablespoonful of salt-peter every other day for three or four days. Examine him very carefully for lice. I would advise you to clean and disinfect his stall thoroughly.

Caked Udder.-I have a Red Polled cow that calved January 1. She has been giving about four gallons of milk daily until ten days ago when her udder suddenly caked in the right front quarter; her milk-flow fell off rapidly and she seemed sick for about three days. She has been improving some and now gives about two gallons daily. She doesn't seem to be doing well and that quarter of her bag is still caked. Can you advise me as to treatment? Protection, Kans. G. R. F.

Answer.-I would advise bathing the udder twice daily with hot water for fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, using water as hot as she can bear; wipe dry and apply a mixture of one ounce of gum camphor dissolved in four ounces of fresh lard by heating, and when cool add one-half tablespoonful of turpentine; rub this in thoroughly; give the cow three-quarters of a pound of epsom salts as a drench. Avoid feeding sloppy food until she has recovered. I think the treatment you gave is very good.

Chronic Founder.—I have a 7-yearold mare that has been lame for some time. When standing she bears her weight on her toes, her feet seem to be dry, hard, and feverish; she seems to be weak in the fetlock and knuckles over; she also shifts her weight from one foot to the other. The muscles of her breast seem wasted, and when standing she places her front feet well in advance of her body. What can I do for her? C. H. V.

Halstead, Kans. Answer.—You have described a typical case of chronic founder, or inflammation of the feet. I do not think you can do very much for her. I would advise putting on broad-webbed bar shoes, allow her to stand in a soaking tub for an hour twice daily, then rub the feet dry and apply some neat'sfoot-oil or vaseline to soften the hoofs. A rather severe chronic case of chronic laminitis is practically incurable.

Chronic Cough.—I have a 9-year-old mare that has a severe cough. There is some discharge from her nostrils and a persistent bad odor; she is not in very good flesh. What can I do for SUBSCRIBER. her?

Elk, Kans.

Answer.-I do not know. I should have her teeth examined and also give her throat a thorough examination. I am inclined to think the difficulty is in one of these places, but am unable to tell from your description. Have a good veterinarian examine her.

Diseased Sow.-Will you please tell me what is the cause and treatment for a case like the following. I bought a brood sow. After I got her home she seemed delicate and moved as if sore; in a few days she died. I could find no cause for her death. D. S. H.

Lewis, Kans. Answer.—I am sorry, but I have not the slightest idea what ailed your sow. It is barely possible that she may have been injured in handling her, but I can offer no other suggestion.

Lice on Horses.-What is a good treatment for lice on horses? Is it too cold to treat them at this time of year? How can one get rid of worms in horses? How can one build up a horse that is run down in condition from hard usage? SUBSCRIBER.

Bunker Hill, Kans.

Answer.-The coal-tar dips which are advertised in the FARMER are excellent for lice, as is also lime and sulfur, such as is used for dipping cattle. Select a warm, sunny day to treat them. For worms in horses, give a tablespoonful of common salt, a teaspoonful of sulfur and a teaspoonful of finely pulverized sulfate of iron (copperas) in the feed twice daily for two or three days, and then withhold for a few days and repeat. For a horse that is run down from hard usage, give him nutritious, easily digested food, such as oats, three parts, corn-meal one part, and a small handful of oil-meal with plenty of good, bright hay. Salt him two or three times a week; a little alfalfa hay is excellent. Do not overfeed the horse at the start. Give him good care and exercise enough to keep him in good condition.

Ailing Mule.—I have a mare mule 7 years old. Three months ago she began to rub her tail. She kept this up until two weeks ago when she began to break out on the hips in small pimples. Since then the disease has extended all over her body. She is losing flesh rapidly and is swollen along the belly. Please answer by mail as I do not wish to wait for the next issue of the FARMER. Do you think it is W. H. DELKER. contagious?

Answer.—I should have been glad to

reply by mail but you gave no post-office address. I do not think the disease is contagious but from your description would judge it to be some form of eczema. I would advise washing her thoroughly with a 2-per-cent solution of a good coal-tar dip as mentioned in these columns. She should have a good, brisk purge such as a ball of about six drachms of aloes. Also give her in her feed twice daily, a heaping teaspoonful of common baking soda. Give laxative foods of bran mashes.

Ailing Cow.-What do you think ails my cow? I first noticed her breathing very hard last May. She still breathes hard. She does not seem to have trouble in inhaling but in forcing the air out. She seems healthy, has raised a calf and we are now milking her.

Manchester, Okla. SUBSCRIBER. Answer.—I am satisfied the disease is not influenza, but can not tell what it is. It is evidently a chronic organic trouble, possibly tuberculosis. I would advise having her examined by a qualifled veterinarian, and should be cautious about using her milk.

N. S. MAYO.

The Poultry Hard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Eggs That Will Hatch.

The hatching season will soon be here and it is time to be making preparations for it. It is essential that the larger breeds of chickens should be hatched early, for it takes them six or seven months to attain their full growth. If the cold weather strikes them before they are fully mature, it stunts their growth and they are liable to be undersized.

In the early part of the season, eggs are oftentimes infertile and it is quite an annoyance to set hen after hen and get no chicks. The main cause of infertility is that the hens are too fat and their eggs do not become fertilized till that excess of fat is worked off. The remedy for this is obvious; feed sparingly of corn and fattening food and make them scratch for all they get to eat. Thus they will get into good condition by the time you need the eggs for hatching. Sometimes the cause of infertility is in the male bird, but that can only be determined by time in the hatching-or rather non-hatching of the eggs. If this cause is considered likely, it would be wise to change the male bird at once and not lose a whole season's

By examining the egg closely, a person can often tell a fertile from an infertile egg. In the large end of the egg there is what is called the air-cavity or air-chamber. It is a small space inside the shell, and outside of the inner lining or membrane of the shell. In a fresh-laid egg it is about as big around as a dime and an eighth or a quarter of an inch deep; but in old eggs that have been on hand quite a while it is larger, and in eggs that have been frosted it is still larger. By holding the egg between the thumb and forefinger, with the large end turned in toward the hand and holding it between the eye and a bright light, the air-cavity can be easily seen through the shell. When the cavity is small and the egg inside the shell keeps firmly in place as it is turned over, the egg is fresh; but if the cavity is enlarged and there is loose, watery substance that seems to run about within the shell when the egg is turned, it is an old egg or has been frosted, and in either case it will not

if the air-cavity is absent entirely and the inside of the egg turns about easily, then the inside lining of the shell, together with the yolk, is broken and it is either a spoiled egg or soon will be. After an egg has been i POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

EGGS—Express, prepaid. B P. Rocks \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. Pen No. 1, cock score 91, hens 90 to 91%, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30 S. S. Hamburgs. cock score 93, 1st in ren at Towa State Fair 1903. Hens score 90 to 93; \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Mammoth Pekin ducks, drake score 96. \$2 per 11; \$3.50 per 22. Circular free. Mrs. Walter Roswurm, R. R. 2, Council Grove, Kans.

FOR SALE—B P. Rock eggs: pen scoring from 90 to 92%; Be dley strain; 15 for 75c. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30. Also, 1 choice Black Minorca cockerel. \$1.50. Mrs. M. E. Shultz. Ottawa. Kans.

PLEASANT VIEW POULTRY FARM—White Wyan 'otte and Barred P'ymouth Rock eggs for *ale, 5 cents each. S. Balley & Wife, R. F. D. 3, Independ-ence, Kans.

LANGSHANS! LANGSHANS! LANGSHANS!-Black. Now is your chance to buy cheap, as I am having a clearance sale Cocks. cockerels hers. pullets. good ones too, from high-scoring, prize-winning birds. Write me what you want and get reduced prices. Minnie M. Steele, Gridley. Coffey Co., Kans.

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

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MAMMOTH Bronze toma, 24 pounds, \$4. J. H. Taylor, R F. D., Chapman, Kane.

FOR SALE- Young Mammeth Bronge toms, large hone, fine plumage Herd tom wores 96% and weighs 40 pounds. Address G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kans,

FOR SAI,F-Silver Wrandotte cockerels Score 87% to \$2 points. Price \$2 to \$5 each. Mrs D. M. May. Emporia, Kans.

BLAYK MINORCAS—Biggest lavers of higgest eggs. Fertile eggs for hetching \$1.50, er 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100 Also Licht Brahmas. Black Lengshans Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Silver and Golden Wyendottes, \$10.00 Reds. \$10.00 Reds.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively Eggs in hatching, one setting \$1.50; two settings \$2.50; also wo M B. turkey hens. Turkey eggs. \$2 per setting. C. Bostwick, Route 2, Hoyt Kans.

STOCK ALL FOLD—Booking orders for eggs from winners of 80 premiums. Barred and White Rocks \$2.50 per 15 or \$4.50 per \$30. Mr. & Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kss.

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

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At Chicago, November, 1903, first and second prize on two entries. Black Langshans—Hettich strain direct. Wyandottes—White and silver. Hen eggs, \$1 per 15 eggs; \$1 75 for 30 Duck eggs, \$2 per 13; or \$4 per 30. Write for circular.

R. L. CASTLEBERRY. Sherman, Kans.

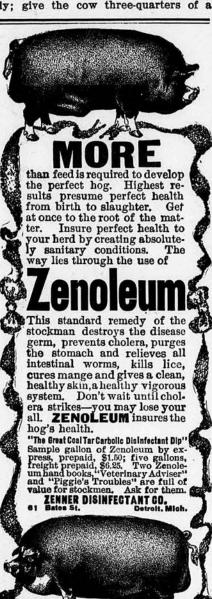
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subjected to a few days of incubation -about five days-the formation of a chicken may be seen under a similar test; that is, by holding the egg to a strong light or looking at it through an egg-tester. At first only small, red veins, with a dark central point will be seen but after the eighth or tenth day the veins enlarge and increase and the dark spot also appears much larger, so as to give about one-fourth of the egg inside a dark appearance with red outlines. The movement of the chicken which is in process of formation may then be detected. The dark spot at first seen is the head and eyes of the chick and from that there grows or gradually develops the balance of it. After two weeks of incubation the chicken has attained a size that gives the inside of the egg a dark appearance, through which nothing can be Eggs that appear clear and fresh-looking may be rated as infertile and removed after the seventh day.

In running an incubator, a test of this kind is quite necessary, as it is often the case that 30 or 40 per cent of the eggs should be taken out because of infertility.

Poultry Notes.

The immensity of our poultry interests is hardly understood. Though all farmers keep fowls, there is very lit-tle systematic work. Were we able to take away from our agriculture the sum total of our yearly product of the poultry-yard, we would take away one of our great items of revenue.

The finest poultry, both for market and fancy is raised by the man who is devoted to the work, not by the one who enthusiastically rushes into it "on a large scale." A large stock of poultry can, of course, be raised as well as a small one, but that is the result of hard, intelligent work and continued effort. Nothing but abundant money can overcome the element of time in any undertaking, and where time is discounted it is at the expense of money. A novice can not make a success of poultry-raising if he demands one thousand per cent the first year. The better way is to start in a small way and work up to a large business. It takes experience to run any business and one can obtain it much cheaper in a small business than in a large one.

The farmer has many advantages over those who go in for special poultry-farming. Firstly, he has the feed, Secondly, he has the ground without paying extra rent. Thirdly, he can utilize the outbuildings, which in many cases are used but very little; and fourthly, the birds have a larger range than those on an ordinary poultry farm. Again, farmers have the advantage of possessing places in which to put the early chickens. Skim-milk can be utilized for the poultry, and will pay better than giving it to hogs. Many farmers believe in having their birds pure-bred and if all are not so particular, care should be taken to have pure male birds, so that they make more of their poultry than they would out of ordinary mongrel stock. If anybody can make money out of poultry, the farmer is certainly that person.

Do not give hens too many eggs to set on, especially in the early part of the season. The fixed number of thirteen eggs for all kinds and sizes of hens will not answer for cold weather during the early spring. Attempting to get a large brood of chickens by giving the hen a nestful of eggs may defeat the very object sought, for every egg in the nest will, in time, be exposed and chilled, if the nest is too full. Ten eggs under a Plymouth Rock and twelve under a Brahma are ample. Better use ten eggs and get eight chicks than to use thirteen eggs and get one chick, for the larger the brood, and the smaller the cost, as it takes no more care and time on the part of the hen to raise eight chicks than one. It is also cheaper and more economical to attend to several hens, Proportionately, than to be compelled to look after one only. After the eather becomes warm and settled, pre eggs may be placed under the hs, but beware of too many in cold ather.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Thompsen, Leffel, and Tanner strain. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 p+r 100. A few cockerels left. Mrs. Chas. Os-born, Eureka, Kans.

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

TOULOUSE GEESE—Partridge Cochins. Three yearling ganders; also some cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs in season. Address Mrs. G. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kaus.

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

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

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—At Chicago, Nov. 1903, first and second prize on two entries. Black Langsham. Hettich strain direct. Wyandottes, White and Silver. Hen eggs, \$1 per 15 eggs; \$1.75 for 30. Duck eggs, \$2 per 13, or \$4 pr 30. Write for circular. R. L. Castleberry, Sherman, Kas.

BUFF COCHINS—I have a few pure bred Cockerels for sale; fine birds; price \$1.50 each. J. H. Alexander, Alton, Kas.

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

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BARRED ROCKS—Some extra nice cockerels for sale at from \$1 to \$2 each. J. A. Sawhill, Edgerton Johnson Co., Kans. FOR SALE—Single comb pure White Leghorn ockerels, \$1 each. White Holland toms, \$2. A. Hut

cockerels, \$1 each. White Hollar ley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, large bone, fine plumage; 2 pens not akin. Eggs in season. Address Mrs. T. M. Fleming, Route 3, Fontana, Kas.

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

EPH. SIMPSON, 19th and Washington St., Tope-ka, Kans., has for sale cockerels scoring above 98 points and eggs of Black Minorcas.

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

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

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

S. C. W. Leghorns.

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

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Ten varieties of pure-bred Chickens, Geese and Turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 13. Catalogue free. Address H. H. HINIKER, Route 4, Mankato, Minn

WYANDOTTES. Silver Laced and Pure White, and White Holland Turkeys. High-grade birds for sale at reasonable rates. Write wants to

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Three hundred choice Light Brahmas, sure to please our customers. Write for what you want and we will make you prices that are right for the choice stock that is offered, these are the best lot of Brahmas we have ever offered. Eggs in season. Address F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kans.

Toulouse Gress Eggs, \$1 per setting. Pekin and Rouen Duck Eggs, 18 for \$1. Colored Muscovy Duck Eggs. 10 for \$1. White Holland Turkey Eggs. 10 for \$2. Peari Guineas, Houdans, White Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, Poultry Eggs. 15 for \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write D. L. BRUEN, Oldenbusch, Neb.

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

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5 cockerels for sale, scoring 92 to 92% by Rhodes; up to weight and good breeders. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. R. C. MARCH, 1313 W. 6th St., Topeka, Ks.

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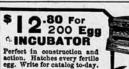
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The Houng Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

WINTER.

The ground is frozen and covered with snow:

snow;
The air is cold and chill.
The children uttering shouts of joy
Are coasting down the hill.

I hear no sound of the woodland birds, And see no butterflies; But from the woods and from the dell Sweet plaintive sounds arise.

'Tis the voice of the hunter's hound I hear,
Or the sound of the hunter's horn.
In takes me back to younger days,
In life's bright, rosy morn.

Then morn fades into life's busy noon And brings both work and care And sad and mournful autumn comes Before we are aware.

Now winter's here. But, ere I die,
I want to hear once more
The hunter's hound and the hunter's

horn
As I heard them in days of yore.

—Ruth Cottage, Wetmore, Kans.

Bonny Prince—the Autobiography of a Collie Dog.

MARION SEWELL.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISUNDERSTANDING AND MISERY.

If my new owner had a golden heart, as his name implied, he certainly must have loaned it, for I will always believe that he hadn't any heart at all.

When he first brought me to his home, which, by the way, was a very poor looking place, he tied me with a heavy chain to a post, just as if I were a vicious creature, and there I remained in a state of semi-starvation for three days, at the end of which time I was set free and put on trial as a cow-herder.

I must have given some satisfaction in this line, for no comment was made and as the days went by I came to love the mild-eyed beasts, and I kept them company by night as well as by day, for I lay among them in the broken-down shed, and it seemed less lonely while I could gaze up at the stars, falling asleep as I listened to the deep breathing of my dumb friends.

One morning when the summer months were drawing to a close, Mr. Goldenheart took me with him a great distance and in the evening we brought home a flock of sheep. I can see them yet as they moved slowly along in a wide, white mass, the bleating lambs crowding closely for protection among the larger and more powerful animals.

It was late when we arrived at Mr. Goldenheart's farm and he was very cross and worried. I noticed this fact especially from the way in which he treated "Pitch," the patient little horse that had so willingly shared with me the difficulties of bringing home

the sheep.

Mr. Goldenheart, who always thought first of himself, went at once to the house for some refreshments, leaving the tired flock in my charge after turning Pitch, unwatered and still saddled, into the stable.

Hours afterward the gates were shut and I was relieved from duty. About the same time Pitch was attended to, but I was offered no supper after my long day of fasting. Later, when the lights were all out and the occupants of the house were sound asleep, I crept up to the back porch, hoping to find a crust which might have escaped the hungry cats. Luckily for me, the slop-bucket had been placed outside the door, and from its depths I fished the best meal I had enjoyed in many a

As I returned to the shed, I was moved to pity by the bleating of a little lamb that seemed to be in an agony

of fright or pain.

I sprang lightly over a low gate, and there I found the small creature caught tightly in the fence, and a great

GOUGHS,

Sore Throat,
Hoarseness, Bronchitis,
Effectively Relieved.

Fac-Simile
Signature of Shad Rome Sim box.

number of the other sheep crowding noisily about it.

With much difficulty I parted the planks and after pushing the lamb backward and forward for some time, and in the act robbing it of large tuffs of wool, I at length accomplished its liberty; then I reentered the cow-shed and slept the sleep of extreme weari-

Early the next morning I was awakened by the harsh voice of Mr. Goldenheart, who seemed to be in a terrible rage.

I crawled over a door and into the lot where my eyes met a sight which made my heart stand still.

Dead and dying sheep were scattered everywhere. More than half the flock had been slaughtered in the night

Mr. Goldenheart turned and saw me and I trembled before him, for I knew that I was covered with wool, the result of my rescuing the imprisoned lamb.

"You cur!" he screamed, and rushed at me as if he had been mad. He stumbled over a long, iron bar, and picking this up he struck me again and again. Then the light slowly faded and I knew no more.

And yet I was not dead. By some strange chance a spark of life remained within me, and after what must have been a long, long time I was able to totter to my feet.

Bruised and bleeding I gained the roadside, looking behind me at every step. Painfully I dragged myself onward, not caring where I went since I was leaving Cyrus Goldenheart and his slain sheep behind.

After many days and nights I came within the limits of a large city. Noises deafened me, and people seemed too busy with their own affairs to notice my pitiable plight. I know now that it was well for me the crowd passed me by for I would probably have been shot as a "mad dog."

I crossed a narrow street and stepped onto the sidewalk, and by so doing I chanced to be only a few feet from a beautifully dressed lady who was talking kindly to a ragged little girl.

I decided to stay as near as possible to this lady, and perhaps she would give me, too, a gentle word and maybe a bite to eat. Filled with this hope, I followed her when she started off, and I was glad to see that she did not hurry along but walked slowly as if taking in the pleasant scenery.

Some minutes later she stopped in front of a handsome stone mansion and opened the pretty wire gate at the end of the long, ornamental walk. As she turned to fasten the hasp I caught sight of her face for the first time, and instantly I threw up my head and gave a sharp bark that startled her.

It was Miss Sibyl Overbright!

(To be continued.)

The St. Louis Exposition.

To the people of the Middle West has come a great opportunity—the opportunity to see the products and the people of all the world. Probably never again in the lifetime of the present generation will a World's Exposition come so close to us as the present one at St. Louis. It will cost something, to be sure, to go. There will be railroad fare, board and lodging while there, the price of admission into the grounds, and the cost of absence from ones' work. But for any who can by any possible means afford it, it will be well worth while. It will be worth sacrifice, strict economy, and even hardship, to embrace this opportunity. For, from a stay of only a week or ten days one can gain a large education. One's intellect is expanded, one's point of view and sense of perspective is adjusted, the horizon of one's daily thought is set many miles broader by the conception of such a spectable as a World's Fair. Especially valuable is such a thing to the young people, who have their life before them, to make or mar, whose minds are daily taking new attitudes and whose habits of thought are not yet fixed, who know a good deal of the environments of their daily life, and of the things which have always made up the routine of their labor, but can still learn much

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A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

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which will vivify their daily work and glorify life for them. It is to be hoped that a very great many of the young people on Kansas farms will determine to go to St. Louis this summer, for "where's there's a will, there's a way."

Yankee Doodle.

The lively strains of "Yankee Doodle" are heard at every patriotic celebration, says a writer in Collier's Weekly, yet perhaps few of those whose pulses stir at the sound of the familiar notes are aware that it dates from the time of Oliver Cromwell and crossed the seas with the Puritains.

"Nankee Doodle" was one of the nicknames bestowed by the Cavaliers on the hated Roundhead, and a verse written upon Cromwell's entry into Oxford, riding on a small horse with a plume twisted into a sort of knot called a "macaroni," runs as follows:

Nankee Doodle came to town Upon a little pony, With a feather in his hat Upon a macaroni.

The transition from Nankee to Yankee—which came from Yengee, the Indian word for English—was very easy, and the Royalists used it as a jeer at all New Englanders.

When the Colonials in Boston, preparing for the coming war, smuggled muskets into the country, concealing them in loads of manure, the Tories sang to the old tune of "Lucy Fisher:"

Yankee Doodle came to town For to buy a firelock; We will tar and feather him, And so we will John Hancock.

When the British forces marched to the battle of Concord and Lexington their approach was heralded by "God Save the King," but when the "Yankee farmers" saw the foe in full retreat the strains of "Yankee Doodle" accompanied their flight, and from that hour, wherever the stars and stripes have floated, the once despised tune has been heard.

The radium industry is rapidly developing in France and Germany, and even at nearly \$2,000 per gramme, orders are at hand for several hundred grammes. In medicine its effects are most extraordinary. A small glass tube, containing a little more than a thousandth of a gramme, takes the place of a powerful electric apparatus, and in cancer treatment gives results surpassing those of Roentgen rays.

I go my way and do not care,
Though some, perforce, I must offend;
Who has no enemies can ne'er
Know what it is to have a friend.
—Frank Preston Smart, in November
Lippincott's.





THE BALTIMORE FIRE

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

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HERMAN BADENHOOP, Secretary State Board of Immigration, 233 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.



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For the Little Ones

NIGHT WITH JACK FROST.

Jack Frost ran down the meadows,
Through the valleys and over the hills,
And he chanted a chilly "Good ev'ning,
old friends!"
As he kissed the cold rivers and rills.

He colored the oaks and the maples, With a pencil most rare and divine, Till hues iridescent he gave them to wear, And etchings too quaint to define.

He chuckled with ghoulish expression,
Striding swift o'er the flower-fringed
path,
He nipped all the blossoms with merciless hand,
In seeming insatiable wrath.

He cast o'er the green sumach bushes
A sense of unspeakable dread,
But, when they awoke to the bright
morning sun,
Their leaves were a beautiful red.

He sang to the bogs and the sedges, In a frozen and gutteral tone; He spoke to the pool with his frigid white lips · And a heart as cold as a stone.

He blared through his long hoary whis-

hers
Discordant and rasping refrain.
He shook out his locks to the fierce northern blast, As he whitened the mist and the rain.

He skipped o'er the panes of the windows, Leaving pictures unique in his trail; He breathed on the lake till its surface grew hard. Then rattled his showers of hall.

He leaped to the eaves, and the trickles Transformed into pendulous spires; Then sent the soft snowfiakes to blanket the earth; While Aeolus thrummed on his lyres.

He came to the cheeks of the lassie, And smacked them a glorious pink; He told her of sledges and tinkle of bells, With a sly and significant wink.

He returned to his home in the morning, Where he stroked his great whiskers with glee; For the marvels he'd wrought in Luna's pale light Were wonderful truly to see.

-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Betty and Her Animal Friends.

A delicate little girl of seven years was returning from school one day when she saw a dozen or more boys throwing stones and laughing uproariously at something in the center of the group. As she came nearer, the agonized cries of a kitten told her how they were amusing themselves, and she sprang in among them, snatched the kitten, and, with tears streaming

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down her cheeks, delivered such a lecture to those boys that they slunk away in shame and confusion. It took the kitten some time to recover from its bruises, but its tender little nurse was finally repaid by its growing into a fine, healthy cat, though its tail had been dislocated about two inches from the end and was always bent at a right angle, which gave it an almost laughable appearance. friend was beautiful to see. The first

The love the kitten bore her young to meet her in the morning, bidding her goodbye when she left for school, by rubbing its nose against her cheek, and clinging to the window seat with fore paws, resting hind feet on the baseboard, and watching for her to come home at the regular hour, springing into welcoming arms as soon as the door was opened. The kittle was very fond of sitting in a person's lap, but would not allow any one to read aloud while she was there. She would jump up and paw the book or paper from the offender's hands. She enjoyed sitting on a piece of paper, and, even if quite small, she would keep trying till sure she had placed herself directly upon it, looking over her shoulders and in all directions until entirely satisfied with her position. She was fond of playing hide and seek, having several different hiding places, but, if we were too long pretending to find her, she would spring out witha laugh, I was about to say, it seemed so much like human enjoyment. Whenever a door had a latch, she could open it by clinging to the handle with one paw and using the other to strike the thumb catch, when she would frequently swing out into the room before she had time to let go of the handle. On one door there was an old-fashioned knocker, and as the latch was much too heavy for her to move, she caught the handle as usual and reached out far enough to raise the knocker. Some one always hurried to the door, for we all knew Betty's knock, and she was admitted immediately.

After a long and happy life of fourteen years she left us with memories of her faithfulness and affection that even a human being might be glad to leave behind him. It may be interesting to know that her little friend grew up with the same brave spirit and tender heart she showed as a child, for she had inherited a love for animals from a long line of ancestry as well as taught it from her cradle. When a school girl in Philadelphia she has many times sprung in between a horse and the cruel lash of his driver, when, if the whip had descended, it would have fallen on her own shoulders. She fearlessly interfered in cases of inhumanity whether toward man or beast, regardless of what the consequences might be to herself.

In the beautiful village in central New York where she was born and spent most of her life, out of respect for her well-known sympathy for animals, the check-reins were removed from all the horses at her burial, and none that had been mutilated by docking were allowed. No words can express the pride and pleasure with which I make this record, or how fervently I thank God every day for giving me such a sister.—Zora Thorpe Thomas, in Pets and Animals.

Father and Mother.

One of them was six and the other eight. They were sitting on the doorstep in the sun, looking very serious indeed.

"Which do you love best?" inquired the elder, solemnly, "your mother or your father?" It was a momentous question. The six-year-old took some seconds to deliberate.

"Lub my fader," she announced at last, "comes home wif sings most ev-ry night," by way of explanation.

"Well," began the propounder of the problem, "I don't. I love my mother best. And I think you ought to, too, 'cause you see you're relation to your father only just by marriage, but you're relation to your mother by bornation."

There seemed nothing more to be said on the subject, and the two philosophers were soon busy chasing butterflies.

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CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A THOUGHT.

A farmer at ease in a corner sat,
While the storm blew loud and wild.
His meditation ran back at last
Till he thought of himself as a child.
He saw the face of a mother dear,
Long since on the other shore.
And remembrance grew so brightly clear
That he wished he could live it o'er.

His playmates, too, were present there,
His old home and its haunts,
And idling there on memory's shelves
Were many youthful taunts.
That old schoolmaster with his frowns,
His quoit and rubber rule;
Oh, ne'er from out his mind has slipped
Those lessons learned at school.

He e'en remembers when a boy
What expectation came,
How airy castles used to rise—
He "figured" then for fame.
The Governor's chair perhaps he'd fill—
A statesman grand and great,
Such wonderous things as he would do
When he ruled his native State.

But the Governor's chair, and the castle halls,
He does not occupy;
In Legislature has no rule,
To these he ne'er came nigh,
But an honest, worthy, upright man,
In dealings "fair and square;"
In modern "push" he's unsurpassed,
With the best he can compare.

His wife's a godly, quiet dame,
A blessing sure from heaven.
He's children playing in his home
Who number six or seven.
A household reared in the ways of truth,
The truths of God he has taught,
The Golden Rule he now obeys,
In deed, and word, and thought.

He's reached the three-score round of life,
He has trod the rougher part,
He travels down the steep decline
But journeys with happy heart.
Perhaps, those youthful goals he marked
Have not been reached by far,
But all those disappointments sad
Have left no sign nor scar.

His boys are mastering science, deep,
His girls are learning art;
He and that noble wife of his,
Are seeing now the mart
Of all the acres broad and green,
The herds, the swarms, the flocks,
And not an hindrance seems to rise
Nor aught of sorrow mocks.

Those early expectations vague,
Have faded with his youth.
But he has learned to dig down deep
To "bed rock" and to truth.
Those early goals seem yet afar,
Their end he may not see;
But now he whispers in content,
"Thy rod will comfort me."
—G.

-G. H.

Glimpses of Ranch Life.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG, FAY, KANS.

There is such "embarrassment of riches" in writing of ranch life, I can scarcely chose what phase of it to de-

"You are in Paradise" (that being the name of our township), I once said to an Eastern visitor.

"It must be 'Paradise Lost' then," was her sarcastic reply. But we who make our homes here feel it is more nearly "Paradise Regained," as year by year the great prairies disclose their riches and the grandeur and beauty of our surroundings leave their impress on our lives.

"What is the charm of it all?" they ask us. We can seldom answer with satisfaction to them or to ourselves. It is something to be felt, rather than seen; something that grows with the experiences of the passing years, through storms and through sunshine, deepening and broadening until we become loyal Kansans and are ready to devote "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to the upbuilding of our chosen State.

Many of us have come from the rural districts of the East where generation after generation live and die in the very neighborhood where they were born, the children inheriting the traditions-ofttimes the superstitions along with the homesteads of their fathers, and life, perforce, runs in narrow grooves and grows provincial. Here it is no rare thing to find each family in a neighborhood representing different States or Nations, with widely varying manners and customs, and each stimulates the thought of the other. A neighborhood is no little thing here, but takes in all the people for miles around—a ride of ten or twelve miles being accounted no more than one of half that distance used to be in New York.

"How far have you come?" asked a lady we once met at a picnic when we said we "had had a long ride."

"Seven miles," we answered. She smiled audibly, saying, "You can

not have lived long in Kansas if you call that far," and she was right.

It would surprise the busy housewife in a closely settled Eastern neighborhood to open her door in answer to a knock some morning and find, as I so often have, a sunbrowned boy, who had come from two or three miles away to borrow a "drawing of tea," a "darning needle," or a "few matches," and thought no more of it than a boy there would to go as many rods on the same errand. Often I am asked to "step over and see the wife and babies" of some good neighbor, and find upon inquiry his home is a round dozen miles away, and the 'step" seems startlingly long.

There is a charm, too, in the very air we breathe, and who has not felt an uplift as he filled his lungs with it?

"You have such heavenly nights and mornings," said a friend from Ohio. And so, indeed, we do. Whatever the annoyances and grievances of the day may have been, we "forgive and forget" as we look out upon a world made new by the morning baptism.

Ranch life has to be, in great degree, independent and self-sustained. With broad acres stretching out on every side, it is impossible to have near neighbors unless it be in some tenant of the "rancher's." There is no lack of company, coming and going at all times of the year, but we look to our own immediate families, to our books and papers for our chief companionship, and these never fail us. Yet our Eastern friends find it very hard to understand that we can have plenty of reading matter. They, in the goodness of their hearts, which we appreciate, and a lamentable ignorance of the resources of the West, which we regret, send us great bundles of daily papers which sadly, silently, we consign to the waste-basket, because we have had them, fresh from the press, days before. Few rural homes in the East can show as good a supply of these things as our ranch homes afford, and in many of them a library is being built up which no one need despise.

The ranch houses are generally rather small-the money required for a larger one being more profitably invested in cattle-but they are snug and pleasant and when, through many trials and discouragements, we have succeeded in making trees and flowers grow around them, they become homelike and dear to us. One may never know the resources of a small house until he has lived on a ranch. However large the family, there is always "room for one more," though how we manage is a "state secret" which I shall not reveal.

There is no lack of work either indoors or out, and we have to guard against a too slavish round of toil, a too great neglect of social life and recreation-though the danger of this is not as great as once it was. But a few years ago fences were almost unknown and the cattle and sheep must be "herded" seven days in the week the year around. This left little freedom and Sundays passed very much as other days did. One rancher I remember "always knew when Sunday came because he salted his sheep that day." The housewife often knew by the addition to her family; for what so delightful to the townsman, weary of the noise and bustle, as to take his family and spend the day on some ranch amid the quiet of nature? In summer there are bathing-places in rivers or ponds, hammocks in shaded nooks where one may hold sweet communion with the invisible spirits of and a good time generally, which refreshes both visitors and host, for who does not rejoice to know others appreciate the beauty and quiet of his home? His senses must indeed be dull who does not feel himself near to the great heart of Nature out on the broad prairies, and become the better for it. "'Tis too monotonous," some say, and so it may be if on the "divide," but our ranches lie along the streams and the scene is diversified and beautiful-the flocks grazing on the hillsides adding much to the picture ever before us. It is proverbial that "in Kansas the unexpected always happens" and thus we do not lack for variety in action or life,

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There are special days-such as 'rounding-up days"—when the herd is gathered together to be counted and transferred to another pasture, or for some other purpose; "branding days," always a dreadful time to the tenderhearted; and lately, "dehorning days," which are the most cruel of all. There is "weaning time," when the young calves are taken from the mothers and their plaintive bawling renders life a burden to us all. Luckily for them—and for us—a few days brings forgetfulness and life goes on placidly as be-

Amusing incidents are many. One little experience in "cutting out," strong in its personal equation, comes vividly back to me. One summer there were three milch-cows running in the pasture with the herd, and each night they were "cut out" and brought down to the corral to be milked. Once it chanced that the little boy whose duty this was, fell sick from a too-free indulgence in watermelon, and I, with a confidence born of ignorance, offered to take his place for the time being.

"Are you sure you know old One Horn?' asked the goodman as I prepared to start. Alas for me that I did not notice the emphasis on that "old."

"I rather think I do," was my confident reply, and away I went. A ride of a mile brought me to the herd. "Daisy" and "Hesse" were soon trailing homeward, but "One Horn" seemed possessed with the very spirit of wilfulness and would not leave the bunch; moreover a great red calf persisted in staying with her and going wherever she went. She had no calf of her own and I felt no disposition to share my allowance of milk and cream with this interloper. He must remain with the herd while she went with me-but what did ail her? I had never heard of any trouble with her before and, surely, if that boy of ten could manage her I could-and I would! My pony was trained to the work and understood perfectly well what was wanted of her. Up and down, around and around, in and out among the cattle we went, "like a thing possessed." My bonnet blew off. My skirts flapped wildly. Then and there I was forcibly convinced of the need of dress reform and vowed, if I ever did boy's work again, I would wear bloomers; and through it all I wondered what my sedate friends "back home" would think of such a scene?

But at last the deed was done-the cow went through the gate and was driven homeward alone-with much

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protest and many a backward turn on her part, and much triumph and weariness on mine. Arrived at the corral, the aforesaid goodman met me and laughingly asserted I had "brought the wrong cow down." My astonishment was something that could be felt when I knew that all unaided I had done what was called a task for two menseparated a wild cow from her calf and brought her to the corral.

That laugh settled matters. I "stayed not on the order of my going" -neither did the cow; for the motherheart within her was longing for the big calf and the freedom of the pasture. Wheeling my horse about I followed her meekly back, opened the gate and let her go, and right there waited old One Horn, so like the other it was no wonder I, who did not know there were two of a kind on the range, made the mistake. The moon was shining brightly as I once more crossed the river and went home. Henceforward if I was inclined to be "puffed up" with my knowledge of the herd, some one was sure to ask "Do you know One Horn?" And instantly I returned to my meek condition of womanhood.

(To be concluded.)

Thoughts Worth Thinking.

The skies, the sun, and Nature, to her smallest blade of grass, are ever repeating that Life. There are clouds and cold winds, but ever and anon are the sunlight and the flowers. There are burdens and sorrows that weigh heavily and would seem to crush, but standing strong in the love of man and the trust of God and the hope of a brighter day to come, we can, if we will, climb the long slope in the rarest of happiness, and rest in peace at evening. From out the stable of each life may issue the hopes and joys of Eternity.

We are human, and as such must we strive on, endeavoring each day to stand a little higher, a little more firmly. We must never lose hope. We must never despair. In the gloomiest hours we must have an ear to that best of the songs of earth, and a thought for that greatest of conquerings—the victory of the Child of Bethlehem.

Now, peace on earth, good will toward

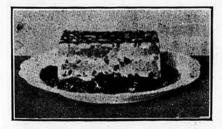
men, with joy, and faith, and love;
That, though the way be rough and long,
There still is Light above.

-Leigh Mitchell Hodges.

Miscellaneous Recipes.

Pota o Croquettes .- Pare, boil, and mash six good-sized potatoes; add one tablespoonful of butter, two-thirds cupful of hot milk or cream, whites of two eggs, well beaten, and salt and pepper to taste. Let it get cold, shape into croquettes, dip in egg and cracker- or bread-crumbs. Fry in boiling fat until

Cabinet Puddings.—Fill a quart mold, buttered and sugared, with alternate layers of sultana raisins, cherries, citron (half a pound in all) and slices



of stale spongecake. Beat three eggs; add salt, half a cupful of sugar and one pint of cold milk. Strain into the mold. Bake about one hour standing in hot water. Serve hot with a hot pudding sauce.

Fancy Cakes.—Delicious little fancy cakes may be made by making a rich jumble paste, rolling out in any desired shape; cut some paste in thick, narrow strips and lay around your cakes, so as to form a deep, cup-like edge; place on well-buttered tin and bake. When done, fill with iced fruit, prepared as follows: Take fine, large canned peaches and drain well from all juice, cut in halves; canned plums, strawberries, pineapples cut in squares or small triangles, or any other available feel so good." 617

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fruit, and dip in the white of an egg that has been very slightly beaten and then in pulverized sugar, and lay in the center of your cakes.

Orange Shortcake.-Make a rich baking-powder shortcake. While this is baking prepare the orange filling as follows: Pare the oranges, being very careful to remove every seed; chop fine and sweeten generously. Divide the cake, put a layer of orange-filling in the middle, and cover the top of the cake. When serving, pour a large spoonful of whipped cream over each slice. Four or five oranges will be needed.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Our Club Roll.

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).

Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).

Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).

Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).

Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).

Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).

Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1897).

Chalitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).

Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1903).

Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).

Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee

County (1902).
Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1899).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. — (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

It is with great pleasure that we read the very interesting years' programs for the Fortnightly Club of Grant Township, and the cheerful words of their president. We want to hear from the different clubs as often as they have anything to communicate, and we hope they will all write us from time to time of their progress and plans for programs.

Fortnightly Club of Grant Township.

The Fortnightly Club of Grant Township is doing nicely. I wish that every neighborhood would organize, have a plan of study and enjoy a pleasant six months as we have. The afternoon seems too short for what we have to do. There is no gossip, no unpleas-

ant things are permitted at our meeting. The best of good will is manifest, and we are ready to assist when it is needed. The afternoon is very pleasant socially. Most of the ladies would not leave home only to be at the club, so we get an afternoon out beside the extra study and reading we must do to keep up our share of the work. The farmer's wife in this community is a very busy body, so I took the responsibility on myself of forming a country club after talking it up. The ladies with a few exceptions joined and now we are a wide-awake club of fifteen earnest, active women. MRS. THARP, President.

Program of Year's Work.

Program of Year's Work.

Fortnightly Club of Grant Township.
Motto—The rope of the past rings the bell of the future.
Color—Yellow.
Officers—President, Mrs. D. T. Tharp; vice-president, Mrs. F. M. Wiley; secretary, Esther Shuler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. Morris; treasurer, Mrs. C. Morris; librarian, Agnes Rutledge; parliamentarian, Mrs. R. Brown.
November 11—Roll call, Proverbs. History, "Mound-builders." Lecture Music.
November 20—Roll call, tribe name. Voval solo, guitar. History, "Indians."
Reading, "Hiawatha."
December 9—Roll call, poem. History, "Columbus." "Value of Odd Moments."
Discussion. Music.

"Columbus." "Value of Odd Moments."
Discussion. Music.
December 23-Roll call, Christmas verse.
History, "Discovery of America, 1492."
"Books We Read." Discussion. Music.
January 6-Roll call, volunteer quotation. History, "Vovage of Columbus."
Recitation. Social chat.
January 20-Roll call, current events.
History, "Virginia, Massachusetts, New York. "The Model Home." Discussion.

York. "The Model Home." Discussion. Music.

February 3—Roll call, Psalms. History, "New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, "Daughters of America." Music."

February 17—Roll call, quotation, Washington. History, "Rhode Island, North Carolina," "American Authors." Discussion. Song.

March 2—Roll call, volunteer quotation. History, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia. "Love and Freedom in Home." Discussion. Music, volunteer.

March 16—Roll call, Burns' quotations. History, "Causes of Revolution." "Trip to Washington." Solo.

March 30—Roll call, "Your Native State." History, "Terms of Treaty." "Force of an Idea." Music.

April 13—Roll call, volunteer quotation. History, "Articles of Confederation." "Power of a Word." Music.

April 20—Roll call, Signers of Constitution. "Moral and Music." Discussion. Music.

May 11—Roll call, American authors. History, "American Literature".

April 20-Roll call, Signers of Constitution. "Moral and Music." Discussion. Music.

May 11-Roll call, American authors. History, "American Literature." Recitation. Social chat. Music.

May 20-Roll call, Land battle. History, "1789-1793." "What Should School Do for Our Children?" Discussion. Music.

June 8-Roll call, volunteer. History, "1793-1797." "Where Draw Line Socially." Discussion. Music.

June 22-Roll call, yolunteer. History, "1793-1797." "Where Draw Line Socially." Discussion. Music.

June 22-Roll call, great hero. History, "1797-1801." Debate, "Would Woman Suffrage Be a Benefit?" Music.

July 6-Roll call, State institution. History, "1801-1805." Reading. Music, club. July 20-Roll call, countries represented at Exposition. History, "1805-1809." "Story of Louisiana Purchase and Territory." Discussion. Music.

August 3-Roll call, Kansas product. History, "1809-1817." "Educational Purpose of Exposition." Discussion. Music.

August 17-Roll call, volunteer quotations. History, "1817-1825." "St. Louis Hostess City." Discussion. Music.

August 31-Roll call, favorite book. History, "1825-1829." "Kansas' Part in Exposition." Discussion. Music.

September 14-Roll call, volunteer quotations. History, "1829-1837." "What Club Women May Do to Honor Their State at Exposition." Discussion. Music.

September 28-Roll call, Exposition Building. History, "1837-1845." "Description of Grounds and Buildings." Music. October 12-Roll call, favorite recipe. History, "1845-1853." "Too Much Food on Table Unrefined." Discussion. Music.

October 26-Roll call, sing verse. History, "1853-1861." "Why We Love Our Country." Discussion. Volce, guitar.

November 9-Roll call, volunteer quotations. Anniversary. Program. Banquet.

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Brange Department.

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

National Grange.

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Lecturer	N J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary C.	M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio
	The state of the s

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. Filer, Madison Flora. Mrs. L. J. Lovett, Larned L. A. S. Mrs. Lola Radcilff, Overbrook

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We give below evidence of what we have many times claimed, that the legislative committee of the National Grange commands the confidence and respect of the law-making powers at Washington.

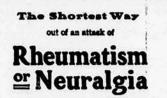
That our bill should be accepted in preference to all others which had been a long time before Congress is indeed a compliment to our order.

To the Members of the Grange Throughout the United States:

It seems proper to make a statement in regard to the status of the good-roads legislation in Congress. As previously reported, the legislative committee of the National Grange prepared a bill providing for National aid to road-building which was introduced by Congressman Currier, and has been printed and widely circulated.

On February 2, a conference was held between Congressman Currier, Congressman Brownlow, and Senator Latimer, who had also introduced bills upon the subject, which conference resulted in an agreement upon the matter, and the preparation of a bill which all are to support. This bill has been introduced in the house by Congressman Currier, and also in the Senate by a member of that body. It is highly complimentary to the members of the Grange that the bill thus agreed upon is practically the Grange bill. In fact it differs from it only in a very minor matter, and is to be given precedence in both branches of congress over all other road bills. This bill should have the enthusiastic support of the members or the Grange and the farmers in all sections of the country. It carries an appropriation of \$24,000,000, available in 1905, 1906, and 1907, to be distributed among the several States and Territories in proportion to population where a similar amount for a similar purpose is appropriated.

This seems to be the opportune time for the Grange to make its influence felt in matters of great importance to

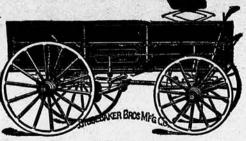




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the farmers. Letters and petitions to Congressmen and Senators should be forwarded at once urging the passage of this bill, which, as we have said. is practically the Grange bill. Action should be prompt, vigorous, and specific, and followed up with subsequent appeals if circumstances seem to make it necessary. Do not delay, for this is a matter of great importance.

AARON JONES, E. B. NORRIS, N. J. BACHELDER, Legislative Committee Nat'l Grange.

The Farmers' Duty on the Good-roads Bill.

The existing conditions surrounding the bill pending in Congress providing federal aid to road-building afford the farmers of the country an opportunity to exert a tremendous influence in favor of the measure if they will but manifest an interest in the matter. We have previously referred to the influences brought to bear in legislative matters by individuals and corporations financially interested. We said then, and repeat now, that the average legislator is moved to act for or against pending measures by a more conscientious regard for duty, and with more interest for his constituents than is generally accorded him by the public, and so far as sky-rocket demonstrations or appeals to sentiment are concerned, we believe they prove boomerangs unless based upon meritorious propositions. Such demonstrations have no weight with legislators in general.

The bill now pending in both branches of Congress providing federal aid to road-building is based upon such patriotic principles, and is so defensible from every point or attack, that the large proportion of our people who are entitled to its benefits have only to make their influence felt to secure its passage. It is presented at a time when the treasury is overflowing when the strong men in both branches of Congress recognize the justice of such legislation, and has the further advantage of being acceptable to all who have introduced bills upon the subject. It is, practically, the bill prepared and introduced by the legislative committee of the National Grange, and has the unanimous endorsement of this great farmers' organization.

In view of these facts, it is clearly the duty of members of the Grange throughout the country to become sufficiently interested in the matter to do something to secure its passage. Nothing can be done that will exert a greater influence than writing personal letters to Congressmen and Senators. The legislative committee of the National Grange will neglect no effort in the matter, and has already caused inferior bills to be superseded by the present Grange bill, but personal letters must be written and forwarded if the passage of the bill is secured. There should be such a deluge of letters landed in Washington from the half million members of the Grange, urging

the enactment of this law, as will leave no cause for doubt in the mind of any Congressman or Senator as to the wishes of his constituents upon this matter.

While we would not be unmindful of the respect due members of Congress, we should not forget the fact that they are there to serve their constituents, and there need be no hesitancy in informing them of the position taken upon this or any other legislative matter.

I was chagrined during the fight waged to secure the passage of the present oleomargarine law to be informed by a Congressman who voted for the bill that he received more letters from the rural towns in his district against the bill than he did in favor of it, when he knew not one person in a hundred was against the bill. The one person had been active, while the hundred had been inactive.

There are comparatively no people against the Grange good-roads bill, and we want to convince our legislators that there are millions of people in favor of it. Write them at once and give evidence of support, and convince the skeptical members, if any there are, that we are dead in earnest in this matter.

Write now

Fraternally, N. J. BACHELDER, Lecturer National Grange.

We must never be satisfied to boast of the achievements of the past as long as there are greater things to be done in the future.

When your grange appeals to men and women of intelligence and independence it will make the most satisfactory progress.

The Grange must never forget its mission. It is not merely an organization to help its members to "have a good time" every week, fortnight or month. Part of its business is to make agriculture more profitable, to make farm life more attractive, and to influence young and old to increase their knowledge.

We send Dakota seed to Russia, from which she raises wheat to compete with our own product in the markets of the world. To plant, cultivate, reap, and harvest her own crops we send to Russia nearly one-half our total exports of agricultural machinery. This year we have already shipped some eighty thousand tons of these implements to the land of the Czar.

Locations in Kansas Wanted.

The Frisco System Land and Immigra-

The Frisco System Land and Immigra-tion Association is already turning its share of the southwestern tide of immi-gration to Kansas.

Three hundred and fifty agents of this association from the East and North have just completed a tour of the Southwest and viewed its resources and interviewed its landowners and local association

Built for Bumps strongest pos-sible way: 15 braces on each end and 22 on sides. Count them yourself. Write of trunks and vallses and read about the many attractive trunks we sell. Prices all rock bottom. Our trunk catalogue will interest you. Write today. so Montgomery Ward & Co.,
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.,
Chicago



WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL Menree and Wabash Ave., Chicage. rally located; has 250 rooms \$1.00 up; also First-Clas Restourset of papular uricos CHRIST WEIPF, Prop

agents, for the sole purpose of better presenting Kansas opportunities to the homeseeker and investor in the older States.

This association is the most efficient of its kind in existence, and has agents everywhere in the United States. If you wish to sell your farm, town or other property, or if you desire capital for factories, mercantile establishments, or any of the industries, please address R. S. Lemon, Secretary Immigration Bureau, Dept. A., Frisco Building, Saint Louis, Mo.

S. A. HUGHES,
General Immigration Agent.

The Best Fence Book Published.

Is just off the press and ready for free distribution among all farmers and fenceusers. It gives illustrations, descriptions, and prices of a full line of Advance Fence, the woven wire fence that is made for and sold direct to farmers at net wholesale prices with the freight prepaid, saving to them every cent of the usual retail dealer's profits.

This valuable book posts one fully on the kind of fence to use for every purpose, and on the correct prices to pay for the very best fence. Whether you intend to buy Advance Fence or some other kind, at least send for this free book and become posted on the subject.

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

right fence, or to send it back at manufacturers' expense, and have his money returned.

The Advance Fence Co., 3735 Old St., Peoria, Ill., is a strong concern, doing a large business, and is honest and square in all its dealings. They will take pleasure in sending their new free fence book to all of our readers who write for it.

NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED. We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page Illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application. DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo-

The Kansas City Hereford Sale. (Continued from page 242.)

Commissary 140574, L. Wolf, Kansas

City..... Lord Tarkington 143485, J. E. Thomp-Kans. 65
Hero 170480, Louis Sanders, Lee's Summit, Mo. 150
Lincoln 12th 143608, N. J. Fuller, Gar-cows. SUMMARY.

Twenty-four bulls sold for \$3,135, average \$130.62; thirty females sold for \$3,385, average \$112.83; fifty-four head sold for \$6520, average \$120.74.

The Leavenworth Poland-China Sale.

On Friday, February 26, at Leavenworth, Kans., was held a combination sale by four of the best-known breeders in northeastern Kansas. The consignors were H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott; John Bollin, Route 5, Leavenworth; Leon Calhoun, Route 1, Potter; and M. S. Babcock, Nortonville.

In spite of the change in weather, which made it somewhat uncomfortable for the buyers, there was a good crowd in attendance and the sale passed off as one of the good sales of the State and the year.

KIRKPATRICK'S CONSIGNMENT.

Worth,
K. P. Chieftess, Albert Thom,
Mound, Kans.
Birkey 1st, E. P. Sherman.
Birkey 2d, J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
Birkey 3d, E. P. Sherman.
Birkey 3d, E. P. Sherman. Mo. Perfect Hadley 1st, H. G. Garrett, Perfect Hadley 1st, H. G. Garrett, Wolcott. 13
Perfect Hadley 2d, Gus Aaron 35
Perfect Hadley 3d, T. W. Toff, Leavenworth. 26
Perfect Hadley 4th, S. J. Renz, Leavenworth. 15
Ransas Perfection April glits: No. 21, H. G. Randall, Wolcott. 22
No. 22, W. W. Stakerman, Tampa. 20
-No. 23, E. J. Knowlton, Alden. 30
No. 24, William Cutter, Junction City 25
Hadley U. S. July glits: No. 25, E. P. Sherman. 18
No. 25, E. P. Sherman. 18
No. 25, Wm. Schaback, Stillings, Mo. 11
No. 27, J. E. Mason, Jarbalo. 12
No. 28, John Rentz, Stillings, Mo. 16
Queen of Models, Gus Aaron 40
BOARS.

BOARS.

August and September farrow. Kansas Perfection, E. J. Knowl-August and September 1. Knowlton. \$ 12 ton. \$ 12 Hadley U. S., Albert Thom. 10 By Hadley U. S., L. W. Patchin, Edgerton Junction, Mo. 10 By Hadley U. S., I. L. Garrett, Ackerland. \$ 9 By Hadley U. S., Wm. Shaback.....

A total of thirty-five head brought \$912; average, \$26.

BOLLIN'S CONSIGNMENT

Nemo's Queen 2d, W. R. Davis, Vermillion.

Predominatress 2d, Geo. Segrist, Humboldt, Neb.
Lady Corwin 4th, W. R. Davis.
Model Perfection, J. R. Young's.
Fancy Queen, M. Imbler, Leavenworth 40 Gilt by Black Perfection, B. O. Weller 38 Gilt by Black Perfection, G. B. Scott, Carbondale.
Gilt by Black Perfection, Leon Calhoun, Potter.
Boar by Black Perfection, M. M. Gallagher, Springdale.
Boar by Black Perfection, C. K.
Maccy, U. S. Prison.
Fifteen head sold for \$691; average, \$46.66.

CALHOUN'S CONSIGNMENT.

BABCOCK'S CONSIGNMENT.

BABCOCK'S CONSIGNMENT.

Mr. Babcock's offering consisted of good hogs, which ought to have brought him more money. Owing to the fact, however, that the portion of the catalogue which contained his offering had been printed entirely without foot-notes, without the breeding-record, and with very little of the pedigrees, the buyers did not know what they were bidding on in time to make up their minds. We do not know why this part of the catalogue was printed in this manner, but we do know that it cost Mr. Babcock good money. The last three numbers in the catalogue were taken out and three others were substituted in order to get a few into the sale that had been bred to Harmonizer. His offering was as follows:

Bred to Frank 31261:

Oskaloosa, C. Kolterman, Onaga....\$ 25 Mollie Mains, John Price, Atchison. 27 Oscar's Choice, Gus Aaron. 23 Oscar's Choice, Gus Aaron. 20 Bred to Harmonizer:

OS Per Too, C. A. Weaver, Admire 25 M. M. Perfection, John Bollin. 30 Oska's Perfection, Leo Hund, Leavenworth. 19 Herd boar "Frank," R. Carroll, Easton, Kans. 17 Eight head sold for \$186; average, \$23.25.

lams' Horse Talk.

lams' Horse Talk.

Our illustration on page 224 is from that Sensational advertiser, Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., who imports black Percherons, Belgian, German, and French Coach horses by the train load. They are sure "peaches and cream." He sells them at 50 cents on the dollar compared with horses that are being sold to farmers' stock companies. Albrine 47679, black grey Percheron, 4 years old, weight 2.210 pounds, was imported and is owned by Frank Iams at St. Paul, Neb. He is a sensational draft stallion of big size, with 15½ inch bone of the very best quality; a form that is simply superb, and a finish that is rarely seen on a draft-horse. He is one of the good kind that only grow every fifty years. He is a whole show at any show-yard. He hypnotises the people with his sensational size and superb finish. He is a Chesterfield on dress parade every day in the week, and a cyclone in action. He is worth going 1,000 miles to see. He is only one of the over 100 models of his kind that you can see at Iams' importing barns. They are the kind of stallions that people are looking for at the present time, with big bone, plenty of size, and the "wide as a wagon" sort, with the dash and style of a coach stallion.

If you visit Iams you will be surprised at the large barns, with wonderful big, black stallions, and so many of them. You will say the half has not been told of Iams and his horses. Iams is selling these stallions at \$1,000 and \$1,500 (a few higher). Stallions guaranteed that you wish to buy. Stallions that are better than are being sold to stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000. If you do not find this so on a visit to his place, he will cheerfully, pay you \$25 per day for your trouble, you to be the judge. Reference, every bank in his town. You say, "Why can Iams sell these first-class top-notchers at such low price?" Simply this: Iams speaks the language. This is a saving of 20 per cent on every imported stallion. He spends four months each year in Europe selecting and buying his own horses direct from the bree

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

PLANO **HARVESTERS**

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

He hypnotises you with his good horses, and his low prices; a sensation to you compared with the fourth-rate stallions that are being sold to farmers' stock companies.

companies.

Write for the greatest horse catalogue in America. It will tell you where and how to buy the best stallion for the least money, with a breeding guarantee that is absolutely good.

Gossip About Stock.

Do not fail to peruse with care the advertisement of the Lincoln Importing Horse Company, Lincoln, Neb. He is making offers of desirable draft-horses that should attract the earnest attention of any intending purchasers. Now is the time to buy draft-horses advantageously.

G. G. Council, owner of the Willowdale Winning Berkshires, has removed from Williamsville, Ill., to Vandalia, Ill., and has a new advertisement in this issue of the paper in which he announces that he has twenty-five bred sows and a hundred head of fall pigs, which he will sell cheap to early buyers as he wishes to make room for the coming crop of spring pigs.

D. L. Button, breeder of Chester White swine, North Topeka, announces that he has seventeen bred sows and gilts of good breeding and individuality. These females are bred to Sunny Jim 12881 and Uncle Tom 13873. Mr. Button also has ten October boars for sale which he will sell at a reduction in order to make room for the new crop coming on. new crop coming on.

The Animal Yusbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan has an advertisement in this week's paper of some pure-bred bulls of serviceable age for sale of the following breeds: Angus, Shorthorn, Polled Durham, Red Polls, Guernsey, and Ayrshire. For further particulars address, R. J. Kinzer, Animal Husbandry Department, Manhattan.

At the Leavenworth combination sale of Poland-Chinas, our advertiser, Mr. E. P. Sherman of Wilder, Kans. kart up his reputation for buying the good things offered in the sales. He had topped the sale at the time it was necessary for him to leave in order to catch his train. Mr. Sherman has the distinction of having offered \$1,000 for Mascot, the poar which soll for \$1,480 in J. R. Young's sale at Richards, Mo.

D. M. Trott, breeder of Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jersey hogs, Abilene, has a very nice bunch of bred gilts due to farrow in April and May and one or two the latter part of March, for which he is now making a special price of from \$20 to \$25 with special inducements for two or more. The class of stock this herd has always put out is well known and quite up-to-date. Mr. Trott also has a few bred for late farrow to a grandson of Top Notcher, the famous Ohio sire.

Watson, Wood Bros. & Kelley, Lincoln, Neb., write us that Mr. Jos. Watson, president of the firm, is at the present time on the high seas with another large importation of Shires and black Percherons. These horses will land in their barns the early part of next week and parties who are thinking of purchasing a draft stallion should not delay but should make a trip to Lincoln and inspect their latest importation, which they feel certain will please the most critical buyers.

The attention of prospective buyers of Shorthorns is called to the third annual sale of Graner Bros., Lancaster, Kaps., to be held as advertised on Thursday, March 10. This offering comprises thirty Shorthorn bulls, which includes three desirable herd bulls and a number of young show animals. This firm has been breeding Shorthorns for twenty years and owns 200 head of cattle. This lot of bulls is the best they have ever offered for sale and are in excellent breeding condition. By reference to the catalogue it will be seen that the breeding is of the good, reliable sort. Write for catalogue at once.

The veteran horse-importer, M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, reports excellent trade in big drafters at his stables. Mr. Ayres sells horses in Kansas every year and this is no exception. He has a big string of Percheron stallions to show his customers, and they are the sort that sell at sight. They are model draft-horses, showing scale, clean conformation and fine action. If you are looking for a draft-horse for your neighborhood, go and see the Ayres horses. There are some of the very best imported Belgian stallions here, also—the big wide-as-awagon sort. Mr. Ayres wants to show you these horses. See his advertisement.

Chas. Morrison, breeder of Poland-China hogs and Red Polled cattle, reports as follows: "I am all sold out of yearling Red Polled bulls. Have a fine 4-year-old, weighs 1,940 pounds, not fat, fine breeder, good disposition, price \$125. Also a few young bulls under age that will please, and would spare a few yearling helfers. Have sold the old herd bull to F. C. Goellert, Colby, Kans.; a fine yearling to J.

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

FOR RENT OR SALE—On crop payments several choice farms. Send for list.

John Mulhall, Sloux City, Iowa.

Rural Mail Many new routes will go in this year. We want name and address of every man who sends in a petition.

BOX FREE us full information.

BOND STEEL POST CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

FARM LANDS

In Great Wheat Belt of Kansas

\$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Ranch lands in Colorado, \$1.50 per acre. 1.084,000 acres sold to farmers, stock-growers and investors in 1903 Values rapidly advancing. One tenth cash, balance ten years time, Special excursion March i5. Company r-funds purchasers' fare, Send for "Ranch News"—FREE.

UNION PACIFIC LAND AGENCY. Room 8, Union Depot. Kansas City, Mo., and 528 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.



Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing Lands to be had as a free gift, or by pur-chase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

The Great Attractions

Good crops, delightful cli-mate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advan-tages, and wealth and afflu-ence acquired easily.

The population of Western Canada increased 128,000 by immigration during the past year, over 50,000 being Americans.

Write to the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Canadian Atlas other information; or address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada:-S. CRAWFORD,

125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.



THE BEST BUY To protect Orchards, Gardens, Vineyards, Flowers, Potatoes, Cotton, Poultry, etc., from insects and fungus.



Cheapest Lightest Operated Sprayer on Capacities, 4 and 9

Sells on sight. Agents wanted (\$20 a week and expenses). Address for testimonials, terms, etc..
S. A. HASELTINE, Springfield, Mo.

ITCHING SKIN, ECZEMA ALL SKIN DISEASES CURED
Send 6 cents for Frial Treatment and Testimonials
W. BULLARD, 373 Theodore St., DETROIT, MICH.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

C. Rundle, Logan; an extra good one to J. C. Leighty, Logan, Kans.; and a cow to Henry Gunther, Fairview, Kans. My trade in Poland-Chinas has been good and I still have a few extra good boars and some bred glits, some unbred, about thirty-five in all to select from. They are good individuals and will be closed out at reasonable prices.

A. Lattimer Wilson, of Creston, Iowa, who is advertising Percheron and Shire horses, writes that he is having a very satisfactory business and his sales are extending over a number of States, east and west, and his customers are pleased with his methods of doing business and selling horses at their actual cash values at his own stables. The fact is Mr. Wilson pays no commission and sends none out to be taken by companies, preferring to sell his horses at a less price and avoid all the extra expenses. On March 1, Mr. Wilson moves into new quarters near the depot at Creston and is now much better equipped to handle horses with more convenience to his patrons. He is now offering imported horses at \$1,000 each and home bred horses from \$200 to \$750. Look up his advertisement and write him for particulars.

Have you written for W. W. Vansant & Son's seed-corn catalogue, Farragut, Iowa. These men are among the oldest corn-growers in Iowa. They own the richest corn-growing land in Iowa in the upland Nishna Valley country, and they raise their own corn. This corn is of early maturing varieties and makes fine yield. It is sun-dried and wind-cured, grown on sod-land, and it will grow when you plant it. The prices named in cluicague are not high, but they ge; the best corn to be had. If you want Cattle King, Early Leaming, Reed's Yellow Dent. Farmer's Interest (white), and Man moth White Dent. secure some of the Vansant seed. The catalouge is full of interesting information. Write for it It is illustrated, and it tells what farmers say who have bought corn of W. W. Vansant & Son before now.

We call special attention to the many interesting business opportunities offered in our "Special Want" column and especially to the advertisement of E. P. Riggle, of Eureka, Kans., who is advertising catalpa posts in car lots, also an irrigation plant for sale.

Settlers' Rates

To points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Assinibola. Tickets on sale by the Chicago Great Western Raliway every Tuesday in March and April. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

One-way Rate.

One-way Rate.

Every day from March 1 to April 30, 1904, the Union Pacific will sell one way colonist tickets at the following rates: \$20.00 to Oregon and Salt Lake City. \$20.00 to Butte, Anaconda and Helena. \$22.50 to Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash. \$25.00 to Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Vancouver and Astoria via Huntington and Spokane. \$25.00 to Portland and Astoria; or to Tacoma and Seattle, via Huntington and Portland or via Huntington and Spokane. \$25.00 to Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem, via Portland. \$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other California points. For full information call on or address J. C. FULTON, Depot Agent. Topeka, Kans.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live-stock and Grain Mar-

Kansas City Live-stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., February 29, 1904.
To-day's cattle receipts amounted to 7,500 and the supply including Sunday's receipts would amount to 8,560, the greater portion of which was fat stuff. The dressed beef trade was steady with last week's close and showed strength that included a good active trade in that line here this week. The quality of the supply was not very good, in fact it was poor, the top being \$4.30 for the day. The greater portion of the offerings were Westerners of very good quality and the natives were of poor quality. Some good Western steers sold for \$4.15 and almost a total clearance was made by 1 o'clock. The supply of stockers and feeders were of good quality and sold steady to 5c higher. There was an active demand and indigations for a better future in this class of trade. The supply of fat she stuff was very light and bidding was slow, but there were no lower bids quoted.

Last week's cattle receipts were \$4,000. The heavy receipts that were expected last week were checked when Tuesday's supply was marked up to 13,000 and prices dropped accordingly, showing that the demand would not justify a heavy run. The low week decline was 10@16c, the top being \$5.15, selling late Tuesday. Some sales were quoted \$5c lower than the opening of the week. On account of the high price of corn the bulk of the receipts are expected to be of the short fed kind for feeders will not feed such dear corn to such cheap cattle, therefore cattle that can be classed as fat at all are being sent to the market. A better market is predicted by the operators on this market. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country last week were 380 cars and the trade was only fairly good, but was showing strength toward the last of the week and closed up with life and strength.

The supply of hogs here to-day was fully 9,000 and the quality was much better than last week, the bulk of the supply being heavy hogs, lights being very much in the minority. The increased number of hogs in si

Special Want Column

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

CATTLE.

CHOICE young shorthorn bulls at very low prices: also open or bred gilts, Polands or Durocs. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kas.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—16 bulls from 8 to 20 months old; also 150 females, and a nice lot of Poland-China boars and sows. Wish to sell at once at farmers prices; breeding first-class, all stock in good health and in good breeding condition. Geo. Channon. Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shorthorn bulls. For rices address Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

RED POLLED BULLS—6 months to a year old, for sale. The kind that will please you. Write to-day. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls, 1 and 2 years old, short legged, heavy fellows, reasonable prices. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

D. S. POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale; also a registered Percheron Stallion; inspection invited. C. M. Albright, R. F. D. 2, Overbrook, Kas.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam the Rose of Sharon cow, Duchess 52d, by Aclam Sharon 54447; big and fine, Also a Cruickshank bull, 15 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam Barmpton's Joy by Red Victor 105113, second dam Barmpton's Pride by Imp. Prince Bishop (5770); third dam Imp. Barmpton Primrose by Viking (48873). Either one a herdheader. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 head of registered Angus bulls from 10 to 20 months old; good individuals. R. L. Milton, Stafford, Kans.

REGISTERED RED POLLED buil, 4 years old. Will sell or exchange Address Box 36. Boyle, Kan.

HANDY HERD REGISTER—The improved Handy Herd Book for swine breeders is a record book that every breeder should have. It is perfect sim je, tractical and convenient and contains 10 pages or about one cent a litter for keeping the record. The regular price of this · andy herd book is \$1, but we furnish it in connection with the Kansas Farmer one year for only \$1.50

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, six 2-year-old and 5 yearling bulls, also 25 head of cows and helfers. I am making s, ectal prices on account of shortage of pasture. Can ship on three different rallways. A. L. Wynkoop. Bendena, Doniphan County, Kans.

FOR SALE—A fine lot of Red Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 20 months old. Part of them registered and part non-registered, but all thoroughbreds. The non-registered ones are just the kind for men with a common herd of cattle to improve them at a small cost. Also a few choice Poland-China boars, that will be priced right. All correspondence cheerfully answered; visitors welcome. T lephone 900-4 rings A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kans.

GALLOWAY CATTLE—Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls. Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice registered Hereford bulls, 8 to 15 months old. Address, or call on A. Johnson, R. R. 2, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, color red, from 5 to 24 months old. Also a few thoroughbred cows and helfers. For prices write, J. P. Engel, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

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

decrease of any other kinds. The demand for lights was hardly noticeable and speculators were about the only purchasers. Pigs were also slow sale. Prices are not expected to keep on this downward trend for the week, more strength is expected toward the close and prices must surely go higher again soon. Hog receipts here last week were 60,000 which is unusually large and the heaviest of any week this winter. Despite the large supply a good market was had throughout the week and prices advanced at least 25c from the previous week. The quality was not generally very good, but there were some prime heavy hogs in evidence and these sold readily and experienced the most advance, this condition also accounts for the noticeable difference in the best prices and the bulk. It seems that the feeders and raisers sent their hogs to market regardless of their condition, hoping to get in on the high market. The top for the week was \$5.00, which was had on both Friday and Saturday. Those good kinds sold around \$5.5t of the top \$5.00, the bulk for the entire offering was from \$5.3005.45 Transportation services were very poor and no doubt effected the market materially, for late arrivals always cause more or less stagnation to any market.

The supply of sheep for this market today was very liberal, the total being close to 10,000. The arrivals were scattered throughout the day, and this fact helped the market to hold up from a serious deciline. News of lower prices at other markets had its influence on this one at the opening and buyers asked concessions in all early bids. The market opening and they are selly during the morning. The early quality was common and this had; the effect of making buyers indifferent. Some of the best wether and ewe offerings of the winter were in and sold well. Other sales of muttons were about steady all day, except that the close found yearlings selling 10c lower. Lambs were well represented but the quality was not good except in a few cases. The big receipts of lambs during the past two weeks has

HORSES AND MULES.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—Lesbos (14900) 8966. jet black. very heavy boned, an extra go d breeder, extra sure foal getrer; will sell cheap f. r. cash or will take good recorded Angus cattle. For particulars write to Daniel McBeth, Manchester, Kans

FOR SALE—Clydesdale stallion, 5 black jacks, 2 trotting bred coits. Would trade for Percheron mares. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—Imported Shire stallion; the breeding of this horse is unsurpassed. His sires and grand-sires were winners at the Royal shows at London and other places. His dam was half sister to Harold (5703) said to be the greatest shire in his day in England. James Auld, Alida, Geary County, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE from the famous Ringlet and Latham strain. \$5 for 1st pen; \$3 for 2d pen; \$2 for 3d pen, and for range \$1, per 15 eggs. For beauty and utility strain these are the birds. Address Mrs. Lou-is Hothan, Carbondale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two black Mammoth jacks, 8 and 5 years old. One black Percheron stallion, 4 years old. E. E. Potter, Sterling, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—One registered black Percheron stal-llon, 4 years old, one big black jack, 5 years old, 2 jen-nets, 2 and 5 years old, one in foal, cheap if taken soon; no trade. J. E. Farris, 12 miles southeast St. Joseph, Fancett, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Choice of 1, 2, or 3 of 8 native jacks, all ages up to 7 years; also choice or all, of 10 high-bred l-nnets, in foal by arge jack, will take cheap stallion and other young stock in part payment; particulars address J. F. Harrelson, Wellington, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A black Kentucky ja k, 15 hands bigh; good breder; cheap for cash or trade for cattle. U. A. Kline, Tecumseh, Kas.

11-WORTH COUNTY JACK FARM—14 jacks and 21 jennets on hand. Write me for prices. O. J. Corson, Route 2 Potter, Kans

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Two 80's real well improved for \$2,000; 160, 6 room house. I mile from Florence. \$3,200; 320, 5 r om house, new. with all outbuildings new, \$5,000; 720, rough pasture land. good blu tem-grass, \$8,50 per acre This is but a few of the many bargains that we have; write us for complete description. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

FARM FOR SALE—160 acres; all good farm land, well located, good improvements; plenty of water; \$3,000 if taken soon. L. B. Chaffee Chaff-e, Kas.

FOR SALE—Either of two good farms in eastern Kansas, one 300 acres, handsome prairie; other 340-acre rich bottom farm, with improvements on high ground, large, substantial buildings, running water, fuel, and tame meadows on each; rural mail and telephone. Either at a bargain until crop season opens. Address Box 189. Garnett, Kans.

FOR SALE—320 acres fine pasture land in Wau-baunsee Co., good grass and never falling water. L. T. Bloe, Halifax, Kans.

FOR SALE-160 acre farm, good improvements, abundant supply of excellent water, close to school, 4 miles to church, post-office and ream station, \$1.200 cash. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

120 ACRES, new buildings, Orage Co., \$2,600. Bar gain. Farm, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

SWINE.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—Choice young stock for sale. R. H. Britton, Lebo, Kans.

FOR SALE-7 registered Berkshire boars, large bodled, heavy boned; also a fine Collie pup. E. D. King, Burlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—One yearling sow, foundation stock, to farrow February, \$35. Two May pigs. \$12 and \$15; 2 september pigs. \$10 and \$12. Eleven volumes Duroc-Jersey A-sociation pedegree, and one share of stock, \$20. Three pens of B. P. Rocks, 1 cockeret, 7 hens each, high scoring, \$15 per pen. Have rented farm and retiring from stock business. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

SHEEP.

SHEEP FOR SALE—200 pure-bred Merino sheep 40 per cent investment. L. C. Walbridge, Russell Kans.

of Southerners and chunks, very few drafts being offered. All sales were at steady to strong prices and about 300 head were sold during the day, leaving 200 for to-morrow's auction. Southerners sold at \$55@30 for the good ones, farm mares and chunks sold at \$100@120. One or two drafts sold at close to \$150. The outlook for mule trade was brighter than last week, several buyers being on hand early. Dealers report a fair trade in big mules at about steady prices, while from 15½ hands down, no sales were made. The commission barn holds about 600 but trade was quiet as the dealers are holding their full quota and do not care to get too heavy a supply till the spring trade opens up.

H. H. PETERS.

South St. Joseph Live-stock Mark

South St. Joseph Live-stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., February 29, 1904.

Under lighter marketing of cattle last week sellers succeeded in securing an advance of 10@15c for the good class of beeves and held values fully steady for the common and medium offerings. The good class of cows and helfers gained 10c and canners and medium offerings held steady. Good thin stockers and feeders were of ready sale right along and values for these grades were fully steady, but prices for heavy feeders and plainish or common offerings of all weights lost 10 @15c.

common offerings of all weights lost 10 @15c.

There was a marked enlargement in supplies of hogs last week, but in no way in excess of the strong demand from all of the packers, which enabled sellers to hold prices on a firm basis with the close of the previous week. Buyers continue to discriminate against the light weights to show preference for the finished offerings by giving a good premium for the kinds over the immatured kinds.

The centering of supplies in the East and at the market on the north caused conditions to rule against the selling interests in the sheep department last week. Lambs were in heavy majority and sold at a loss of 10¢15c, in sympathy with the above adverse conditions. Sheep were in lighter quota than for some time and sellers held prices fully steady.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

STRAWBERRY, blackberry, and raspberry plants of leading varieties for sale. For price list write to Wm Brown & Son, R. R. 9, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—English blue-grass for spring sowing, 4 cents p-r pound f. o. b. Write to D. O. Buell, Robinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—Grapevines, rhubarb, goo*eberry, blackberry, ra pberry, de*berry, and strawberry plants. J. C. Banta, Topeka, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE—Prime \$8.50 per bushel. Geo. Buttreall, Wallace, Kans.

E. UKELE of Wallace, Kas., has Alfalfa Seed for sale.

WANTED—White and red Kaffir, Orange Cane, and Millet seed. Send samples and quote prices. McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kansas.

I WILL furnish spelts, sacked and delivered at station, at 85 cents per bushel. Fred. Rowland. Lindsporg, Kansas.

FOR SALE-Emmer (Speltz) at 65 cents per bu-shel. M. W. Axtell, Irving, Kans.

WANT To buy Kaffir-corn, cane-seed, milo-maize, Jerusalem corn, millet seed; car-lots. Send samples and quote prices. V. E. Jones, Syracuse. Kans.

SPELTS FOR SALE—60 cents per bushel, f. o. b Cash with order. Wheeler & Baldwin, Delphos, Ks

WANTED at Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kansas, customers for the best selected lot of nursery stock in the West. Catalogue free on application.

WANTED—Sweet corn, Kaffir-corn, cane and millet seed, alfalfa, red clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F Barteides & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$50 AND \$25 REWARD — \$50 reward will be paid for the capture of the person or persons who stole the following described property near Raymond, Rice Co., Kans., on the night feeb. 22 1904, and also a reward of \$25 for recovery of property: I sorrel gelding. 8 years old, lighter co ored main and tail. white stripe in face. main cut behind and in front of collar, weight about 1,200 or 1,300 pounds; also one complete set of high hame work harness in good repair, except one right hame broken off at top of collar, and an old, open, single horse rud-wagon, wheels badly di hed, and 1-ose, and no cushion for seat. Notify C. H. Davis. Sheriff, Lyons, Kans, or Lee Stewart, owner, Raymond, Kans.

WANTED-Fox hounds and blood hounds, by F. M. Dupont, Delphos, Kans.

POSTS IN CAR LOTS—Catalpa p sts three grades, 5, 7, and 10 cents f. o. b. Eureka, Kans. Irrigation plant for sale. Two 50 H. P. bollers. 2 compound duplex pumps, capacity 4,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. Pumps and bollers all cross connected, only been used is days, guaranteed to be in good condition and to be as represented. Price \$3,500. E. P. Riggle, Eureka, Kans.

WANTED—About April 1, single man to w rk on farm with stock Must have good moral character. Steady employment with chance to advance to right man. State wages wanted and experience. Langley Stock Farm, Morland, Kans.

WANTED-A polition on stock farm or ranch where trust is required. Years of experience as manager and herdsman. Apply C. C., care Kansas Falmer, Topeka, Kans.

FENCE POSTS—Cedar, white oak, mulberry—in carload lots; good quality, low price. Jay Caldwell, Hinton, Okla.

FOR SALE—Pure Ext acted Honey, Alfalfa, at 10c, pound; send for free sample vial. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kas.

SUCCESS BRARDLESS BARLEY for sale at 0 cents per bushel. Address W. C. Campbell, Ames,

WANTED—To sell or trade for any kind of stock one 600-pound capacity Sharples separator, almost new. L. A. Abbott, R. R. 1, Wamego, Kansas.

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

VIEWS OF TOPEKA FLOOD—Having purchased the balance of the edition of the 'Views of Topeks Flood' of which many thousand sold at 25 cents each, we are prepared until the supply is exhausted to send them prepaid to any address or receipt of 10 cents. Address, Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

The Stray List

Week Ending February 18. Barber County-C. W. Wilson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Guy C. Sparks, in Sharon tp., Dec 17, 1903, one grey horse 16 hands high, an old wre cut on right front hoof and a lorg dim scar on inside of right hind leg.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by 'ames H. Graves, Cher kee tp., Jan. 27, 1904, one dark red uelfer, 2 years shell knocked off left horn, no marks or brands, ued at \$12.

Harvey County-Jno. L. Caveny, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. 7. Trego, (P. O. Hai-stead, Kans.) Lakin tp., Dec. 15. 1993, one dark roan horse, about 9 years o'd. 16 hands high, with collar marks on both shoulders, white left hind foot; valued

Week Ending February 25.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk
STEER—Taken up by M. F. Webster, in Eureka
tp. one red and white spotted coming 2-year-old
steer, notch in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear,
branded | on left hip.

Week Ending March 3.

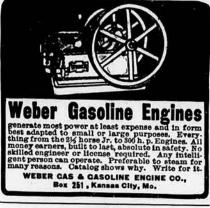
Chase County—J. E. Bocook, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. M. Miller, in Elmdale,
Rans., in Diamond Creek tp., Dec. 13, 1903, on- red
2-year-old steer, branded J. on left hip, — on right
hip, underbit left ear, and slit in right ear; valued at
§15.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk. HEI·Ek—Taken up by E. A. Mulligan, in Emmettp (P. O. Holy Cross, Kans.), Jan. 16, 1904, one red muley helfer.

Lincoln County—N. J. Davison Clerk, HOG—Taken up by John Broberg, in Battle Creek tp., Feb. 10. 1904, one black 200 pound hog.

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There are seven main features of heart disease, viz.: (1) Weakness or Debility; (2) Rheumatism or Neuralgia; (3) Valvular Disorder; (4) Dilation; (5) Enlargement; (6) Fatty Degenera-

tion; (7) Dropsy.

Documentary evidence will prove thousands of so-called "incurables" have been absolutely cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Patients often have no idea their disease is heart trouble, but ascribe it to Indigestion, Liver Complaint, etc.

Here are some of the symptoms: Shortness of breath after exercise. Smothering Spells. Pain in Chest, left Shoulder and arm. Discomfort in Lying on one side. Fainting Spells. Nervous Cough. Swelling of Feet and Ankles. Paleness of Face and Lips. Palpitation. Nightmare. Irregular Pulse.

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Money back if first bottle fails to benefit.

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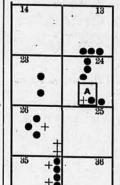
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Second Well Brought in February 21st Not one Duster, Gasser or Dry Well in this Field.

Under charter all money received from sale of stock must be used to develop property.

The Standard Pipe Line has a main line in the field to take company's oil as soon as connection is made.

Have two producing wells and third well drilling; 10 new wells under contract to be drilled. At a depth of 185 feet drill passed through an eight-foot vein of coal, which proves to be of good quality.

100,000 Shares of Treasury Stock to be sold to develop property

100,000 Shares of Treasury Stock to be sold to develop property

Fully paid and non-assessible stock was at 10c per share but advanced to 15c, to be advanced 5 cents per share for each new well completed.

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A, X-Ray Company's 100 acres. Producing wells. + Wells being drilled.

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Registered Stock, DUROC-JERSEYS, contains breeders of the leading strains.
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DUROC-JERSEYS—Large boned and long bodied prices for sale. Prices E. S. COWEE, E. S. COWEE, R. F. D 1, CARBONDALE, KANSAS.

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RECORDED DUROC-JERSEYS

Choice lot of fall pigs, out of large, prolific sows, for sale. Spring glits and boars all sold. L. L. VROOMAN,

OSAGE VALLEY HERD DUROC-JERSEYS Some Choice Fall Pigs and 15 S. C. Brown Leg-horn Cockerels for sale at Prices to Move Them. A. G. DORR, Osage City, Kas.

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March and April pigs, both sexes. Forty early fall pigs by Price 17790, first prize at Ottawe Fair 1903.

Also 30 B. P. Rock cockerels. L. A. KEELER, Route 7, Ottawa, Kans,

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I have at present 40 head of bred glits I am pricing 1,200 and \$25 to close them out Also 60 head of fall gs I am offering very cheap, Prize-winning strains, as pection invited. Kural Route and telephone.

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Contains as good or better individuals and finer
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I have at present some choice boars that are good enough for the best of company; also some choice brood sows, bred to choice Perfection boars, such as Royal Perfection 32582 and Rival Perfection. None but choice stock shipped. S. H. LENHERT, Hope, Kans.

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They are large, with good finish, good heads and fancy ears. I also have ten gilts left and forty extra good fail pigs ready to ship. They are sired by Black Perfection 27182, and Corwin's Improver 25768. Several good enough to head any herd. Seven and ene-hair miles northwest of Leavenworth. If ship frem Leavenworth. Eight railroads.) One mile west of Kickapoo on mainline of Mo. Pacidic. JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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

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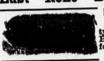
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REGISTERED Tamworth Hogs

Parties who expect to buy Tamworth spring male pigs must do so within a few days. My supply will soon be gone. I have 30 fall sow pigs, and must sell soon so as not to carry so many over the winter. Write to

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Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black year-ling Percherons; four Shires, 8 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 8 and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come a once for bargains. SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.



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At the Indiana State Fair our Percheron stallions won every possible first prizes and grand were equally successful, winning every first prize and grand sweepstakes. At the Ohlo State Fair our Stallions won fourteen first prizes out of a possible fifteen. At the Indiana State Fair our Percherons won three first prizes. Our French Coachers won every possible prize. At the Kansas State Fair our Percheron and French Coachers won every possible prize. Including grand sweepstakes. Unright of the prize of the money than can be bought elsewhere.

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Well, well; Cheer up; Get Busy—Iams' penches and cream are ripe. They were sensational "show horses" at the Nebraska State Fair. (He had a snap.) Had a whole barn full of prize-winners there. Iams won first on four-year-old Percheron in class of thirty-two (an easy victory). Also championship sweepstakes Percheron stallion over all, and many more prizes. All the principal prizes in Percherons, Belgians, and Conchers. Iams kept his great 5100-lb. show pair and the best stallion in every class out of the Nebraska show-yard and were not shown pair and the best stallion in every class out of the Nebraska show-yard and were not shown for prizes. None of the special train of 100 stallions received August 23, 1903, were for prizes. None of the special train of 100 stallions received August 23, 1903, were shown at Nebraska State Fair, and among these he had the first and second prize four-year-old Percheron at largest French horse show at Chartres, and many Percheron winners at leading "horse shows," as well as winners at leading "horse shows" of Belgium and Germany. At Iams'

SWEEPSTAKES STUD

Visitors thronged his barn'at Nebraska State Fair and said: Hello Tom! Say, Iams has the best horse show I ever saw. Yes; see those four 2000-lb. two-year olds. Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has horses better than he advertises. Hello Mr.! I'm Zeke. Say, this is the best string of stallions I ever saw they are sure peaches, and cream. See those six 2200-lb. three-year-olds—all alike, too. They are all wool and a yard wide, the "wide-as-a-wagon" sort.

"Mother, this is Iams' great show of horses. His horses are all black and big ton fellows. He always has the best. Samanthy, here is Iams' show herd. Everybody wants to see his horses. We came from California to see Iams' 5100-lb. pair of stallions. That's them. They horses. We came from California to see Iams' 5100-lb. pair of stallions. That's them. They horses. We came from California to see Iams' 5100-lb. pair of stallions. That's them. They are the greatest pair in the U.S. Yes, and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Hello Loule, here is Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheros stallion over all. "Doc!" I don't wonder at, his Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheros stallion over all. "Doc!" I don't wonder at, his Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheros stallion over all. "Doc!" I don't wonder at, his Iams' (State) Iams horse out of the show-ring. He is a sure winner anywhēre. Kitty, see those fine coachers of Iams'. Georgie, dear, they are lovely; they can look into the see. Kitty, see those fine coachers of Iams'. Georgie, dear, they are lovely; they can look into the see. Kitty, see those fine coachers of Iams' and see registered draft and coach stallions than-any man in the U.S., and all good ones. Georgie, dear, buy your next stallion of Iams. His horses are much better than the one you paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for, and Iams only asks \$1,000 and \$1,500 for "toppera." Iams has

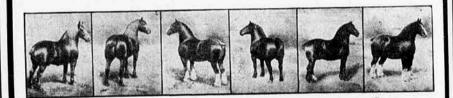
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90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—Inms speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyer, salesman or interpreters. Has no three to ten men as partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Inms guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by slick salesmen, or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye opener and catalogue. References: St. Paul Bank, First State Bank, and City National Bank.

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HEFNER HAS 10 Shire and Hackney Horses

On hand of last year's importation which he will sell on the following terms

One-half cash or bankable paper due none year, with interest. Other half due when horse has carned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once to make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly on hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800-to 1,850-pound two good ends and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 30 per horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 30 per cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$3,00 to \$500 companies. Form your own stock company and come buy one of these grand Shires for own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fall to your own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fall to please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write for information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

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FROM THE ELMWOOD HERD TO BE SOLD AT

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, MARCH 8, 1904

AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

35 IIIAI at foot by the Cruickshank bull, Red Gaunt-let 3rd 149507. 14 choice young Bulls, all reds; big, strong, lusty fellows, nicely bred; some herd headers among them. This is a good, representative lot of Shorthorns and VILION. Catalogue will be sent on application.

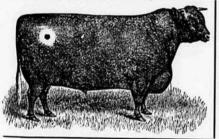
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THIRD ANNUAL SHORTHORN SALE

Graner Bros. will hold a public sale on their farm at Lancaster, Atchison County, Kansas,

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.



This offering comprises thirty bulls of serviceable age and ten cows, all registered cattle. The offering includes three herd bulls, Barnito 147134 by Barney, a Cruickshank top Rose of Sharon. This herd sire is an extra breeder as his get will show in this sale. Cuthbert 148626 by Grand Chief 2d is a herd bull, a good individual and breeder. The other herd

bull, 29th Duke of Twinsprings 178710 by Kirklevington Duke of Woodale 121760. The young bills range from 1 to 2 years of age, all reds and include some show animals. Write for catalogue at once.

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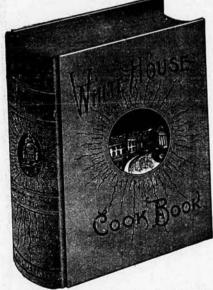
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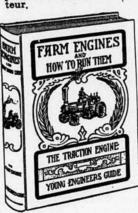
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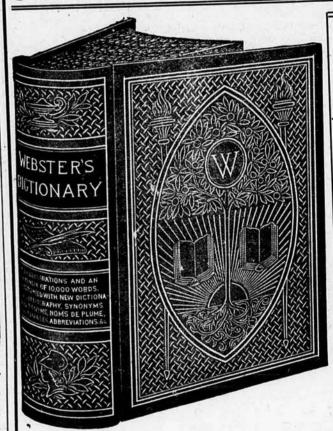
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