

KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President
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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special rates for displayed live stock advertising.
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order. Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
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KANSAS FARMER CO.,

116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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A personal inspection of the field shows a good crop of spring pigs in all breeds except, perhaps, the Chester Whites. This fact insures a goodly number of pure-bred sales during the coming season and both breeder and buyer have come to know that the success of these sales will depend upon the advertising given them.

Breeders of improved stock will be greatly interested in the article this week of a "Half-Million Dollars for Breeders," which gives in general detail the facts concerning the snug sum of \$438,702.25, the cash prizes offered at the World's Fair by the Universal Exposition. Every breeder interested in making an exhibit should send at once to Colonel Charles F. Mills, chief live-stock department, for a free copy of this final edition of the prize-list, rules, and classification.

Our old friend, Mr. Eli Benedict, of Alva, Okla., expresses regret that he does not meet some of the old-time correspondents in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER any more. We join with him in expressing regret, but the uncertainties of life and the ravages of time have caused many to disappear as correspondents who still read the KANSAS FARMER and enjoy the letters sent in by those of the old guard who still remain on duty. We are al-

information as may be possible and of considering this subject in all its bearings. To this end an invitation is extended to all interested parties to be present at this meeting.

Secretary James Wilson, of the National Department of Agriculture, and Secretary E. A. Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, have both been invited to be present and address this convention.

The subjects to be considered are of vast and far-reaching importance and the KANSAS FARMER hopes to see a very large attendance at this meeting.

OUT THERE IN KANSAS.

Once, Kansas was the home of the greedy grasshopper, the sad-eyed settler, and the strenuous steer. Now, these have disappeared and their places are taken by the portly porker, the prosperous proprietor, and the superb Shorthorn. The picture on this page is that of a typical Kansas scene. It gives a little glimpse of this land of

have spared no expense to create advertising in magazines and newspapers.—Commercial Union.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITORS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The KANSAS FARMER is in daily receipt of inquiries in regard to the world's greatest live-stock exhibit to be held at St. Louis this fall. In order to answer all future inquiries we herewith give dates of entry and of exhibition of the various classes of live stock.

Exhibitors are urged to make entries at once. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied to all who request them by Colonel Charles F. Mills, chief of live-stock department, World's Fair, St. Louis.

All entries must be made on these blanks on or before the dates of closing, which are herewith given for each division, as follows:

A. Horses, asses and mules, July 16, 1904.



T. K. Tomson & Sons' Elder Lawn Shorthorn cows scored by the Agricultural College Students.

ways glad to hear from them and hope they will do as Mr. Benedict does—send in a letter occasionally even though it be not so frequently as of yore. Mr. Benedict seems much pleased with his present home, though this season will show a slightly reduced wheat yield because of continued wet weather. He says that the alfalfa and Kafir-corn crops in Woods County are "just grand."

LEASING PUBLIC LAND.

Acting upon the resolutions adopted at the Kansas City meeting of the National Live-Stock Association asking him to do so, President Roosevelt appointed a commission to investigate the subject of leasing public lands for grazing purposes. In pursuance of the object for which they were appointed and at the request of the officers of the National Live-Stock Association this commission has appointed a meeting to be held in the Quincy Building, Denver, Col., on August 3, 4, and 5, 1904, for the purpose of gathering such

men and women and events; the land where they do things, where climate and soil does much and men do more; where

There is sunshine over the woodland,
And shadows across the hill;
The willows quiver and bend and shiver
Low down by the laughing rill.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Not many years ago, the advertiser felt when he paid his bill that he was throwing money into a bottomless hole, and the publisher, somehow, thought that he was getting something for nothing. But now it is different. Advertisers know that good mediums are an investment, not a speculation. Successes in advertising are many, and yet the business is only in its infancy. The manufacturer and retailer must find a way to make their business known and there are any amount of channels to choose from. The greatest factor, perhaps, that has made the increase in the advertising business possible, is the number of advertising agencies which have promoted and

B. Cattle, July 23, 1904.
C. Sheep, August 15, 1904.
D. Swine, August 15, 1904.
E. Poultry, pigeons and pet stock, September 10, 1904.
F. Dogs and cats, September 10, 1904.

G. Southern breeding cattle, October 1, 1904.
H. Carload lots cattle, October 1, 1904.

In divisions A, B, C, and D, exhibitors will be restricted to the entry and exhibition of not more than two animals in each section.

The exposition grounds will be open for the reception of live stock on the following dates:

A. August 18, 1904.
B. September 8, 1904.
C. September 29, 1904.
D. September 29, 1904.
E. October 21, 1904.
F. October 22, 1904.
G. November 3, 1904.
H. November 3, 1904.
Exhibition stock above the quaran-

tine line should be billed to the exhibitor as "Exhibits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo."

Kansas has a remarkably fine exhibit in all other departments, and we predict that her live-stock exhibit will in no wise dim her prestige.

AGRICULTURAL EXPLORATION.

Andrew Carnegie has called down the blessings of thousands upon his head for the lavish expenditure of cash with which he has established libraries all over this broad land. Other millionaires have won deserved credit for the generous use of money in philanthropic enterprises. But it seems to us that Mr. Barbour Lathrop, the Chicago millionaire, has used his millions to the more lasting benefit of his fellow men. For thirty years he traveled up and down the earth for his own improvement and enjoyment. In his many experiences he conceived the idea of searching the little known portions of the earth for useful plants which might be transferred to the United States with profit to her citizens. Some years ago he searched for a capable man into whose hands he could commit the scientific collecting of such seeds and plants as would be desirable and valuable for importation. His choice settled upon Mr. David G. Fairchild, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College in the class of 1888 and a son of Ex-President Geo. T. Fairchild, who was such a potent influence in building up that great institution. Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Fairchild have extended their travels continuously at the expense of Mr. Lathrop but with the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture. The results that have already been obtained are of immense value while those possible in the future are beyond calculation. Mr. Fairchild has introduced a number of the varieties of the date palm for the high, dry lands of the Southwest, notably Arizona and California, and their success has been such that he predicts that with the development of irrigation, dates will become as common in this country as bananas and much more highly prized. It has been estimated by a Government expert that 4,000 pounds of dates can be produced on an acre of ground. This would mean a net profit of about \$150 per acre, and as they grow best on land which would be of little value for anything else it will be seen what an immense accession this will be to American agriculture. Mr. Fairchild is now endeavoring to secure a seedless variety of date which will bear the same relation to the ordinary date that the seedless orange does to the ordinary orange of commerce. Dates are of as many varieties as apples and many of them are of fine flavor and capable of being shipped great distances.

Another fruit that Mr. Fairchild is introducing into the more tropical sections of the United States is the mango. This is a very delicious fruit of many varieties. It is found in all parts of the Philippines, though of somewhat inferior quality. One variety introduced from East Africa attains the size of a small cantaloupe, is of very fine flavor, and Mr. Fairchild predicts that they will be common on our fruit stands in a few years.

The East Indian mangosteen is another very valuable fruit that is being introduced into Porto Rico, where it is expected to develop in great perfection. He has also introduced the Jordan almond, which he finds to be the best variety known for the commerce of the United States. Its present habitat is the mountainous region of Southeastern Spain, whence he brought back in great numbers scions that were cut from bearing trees. These have been used to bud and graft thousands of almond-trees in California and it is expected that but few years will elapse before our entire market will be supplied by home-grown nuts.

Another importation is the cashew nut, which is brought from Africa and which is served roasted as are our peanuts. This nut Mr. Fairchild believes will become even more popular than the peanut because of its quality and flavor.

One of the most interesting and im-

portant importations is that of the Japanese bamboo, of which there are many varieties. Texas and Florida already have a cane of similar growth to the bamboo and it is expected that the newly imported plant will thrive there and become even more profitable than it is in Japan. The timber from the bamboo is of immense value in all countries where it thrives, while some varieties have edible shoots that are cooked and served like asparagus shoots, which it much resembles, except in point of size. It is believed that these bamboos can be grown along the entire gulf coast of the United States and that the yield therefrom will not be less than \$50 per acre. Should this importation prove successful it will be one of the most valuable additions that has ever been made to the timber crop of the United States. Mr. Fairchild is also planning the importation of several of the many plants from which the Japanese manufacture their beautiful, silk-like paper. One of these is described as a perennial shrub, the bark of which contains long, delicate fibers, from which a very fine quality of paper is manufactured. This plant, properly cultivated, will yield from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of bark per acre which, when manufactured into paper, will mean a net income to the grower of at least \$100 per acre.

In this brief article we have mentioned but a few of the results attained by Mr. Fairchild, but it is with pride that we enumerate these because Mr. Fairchild is to-day the only professional agricultural explorer in the world and he is a Kansas man.

FROM TOPEKA TO GALVESTON.

Starting on June 29 the editor of the KANSAS FARMER made a trip over the Santa Fe from Topeka, Kans., to Galveston, Texas, returning to the Kansas capital in time to get the full benefit of the Fourth of July bombardment of the atmosphere by the patriotic artillery of the capital city's juveniles.

In a trip of such length through a country essentially agricultural, the editor of an agricultural paper necessarily sees more than he can tell about in a brief account. However, we shall tell, this week, of some observations by the way, and hope next week to speak of equally interesting observations of the natural outlet for the surplus products of this great interior domain and the ports through which should enter the goods received in exchange for this surplus.

The Kansas end of the journey led through a country drenched with too much rain. Cornfields in which both the crop and the weeds are waging a contest with surface water are not usually characteristic of this State, but they are too frequently seen this season. The grass, wheat, and oats crops have fared better, having in general made good growth and presenting difficulty only in the harvesting which has been greatly retarded by the weather and the miry condition of the fields. In places the first crop of alfalfa was rotting in windrows at a time when the second cutting ought to be going into stack. In the Arkansas Valley the situation was more favorable than farther east. This may be partly owing to more moderate rainfall and partly to the sandy character of the soil. In the more rolling portions of the country conditions were better than in the low lands and on the flat lands of Osage County. But throughout the Kansas country the conviction was impressed forcibly that in the handling of the soil it will be profitable to have careful regard for drainage and for prevention of soil washing. Indeed, this observation is applicable to the entire extent of the rich farming country traversed but the case appears more urgent in Kansas than farther south. In some fields beside those whose crops are in imminent danger of being lost, this risk is avoided by having a mixture of grasses on which were grazing enough animals to harvest the product as it grows. There is evident wisdom in this plan.

The excellent country of which the counties on the center of the south line of Kansas are constituted spreads over the artificial geographical lines,

and extends into Oklahoma in a magnificent prairie possessed of barely sufficient undulation for proper drainage under a plan of cultivation which shall have such end in view. In proceeding through all the country south of Kansas the Santa Fe crosses the larger water courses instead of following them as in this State. The impression upon the traveler is therefore a pleasing one of a variegated country.

One can not but think that those who carved the Territory of Oklahoma from the prairie and woodland between Kansas and Texas ran their southern boundary so as to include the choicest of the land. True, there are some lands in Oklahoma fit only for pasture or woodland, but, in general, it is a magnificent domain, judged by the portion traversed by the Santa Fe. That the few years since the opening have developed the productive farm, the comfortable barn, the thrifty orchard, the commodious home, the thriving agricultural community well assured as to the future, is no surprise to one who has for half a century witnessed the development of these on the rich prairies west of the Mississippi. If the Oklahoma farmers need to be told anything it is to increase their planting of alfalfa and to add to and improve the quality of their live stock, to the end that the fertility of their soil may be kept to its virgin excellence and improved. Kansas may well be proud of the large part she has had in the settlement and development of Oklahoma.

At Guthrie we found a formerly of Kansas man, a graduate of Kansas Agricultural College, in the person of J. B. Thoburn, filling and developing the position of Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. This board, under Secretary Thoburn's inspiration, is rapidly assuming a position in Oklahoma similar to that occupied in this State by the Kansas Board under Secretary Cornburn. The value of Mr. Thoburn's work to the Territorial farmers will be limited only by the means for its development that shall be provided by those in control of the purse strings.

Except for sparse settlement and occasional primitive improvements, the Indian Territory presents little evidence of the presence of the red man. The people one sees at the stations are nearly all whites, and the negroes outnumber the Indians several to one. The country is largely covered with timber. In looking at the soil and the "lay of the land" over much of the route one concludes that it may be the part of wisdom to protect this timber from destruction and await the natural production of successive crops of trees under a wise forestry management. There are considerable areas of smooth and fertile land under cultivation—by white tenants, we were told. The few Indians seen were of mixed blood. These are said to be superior to the full bloods in their adaptation to

conditions of civilization and in their ability to maintain themselves in the competition introduced with the new conditions. The scenery in the Indian Territory is varied and becomes almost picturesque where the Washita River with its red waters tumbles in successions of rapids through the low range of Arbuckle Mountains. The Washita presents a great contrast, in everything but color, to the Canadian with its broad, sandy bed which forms the boundary between Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The Red River, which well deserves its name, divides the Indian Territory from Texas. It manifests some preference for Territorial conditions by keeping somewhat within the soil and contour conditions which characterize the north side of the stream. But the Santa Fe quickly reaches the immense, beautiful, and fertile prairie of Northern Texas, with its well-tilled farms and general appearance of thrift. But the surprise of the writer was that many otherwise fine farmsteads are entirely destitute of orchards, shade-trees, or any kind of shrubbery. Except for this lack and for the prevalence of cotton as one of the crops one might have thought himself traveling through a prairie farming country in Iowa, Nebraska, or Kansas. The wheat shocks were perhaps a little farther apart than in Oklahoma and Kansas. The corn was well-tended, well-advanced and earing well. But the perfection of farming was seen in the cotton-fields. The rows were very straight and the only thing growing in the cotton-field was cotton. Cotton is grown extensively and profitably in Oklahoma but not as carefully as in Texas. Many years ago, when the writer had an experience on a cotton plantation in Mississippi, it was impossible to induce the "hands" to use any other implement than the hoe, the "bar," and the single-shovel cultivator. But last week the men of Texas were seen riding two-horse sulky cultivators through the cotton-fields and were doing excellent work. The ever-present windmill throughout this great Texas prairie is an unmistakable evidence of thrift and progress. The rational division into farmed fields and pastures harmonizes well with the show of Shorthorn and Hereford blood in the herds of Northern Texas. The writer may be, and probably is, an alfalfa crank. He therefore looked anxiously for this prosperity promoter on the farms of Texas. Notes taken by the way mention two pieces both doing well and indicating that most of these thrifty North Texas farmers are neglecting a means of increasing the products of their farms and at the same time laying in fertility for future crops. After journeying for more than a half-day through this magnificent country the landscape changed; belts of timber were crossed. These were interspersed with areas of cotton, corn,

(Continued on page 702.)

When You Die

HOW WILL THEY GET ALONG?

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Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

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

Harvesting English Bluegrass for Seed.

How soon can English bluegrass be cut for seed? Never had any experience with the crop and do not know about cutting it. Enclosed find sample as it now is. C. C. JACKSON.

Pottawatomie County.

English bluegrass ripens quite rapidly after it comes into flower. It should therefore be cut for seed promptly as soon as the heads begin to turn brown. Usually it is ready to cut immediately after the harvest of winter wheat, but this season the grass seems to be maturing earlier than usual, and perhaps the cutting should not be delayed until after wheat harvest. The heads shatter quite easily if allowed to become too ripe; in fact, it is well to cut on the green side, as the heads will develop and ripen from the sap left in the stems. The crop may be readily harvested with the self-binder and shocked the same as wheat or other grains. A. M. TENEYOK.

Alfalfa and Clover in Southeast Kansas.

Alfalfa or clover will not do well here on any land that we know of. Will the inoculation of the soil with bacteria help us out any? Please give me any information you can on the subject. L. A. RUNNISON, M. D.

Crawford County.

It seems to be a general experience of the farmers in Southeastern Kansas that alfalfa can not be made to grow successfully in that part of the State. That this is due to climatic or to soil conditions has not been shown. It may be due, as you have suggested, to a lack of alfalfa bacteria in the soil. It would be a good plan for several of the farmers in your locality to seed a small patch to alfalfa, and inoculate the soil at the time of seeding by scattering over it some soil from an old alfalfa-field in this locality or some other locality in which alfalfa grows well. It is not necessary to use a large amount of the infected soil, about 200 pounds per acre is sufficient. The soil may be made fine and spread by hand in a manner similar to seeding grain broadcast. It would be best to scatter the soil before the cultivation was finished, in order to thoroughly mix the infected soil with the soil of the field. By making a few trials of this kind on different soils in your neighborhood you should be able to determine whether the lack of alfalfa bacteria in the soil is the reason for the failure to get alfalfa to grow well.

It is possible that climatic conditions, together with soil conditions, may be unfavorable for growing alfalfa in Southeastern Kansas. If you can not grow alfalfa you can doubtless grow the common red clover or the Mammoth red clover on the uplands and the well-drained lands, while on the low or bottom-lands the alsike clover will be well adapted. If the land is old or farmed out, it may be necessary to put it into a better condition of tilth or fertility before either alfalfa or clover can be grown. This may be done by manuring with barnyard manure, or by the growing of annual legumes, that is, soy-beans, cow-peas, etc., which crops may be plowed under as green manure, in cases where humus is lacking to a great degree. Great care should be observed in preparing a good seed-bed for the seeding of alfalfa or clover. Such crops do not require a loose, mellow seed-bed; rather the seed-bed should be mellow at the top but firm and compact underneath, in order that the seed may germinate and the young plants have the proper start. In case of hard, compact lands where deep loosening is necessary, the deep plowing should be given a year

or so previous to the seeding of the alfalfa, in order that the subsurface may settle and get into good seed-bed condition before the alfalfa is sown.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Alfalfa Bacteria—Disk Plows.

Please inform me whether, for the successful raising of alfalfa in Kansas, it is necessary to inoculate the soil by sowing the proper bacteria. If you have any knowledge, by experience or observation, of the double disk plow, please let me know whether you consider it a success. How many horses are needed to work it? J. M. RAPP.

Neola, Iowa.

In most Kansas soils the bacteria which work on the roots of alfalfa seem to be present in sufficient numbers to infect the plants after a few years, even on land which has not previously grown alfalfa. There are a few localities in Kansas where little success has been had in growing alfalfa; this is particularly true of the southeastern part of the State, but it has not been shown that a failure to get a stand and a profitable crop was due to the lack of bacteria in the soil, although it is likely that this may be one of the reasons for the failures. Experiments conducted at the Illinois Station, and in other Eastern States, have shown that in new countries in lands which have never grown alfalfa, the inoculation of the soil with the alfalfa bacteria seems to be necessary before profitable crops of alfalfa can be produced. The usual method of supplying these bacteria has been to scatter over the new field a small amount of soil from an old alfalfa-field. The usual application is at the rate of about 200 pounds of infected soil per acre, applying at seeding time, or the application may be made later.

If you are contemplating the seeding of land to alfalfa in a locality where alfalfa is not now grown, it may be advisable for you to use infected soil on an acre or two in order to note results. Perhaps the application of infected soil may not be necessary. Within a few months after seeding, by carefully examining the fibrous roots of the alfalfa, you will be able to discover the little warts or tubercles which show that the bacteria are present.

We have used at this station for the past three years the Hapgood-Hancock double disk plow. Its work has been quite satisfactory, but I do not consider it equal to a good mold-board plow. The disk plow does not do the amount of shearing or pulverizing of the soil characteristic of the mold-board plow, but it leaves the soil in a loose, broken condition, hence requires the use of harrow or roller after the plow to fine the soil and keep the furrow slice from drying out. Another fault is that the disk will not cover trash, etc., so well as a good mold-board plow. There are some purposes and some soils for which the disk plow may be successfully used. In a hard gumbo soil the disk plow may be used very advantageously, since it will hold to the ground where a mold-board plow will run out. For the purpose of breaking up the hardpan, which is apt to form at the depth at which the land is usually plowed, the disk plow is preferable to the mold-board plow.

The disk plow should be used to plow in the fall rather than in the spring, because of the tendency to plow deep, and also because of the loose, open condition in which the soil is left. There is no objection to the disk plow because it does not cut a smooth, level-bottomed furrow; in fact, I rather prefer the rough, corrugated furrow bottom to the smooth, level-bottomed furrow left by the mold-board plow. It is my opinion that the disk plow is not so economical a plow to buy and use as the mold-board, because if it is not carefully oiled and well cared for it will soon get out of working condition. The disks themselves do not wear out, but the bearings are apt to wear out. Turning the same depth and width of furrow, the disk plow will run with a little lighter draft than the mold-board plow, usually stated at about 10 to 25 per cent.

The tendency of the disk plow to run deep, however, often causes it to cut a deeper furrow and give greater draft, in actual practice, than the mold-board plow. The double disk plow cutting from twenty to twenty-four inches, requires four good horses in the average soil. More horses may be required in tough or dry soil.

Besides the Hapgood plow, I have tested several other makes of disk plows; that is, John Deere, Tiger, or Stoddard, Rock Island, Bradley, Bissel, and the Chattanooga-Hancock. However, the disk plow is still imperfect and must be still further improved in order to come into general use. One or more disk plows might be profitably used on many Kansas farms, but it would not be practicable at the present time to replace the mold-board plow by the disk plow.

A. M. TENEYOK.

How Soon May Alfalfa Be Baled?

Will you kindly tell us how soon it will answer to bale alfalfa hay after being harvested and put in the barn? Shawnee County. A. H. BATES.

I believe that alfalfa put into the barn in good condition could be baled at once, or as soon as it was desirable to bale it. I see no reason why alfalfa should not keep as well in the bale as in the mow. At this station an experiment was carried on last season in baling alfalfa from the field. When the alfalfa was cured and fit to stack it was not injured by baling, but the bales produced even a better quality of hay than that obtained by stacking. In the experiments conducted last season the bales were not piled close together, but air space was left between the bales, which were set up on end. It might be advisable to follow this plan in baling at once from the mow, since the hay may be hot or at least it is likely to heat some. There is no reason why the hay may not cure out and keep just as well in the bale as it will in the mow and make the same quality of hay. We baled some hay green from the field last season and the bales cured without burning, but the hay was mouldy and of little value. The hay which was put in the barn too green will probably blacken, and doubtless the same thing may happen when it is put in the bale. I have not had experience in baling alfalfa at once after stacking. Perhaps some of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER can give information on this subject.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Soil Infected with Alfalfa Bacteria.

I wish information about soil infected with alfalfa bacteria. I want to know where to get it; also the best method of using it, whether to put on ground before or after the ground is stirred, or before or after seeding. I wish to stir ground as soon as the present wheat crop is off, and sow early in September.

Kingman County. W. S. GIBBENS.

Soil from almost any old alfalfa-field in which the alfalfa has been growing thriftily for several years, is almost sure to be infected with the alfalfa bacteria. We could supply you with a limited amount of such soil from this station, at the rate of 60 cents per one hundred pounds, f. o. b. Manhattan, including sacks. It will be best to scatter the infected soil before the ground is fully prepared for seeding, in order that it may be thoroughly mixed with the soil of the field by the cultivation, or it may be scattered at the time of seeding the alfalfa, and the field harrowed after sowing. It is not necessary to use a large amount of infected soil. Two hundred pounds of soil per acre, well distributed, is sufficient. The infected soil may be made fine and scattered by hand, or it is possible, if the soil is sifted, to mix it with the seed, sowing the mixture with the grain drill. Some difficulty will be found, however, in keeping the soil and seed thoroughly mixed when it is distributed in the manner named above, and usually the better method will be to distribute the soil by hand in much the same manner as seed is sown broadcast.

It is possible that it may not be

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necessary to inoculate the soil, which you intend to sow to alfalfa, with the alfalfa bacteria. At least it would seem advisable to me not to go to too great expense in this way the first season. Try an acre or so, and note results. If the soil requires inoculation in order to grow alfalfa successfully, the acre or so which you inoculate at the start will furnish a large supply of the infected soil after a year or two, which may be used to spread over the remaining portion of the field.

A. M. TENEYCK.

When to Sow Alfalfa.

Would alfalfa, immediately following clover or other leguminous plants, do better than if sown after other grasses or crops?

D. NEWBY.

Miami, I. T.

When the land upon which it is desired to seed alfalfa is lacking in fertility and available plant-food, it may often be desirable to precede the alfalfa with clover or some annual legume crop in order to put the ground into a condition of tilth and fertility favorable to the starting of alfalfa. This kind of preparation is especially adapted to old or worn-out lands. It is likely that alfalfa can be started as readily upon such lands as clover, but often some annual leguminous crop, that is, cow-peas or soy-beans, may be used to advantage as a crop to precede the seeding of alfalfa. The seed-bed condition is a point which must be carefully looked after in sowing alfalfa. Clover or grass lands broken and immediately reseeded to alfalfa will not give a favorable seed-bed. Such ground will be too loose and will make too deep a seed-bed, and if dry weather follows the seeding, the alfalfa will likely burn out or winter-kill. After annual legumes, however, a favorable seed-bed may usually be prepared. If a crop of cow-peas or soy-beans be taken off for fodder in the early part of September, an excellent seed-bed may often be prepared on such land by simply disking or harrowing, either for fall or spring seeding of alfalfa. On land of ordinary fertility, grain crops which are harvested early make good crops with which to precede alfalfa, provided the ground is plowed soon after harvest and kept cultivated until seeding time. A good seed-bed for spring seeding may be prepared on land which grew cultivated crops the year previous, provided the crop was kept free from weeds. Such ground may be prepared by disking and harrowing early in the spring. Or even for fall seeding a good seed-bed may be prepared if a cultivated crop is removed in the latter part of the summer or early fall and the land disked and harrowed. Prepare the seed-bed early either in the spring or fall and sow the alfalfa only when the soil is in a proper condition of tilth and moisture to germinate the seed and start the young plants.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa for Seed.

Please inform me which crop of alfalfa, the second or third, to preserve for seed, or if both will make good seed.

WM. WARD.

Doniphan County.

It is perhaps safest to save the second crop of alfalfa for seed, depending somewhat upon the season and the locality. Where the season is long enough, so as to insure the maturing of the third crop before frost and the season is not too dry, the third crop may be profitably saved for seed. The third crop is often saved in this way in the central and southern portions of the State. With such a season as we are having the supply of moisture will likely be sufficient to mature a third cutting for seed. On the other hand the weather is unfavorable at the present time, and may perhaps continue unfavorable for the production of seed from the second crop. I think you will be able to decide by the time the second crop is ready to cut for hay, by observing weather conditions and the growth of the alfalfa, whether it will be best to save the second crop for seed, or depend upon the third crop. In case you desire to save the third crop for seed, the second crop should be cut a little earlier than usual, in order to give as long

a season for maturing a third crop as possible; also alfalfa cut early, before the blossoms form much, will start quicker and with more vigor than that which is allowed to stand until it is more matured before cutting.

In speaking of this question in Bulletin No. 114 of this station, Prof. H. M. Cottrell stated that the third cutting for seed weakened the plants less than the early cuttings, and that usually the seed ripened more evenly than seed from the second cutting. The harvesting of the third cutting comes at a favorable time for handling the crop. Larger profits may be gained from the alfalfa by saving the first two crops for hay and the third for seed. Usually the fall growth after cutting for seed is sufficient to give the alfalfa winter protection.

A. M. TENEYCK.

When to Cut Millet for Hay.

Will you kindly inform me what is the best time of growth at which to cut millet for hay? I have a field of Siberian millet on low bottom-land here and I want to get the best possible hay from it. I do not want any seed. I have had no experience in raising millet, therefore do not know at just what stage it should be cut.

Dickinson County. A. E. MARTIN.

Millet may be cut for hay almost any time after it is headed. For cattle it is perhaps best to cut the millet rather early, before the seed has developed much, but for horses it is best to leave the crop until the seed is nearly developed, say about the milk to dough stage. There is a poisonous principle in millet hay which is injurious to horses and also to some extent to other stock. Dr. T. D. Hinebaugh, of North Dakota, found in his experiments that this poisonous principle seemed to be in greater evidence in immature millet than in millet that was not cut until it was nearly mature. He recommended that millet should not be cut for hay until the seed at the top of the heads was nearly ripe.

Probably a larger yield may be secured by the later cutting, and if not cut too late the quality of the hay is good. This objection may be urged against late cutting, that if any of the seed has ripened some will be scattered over the field, causing a volunteer growth of millet in the crops the succeeding year. It is not necessary, however, to leave the millet until it has matured to that stage where the seed is ripe enough to shatter. If care be taken, the millet may be allowed to mature until the seed is fairly developed, and yet cut before the seed will shatter any in the harvesting.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Horticulture

Trials of Fruit-Raising in Southwestern Kansas.

NICHOLAS MAYRATH, DODGE CITY, BEFORE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, MAY 12, 1904.

After an experience of a quarter of a century of raising fruit-trees in this part of the State, I will say that the trials are many. Most of these can be overcome, and fruit-trees here will pay as well as in any part of the State. Certain fruits have so far proved a failure.

The pear-trees are subject to the pear blight and will eventually be killed by it, although I kept them clear of blight for from seven to ten years after planting, and had as high as two bushels of pears to the tree before they became affected by the blight. I suppose something could be done to check this pear blight.

In small fruits, red currants will not do well here at all. I have tried different kinds, brought them from widely separated nurseries, planted them in different places on my farm and garden, in different soils, protected places, but all proved a failure, although the black currants are growing wild here along the creeks and on islands on the Arkansas River. They also do well if planted in gardens.

I have tried raspberries and blackberries, bought these as far south as Arkansas and as far north as Central Wisconsin. They made good growth every spring and summer, but five times out of six they would winter-kill. After ten or twelve years' trial, I came to the conclusion that raspberries and blackberries were not the thing for Southwestern Kansas. But there is a good substitute for blackberries to be found in the Russian mulberry, so we can have our blackberry pie anyway. A good many of the Russian mulberries have a sickly, sweet taste, and are not liked by everybody, but there are trees among these Russian mulberries which bear a large, black berry, as large as the blackberries, if not larger. The taste of these berries is quite tart, if not exactly sour. These, if used alone or mixed with gooseberries or pieplant, make good pies or preserves. Trees of these desirable varieties can easily be propagated from cuttings and we can have a good substitute for raspberries or blackberries.

As my friend, Dr. Milton, has an article on the cherry, I will only say that I had, up to May a year ago, about 330 cherry-trees in bearing, some planted eighteen years ago and the last planting about five years ago. Of all the fruit-trees that I raised in this county, none suited me as well as my cherry orchard. I lost a fine crop of cherries by very late freezing weather, but even last year, when we had ice, snow, and sleet on May 1, what cherry-trees the storm had left, had a smart sprinkling of cherries, and my loss on cherry-trees from time of planting crop to time when the cyclone struck the orchard was less than 5 per cent, although some of the trees at the time of planting were trimmed too high for this part of the State.

I have planted four peach orchards since I came to this State. My first peach-trees were seedlings, planted too close, but they bore me five or six crops of fruit. When I cut them out, they being in the way, I left one tree standing, which is now twenty-four years old, and this year it has a fair crop and is good for five or six years more.

My second peach orchard I planted in 1886, about eight acres in all, mostly budded fruit, but had some seedling trees of a variety called Indian or blood peaches, sent here from Emporia. I raised garden truck between these trees; they had good cultivation, made fast growth, and commenced bearing when three years old. When from five to eight years old my peach crop was from 800 to 1,800 bushels of peaches for three years running. This was rather hard on the trees and they showed signs of decay, but for a year or so hard, killing frosts kept them from bearing. I gave them a severe trimming and they had fairly good crops until I had them dug out two years ago.

My third peach orchard was planted about eight years ago. This also paid me well until destroyed by the storms. My fourth peach orchard was planted four years ago, and is just coming into bearing. My venture in peach orcharding has paid me well. The average price for budded peaches here has been \$1.50 per bushel, sold as low as \$1 per bushel and as high as \$3 per bushel. Seedling peaches brought on the average about 80 cents per bushel.

When I first came to Kansas, I did, as a good many of our farmers are doing to this day, went off to some creek or stream twenty or forty miles or to some sandhill patch of plums and got sunburned, ivy poisoned, and snake bit, to get a few green plums to put up as jams or jelly. I only went as far as Crooked Creek, picked me about a bushel of good, ripe wild plums, saved the seed or pits of these and planted them in about two acres hilly land, cultivated and thinned them, and in a few years had all the plums that my large family could use or put up, and besides sold as high as eighty-seven bushels of plums one year. The despised sandhill plums, if planted from seed and cultivated only a little, will, as most housewives claim, make better jelly or jam than the old



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wild goose plum, and by a little cultivation, plowing once a year, they will yield larger fruit. Of tame plums I had about two acres, mostly wild goose. They were grafted on the wrong stock and are sending out shoots and sprouts everywhere.

Now we come to the main fruit, the apple. I planted fifty apple-trees twenty-five years ago. The trees were nice, two years old, rather tall, in fact too tall for this windy country, and the strong south wind made them lean north, exposing the south end of the trunk of the trees to the sun. Borers got in their work and most of them died or were dug out, so that at the present time only ten or twelve remain. These had their crown or limbs low down, shading the trunk of the tree on all sides and neither sun nor borer had any bad effect on them. Some of these trees have trunks a foot through, and have good fruit. In 1886 I bought enough apple-trees to plant ten acres. These also were two years old. Trimmed these down as low as I could to make them branch out as near the ground as possible. Whenever I succeeded in doing this, my trees proved all that is wanted in Southwestern Kansas to get apples, provided other conditions are also complied with, which I will name hereafter. In planting these apple-trees, I set them at an angle of nearly 45 degrees to the south and a little to the west, still our strong winds in course of time brought some of these trees leaning to the north and exposing the trunk to the action of the sun and borer. But those trees that had their lower branches within a foot or a foot and a half from the ground and had low branches on the south side of the tree, proved that apple orcharding in this part of Kansas will be a success just as soon as we learn how to go at it. I planted my apple-trees thirty feet by thirty feet, but made the mistake of planting peach-trees in same row between the apple, intending to dig out the peach-trees in nine or ten years. It was all right for the peach-trees, but hard on the apple-trees; the peach-tree being a fast grower took some of the substance needed by the apple-trees, and I took notice that where no peach-trees were the apple-trees showed 100 per cent better. I lost a good many of my apple-trees, in fact the best part of the orchard, but still have enough left to show what can be done in the apple line.

In laying out an orchard, either for commercial or home use, would choose a north slope if possible, but as we all wish our orchard close to the dwelling the north slope is not always to be had, therefore would pick out a piece of land that can be plowed and cultivated in all directions and surround it with a windbreak. Russian mulberries do well for this, as a protection against the winds. The orchard should be plowed just as deep as possible; subsoiling is still better, particularly where the tree row is to be. I would recommend apple-trees to be not less than 30 by 32 feet each way, cherry-trees, 18 by 30 feet; plums the same; peach-trees, 20 by 20 feet. Grapes should be given twice as much room here as in Eastern Kansas. Some hold crops may be raised for a few years after trees are planted in orchard; after that it is better not to raise any kind of crops in orchard, and, of course, no weeds should be allowed to grow. The trees need all the moisture that usually falls here. Plowing the orchard every spring, disking or using the harrow thereafter when weeds start, keeps these down and takes in and preserves what rains we get.

If trees are planted right it is an easy matter to run a gang plow between the tree rows in spring, then use a two-horse plow and finish out with a single-horse plow. As you get close to the tree row it is also an easy and quick way to run a six-foot disk through the orchard or a twelve-foot harrow to kill the weeds and preserve the moisture. Trees, to do well here, should be low crowned; would prefer one-year-old apple-trees or two-year-old. My best apple-trees I raised from ap-



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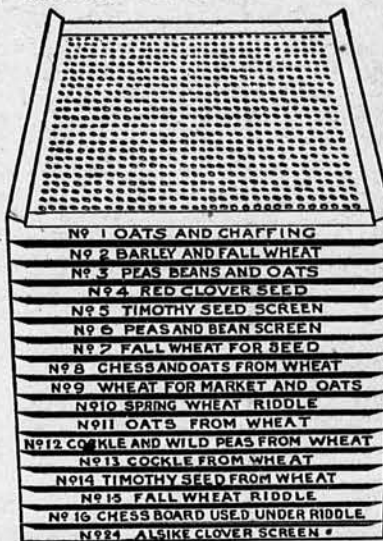
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Besides the yield of honey can be very materially increased by using a honey-extractor, by which the comb is left uninjured and can be returned to the hive to be refilled with honey an indefinite number of times. Bees secrete and in turn excrete the wax from which the combs are constructed, all of which requires time and labor besides the consumption of large quantities of honey. I am aware of the fact that the public are very suspicious of extracted honey put upon the market in handsomely labelled jars or cans, as much of it thus put up is very largely composed of glucose. While it may be as palatable to many as honey, it is not as wholesome, and worst of all is not honey. To remedy this the people should request every member of our State Legislature to pass an act imposing severe penalty upon any one selling or offering to sell glucose labelled honey. Also persons desiring to sell glucose should be required to label it glucose. In fact, any adulteration of honey with glucose should be prohibited under statutory enactment. In arranging the hive for storing honey to be extracted, shallow frames should be put in the supers instead of sections or boxes, or the body of a hive may be put on top of the first hive with full-sized frames. If an eight-frame hive is used it will be well in many cases to put a queen-exclud-

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er over the brood nest of the lower hive, especially in case the queen is a very prolific one, as she is not by any means willing to be confined to the lower story of a hive containing only eight frames. In a ten-frame hive they are not so apt to go upstairs to lay eggs as they have more room below. In Kansas there is getting to be a large amount of alfalfa and when it yields honey (which in this State it usually does), the season is likely to be longer than in regions where this plant is not grown. This year the prospect is fair for a third crop of alfalfa, and if it yields honey from each crop the honey season is likely to be longer than usual. G. BOHREB.

Ireland produces 150 pounds of meat annually for each head of her population, which is three times greater than England's production per head.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

July 19, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., twenty-fifth semi-annual sale of Jacks, Jennets and horses.

August 2, 1904—Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., Duroc-Jerseys.

August 10, 1904—Prize-winning Poland-Chinas, F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo.

September 7, 1904—Combination sale Aberdeen-Angus, Peoria, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

October 6, 1904—Poland-Chinas, William Plummer, Barclay, Kans.

October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 17, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

October 18, 1904—American Royal Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

October 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.

October 26, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas. F. Lehr, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.

October 28, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 28, 1904—Combination sale Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, J. R. Johnson, Manager.

November 1, 1904—W. B. VanHorn & Son, Poland-Chinas, at Overbrook, Kans.

December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

December 6 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.

January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robinson, Topeka, Kans., Manager.

February 16 and 17, 1905—Chas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.

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

Student Judging at the Royal.

Word comes that Manager Skinner, of the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, announces that Chicago commission houses have made up a cash prize of \$500, to be contested for by the stock-judging students of the State agricultural colleges. While it was not stated in the announcement, it is supposed that this prize will take the place of the Spoor trophy. This is a move in the right direction, as the cash will be much more available to the winning students and will become at once the individual property of the winner. This announcement suggests the thought that the friends of the American Royal should see to it that some such contest should be arranged for by that great show. The American Royal is just as big and just as good as the International in the more important breeding classes and it is each year growing more important in the fat and feeding classes. The agricultural colleges of the States lying in the Kansas City territory could be invited to participate and doubtless Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and Iowa would accept. This would at once add an interesting and valuable feature to the Royal and would serve to spread its usefulness over a much broader field.

We hope the breeders, the feeders, the range men, the commission houses and the stock yards will all take hold of this matter and push it along to success.

If the American Royal is to continue as a permanent institution, as it undoubtedly will, it will pay very handsomely to give this recognition to the boys of to-day who will be the breeders of to-morrow.

International Live Stock Exposition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that at the 1904 International Live Stock Exposition, agricultural college students' and farmers' sons' judging contests will be much amplified. The Union Stock Yard & Transit Company is offering two beautiful trophies valued at \$500 each, to be given to the teams of five students of the agricultural colleges making the best records, one in judging horses and the other in judging cattle, sheep and swine.

Messrs. Alexander, Ward & Conover, commission merchants, Chicago, are offering \$500 in money prizes to be divided among farmers' sons making the best records in judging horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

Mr. A. E. Cook, the successful feeder and farmer of Iowa is offering a magnificent bronze medal valued at \$1,500 for a students' corn-judging contest and the National Grain-Deal-

ers' Association is to offer money prizes for a contest of like character for students and farmers' sons.

I feel assured that you will recognize the value of this work and give it announcement and endorsement.

D. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

Color in Shorthorns.—XIV.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I surmised that a short account of the sweepstakes winners at the last International Show would be acceptable.

The winner of the grand sweepstakes prize in the senior class of bulls 2 years old and over, was the celebrated roan Ceremonious Archer 171479, bred in Wisconsin. His sire was a red bull bred in Scotland. His dam was a roan bred in England. Both his grandsires are roans.

The winner of the junior sweepstakes prize for bulls under 2 years was the red King Edward 172814, bred in Missouri. His sire is a roan bred in England. His dam is a roan bred by the Queen of England. Both his grandsires are roans. Three of his great grandsires are roans; one is a red that has a roan sire.

The winner of the senior sweepstakes prize for cow 2 years old or over, is the light roan Village Belle 2d bred in Scotland. Her sire is the white Silver Plate 14554. Her dam is red and white, and she has a roan sire.

The winner in junior sweepstakes class for cows under 2 years is the roan Fair Queen bred in Ontario. Her sire is a roan. Her dam is red, a little white. Both grandams are red. One grandsire is red and the other is roan. Of her eight grandparents three are red, one is red roan, two are roan, and two are red and white.

Morris County. D. P. NORRIS.

A Half-Million Dollars for Breeders.

The extended and complete classification of prizes for the live stock department of the Universal Exposition, just received from Chief Charles F. Mills, is generally considered by the most eminent authorities in this technical line of effort as complete and a most creditable standard for the new century.

This large and imposing volume, when compared with the previous compilations of like character, make

Breed.	Div.	Exposition.	Special.	Total.
Horses.....	A	\$ 94,300	\$21,490.00	\$115,790.00
Cattle.....	B	65,520	39,586.25	105,106.25
Sheep.....	C	44,390	5,720.00	50,110.00
Swine.....	D	30,311	16,995.00	47,306.00
Poultry, pigeons, and pet stock.....	E	15,582	6,499.00	22,081.00
Dogs and cats.....	F	10,204	5,085.00	15,289.00
Southern breeding cattle.....	G	10,000	3,570.00	13,570.00
Carload lots of cattle.....	H	10,000	2,150.00	12,150.00
Exposition and special prizes.....		\$280,307	\$99,500.25	\$381,402.25
State and exposition prizes, etc., not included above.....				57,300.00
Grant total.....				\$438,702.25

as much more favorable a record for the Universal Exposition as the incomparable exhibits in all the departments of human endeavor now assembled at St. Louis excel all previous displays made at former world's fairs.

President Francis, the premier executive of the universal expositions and the leading favorite with home and foreign promoters of such important and effective agencies for advancing the highest civilization, and Director of Exhibits Skiff, with his brilliant record for successful management in connection with the Columbian and Paris Expositions, have given the announcement, rules, classification of premiums published in the final edition of the prize-list of the live stock department of the World's Fair their unqualified endorsement.

Hon. F. D. Coburn, the able and popular chief of the live stock exhibit until recently compelled by ill-health to resign, and his secretary, Colonel Charles F. Mills, since the organization of the department of live stock, have given to the world, in this work, a new and high standard in classification and rules pertaining to the exhibition of domestic animals.

Colonel Charles F. Mills, now chief, and Mr. Coburn, whose distinguished services prompted the exposition to recently appoint him honorary chief of the department, have made the following announcement in the final edition of the prize-list, which statement

has been approved by the director of exhibits, F. J. V. Skiff, and confirmed by the president of the Universal Exposition, David R. Francis, viz.:

"The Universal Exposition of 1904 will provide accommodations and opportunity at St. Louis for complete displays of the useful recognized breeds of domestic animals and fowls and their exhibition and judging to the best advantage, without charge for entries, stalls, or pens in any division.

"The wide extent of the classification, a list of prizes never before equaled in extent or generosity, together with the ample and attractive provisions intended for the comfort and exhibition of the entries will as a whole be fully in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the industry to which they pertain. All these have been planned upon a scale and breadth of liberality heretofore unknown and suggest every facility for the instruction and entertainment of visitors interested in animal husbandry and its wonderful recent progress, as well as all who would know more of their reach and what they imply.

"The appropriation of \$280,000 of the exposition money for prizes to live stock, to which have been added large sums from States and associations of breeders, makes possible and assures in each class a presentation of and a competition between the best specimens in existence—an assemblage of quality whereby will be determined the present summit level of human skill and endeavor in animal development.

"That the effort must give wholesome impetus to an advancement and resetting of breeding, feeding, and exposition standards far surpassing any heretofore attained, is the earnest conviction of those who have wrought its plans and provided the ways and means for its making."

SUMMARY OF EXPOSITION AND SPECIAL PRIZES OFFERED FOR EXHIBITS OF LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, ETC., AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1904.

The following is a summary of the regular and special prizes offered for exhibits of live stock at the World's Fair and enumerated in the final edition of the prize-list of the Exposition, viz.:

The final edition of the prize-list of the live-stock department of the Universal Exposition of 1904 will be sent to exhibitors upon application to Colonel Charles F. Mills, chief of the department of live stock, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas Live-Stock Sanitary Regulations.

Under the rules and regulations formulated by the Kansas Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, Governor W. J. Bailey has issued a proclamation quarantining against all cattle south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude and west of the one hundred and second meridian, being the south and west boundary lines of Kansas, for protection against Texas, splenic or Spanish fever and against itch or mange. He has also issued a special proclamation quarantining the counties of Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman, Gove, Logan, Wallace, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Hodgeman, Finney, Kearny, Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, and Clark, and all infected pastures in the remainder of the State against itch or mange under the following rules:

Rule 1. No cattle shall be removed from one pasture to another in the quarantined counties, neither shall they be received for shipment by any railroad in the State, except they have been first carefully dipped with some one of the standard dips which are known to be ef-



Warranted to give satisfaction.

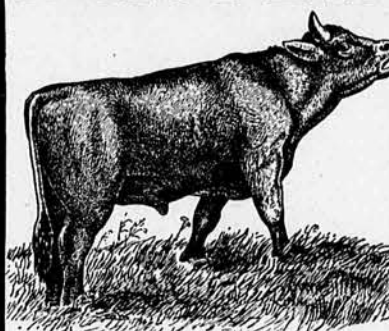
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

KRESO DIP



FOR ALL LIVE STOCK SHEEP, SWINE, CATTLE, HORSES, ETC.

PREVENTS AND CURES PARASITIC AND SKIN DISEASES

Kreso Dip is a powerful germicide and disinfectant, an unfailing tick-destroyer and lice-killer. It cures scab, mange and other parasitic diseases; kills dog-fleas and poultry-lice; prevents disease and keeps away flies. It is scientifically prepared in our own laboratories, never varies in strength, and is always reliable.

NON-CARCINOGENIC, NON-IRRITATING, NON-POISONOUS

Easily prepared—just mix it with water: 1 gallon Kreso Dip makes 100 gallons ready for use.

TRIAL LOT, \$1.25 PER GALLON CAN, at your druggist's, or direct from us (charges prepaid). Special quotations on quantities. Write for descriptive pamphlet—It's free.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES: DETROIT, MICH.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days. Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 318 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

IT TELLS YOU ALL ABOUT

the lands of Indian Territory; how you can lease, rent or buy them; it tells you about the laws, both U. S. and tribal; about the taxes, the schools, the people, and the resources. It is the only book ever published on Indian Territory that has not a line of advertising in it. It is recommended by government officials as reliable. If you are thinking of visiting or moving to the southwest this book will be of inestimable value to you. It is up-to-date; has 250 pages, 60 fine half-tone engravings, and a large colored map of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Send \$1 to-day and receive a handsome cloth-bound book that will tell you all. Send to

COMMONWEALTH PUB. CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

fective in curing said disease, and then only in case the disease is apparently cured; excepting that any cattle may be moved to any point within the limits of the county, or to some adjoining county where the purpose of the movement of the said cattle is to reach a dipping plant where said cattle shall be dipped.

Rule 2. All cattle originating from any of the specially quarantined counties, and destined to points beyond the limits of the State, or to market for immediate slaughter within the State (including Kansas City), may be moved or shipped without dipping or inspection. But where the owners of cattle wish to move from said counties to any other point within the State for feed or grazing purposes, they may do so by filing with the sheriff of the county from which the cattle are to be moved affidavits in triplicate, stating that the cattle are free from scabies, itch, or mange, or any other infectious or contagious disease. Upon the filing of such affidavits, the sheriff will issue to said owner a permit which will authorize the movement of the cattle to any part of the State. This permit shall only be issued when the cattle are ready to immediately move to destination; otherwise owners of cattle shall comply with Rule 1. Blank affidavits for the purpose will be found with the sheriff.

Rule 3. Where the above disease is known to exist in any range or pasture in this State, the owners of said cattle shall proceed, immediately upon the publication of these regulations, to dip or disinfect said cattle in a manner satisfactory to this board. If not so done, the sheriff of the county in which the cattle are located is required by law to take possession of said cattle and treat the same until they are cured; all of which expense shall be chargeable to the owner of the cattle or to the cattle.

Chloro-naphtholeum, zenoleum, and lime aid sulfur have all been found to be effective disinfectants. The latter should be prepared in accordance with the formula of State Veterinarian Mayo, in last biennial report of this board, which will be found at the office of your sheriff.

In severe cases we recommend the following formula:

Lime, pounds..... 11
Sulfur, pounds..... 33
Water, gallons..... 100

Rule 4. All railroads, live-stock transportation and stock-yards companies, and their employees, and all other persons, are hereby forbidden to transport, drive, or in any way handle cattle in Kansas except in compliance with the foregoing rules, under the pains and penalties of the following statute:

Extract from chapter 2, Session Laws of 1884: "Section 21. Any person who shall violate, disregard, or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard, or evade, any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000."

LIVE-STOCK SANITARY RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1. That part of the stock yards of Kansas City west of the Kansas River, and known as the "quarantine division," together with all chutes and approaches thereto, is hereby set apart for the reception and handling of "Southern cattle," and such other cattle as arrive at the Kansas City stock yards in violation of the sanitary rules and regulations of this commission.

Rule 2. Each car carrying cattle, and carrying the same in the course of transportation from said infectious area into or through the State of Kansas, must have a placard firmly attached, stating in bold letters, "This car contains Southern cattle," and the way-bill stub of the said car shall have marked plainly on the face thereof the words "Southern cattle."

Rule 3. On unloading Southern cattle at points of destination, or for feed, water, or rest, at any stock yards in Kansas, certain chutes, alleys, and pens must be set apart for their exclusive use; and whenever any Southern cattle that have been unloaded in Kansas shall be re-shipped to other points of destination, the cars in which said cattle are to be re-loaded must be placarded, and way-bills thereof marked plainly "Southern cattle."

Rule 4. Cars that have carried Southern or infectious cattle shall be thoroughly disinfected before being loaded with non-infectious cattle. All litter and manure taken from the cars, when disinfected, must be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it, or so treated as to destroy all means of infection.

Rule 5. Where a pasture lies on both sides of the quarantine line, all of said pasture shall be treated as being south or below said quarantine line described in the Governor's proclamation. In pastures or upon ranges where ticks (*Boophilus* bovis) are known to exist, and where, in the judgment of this commission, said ticks, owing to favorable conditions, are likely to live through the winter season, said pastures shall be placed in quarantine and no cattle allowed to run in said pasture from the first day of April until the first day of October. The pasture may be used, however, for the range of other animals.

Rule 6. The laws of 1901 expressly forbid the introduction of cattle into the State of Kansas from any point south of the south line of the State of Kansas (being the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude) without inspection, except for immediate slaughter, and then only under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this board. Therefore all cattle introduced or brought into the State for any other purpose than immediate slaughter must be first carefully inspected by a member or inspector of this board, or an agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry (where inspected by the latter no fee is exacted), and a certificate of health issued by such inspectors or member of this board, showing that the cattle have been inspected and found free from fever ticks (*Boophilus* bovis), or a disease known as itch or mange, that the inspection fee prescribed by law (two cents per head) has been paid, the name of the owner and the person in charge of said cattle, and the point of origin and the place of destination; and such certificate shall be evidence that the owner or person in charge of the cattle therein described has a right and is authorized to bring such cattle into the State of Kan-

sas. One copy of such certificate must be attached to way-bill stub accompanying such cattle, one copy given to the owner or person in charge of the cattle, and one copy sent to the secretary of this Commission.

Rule 7. All cattle from west of the one hundred and second meridian line, being the west line of Kansas, are prohibited from entering the State by railroad or trail, unless they have been inspected, as provided in Rule 6, and found free from a disease known as itch or mange; and all railroad and transportation companies are hereby notified that if they carry cattle with such disease they shall carefully disinfect such cars that have been so used before they are offered for the use of healthy cattle, the same as cars that have been used for the carrying of cattle infected with Texas fever. If upon inspection they are found to be infected with itch or mange, the said cattle shall be detained until they have been carefully dipped twice under the directions of this board or an agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, before they shall be permitted to enter the State, which dippings shall not be less than ten nor more than twelve days apart; provided, however, that the cattle may be permitted to enter after having been dipped once if they are accompanied by a certificate of such dipping issued by any one of the above-named agents, providing that the second dipping shall be made at the end of the given time, at destination, which shall be under the direction of a member of this board or sheriff of county in which cattle are delivered.

Rule 8. Any persons desiring to avail themselves of the passage of cattle for slaughter purposes from points south of the south line of Kansas, without inspection and the payment of fees, may do so by consigning them to the quarantine pens of whatever market they may be destined, but under no condition shall they be unloaded in native chutes or native pens of Kansas unless they are accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a Kansas inspector. Also cattle destined for points beyond the limits of Kansas may unload for feed and rest without State inspection or payment of fees at any shipping yards on line of road on which they are being shipped, provided each and every shipment is accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry; otherwise shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Kansas inspector.

Rule 9. It shall be the duty of the managers or persons in charge of any stock yards in Kansas to keep the said yards in proper sanitary condition for the protection of the health of the live stock entrusted to their care, and to cleanse and disinfect all yards and pens, chutes and alleys, at such times and in such manner as may be deemed necessary by this commission or its authorized agents.

Rule 10. The townships of Spring Valley described as follows, to wit: All of township 35, and sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36 of township 34, range 34 east, all in Cherokee County, Kansas, are hereby specially quarantined, and no cattle shall be admitted to other parts of Kansas or the State of Missouri from above-named townships except they shall be first inspected by an agent or inspector of this commission, and found to be free from fever ticks (*Boophilus* bovis), and when allowed to go shall be accompanied by a permit issued by said agent or inspector. Cattle coming from Missouri, if accompanied with health bills required by the sanitary board of said State, shall be admitted to Kansas without further requirements.

Rule 11. The west tier of townships in Jasper and Newton Counties, in the State of Missouri, are deemed and shall be considered infectious territory, and the cattle therein shall only be brought into the State of Kansas upon the terms and conditions prescribed by Rule 6 of these Regulations; provided, however, that the fee provided by law and referred to in Rule 6 of these regulations may be paid to the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas or any of its legally appointed inspectors.

Rule 12. All railroads, live-stock transportation and stock-yards companies and their employees, and all other persons, are hereby forbidden to transport, drive, or in any way handle cattle in Kansas, except in compliance with the foregoing rules, under the pains and penalties of the following statute:

Extract from chapter 2, Session Laws of 1884: "Section 21. Any person who shall violate, disregard, or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard, or evade, any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000."

By an act supplementary to and amendatory of chapter 139 and chapter 142 of the General Statutes of Kansas, 1897, the collection of a fee for the inspection of cattle is now a statutory law of Kansas, and all money so collected is paid into the State treasury.

By order of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission.

M. C. CAMPBELL,
H. P. HOOD,
J. H. JOHNSON,
Members.

Done at our office, in Topeka, Kans.,
June 2, 1904.

Cures His Own and His Neighbors' Hogs.

Mentor, Green County, Mo.
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to write you of the good work that your liniment is doing in this part of the country. I have used it for many years with the very best results. Four years ago I lost two head of horses with inflammation of the bowels. On the third horse that took sick I tried Sloan's Liniment and she got well immediately and has

been in her place at work every day ever since. I have found Sloan's Liniment a sure cure for hog cholera. Whenever my neighbors' hogs have cholera I treat them with Sloan's Liniment and it is not long before they are all right again and squealing for their feed. M. P. SAMUEL.

The American Royal and the Live-Stock Exchange.

The members of the Kansas City Live-Stock Exchange July 1 renewed their expression of appreciation of the American Royal Live-Stock Show by voting unanimously to contribute the sum of \$400 toward the premium list of that institution. The money is to be offered in prizes and is to be divided equally among the four breeds of cattle to be represented in the show, the Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, and Gallo-ways. The action was taken at a special meeting of the exchange called by President Church Bridgeford for that purpose. T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., secretary and treasurer of the show management, made a short talk on the prospects for this year's show. He said the indications were that the number of animals exhibited would be much larger than at any previous show. He said the fact that the American Royal came in October, following the World's Fair Live-Stock Show the latter part of September insured the presence here of many of the leading show herds in the country. Breeders will have their show herds in prime condition for the St. Louis show. It will be but little trouble for them to exhibit here. The prize list here this year will be sufficiently attractive to draw the biggest exhibitors in the country, he said. Mr. Wornall said further that the exhibit of draft and coach horses would be by far the largest ever held in this city. The leading horse associations have hung up liberal premiums and assurances have already been received that the list of entries will be much larger than that of last year. The horses will be shown this year in the same tent in which the cattle are judged, thus making it much more convenient for visitors than the arrangement last year. In the swine department a special display of Duroc-Jerseys will be made, and it is expected that it will be the largest ever held.

The members of the exchange had only expressions of good will for the show. They testified to the good results which the affair has had upon the live-stock interests of this territory, and expressed their desire to aid it in every way in their power.

Parker Perrish of the well-known Aberdeen-Angus breeding firm of Par-rish & Miller, of Hudson, Kans., writes as follows in regard to the exhibit his firm will make at the Royal: "We have been preparing our herd all this year for the St. Louis show, and will come back from there to the American Royal and make the best show we ever made in Kansas City."

The management of the American Royal is gratified at the action of the railroads in abolishing the stopover fee at Kansas City on World's Fair rates. This will insure a large attendance upon the show of persons who will visit the World's Fair in October from the territory west and southwest of this city. The dates of this year's Royal are October 17-22.

Buy on Credit.

The great supply house, The Century Manufacturing Company, East St. Louis, Ill., who have a continuous patronage among the leading farmers west of the Mississippi, the business relations of which have been so satisfactory that they express their confidence in the buyers of the West, by offering to sell any of our readers the celebrated Century Fanning Mill or the celebrated Centrifugal Cream Separators, either of these necessary machines, which are fully guaranteed and possess such merit that any one desiring the accommodation may buy them on credit or easy monthly payments. This is a new departure which will be appreciated by many people who should not hesitate, if in need of a separator or fanning mill, to place their order at once. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write for free catalogue as per address given in the advertisement.

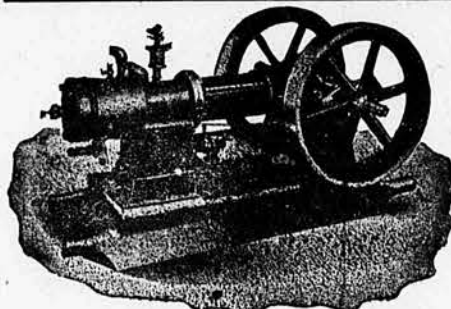
The Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home

Want Proposals From a Competent Farmer

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

R. M. Abercrombie, Sec. and Treas. St. Joseph, Mo.

FOOL-PROOF Because It's So Simple



"It's what's in 'er 't makes 'er go."

THE ELI GASOLINE ENGINE

Is the BEST because it has no gears, cams, levers or valve mechanism. Don't be Jolted into buying a complicated engine that's always out of order—get the ELI—no trouble then.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
WESTERN MISSOURI, KANSAS, COLORADO, OKLAHOMA,
INDIAN TERRITORY AND NEW MEXICO.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

—UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN." A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable or traction. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Maun, Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 50th year.

LUMP JAW NO CURE NO PAY

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

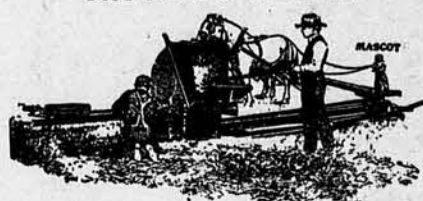
CHARLES E. BARTLETT, Columbus, Kans

Pink Eye Cure

Pink Eye cured in cattle and horses by the use of Thurston's Eye Water. Any case that is not relieved by its use, money returned. Price \$1.00. Enough for ten head in each can. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address orders to

W. O. THURSTON, Elmdale, Kansas

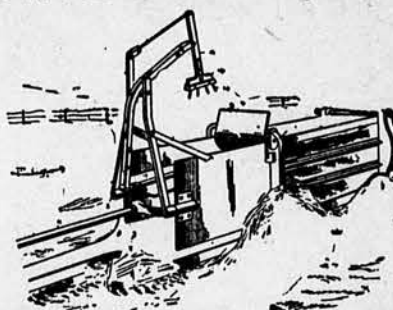
The AUTO-FEDAN



The only successful self-feed two-horse power press made. Two men will bale more with this press than three will with any other. No danger in feeding. In baling 1,000 tons of windrow hay you can save the price of the machine in the expense of help.

The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co.
Tenth and Jefferson Str., Topeka, Kansas.

SAVE YOUR FEET.



By using a save-feet self-feed on your hay press. It feeds the hay; works on any horse-power press. Every hay baler needs one, no trouble to put on, does not require any extra power, drudgery and danger of feeding with the feet is now a thing of the past. Does all the work quicker and better than it can be done with the feet; saves labor, limbs and life. If no agent in your locality write direct to factory or order through your implement or hardware dealer. Be wise, order today; tomorrow never comes. State size and kind of press you use. Agents wanted everywhere.

SAVEFEET FEEDER CO.,
Arcadia, Kans.

ORIGINAL HOG DIP.

MOORE'S HOG REMEDY

Just mixed with water and used on the outside of Hogs as a dip, wash or spray, a two per cent solution is guaranteed to kill Lice, cure Scurvy, Measles, Sore Mouth and all Skin Diseases of Swine, without injuring the eyes or gumming the hair.

Small doses weekly, in water or liquid food, quickly remove all worms, improve appetite, aid digestion and promote growth. Used and endorsed by more leading Farmers and Breeders than all other dips combined. Costs more per gallon but less per hog.

At most dealers, or a trial gallon direct, \$2.50, express prepaid. Book "Care of Hogs" and price list of Dipping Tanks free. Address,

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co.
1501-1503 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

BEST HOG DIP AND FEED

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

GOD BLESS OUR NATIVE LAND.

"God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night!
When the wild tempests rave
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thou our country save
By Thy great might.

"For her our prayers shall rise
To God, above the skies;
On Him we wait;
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To Thee aloud we cry,
God save the State."

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

(Copyright 1904, by Ruth Cowgill.)

CHAPTER XX.—IN A BORDER RUFFIAN CAMP.

Dolman made straight for the border ruffian camp, thinking it probable that the boy, straying from the road, had seen the light of their fires and found refuge with them. He hoped this was so, for he knew that the difficulty of finding him on the dark, snow-swept prairie would be great, and besides no one could live long unprotected from the bitter cold.

He struggled along lightly and the way did not seem long, nor cold, for in his heart was a warm glow at the remembrance of the light hand on his arm and the great eyes that trusted him.

He came at last near to the place where the camp should be, and almost stumbled onto it. He pulled his hat down over his eyes, and plunged within the circle of light and made straight for the fire.

"Halt, you, there—you—fool!" some half-dozen of the assembled ruffians shouted at him. "Why don't you give the password?"

"Password nothin'!" he said. "Who's going to give a password on a night like this?"

His bluster silenced the ruffians, who, however, still eyed him suspiciously.

The men were sitting about smoking and drinking, talking somberly, their blue lips and shivering forms testifying well enough without their oath between complaints that this part of warfare was not to their liking.

Dolman stood by the blazing fire, taking in what he could with his keen eyes and ears. He kept his hat pulled down and his face in a shadow and communicated a subtle, shiftless swagger to his attitude which was very different from his customary alert appearance. There seemed to be three camps here close together, of which he had fallen upon the middle one. He joined in the conversation now and then familiarly, so that his hosts soon forgot that he was a stranger, especially after he pulled out a bottle of whisky which he had brought for just such an emergency. He passed it around good-naturedly and no one noticed that he did not touch it himself.

The men talked very freely of affairs, cursing the abolitionists, the Governor, and their own leaders. The Governor came in for the major share of their maledictions, and with this Dolman joined in with so hearty a good will that they began to think he was a pretty good fellow, little suspecting that his grounds for dislike were so different from theirs. He was gratified when they intimated that "Shannon had played them false," and pleased his unconscious hosts by remarking that the Governor was "a—of a fellow," and "Frank Pierce would have to give them somebody more to their liking next time." He stood leaning indolently against a tree speaking now and then, but gradually dropping inconspicuously out of the conversation, preparing to move on to another group, where he might learn something of the object of his search. While he stood thus he heard voices, of which the words were brought to him fitfully by the wind, but as they came nearer, he heard them more and more distinctly.

"Whatever you may say," he heard one voice saying, "this sort of thing is going to do the Southern cause no good." * * * "A disgrace to the cause." Then as the voices came nearer he began to understand the other man's words. "Fools!" "A little cold lead." "Cowards." With a great many oaths, all delivered in a perfectly calm and dispassionate tone contrasting with the heat in the other voice.

"Neither I nor any other Southern resident will help you in this." * * * You will have to fight out your own precious battles." The voice stopped abruptly as the speakers came in sight, while the other gave a word which Dolman understood as the countersign. Dolman had recognized one of the voices and was not surprised to see Howard Burk. His companion he did not recognize. He withdrew himself further and further into the shadows away from the fire and at last disappeared, coming out from the sheltered camp under the trees into the full fury of the storm. He fought his way in the teeth of the storm to where he saw another camp-fire faintly glowing through the snow. He soon came within the camp, which was much less effectually sheltered, being upon higher ground and among trees that were thin and straggling in growth. At once his eyes fell upon Henry, standing at the far side, holding one end of a heavy canvas, the other end of which was attached firmly to a tree. His right hand was bloody and his face was blue and pinched with the cold. When Dolman came within the glow of the fire, the boy gave a cry which he instantly suppressed at a look which Dolman gave him. A lot of men, drunk yet shivering, were huddled close to the fire playing cards, while Henry held the canvas to protect them from the wind. Dolman gave the word which he had heard Burk utter when he entered the other camp and then said roughly, "Who's the kid?"

"Dunno," said one, "come in here a couple of hours ago half froze. We let him in and he's payin' for his lodgin' with the wood he had in his wagon." Dolman forced a laugh with the others, though he longed to take the fellow by the throat. He began to wonder how he was to get the boy away, but the question solved itself for him. The canvas blew out of Henry's benumbed hands, and the wind swept in boisterously.

The men swore at the boy, and one who was near him struck him sharply on the leg with the butt end of a long whip which he carried.

The boy did not cry out, though already tears were frozen on his cheeks, but Dolman's patience could stand no more. He sprang at the brute who had struck the boy and felled him to the ground. The other men cursed him but did nothing, looking on in a sort of sullen astonishment. One man recovered himself sufficiently to say, "Shoot the blamed fool—he's no border ruffian." Quick as a flash Dolman had drawn his revolver and stood ready to shoot the first who lifted his arm. At this moment, the two men, Burk and his companion, came into view and stopped in amazement at the scene before them. Burk recognized Dolman at once. "Ah, a spy!" he said, covering Dolman with his rifle.

"No, he's no spy," Henry broke in before Dolman could answer. "He came to find me, didn't thee?"

Burk's face changed as he for the first time noticed the boy. "Henry Fenton!" he cried. "How came you here?"

"I got lost in the storm, and I thought I'd rather be killed by the border ruffians than to freeze to death," and with the words the boy gulped down a big sob, though he still clung desperately with freezing fingers to the flapping canvas.

"Let that thing go!" commanded Burk, imperiously. "Come here, Henry, to the fire." The boy moved forward, making a wide detour around the men, however.

"Is it true that you came after this lad?" he asked of Dolman, who had been standing quietly, his weapon still cocked, however.

"Course he did!" the boy broke in

eagerly. "Sarah sent thee, didn't she?"

"Be off with you, then! And remember that it is at your peril that you show yourself again within border ruffian lines." He spoke in the contemptuous manner which stirred Dolman's deepest indignation.

Dolman restrained his anger, however, and beckoned to Henry. "Come," he said.

"My team and wagon," said Henry. "I must take them with me—they have used up 'most all my wood."

The men who had been awed at first by Burk's assumption of authority, and who seemed, indeed, to have had most of the audacity frozen out of them, began to murmur among themselves.

"—you," said Burk, suddenly flaming into anger. "Where's the boy's wagon and wood?"

"Wood's burned," muttered a man, sullenly. "Team's there alongside."

Dolman went at once to the place indicated, finding the wagon partly loaded with wood, and the poor beasts half frozen. He took the rope which was tied at their yoke, and with Henry close behind him, started upon the long and difficult tramp homeward. They kept to the leeward side of the oxen, which afforded them some protection from the storm. There was not much opportunity for conversation in the bitter cold, though Henry burst out now and then between chattering teeth, with indignant protests against border ruffian treatment. When they reached Lawrence it was midnight, but Sarah and her father were sitting up in anxiety awaiting them; and great was Dolman's satisfaction to deliver his charge to them. He watched Sarah's face as they told of Burk's appearance, but could make nothing of the conflicting emotions it expressed. Sarah, conscious that he watched her, and half indignant at what seemed to her his curiosity, controlled herself and crushed down whatever feelings were aroused.

Henry expressed his opinion freely. "He's a regular border ruffian, Sarah," he asserted, confidently. "He just ordered Friend Dolman about as if he'd been a slave, didn't he?—and he kept his pistol pointed at him all the time till I told him Dolman was all right."

Sarah smiled, as she could not forbear doing at Henry's boasting, but Nathan said, gravely, "Thee only did what any one would do—Friend Dolman risked his life for thee."

Dolman was embarrassed at the three pairs of grateful eyes turned to him. He said, "Pshaw! 'Twas nothing to do—no risk about it." And got up out of his chair uneasily, looking about for his hat, and they could not prevail upon him to remain longer.

"By the way," he remarked, as he reached the door, "I should not be surprised if this were the last of the seige. I gathered from something I heard that they are intending to break camp to-night or to-morrow."

"This storm may prove to have been a blessing in disguise," said Nathan, as he shut the door after Dolman. And with this conclusion they sought their beds happily.

CHAPTER XXI.—THE DEATH OF BARBER.

Nathan's words proved prophetic. What with the suffering which the cold caused among the rank and file, and some diplomatic juggling among the leaders of both sides and the Governor, a peace was patched up, and the Missouri camp was broke up, not, however, before there was one tragedy to mark the episode. This was the death of a Free-State man, Thomas Barber, whom many of the Lawrence people knew and loved. He was shot in cold blood by an officer of the Missourians as he was returning to his home on the prairie after a visit to Lawrence to offer his aid.

Henry came running in with the intelligence one evening. He was pale and half-crying. "And he hadn't done a thing," he said, indignantly. "And he didn't have a gun, and he just sat on his horse there and they shot him. I wisht I was a man. I'd get a lot of these people and we'd go out and shoot that fellow—coward!" Henry's eyes fairly blazed through his tears. "And there's lots of men would like to do

it, too. I heard them talking and they were—mad! Jim Lane would like to do it himself—I know he would—but everybody says, 'No, no, wait, wait!' We don't do anything but wait. They'll come down here one of these days and kill us all—every one of us—and then you'll see we've waited too long."

Sarah had seldom seen the boy so wrought upon by any event. She herself was horrified at the news. She remembered the man, having met him and his wife some weeks before at a Free-State meeting.

"Does his wife know, Henry?"

"No, they can't find anybody to tell her."

There was more talk of the affair, of the character of this latest martyr to freedom, and of the bearing the occurrence might have upon the coming events. But in Sarah's mind the words kept recurring, "They can't find any one to tell her." She thought of the heartbroken woman, left pitifully alone in this far, strange land, with not even a baby's hand to comfort her. The fate of the murdered man seemed far less terrible to her than the woman's loss, and the thought of her haunted the girl through the long hours of the following day and night.

And when at the ceremonious military funeral, she heard the moans of the frail woman, and saw her shaken with sobs, she felt in herself the wave of indignation which swept the assembled company.

When the woman passed out Sarah chanced to be close beside her; she could not resist the impulse of her pity and put out her hand and touched the widow's arm shyly. "Thy sorrow is mine, too," she said.

At first Sarah doubted that she was heard, but in a moment the woman's tear-dimmed eyes looked up at her. "May such sorrow never be yours," she said, almost harshly, and the girl felt in some way repelled, and a chill fell upon her heart, as if the words had been an evil prophecy.

(To be continued.)

For the Little Ones

"BOB WHITE."

Whose voice is it that wakes me from sleep
As soon as the day begins to peep,
Now under the wall, and now in the hay,
Now in the meadow piping away?
Why, that's "Bob White."

He seems as fond of his common name
As humans who've attained to fame.
But he isn't conceited, not a mite.
Tho' he wakes up before 'tis light
To call "Bob White."

Our Robert has just two notes, that's all,
But many a bird might envy his call,
So rich, and full, so joyous, and free!
For a matin singer there's none to me
Like dear "Bob White."

"Wake up!" we hear from among the sheaves,
"There is work to do, and old time leaves
The laggard and lazy on the way.
The best time for work is this very day,
And I'm "Bob White."

Let me give you a warning, Robert dear,
A man with a gun is drawing near.
He wants a quail to put on his toast,
Or else a nice tit-bit for a roast!
Fly away, "Bob White!"

Ha! ha! he's off! and the sun goes down.
You think yourself smart, my man from town;
But your toast will wait, and your oven cool;
I know one bird who is not a fool,
And that's "Bob White."
—Good Cheer.

How We Fooled Uncle Josh.

Uncle Josh was full of fun, liked to tell stories and play practical jokes on people, but he very strongly objected to having other people to try tricks on him. One spring father had a sick spell, able to be around the house, but had to be entertained or he was miserable, and the ingenuity of the entire family was taxed to amuse him. One day it occurred to me perhaps we might fool Uncle Josh, but how? No old joke would work with him. After some thinking, the idea came to me to dress one of my sisters in a suit of brother Charles' clothes; comb her hair up on top of her head and cover it with a cap, in short, make a nice looking young man of her. This interested the invalid, and sister Josie agreed to be dressed up.

Uncle Josh and his wife lived about

ten minutes walk from father's home, with his daughter Frances and his mother. Our plan was for Josie to take a basket of fruit and flowers over for grandmother, containing beside a card with the old lady's name upon it. Just as it was getting dusk sister Eva and I accompanied Josie to a place just below uncle's house. There I repeated my instructions to her again. I said:

"Keep a sober face, do not speak, if you do you will give yourself away; rap on the door and Uncle Josh will be sure to open it; hold the basket out towards him, and it will be the most natural thing in the world for him to reach out and take it; if he does not do this set it down at his feet and turn and walk slowly away."

She did as she was told. Uncle Josh received the basket innocently enough, and stood in the doorway watching Josie until she turned a corner and was out of his sight. Then she heard the door shut with a bang; and we went home well pleased with the success of our joke.

The next forenoon cousin Frances came over to inquire how father was. After a little time she said:

"Some one brought grandma a basket of nice fruit and lovely flowers last night."

And father asked, "Who was it?"

And she answered, "We don't know, we have wondered and wondered who it could be. A young man left it, but he made no remarks. I wish we knew who he was."

"How did he look?" asked my father.

"Pa said he was well dressed," replied Frances, "good looking, he thought; had a full, round face and a mustache. I don't see who it could have been."

Just at this point father began to laugh, and the others who were in the secret joined in his merriment. Frances looked from one to the other with an expression of wonder, and inquired: "Where is the fun?"

Father said, "Frances, tell your father he is well fooled this time and by the girls. That good-looking young man was Josie."

"But he had a mustache."

"Yes, a fine one. Ettie put it on with black coal out of the stove. Ask your father to come over to-night and I will introduce him to the masculine messenger."

But Uncle Josh, however, kept out of our way as much as convenient for several weeks, but whenever we had a good chance we were sure to ask: "Uncle Josh, have you found out who that young man was who brought grandma the basket?" And he would never answer, evidently thinking that silence was the better part of discretion.—Allie L. Nay, Peterboro, N. H.

Secrets of Success.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

Push, said the button.

Take pains, said the window.

Never be led, said the pencil.

Be up to date, said the calendar.

Always keep cool, said the ice.

Do business on the tick, said the clock.

Never lose your head, said the barrel.

Do a driving business, said the hammer.

Aspire to greater things, said the nutmeg.

Make much of small things, said the microscope.

Never do anything offhand, said the glove.

Spend much time in reflection, said the mirror.

Never take sides, but be round when you're wanted, said the ball.

Get a good pull with the ring, said the doorbell.

Be sharp in all dealings, said the knife.

Find a good thing and stick to it, said the glue.

Trust to your stars for success, said the night.

Strive to make a good impression, said the seal.

Turn all things to your advantage, said the lathe.

Make the most of your good points, said the compass.—E. H.



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WAITING.

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

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

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

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

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

Birds in Literature.

Platus said, "It was not for nothing that the raven was just croaking on my left hand." And it has not been for nothing that this bird of ill-omen has croaked to many a poet and man of letters. The poet and the farmer differ in their regard for the raven; the latter seeing in it only an imp of darkness boding no good; but every created thing has its place in this world and its mission for good, even though it be a perpetual croaker.

Birds have held a more or less prominent place in literature from the earliest time, when they appeared graven on stone or other imperishable pages on which it was the custom to transcribe thoughts and events. Later they figured in myths, legends, and ballads, such as were the delight of every nation during its childhood.

What is supposed to be the first imaginative English poem extant that was not copied from a foreign source, appeared in the thirteenth century. It was entitled "The Owl and the Nightingale."

In the following century Geoffrey Chaucer brought the entire feathered family into prominence through his quaint poem, "The Parliament of Fowles."

The poet assembles this Parliament when Nature is putting forth her tender leafage:

For this was on Saint Valentine's day,
When every fowle cometh to chese hir make.

where,

Nature, the vicar of the almighty Lord,
presides, and vainly endeavors to keep
peace among the

Fowles of every kind,
That in this world have fethers and
stature,
while they select their mates.

Chaucer also sang somewhat at length of "The Cuckow and the Nightingale," and throughout his poems makes frequent allusions to the birds.

Shakespeare, England's master dramatist, was well acquainted with birds. He knew them all; and tells of "the clamorous owl,"

The thrush (thrush) with his note so true,
The wren with little quill,
The finch, the sparrow and the lark,
The plain-song cuckow gray,
the "rooks and daws," the "osprey"
who takes the fish,

By sovereignty of nature,
the crow, goose, cock, vulture, pea-
cock, nightingale, and in fact, every
bird common in his day and country.

Who will not change a raven for a dove?
asks this poet. And yet the raven has come to hold the more important position in literature; notwithstanding the dove is the chosen emblem of peace; and its gentle nature is often lauded by poets.

Dana (America's first great poet, began his career with a poem entitled, "The Dying Raven," written when he was thirty-eight years of age. It was the writer's first attempt in blank verse, as he wrote Bryant,

I may as well say in verse, for I never wrote thirty lines before in any measure.

Walking in the woods one autumn day the poet came upon a poor raven, and asks if it has

come to these lonely woods to die alone?

He wonders if the poor bird is

Laid thus low by age? or is't
All-grudging man has brought thee to
this end?

and closes by bidding the bird

Farewell! The falling leaves are long
Will give thee decent covering. Till then
Thine own black plumage, that will now
no more
Glance in the sun, nor flash upon my
eyes,
Like armour of steeled knight of Pales-
tine
Must be thy pall.

Longfellow has immortalized the birds of America in his Indian poem of "Hiawatha," where "Kahgahgee, the King of Ravens," figures as the leader of the "black marauders" who prepare to drag Mondamin, (Indian corn) "From the grave where he is buried." In this poem the pheasant, plover, owl, woodpecker, bluebird, robin, pigeon, swallow, whippoorwill, and others, appear under their Indian names and in accord with their peculiar habits.

The exquisite tint of the raven's plumage attracted the notice of one of England's earliest poets, who in the poem of "Beowulf," written between the seventh and tenth centuries, refers to the early dawn thus:

Until the pale raven,
Blithe of heart,
Announced the joy of heaven,
The bright sun, to be come.

This comparison of the darkness of dawn is similarly rendered by a famous English poet of the seventeenth century, who sang of

... smoothing the raven dawn
Of darkness, till it smiled.

While an eighteenth century poet of that same country wrote of "The Farmer's Wife and the Raven," but viewed that bird from a farmer's standpoint, as ill-omened and boding no good to mankind.

Tennyson sang of humanity rather than of nature, yet even he noticed the graceful swan, the goose, and the glossy blackbird. And that he had a kindly feeling for birds is evinced by his lines to the Blackbird, wherein he states:

I keep smooth plats of fruitful ground,
Where thou may'st warble, eat, and
dwell.

Bryant, Lowell, and nearly every American poet, has added his loving tribute to the cairn of poems raised to the bird family; but to Edgar Allen Poe is due the credit of producing a poem which will be a lasting memorial to the raven, who sat perched upon the bust of Pallas, just above his chamber door, croaking his mournful refrain of "Nevermore."

Nor is it the poets only, who have wielded their pens in honor of the feathered tribes, the merry songsters of the air, that had sung for ages in the wildwoods of this land ere their sweet notes attracted the attention of such writers as Alexander Wilson, who was the founder of American Ornithology; of John Audubon, whose works on "The Birds of America," are the choicest books of reference to be attained in any library; and it is largely due to these writers that the prose literature of America contains so much that is of interest regarding bird life.

"People who have not made friends with the birds do not know how much they miss," writes John Burroughs, who has done so much for the honor of birds in prose literature. Mr. Burroughs and Olive Thorne Miller write of birds in a manner to attract the young and to interest them in the study of ornithology, which Mr. Burroughs says,

... can not be satisfactorily learned from the books. The satisfaction is in learning it from nature. One must have an original experience with the birds. The books are only the guide, the invitation.

Olive Thorne Miller's writings call to mind a sentence from Emerson, "How like are the birds and men!" for she writes of them in such a familiar, humanlike way as to make the reader feel that the birds are veritable fellow mortals. She has tenderly watched over many a bird family; noting their habits from birth until death. She knows the cry of each family of nestlings; she attends the weddings when the world is full of melody, for, as she states,

... birds have to furnish their own wedding music. Though a march may express the pomp and ceremony of hu-

man marriage, a rhapsody is more in harmony with bird unions.

On one occasion Mrs. Miller became alarmed over a humming bird, who gave her much anxiety because it so sadly lacked repose. The bird was never still; and its interested friend thought that "Nervous prostration seemed the only thing it could look forward to." This writer's knowledge of bird life in America is extensive; and her manner of imparting this knowledge to others is exceedingly bright and attractive.

One of Harvard's worthy sons, the late Frank Bolles, was wont to watch all day that he might note the ways of the birds. In one of his delightful sketches he relates a day's experience near his summer home in New Hampshire, when his Black Spanish cock awakened him at twenty minutes to four, before a ray of light had appeared. "Nothing but instinct or a bad conscience could have told Murillo that it was time to crow." But crow he did; which awakened his owner, who started at once for a tall dead tree, for which the sketch is named, "The Dead Tree's Day."

Hidden among the low growth of shrubbery bordering a lake, that dear lover of nature watched a tall, gaunt, barkless pine-tree, which was the favorite resort of birds of all sorts, recording the arrivals at that leafless caravansary, throughout one entire day in August. He gives the exact time of each arrival, from that of the kingbird at four forty-eight, to a flock of small birds at eleven o'clock. Then came the religious "retreat," when all the birds retired from the world for awhile. For two hours all remained quiet at "Dead Tree Tavern." Then occasional guests arrived, and by six o'clock at night the tree was populous again.

Then the catbird went upstairs on its branches, flickers and kingbirds occupied its top; a hummingbird buzzed in the face of a pewee who was perched thirty feet from the ground; a sap-sucking woodpecker came and drummed for a moment, and finally a flock of cedar birds rested in it for a while as they had in the morning. The sun set and night breathed upon the meadow. A single cedar bird remained in the tip of the tree and drearily repeated his one dismal word. Below in the shadows the catbirds were restlessly mewing, and as it grew dark the lament of the hermits joined in the gloomy chorus.

The watcher had seen birds of all sorts and size, from the tiny hummingbird to the tall heron; and when he left the place at seven o'clock, the lone heron was standing on a high limb of the tree, just visible against the sky.

It was once the writer's privilege, in the never-to-be-forgotten long ago, to wander through woods and glens, in company with Mr. Bolles, then a mere lad, but one who even then, knew the haunts of every denizen of the place, the habits and voice of every bird that flew, and was familiar with every flower that decked the ground. With the exception of Thoreau, America has had few writers who were more closely in touch with nature than was Mr. Bolles; or one who has contributed a more enduring tribute to the birds in prose literature.

In prose as in poetry, the raven holds a conspicuous place; for so long as the works of Charles Dickens continue to delight the reading public, the raven will be associated with the character of the poor, half-idiotic boy, Barnaby Rudge.

Grip, Grip, Grip—Grip the clever, Grip the wicked, Grip the knowing—Grip, Grip, Grip.

who kept awake all night talking to himself, and thinking what he should steal, and hide, and bury on the morrow; who accompanied his simple-hearted master on foot, or in a basket slung across his back, gladdening his walks as the book itself has gladdened the heart of many a reader.

But of all the feathered beauties of the air that serve to make the world more joyous, and to call forth tender, loving praises from lovers of nature, he that typifies strength and power, the chosen emblem of our country,

There's not a whisper, "yes" or "no,"

—C. A. Urann, in Modern Culture.

The English statute mile was first defined in the thirty-fifth year of Queen Elizabeth. Before that time it was put down at five thousand feet.



is the best of yeast, made of the most healthful vegetable ingredients, in the cleanest way. Bread raised with Yeast Foam is the best of

Daily Bread

It retains freshness, moisture and wheaty flavor longer than bread made with any other yeast. There's life, health and strength in it.

The secret is in the yeast.

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

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
Chicago.

FROM TOPEKA TO GALVESTON.

(Continued from page 694.)

wheat, oats, and pastures; but the improvements averaged not so good as farther north. Much of the timber is scrubby. It is succeeded by the exceedingly scrubby appearing mesquit. This unattractive country is interspersed with fertile valleys until at about 100 miles from the Gulf the coast plain is entered. The coast plain is flat as a floor and falls about one foot to the mile towards the south. The soil has not the appearance of great fertility but the growth of cotton upon it is generally excellent, while the wheat and oats seem out of their favorite habitat, and corn is variable but generally not so good as in North Texas. Sorghum becomes a prominent crop in Southern Texas. In the central and southern parts of the State pastures and meadows of Johnson grass were seen. It makes a fine looking meadow and a heavy crop of nice-looking hay. Modern machinery was in use in cutting and handling this hay. A fellow passenger gave Johnson grass a reputation for excellence for pasture and meadow, but deplored the great difficulty in getting rid of it and its persistence in spreading to fields where not wanted. In several wheat-fields this grass has grown up since harvest to almost the height of the shocks.

As we passed southward the cattle evinced a progressively increasing need of the infusion of improved blood. When one considers the length and breadth of this South Texas country and its numbers of cattle of primitive type it is impossible to restrain the wish that the missionary of improved blood may send in a few thousand carloads of bulls of the beef breeds.

As the shades of night closed the view the train passed into the twenty-mile strip of treeless plain which skirts the Gulf and was soon in the island city of Galveston, whose deep-water harbor and growing grain trade interest the farmers of the Central West and should have an increasingly intimate business relation to the commerce of many millions of people.

The St. Louis Line Is Open.

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

KANSAS Business College
N. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STS.
For Catalogue, Address,
G. T. SMITH, Pres. 413 Arlington Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Miscellany

Bone Strengthening Through Feeding With Sugar and Molasses.

The use of sugar and molasses for cattle and horse-feeding is gaining in popularity. Laws in many European countries have been changed exempting these products from taxation when they are to be used for feeding purposes. When recently in Paris, our attention was called to certain facts that may be interesting to our readers. The Omnibus Co. of the French capital owns over 10,000 horses, and as out of that number there are about 700 broken legs per annum, it was argued that possibly these accidents were in a measure due to some faulty combination of the daily rations. In 1901 the first experiments were made, the one kilogram of sour mash that had hitherto been used being substituted by an alkaline molasses combination. The results obtained were encouraging beyond the most sanguine expectations, and in 1902 the number of broken legs was only 79. It was concluded that the extreme fragility of the animals' bony structure was due to the absence of the requisite mineral elements in their rations. There appears to be ample medical authority for asserting that heavy consumers of sugar, in cases of bone fracture, will recover more rapidly than when that article of luxury is eaten in moderation. In some hospitals, patients that are laid up with compound fractures of legs or arms receive in addition to their regular food allowance 150 grams of sugar, the cost of which is soon covered by the lesser period needed for the complete healing of the bony tissue.—Sugar Beet.

A Market for American Horses in Germany.

Hon. Jas. H. Worman, United States Consul-General at Munich, Germany, in a recent report to the Department of State, says that the Russian edict forbidding the exportation of horses, on account of the war with Japan, has very disadvantageously affected several sections of Germany, particularly those of Northern Germany, which portion of the country has been accustomed to depend for its general supply upon importation of horses from Russia. In the year 1903, 43,600 horses, valued at 17,000,000 marks (\$4,046,000), were imported into Germany from Russia.

Germany has always been the largest buyer of Russian horses, and if the edict should continue long in force United States horse-breeders ought to profit by this opportunity and again recover the good market for horses that was ours in Germany several years ago. In this part of Germany, he continues, quite a number of horses are imported from Austria and Hungary, particularly from Hungary. I believe, however, that if the United States horse-breeders would make a special effort to participate in the races which usually take place here in May and later, they would undoubtedly make a market for their horses despite the close proximity of Hungary.

An average horse can not be bought

Indian Beadwork Outfit

OR AN

Egyptian Diamond Ring

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Send Us No Money.

Simply write for 15 packages Rubber Mending Tissue which we send on trust, post-paid; sell it to your friends at 10 cents per package and send us the \$1.50 collected and we will ship you, FREE, PREPAID, your choice of Indian Beadwork outfit, Egyptian Diamond Ring, Base-ball set, Lady's Fine Locket and Chain, Printing Outfit, or any other article selected from Premium list sent with the Rubber Mending Tissue. We trust you with the goods and take back all you cannot sell within thirty days. Write to-day.

SOUTHERN MERCANTILE CO.,
Dept. 65, Houston, Texas.

here for less than \$250. A pair of horses which cost here from \$1,000 to \$1,500 would not sell in the United States for more than \$350 or \$400. There is much wealth in South Germany, and those who have brought American horses here have usually realized good profits. In North Germany, French and Dutch horses find more or less of a market, especially draft horses.

Good American trotters, well built and with speed, would now bring as good prices here as in Vienna; but the buyers in this part of the country have not, so far as I know, gone to the United States, contenting themselves with the Berlin and Vienna supply.

In the fortified rock of Gibraltar there are sixty-two miles of tunnels. They are stocked with an ample supply of arms, ammunition and provisions, in readiness for a siege.

Anthracite coal was first successfully used on steamboats and railroads in 1836 and 1837. It contained so much fuel in so small a space that it aided both steamboats and railroads very much. They had both generally used wood for fuel up to this time.

For two years the oil consumption of the world has exceeded the production. The stock of crude Pennsylvania petroleum above ground in December, 1900, was 13,174,717 barrels, while in December, 1902, the amount thus stored was only 5,699,127 barrels.

Soldiers are despised in China. They belong chiefly to the coolie classes. The German officers engaged some time ago by the Chinese government found that their most important task was to overcome the soldiers' own feelings that they were a lower order of beings than other Chinamen.

The field work of the Division of Geology and paleontology, United States Geological Survey, for the season of 1904 will cover investigations in many States. Dr. C. Willard Hayes, geologist in charge of geology, has general supervision of this work. In Kansas, Mr. F. C. Schrader will make an areal and economic survey of the Independence quadrangle. He will be assisted by Prof. Erasmus Haworth, of the Kansas University, who will pay special attention to the investigation of the underground structure and its relation to the accumulation of oil and gas.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

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, will receive 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."

Our Exports of Manufactures.

Exports of manufactures in the fiscal year which ends to-day will be the largest in the history of our foreign commerce. A statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics shows that the total exports of manufactures for the eleven months ending with May, 1904, were \$410,536,478, and as this sum is 17 million dollars in ex-

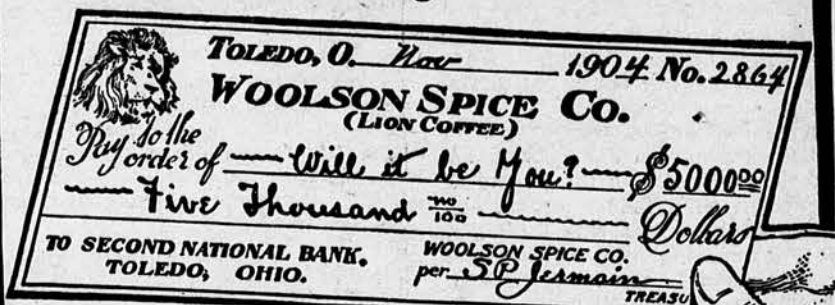
\$50,000.00

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How Would You Like a Check Like This?

WE HAVE AWARDED \$20,000.00
Cash to LION COFFEE users in our great World's Fair Contest—
2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

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



What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes of all candidates combined) at the election November 8th, 1904?

In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 8, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., as follows:

Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

Will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocery Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00	9,000.00
2139 PRIZES, TOTAL, \$20,000.00	

How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it you will be suited and convinced there is no other of such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a profit. Hence for your Lion Heads

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS and CASH PRIZES
Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

cess of the eleven months' figures for the year 1900, when manufactures made their high-water mark in exportations, it seems perfectly safe to estimate that the total for the full year will be the largest in the history of our foreign commerce.

Comparing the exportations of manufactures for the eleven months for which figures are now available with those of the corresponding months of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports of manufactures in the eleven months ending with May, 1904, are practically twice as great as those for the corresponding months of 1896, two and a half times as great as in 1892, practically three times as great as in 1890, and more than three times as great as in 1888.

In the eleven months ending with May, 1888, the total exportation of manufactures was 120 millions; in 1890, 138 millions; in 1896, 206 mil-

lions; in 1900, the year of the largest exportation of manufactures prior to the one just ending, \$393,089,574, and in 1904, \$410,536,478. This increase in the exportation of manufactures occurs in nearly all classes of manufactures.

The following table shows the total exports of manufactures from the United States in the eleven months ending with May, from 1888 to 1904:

Eleven months ending May 31.	Total exports.
1888.....	\$119,439,337
1889.....	126,220,736
1890.....	137,918,551
1891.....	154,542,994
1892.....	146,865,213
1893.....	142,682,332
1894.....	168,679,269
1895.....	166,854,871
1896.....	206,590,921
1897.....	250,484,656
1898.....	261,655,784
1899.....	306,854,428
1900.....	393,089,579
1901.....	378,533,496
1902.....	371,348,109
1903.....	373,845,543
1904.....	410,536,478

PILES 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.
DR. THORNTON & MINOR, 636 E. 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.

In the Dairy

A Year's Record of a Holstein-Friesian Dairy Herd of H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans.

The record began April 6, 1903, and closed April 6, 1904. Every pound of milk for the whole year has been weighed. Of the fifteen cows included, three are 2 years old, four are 3 years, and eight 4 years old and over.

Total milk produced, lbs. 136,602.75
Average per cow for year, lbs. 9,106.85
Average test, per cent. 3.8

I have very poor pasture for my cows, having no clover, timothy, nor even prairie-grass. The pasture is principally a wire-grass, with an occasional spot of bluegrass and some little white clover. During the pasture season I feed my cows a ration of 6 pounds bran each, daily. When fresh I feed a little more, but this is about an average. During the winter months I feed an average of about 5 pounds crushed corn and cobs in addition to the bran, and for roughness corn fodder, Kafir fodder topped, and cane hay. Towards spring I ran out of fodder and then fed prairie hay. I find that there is not much milk in prairie hay. I would like very much to try alfalfa hay on my cows. There have been a number of men at my place during the past year from the alfalfa country and I note they all say that I could make one-third more milk on alfalfa hay than I can on the kind of feed I have at hand. At the present time, with butter-fat so very low in price and feed so high, I get somewhat disgusted with the net profits, but I realize that this is not always the case. If one should change his business and try beef cattle, would one be any better off in the end? I think not, for with the beef breeds the calf is about all we can depend on for our profit, and when I consider the great amount of skim-milk I have to feed my fine hogs and have the calf besides, I am led to believe that if one stays with the dairy cattle he will win in the end.

My record for the months of March and April is as follows:

MARCH, 1904.
Number cows..... 15
Total milk, lbs..... 11,102.15
Average per month per cow, lbs. 734.015
Average per cow daily, lbs. 23.675
Av. period of lactation..... 6 mos. 17 days
Average test, per cent..... 3.8

APRIL, 1904.
Number of cows..... 15
Total milk, lbs..... 11,002.50
Average per month per cow..... 733.50
Average per cow daily, lbs. 24.45
Av. period of lactation..... 6 mos. 5 days
Average test, per cent..... 3.7

Girard, Kans. H. N. HOLDEMAN.

Errors in Text-Books.

We have all heard the old saw, "Figures won't lie, but a misapprehension of their use is one of the most potent factors of falsehood." Some professors are free with figures, in writing text-books. A student recently arrived home from the agricultural college with banners flying, and surrounded by a halo of scientific agriculture, besides carrying a trunk full of red-backed books. On inspection I found "Judging Live Stock," fifth edition, by John A. Craig, professor of two colleges. Having had a little experience with Jersey cattle, I turned to that head, where we read "The early breeders adhered very closely to color, markings and type, but the modern breeder has lessened the attention towards these by breeding more strictly for utility as a butter-producer." This was news indeed, for in the large herd with which I have been engaged during the last few years, we had to sell the off-color bulls at half price, and on May 30, 1904, Cooper sold ninety-one head on an average of \$488.57. In the report of that sale the Jersey Bulletin says: "There was an exhibition of weakness for solid color in the bidding on No. 35, a bull by Agatha's Flying Fox, dam Actor's Brown Fontaine. He was pronounced by some to be 'the best dairy form bull sold,' yet a conspicuous white splash on the right shoulder seemed to be an 'objection' that cut fully a thousand dollars off his selling price." Yet Craig

tells us breeders have lessened their attention to color. What if some graduate would lose \$1,000 on such advice?

Then again a lady went to Columbia University, New York, tuition \$500 a year, requiring a college degree to enter. I saw her text-book on Domestic Science which was "Food and Dietetics." On page 430 I found that "cow's milk is acid in reaction." Here was news again. I found in "Milk and Its Products," by Wing, on page 1, that milk is alkaline. I did not hunt for any more domestic fabrications.

I was thinking of getting a veterinary book, and borrowed "Hopkins' Veterinary Elements" which is used as a text-book at some places. I asked a veterinarian's opinion of the book and he opened it for inspection. The page happened to treat of the hog-cholera and he read aloud "Separate the sick from the well." He said what is the use to separate them and leave the well in the infected pens?

I have come to believe the editor of the Rural New Yorker, when he said he spent four years to learn agriculture, and starved two years after graduation, while he was forgetting half of it. I consider this a most trite and true confession.

FRED ZIMMERMAN,

Doniphan County.

Fly Repellant.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please publish in your paper a formula or two for a fly-killing mixture that can be sprayed on stock to relieve them from the annoyance of flies.

Miami, I. T.

D. NEWBY.

The entomological department of the Kansas State Agricultural College compounded various substances and tested them experimentally in order to produce an effective and economical mixture which, when applied to the surface of an animal, would ward off the flies. As a result of these experiments, they have succeeded in producing the following formula, which seems to answer the purpose reasonably well:

Resin, 1½ pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish oil, ½ pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add ½ pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from 7 to 8 cents per gallon, and may be used either on calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. It will be more economical to apply this only to the parts of the animal not reached by the tail. At first it will be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair becomes coated with resin. After that retouch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

G. C. WHEELER.

Kansas Experiment Station.

Points on Butter-Making.

Butter, like other dairy products, varies considerably in its composition or make-up; it consists chiefly of fat, which may vary from eighty to ninety per cent and averages about eighty-four per cent. The water may vary from eight to twenty per cent, and it is possible to make good butter that will contain from fourteen to sixteen per cent water. If it contains over sixteen per cent water it is deemed adulterated in United States markets. Butter made from pasteurized cream tends to be somewhat drier in appearance than butter made from unpasteurized cream.

In a whole-milk creamery the principal conditions affecting the per cent overrun are: fat lost in skim-milk, per cent fat in cream, acidity before churning, temperature churned, temperature of wash water, and the fat lost in buttermilk. Cream should always be churned cold enough so as to get an exhaustive churning. If hand separator cream is received, the butter-maker should be careful as to the amount of rinse water added, as it has a tendency to injure both quality and quantity.

Good butter should be mild, sweet,

CREAM SEPARATORS

If you have not got one yet, why delay its purchase even another week?

It would likely save its cost before the year is over and go on doing so every year for twenty years to come.

Don't delay making so wise and profitable an investment—provided of course you get the genuine separator, which means the

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Local Agents Wanted.

THE IOWA DAIRY SEPARATOR.

Skims milk HOT OR COLD. Skims cream RICH OR THIN. No separator on the market will skim at as wide a range of temperature as will the IOWA.

The only separator made that the bowl can be stopped immediately, thus saving valuable time in cleaning. Full information and description furnished on application.

W. G. DICKIE, Topeka, Kans.

General Agent for Northern Kansas.

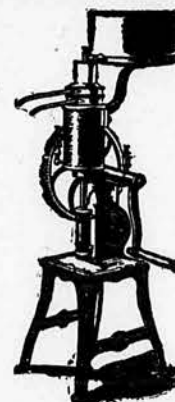


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Century Manufacturing Co., Department 128 East St. Louis, Ill.



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

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

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

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LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Lincoln, Neb.

clean, and pleasant in flavor. It is impossible to describe the delicate aroma which forms nearly one-half the value of butter; lack of flavor, bitter, greasy, lardy, fishy, woody, cheesy, dirty, buttermilky, covey, musty, and cooked flavors are common defects. The grain and texture should be waxy, firm yet pliable, should break like a piece of cast-iron, and not be greasy or salvy in appearance. The color should be uniform, clear and bright, ranging from white to a yellow shade. There should be no mottles, waves, streaks or specks in the butter. The salt must be dissolved and the quantity used should suit the taste of the consumer. Some markets, like Boston, require much salt in butter, while some buyers in the New York market require scarcely any. The butter-maker must cater to the markets with regard to the amount of salt to use, as he does with regard to color. For instance, it is perfectly possible under certain conditions to get a higher percentage of salt in butter by salting at the rate of one ounce per pound than is possible under certain other conditions by salting at the rate of one and a half ounces. This means that under certain conditions of salting more salt is lost than under others. When the butter is salted before the wash water has had time to drain away, any extra amount of water remaining will wash out an extra amount of salt. It is good practice, however, to use a little extra salt and drain less before adding it, as the salt will dissolve better under these conditions.

Small butter granules require more salt than large ones. The reason for this may be stated as follows: The surface of every butter granule is covered with a thin film of water, and since the total surface of a pound of small granules is greater than that of a pound of larger ones, the amount of water retained in them is greater. Small granules have therefore the same effect as insufficient drainage, viz., washing out more salt. The shape of the granules causes more water to be retained, hence we get a larger overrun from thick cream as the granules are more ragged in shape.

Salt adds flavor to butter and materially increases its keeping quality; very high salting, however, has a tendency to detract from the delicate aroma of butter, while at the same time it tends to cover up slight defects in the flavor. As a rule, a butter-maker will find it to his advantage to be able to salt his butter rather high. Salt very readily absorbs odors and must therefore be kept in clean, dry places where the air is pure. Too frequently it is stored in musty, damp store-rooms, where it will not only lump, but become impregnated with bad odors which will impair the quality of the butter. Coarse or over-churned butter needs a great deal of working because of the greater difficulty of distributing the salt. A salt that does not readily dissolve requires excessive working and is therefore productive of over-worked butter.

The causes of trouble in churning may be enumerated as follows: Thin cream, low temperature, sweet cream, high viscosity of cream, advanced period of lactation, and abnormally rich cream.

This is the age for pasteurizing, and I believe every butter-maker should make it a special study. We have been conducting experiments at our school with sour cream and have decided that it is better to do the experimenting before the acid develops. The class work came in the forenoon, leaving every afternoon and all day Monday for laboratory work, consequently the Saturday cream was held over until Monday.

It is supposed by some that pasteurization decreases the butter yield on account of causing a greater loss in the buttermilk. Our experiments did not show any particular difference between the loss in the buttermilk from pasteurized and raw cream. The buttermilk from pasteurized cream tested as low as six hundredths and as high as twenty-five hundredths of one per cent, depending upon the temperature at which it was churned. It is also claimed that butter made from pasteurized cream has a defective body. Butter made from pasteurized cream has just as good a body as that made from raw cream, providing it is handled right. Pasteurized cream must be cooled to a lower temperature than raw cream and held somewhat longer at a low temperature before churning.

Our first experiment was to pasteurize the cream in the afternoon, cool down to 58°, add the culture, let stand over night, cool down to 53°, and churn in the afternoon. This first method gave very poor results, as the butter took on a decidedly old flavor.

Our second experiment was to pasteurize the cream in the morning, cool to 60°, add culture and cool to churning temperature, 51° degrees, and churn in the afternoon, leaving about five hours between pasteurizing and churning. This latter method has given very good satisfaction, as the butter-fat has a much shorter time to lie in the old milk serum. At present we are churning at 48°.

Cream was treated as mentioned in the second experiment and was sent to the National contest at Chicago and was pronounced perfect in everything except flavor. The cream from which the contest butter was made was one week old and had five-tenths of one per cent of acidity before pasteurizing, and the per cent overrun was 24.4.

Let us combine our knowledge of pasteurization, starters, and scientific cream-ripening, never losing sight of the fact that it takes good milk and cream to make good butter, and let us make our business more of a science in the coming years than ever before.

—G. A. Menzies, in the Industrialist.

The Veterinarian

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

Lame Mare.—I have a 12-year-old mare that has been lame in her right hind foot for two weeks. We have examined her foot but can find nothing wrong with it. We turned her out on pasture and she has grown worse until at present she will not touch her foot to the ground. The hoof is dry and sounds hollow when tapped on. What can I do to help her?

Wichita Kans. B. W. McG.

Answer.—I am unable to locate the cause of the trouble from your description, but I think the trouble is in her foot and probably came from some injury or foreign body. I would advise you to have a good veterinarian examine her foot. I think he can locate the trouble and remove it. I am rather inclined to the opinion that she has a nail or other foreign body in her foot.

Paralysis in Sow.—I have a pure-bred Duroc-Jersey sow 2 years old. In fighting with other hogs she suddenly lost all use of her hind parts. I weaned her pigs at once and put her

by herself and she was able to get up in a few days and can walk all right, but the urine is discharged continuously, and has an offensive odor. What can I do for her? J. L. C.

Marysville, Kans.

Answer.—I am not sure you can do anything. There seems to be a paralysis of the neck of the bladder. I think that she will gradually improve in time. I would advise giving her about ten drops of tincture of nuxvomica in her feed twice daily for three or four days and then give her ten drops but once daily. This is a nerve tonic and may help her.

Partial Paralysis in Mare.—I have a large, brown, 3-year-old filly that dropped a large colt on April 19. The colt was very large and was dead, and had to be removed. The mare was very sore and swollen for some time after foaling, and she has an awkward straddling gait, in her hind parts. It doesn't show much on walking but when she trots or gallops it is pronounced. She does not seem to improve much. What can I do for her? Do you think it safe to breed her again?

F. G. McK.

Great Bend, Kans.

Answer.—I think the straddling gait is caused by an injury to the nerves which supply the legs; this injury undoubtedly resulted in the difficulty in foaling. I do not think there is any treatment that will be of much value, but she will probably recover in the course of time. Unless there was considerable laceration of the organs I think it is safe to breed her again.

Paralysis in Heifers.—I have two heifers that calved within the last ten days. Both are paralyzed in the hind quarters. One had considerable difficulty in calving. Both heifers are on grass and are in good condition. What would be the best treatment?

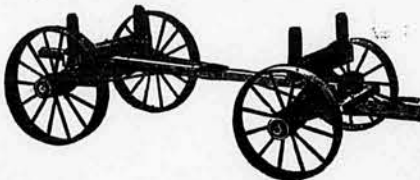
Kinsley, Kans. O. B.

Answer.—This seems to be a form of parturient paralysis, but hardly a typical case of milk fever. This partial paralysis is quite common but they usually make a good recovery in a few days. Give laxative foods like thin bran mash and also a dram of tincture of nuxvomica twice daily, in water as a drench. Make the animals as comfortable as possible, rub their legs well, and apply some liniment over the top of the hips and along the spine just in front of the hips.

N. S. Mayo.

Farm Wagon Only \$21.95.

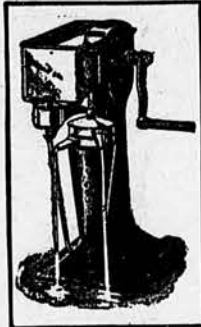
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WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending July 4, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week has been cool. The rainfall was abundant in the extreme western counties north of Hamilton and the northern counties east of Jewell; it was also abundant from Norton southward to Rush, and heavy from Rush eastward to Lyon, and from Harper, Kingman, and Reno eastward to the Missouri line. Hailstorms occurred in Pawnee, Morris, Riley, and Washington Counties.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has been greatly retarded in the south by the wet weather but is progressing in the Kaw River counties. The wheat is rusting some in Atchison and Marshall. The oat harvest had begun in the southern counties but was stopped by the rains, and in Montgomery much of the crop has fallen. The oats are turning in the central counties, but have rusted some in Atchison and Marshall. Corn has made a good growth in most counties but is yellow and weedy in some counties, the ground being too wet to cultivate. Grass is unusually fine, both native and tame, and in Anderson the tame is ready to cut. Apples are light in Jefferson and Morris. Blackberries are ripe and abundant in southern counties and ripening in the central. Hail did much damage to crops near Manhattan.

Anderson.—Wheat overripe but ground too soft to harvest it; oats turning; tame meadows ready to cut; no corn cultivated this week.

Atchison.—Hard wheat turning; some rust in wheat and oats; corn-planting not yet com-

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has progressed favorably in the southwestern counties but was stopped in the southern and central counties by the heavy rains; it is progressing in Dickinson and is ready to begin in the northern. Spring wheat is in bloom in Smith. The oat harvest has begun in the southern counties but is being retarded by rains. The oats are ripe and falling in Butler, are rusting in Dickinson, and in bloom in Smith and growing rapidly in Washington County. Corn has grown rapidly; it has been cultivated in some counties, but is quite weedy or grassy in others owing to wet weather. Grass is in fine condition. Alfalfa has grown rapidly, and in the central counties the second crop is ready to cut. Potatoes are abundant in Dickinson, a good crop in Jewell and Washington, but are rotting in the ground in McPherson. Early apples are ripe in the central and southern counties and a fair crop. Hail damaged some crops in Pawnee, Rush, Smith, and Washington Counties.

Barton.—Farmwork stopped by continued wet weather; ground very soft; wheat ready to harvest; some cut; second crop of alfalfa ready to cut; oats and barley look well, beginning to turn; corn growing well; pastures good and cattle doing well.

Butler.—Crops can not be taken care of on account of rain; corn very weedy; wheat over-ripe; oats and barley ripe and all lodging badly.

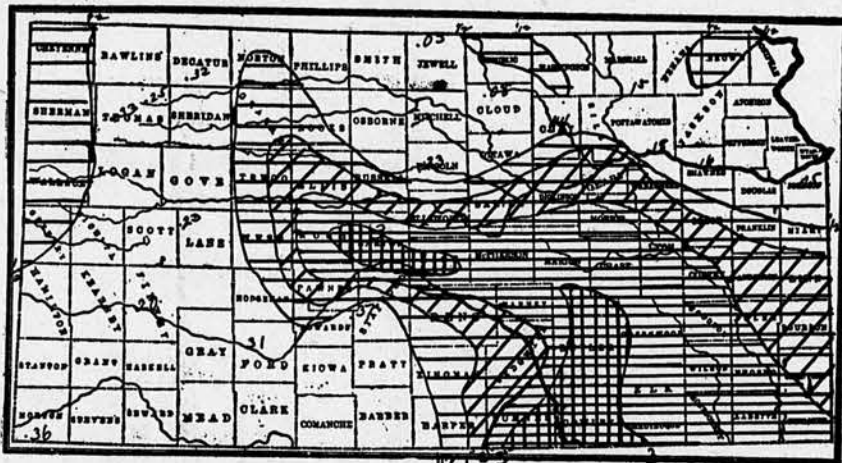
Clay.—Wheat and oats being harvested; quality of both good though yield will not be large; corn backward and weedy.

Cloud.—Wheat harvest will begin next week; corn being cleaned and doing well; early apples a fair crop.

Cowley.—Much wheat and oats still standing in the fields, ground too soft to cut over and will be for a week to come if we have no rain; corn and grass doing well.

Dickinson.—Harvest in progress; wheat and oats down badly and hard to get; both rust-

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1904.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than 1/8 1/8 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T, trace.

pleted; corn growing slowly; too wet to get into fields till latter half of week; early potatoes small but being used; some rotting.

Bourbon.—Wheat a good crop and being harvested; corn doing well; some oats rusting and lodging; a heavy growth of straw; large crop of blackberries.

Chase.—Cornfields generally too wet to cultivate; corn very weedy in low lands; oats and wheat ready to harvest but ground too soft; pastures fine; good prospect for potatoes.

Chautauqua.—Too wet for farmwork; corn growing rapidly; early corn tasseling and beginning to silk; sunshine needed for curing second crop of alfalfa; plums and peaches injured by wet weather.

Crawford.—Early corn laid by; too wet to cultivate late corn; some wheat and oats being cut, but all farmwork greatly retarded by wet weather; grain falling badly and much may be lost; blackberries ripe and very plentiful.

Doniphan.—Wheat will be a light crop; harvest not begun; corn very backward and weedy; oats fair; pastures and meadows good.

Douglas.—Corn doing as well as can be expected; wheat harvest progressing though much ground is soft; wheat in fair condition.

Elk.—Some fields of corn abandoned by grass and weedy; too wet for wheat harvest; some fields can not cut at all; fruit fine.

Franklin.—Too wet for farmwork; corn yellow and weedy; bluegrass, wheat, and oat harvest begun; timothy going out of blossom; early peaches turning; blackberries ripening.

Jefferson.—Fine week for farmwork and all growing crops; some corn weedy; oats fine; stock in good condition; apples a failure.

Johnson.—Good week for farmwork.

Leavenworth.—Wheat harvest begun; corn being cultivated; oats look well and promise fair crop; a good crop of clover being cut; potatoes doing well; pastures and meadows fine.

Linn.—Farmwork at a standstill; corn yellow and full of weeds and grass; but little wheat cut; outlook discouraging.

Lyon.—Another week of rains; not much doing in the fields.

Marshall.—Corn backward and weedy owing to wet weather in north but growing rapidly in south part; some wheat and oats damaged by rust; wheat ready to cut.

Montgomery.—A wet week; no harvesting or cultivation done; much oats has fallen down; corn getting very weedy.

Morris.—Much damage by wind and hail on the 28th; impossible to harvest crops—too wet; native grass best in years; potatoes rotting in the ground; apples and peaches a light crop.

Osage.—Corn growing but very weedy; too wet to cultivate; wheat about ready to cut but can not get into the fields; some hay being marketed.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat harvest progressing slowly—ground very soft; corn doing well; pastures good and stock doing well, especially dairy cows.

Riley.—Rains interfering with farmwork; severe hailstorm on the 29th did much damage to crops, killed young cattle and seriously injured two men.

Shawnee.—A good growing week; pastures good; corn cultivation and wheat harvest in progress.

Wilson.—Not much farmwork being done; too wet for harvesting wheat and oats or cultivating corn; corn good on drier land, but some very spotted and some fields gone; unable to save some wheat; early apples and blackberries ripening.

Woodson.—Corn that is clean looks well and has a good color but it is generally backward and very weedy; white and red clover, alfalfa and grass doing well; ground too wet for wheat harvest.

ed considerably and quality affected. Corn mostly laid by and fairly clean; fruits doing well; early apples on the market; potatoes plentiful; garden still abundant; grasses and alfalfa growing rapidly.

Edwards.—Rains have put corn in good condition; wheat harvest has begun.

Ellsworth.—Wheat damaged by continued rains; ground too wet to cut over.

Harper.—Wheat harvest about completed; wheat a fine yield and of good quality; oats about half cut, a fair crop; corn growing rapidly, with seasonable rains.

Harvey.—Too wet for harvesting, and cultivating corn; corn growing but very weedy; wheat and oats ripe; pastures good and cattle doing well; alfalfa making good growth.

Jewell.—Wheat ready to harvest; corn doing well, but some is weedy; potatoes a good crop; a large crop of cherries.

Kingman.—Wheat harvest to a close; considerable wheat lost because ground too wet to cut over; corn in good condition and growing well; early apples in market.

Lincoln.—Wheat ripening very rapidly; harvest being rushed where ground is dry enough to cut over; corn now doing finely.

McPherson.—Harvest stopped by continued rains; lowlands flooded; damage to crops will be heavy; second crop of alfalfa ready to cut; potatoes rotting in ground.

Pawnee.—Harvest has just begun; ground has been too wet to cut over; crops somewhat damaged by hail in north part.

Pratt.—Wheat harvest progressing finely; late wheat not filled well on account of rust.

Reno.—Too wet for harvesting; much grain injured.

Republic.—Corn cultivation progressing rapidly; corn grassy in places; wheat and barley ready to cut; they look well notwithstanding so much rain; first crop of alfalfa good and about harvested.

Saline.—Harvesting progressing fairly well between showers; early apples and peaches ripening.

Sedgewick.—Wheat about one-fourth harvested; severe local thunder storms have injured wheat considerably and delayed harvest till the situation is critical; corn looks well; pastures fine.

Smith.—A good growing week; early corn plowed the second time; wheat and oats in bloom; growing crops damaged to some extent by hail; first crop of alfalfa harvested; pastures good; stock doing well.

Stafford.—Corn growing nicely; all outstanding crops doing well; rather wet for harvesting.

Sumner.—Considerable wheat yet to cut; much ground too soft to cut over; corn good color and growing rapidly; early apples beginning to ripen; streams banked full.

Washington.—All growing crops greatly damaged by hail and windstorm in southeast part; wheat-cutting general now; some damage by rust; oats and grass growing rapidly; corn a good color and growing well; wheat harvest generally a good crop; potato crop will be good; cherries about all gathered; apples, peaches, and plums promise a good crop.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has begun in Ford but the straw is short. Wheat has headed in Norton and is heading but weedy in Wallace. Spring wheat is filling well. Barley is ripening rapidly and in Decatur cutting has begun; it promises a good yield in Sherman, and is ready to cut in Thomas. Corn, where clean, has grown rapidly and in Thomas is waist high. Range-grass is fine. The first crop of alfalfa is about all in stock; the second crop is growing rapidly and is now a foot high. Cherries are ripening in the northern counties and are abundant. Apples and plums are

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doing finely in Wallace. Cattle are in very good condition. Grasshoppers are damaging small grain and alfalfa in central portion of Finney.

Decatur.—First crop of alfalfa harvested, second crop growing rapidly; barley ripening rapidly, cutting already begun; corn making vigorous growth where not too weedy; pastures unusually good and stock in fine condition.

Finney.—Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to small grain and alfalfa in southwest part, and a good general rain is needed. In northwest part, second crop of alfalfa coming on nicely; oats and barley light crops; Kafir-corn, sorghum, and corn doing well; pastures generally good and cattle doing well.

Ford.—Wheat generally short and not well headed; harvest begun; corn clean and growing nicely; second crop of alfalfa growing nicely; grass good; stock look well; plenty of moisture in the ground.

Lane.—Winter and spring wheat are filling; barley ripening and will be ready to cut next week.

Morton.—Good weather for growing crops; planting still in progress.

Norton.—All crops growing rapidly; wheat headed out; cherries a large crop and ripening.

Sherman.—A good growing week; abundance of rain; barley well filled, with prospects for a large crop; wheat in bloom; corn growing nicely; alfalfa hay being put up; ground well moistened.

Thomas.—Barley harvest will begin next week; corn growing rapidly; early corn waist high; range-grass fine and stock doing well.

Wallace.—A fine growing week; second crop of alfalfa ready to cut; barley ripening; wheat and rye heading, but all are more or less weedy; range-grass fine; cattle doing well; new potatoes, beans, peas, etc., being used; apples, plums, and cherries doing finely.

The Admiral.

A hay press that has attracted much attention and won many friends among hay-balers, because of its many points of superiority over other presses is The Admiral Hay Press, made by The Admiral Hay Press Company, Box 25, Kansas City, Mo.

This press they claim to be the only three stroke press with a successful self-feeder. One of its most meritorious points is the three feeds to the round feature. This divides the work of the horses into three parts and makes the draft so light that one team can operate the press all day and every day.

With the triple power lever three feeds can be put into the baling chamber to every round of the team. This insures a heavy, smooth, neat bale and at the same time it turns out more bales in a

day than the old-style two-stroke machine.

The press is all steel and iron construction and the baling case is of steel sheets and angles. It is strongly built in every way and its simple construction makes breakage almost impossible. Another feature that is worthy of mention is the self-feeding device which does away with all the danger and trouble of the old foot-feeding way and is the greatest labor-saver ever put on a hay press.

It does all the heavy work of packing the hay in the chamber, is positive in its action, and can be operated and adjusted by an inexperienced hand without danger. Another labor-saving improvement is the Automatic Whip or Team-Driver. It whips either or both horses and keeps the team awake and moving without a driver.

If you are interested in hay presses and contemplate a purchase, we believe it is to your interest to get in touch with the Admiral Hay Press Company, and investigate their machine thoroughly before making a definite decision. They guarantee it to make heavy, smooth, well-shaped bales and it is the good bales that bring money.

They are sending their free descriptive matter and testimonials to all who ask for them, and they are worth reading.

You will confer a favor by mentioning this paper in writing.

World's Fair Notes.

The Banda Rossa is now playing an engagement at the World's Fair. It is composed of fifty men and carries a number of eminent soloists who have sung with the band for years.

A gold brick pyramid, 7 feet high and 3 by 6 feet square at the base, is exhibited in the Alaskan Building at the World's Fair. The bricks are 3 by 6 inches and are covered with genuine sheet gold.

Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, granddaughter of President Andrew Jackson and the companion and favorite grandchild of Old Hickory, is the hostess of the Tennessee Building at the World's fair. The Tennessee Building is a reproduction of President Jackson's old home, The Hermitage.

An interesting feature of New Zealand's exhibit in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game at the World's Fair, is the representation by paintings and photographs, of the biggest geyser in the world, the giant Waimangu, which, every second day, throws a vast body of boiling water 1,500 feet in the air, more than five times the height of the big Ferris wheel. A number of prominent Kansas people,

including the president of the Kansas World's Fair Commission, are interested in the Jerusalem exhibit which was projected an exact and wonderful reproduction of the Holy City. It has the signed endorsement of many of the clergy in general, as well as prominent ministers of St. Louis churches, who have expressed their individual satisfaction with the reproduction of the Holy City at the World's Fair, and the advisory board, composed of more than thirty of the most prominent pastors, have passed a resolution commending the Jerusalem exhibit to the favorable consideration of the religious world.

One of the most popular and successful of the World's Fair hotels is that under the management of Chas. L. Wood, of the National Hotel, Topeka, who is manager of the Hotel Epworth, 6800 Washington Ave., a permanent brick structure with 500 rooms within five minutes' walk of the convention entrance to the World's Fair grounds, and convenient to principal street-car lines. It is a regular Kansas headquarters and has the patronage of the members of the Epworth League throughout the United States. The Hotel Epworth is conducted on the European plan only and has a popular-priced cafe in connection. Rates furnished on application to Chas. L. Wood, manager.

All Kansas breeders who contemplate showing any pure-bred stock at the World's Fair will observe in this issue the official dates when the entries close for each class of stock, also the dates when the horses, cattle, swine, and sheep will be on exhibition. Kansas breeders who expect to participate in the show should write at once to Col. Charles F. Mills, chief of live stock, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., for the final premium list and proper entry blanks for their class of stock.

One of the greatest World's Fair attractions is the Ferris wheel, which cost the original owners \$750,000. It was on exhibition at the World's Fair, Chicago, and afterwards at Lincoln Park. It is now the property of the Chicago House Wrecking Company of Chicago, and it cost this firm a quarter of a million dollars to take the wheel down, transport it to St. Louis, and erect it in the very center of the World's Fair grounds, where it occupies a commanding position, giving visitors a chance to observe the entire World's Fair grounds and a view of the environs of St. Louis within a radius of twenty miles. The wheel contains thirty-six cars, each of which weighs 4,500 pounds. The size of each car is 12½ by 25 feet with a capacity for sixty people. The diameter of the axle of the wheel is 33 inches, and it requires 3,000 horse-power to operate. The Ferris wheel will carry at one time the entire population of either Dodge City, Eureka, Garnett, Sterling, Marysville, or Caldwell without crowding, while Belleville, Seneca, Marion, Herington, or Neodesha could have room to invite visitors. No visitor to the World's Fair should fail to take a trip on the great Ferris wheel as soon as possible after arrival in order to have a comprehensive knowledge of the magnitude of the Universal Exposition. Mr. W. G. Bennett, manager of the wheel, has a pleasant and intelligent guide for each car, who explains to the visitors the various points of interest and answers all questions pertaining to the wonderful views and scenes below them.

Kiralfy's now famous "Louisiana Purchase Spectacle" is beginning to attract large houses to the Odeon Theater, which it truly merits, for certainly it is not only the greatest, but the most magnificent spectacular production that has ever been put on in this country.

It is so bewilderingly beautiful in every particular that it can not fail to please the most fastidious. Everything has now been whipped into the proper shape—the ballets and ensembles show plainly the effect of the strenuous and persistent labor of Bolossy Kiralfy.

The leading parts are ably portrayed by the Misses Belmont, Burt, Robinson, and McCane, and the mimic and pantomime work in the hands of Messrs. Franciola Sartorius and St. Elaim is ably done. The singing of Granville Lane and the ballet dancing by La Mora is worthy of the special praise.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate the outside public whereby they can reserve their seats four weeks in advance by mailing post-office money order to Roy Crawford, Manager Press Bureau Department, Odeon Theater, St. Louis, Mo. Prices are 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Box seats \$2. Matinees 25c to \$1.

The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., July 2, 1904.

Receipts of cattle for the month of June were larger than any other June in the history of this market. Receipts of cattle here last week were 24,795 head, about 4,000 less than the previous week. And the receipts of good beef steers were 25 per cent less than the previous week. The price on that particular kind remained about steady and other kinds of fat steers declined from 10¢ to 40¢. Beef steers sold \$1.41.25 higher than at this time last year. Shipment of stockers and feeders to the country last week were 175 cars. There was a good demand for stockers and feeders the first of the week and prices went up 15¢ to 25¢ for the week. Stock calves and heifers have advanced 25¢ and veal calves 50¢ for the week. The top on beef steers for the week was \$6.30 and the bulk of all the sales was around \$5.85. Receipts in the Texas division for the week were short of the previous week 2,000 head. There was a good market in that division all week. She stuff made a good gain and held it all week, and veal calves gained 50¢. The week closed at the high point of the season.

Hog receipts were only moderate here the past week, aggregating 40,500 head. The general quality of the supply was fair to good and the average weight of hogs for the week was larger than the previous week. Last week was the first week since the week ended May 21 that hogs have shown a loss, and the loss

shown last week was only 2¼¢. The shipping demand for hogs last week was fair and the presence of shippers on the market was a stimulant. The top price for the week was \$5.25 and the bulk was from \$5.05 to 15¢. Pigs and lights sold well during the week and the top under 200 pounds was \$5.20. Hog prices are 50¢ to 60¢ lower than at this time last year.

Last week's sheep receipts were lighter than usual, being about 6,000 head lighter than last week and about 3,000 head more than the same week last year. The bulk of the week's offerings have been lambs and native ewes, the usual presence of Texas sheep was not in evidence last week. The quality of the supply was below the average. All kinds of sheep have been on the decline throughout the week, the most noticeable decline being in ewes and amounted to 40¢, and the best sell around \$4. The best mixed yearlings and wethers sold as high as \$4.75. The bulk of Texas sheep will not sell quite up to \$4. The lamb supply has been good throughout the week, but the quality not up to the standard, while there has been some fair lambs on the market they have been mixed in with rough kind that hindered their sales. The bulk of the best kinds of lambs sold between \$5.05 and 75¢ and the rough kinds sold as low as \$3; they are not wanted. The general undertone of the sheep market is weak.

The receipts of horses the past week were fairly liberal but a big proportion of them were through Western horses and only stopped here to feed. The run for Monday was less than 100 head, and arrivals were slow getting in and the auction was not held until after dinner. No outside buyers were in and the local buyers and speculators took nearly all the offerings, paying prices about steady with last week for them. Nothing of good quality was offered except some drivers of pretty good grade. Monday closed quietly but Tuesday and Wednesday there was a couple of Eastern buyers here and they took quite a number of good work animals and driving and saddle horses, paying good prices for them. Since then, there has been but little trade and the week closes with about 40 head left on hands. The mule trade was about as the horse trade. Only one load was received and they came in Thursday to the commission barn and were not sold this week. Eastern buyers here the middle of the week took several loads of good heavy mules, paying from \$160 to \$190 for them. Trade since then has been quiet.

H. H. PETERS.

To the Worlds Fair via the Missouri Pacific.

If you do not live on the line of the Missouri Pacific ask for your ticket via that line from Kansas City. There are seven daily trains between Kansas City and St. Louis, making connection with all trains on all lines running into Kansas City. Any ticket agent will sell you ticket at the reduced rate, reading over the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

"Make hay while the sun shines" is an unwritten law, but this season we have to make hay whether the sun shines or not, and every hay-maker in Kansas and adjoining States will be greatly interested in the advertisement of the Safe Feeder Co., Arcadia, Kans., whose advertisement will interest every one who wishes to save labor and do work of large capacity at the same time. Look up their advertisement on page 699, and write them at once.

Land and homeseekers who are interested in knowing about the lands of Indian Territory and about lease rent or purchase of the same should notice the advertisement on page 698, of the Commonwealth Publishing Company, of Oklahoma City.

We call special attention to the announcement of McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kans., who are now advertising alfalfa seed for fall seeding. This firm is one of the largest alfalfa seed firms in the country and probably has the largest exclusive alfalfa-field of any firm in their line in America. Their trade has been built up by furnishing fresh, pure and reliable seed, and those of our readers who contemplate fall seeding of alfalfa should write them at once for particulars and prices.

A man can't sow thistles and pick sweet peas—that is, not the same year. No more can you use common soap for shaving and expect a smooth, soft, comfortable skin. Toilet soaps are meant to cleanse; having soaps ought to soothe and soften. If you want to see the difference for yourself at the cost of a mere stamp for postage, write the J. B. Williams Co., whose offer appears elsewhere in this paper. Remember, it may be unjust, but a good many people judge you by your face.

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans., offers a snap in Aberdeen-Angus females in the special want column. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write him.

A permanent home for the great International Live-Stock Exposition is assured. The Chicago Union Stock Yard & Transit Co. has promised under certain conditions (very easy of fulfillment) to build a great coliseum building just south of where the Dexter Park Pavilion and the show cattle stable now stand. It is the intention to push the work ahead just as fast as it is possible to do so, and ground has already been broken for this purpose. No expense will be spared to make the new coliseum as commodious for the purposes of the show as can be and it is a foregone conclusion that the coliseum, when finished, will be superior even to the Islington Hall in London, where the Smithfield Fat Stock Show, the Shire Horse Show, Hackney Horse Show, and other great world-famed exhibitions are held. The terms on which this great coliseum are to be built are merely one example of the extreme liberality which characterizes the general course of the Chicago Stock Yard Company, and when it is considered that this insuring of the permanency of the International Live-Stock Exposition means that there always will be in Chicago the grandest and larg-

est market for Christmas beeves in the world, the significance of the move to the live-stock interest of the West can well be estimated.

The series of very interesting papers by D. P. Norton, of Dunlap, Kans., covering all phases of the "color craze" in Shorthorns, closes the discussion of the International winners this week, and will be continued with those of the American Royal. These papers are so valuable and so highly appreciated that they should be put into more permanent form and we hope this will be done.

All that could be accomplished with money and brains in the building up of a choice herd of Hereford cattle has been done for the Armour Herefords. The young breeder who desires to start right, as well as the experienced breeder who needs new blood in his herd can find no better or more convenient place at which to buy than at Armours. Here the herd is largely composed of imported animals and these have been of such quality for so many years that it is very doubtful if a better collection of choice Herefords is to be found in England. The Armour Herefords have been selected from the best breeding herds in England with such skill that—coupled with the expert care and rich feeds of this country—the mere name is significant of quality. To own an Armour-bred animal at once adds prestige to any herd and creates a demand for the offspring. Skill and time are both needed to build up a choice herd. Skill and money can do it sooner. The Armours have combined all these and the result is hard to beat in any herd on earth. Write them at Kansas City for private catalogue.

Our office neighbor, Mr. A. H. Bates, president of the Ex-Farm Company, has a very handsome farm just west of Topeka. He now has about 30 acres of alfalfa which netted him an even \$500 over and above all expenses last season. The first crop this year is much better than that of last season and his net income will probably be larger. Mr. Bates is an alfalfa enthusiast and is now building a larger barn and preparing to sow a larger acreage to alfalfa this fall.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—Our fine deep red Shorthorn herd bull, Prince Imperial 171799, 3 years old past, must be sold by July 1. Farm adjoins station. Call on Mitchell Bros., Perry, Kans.

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

D. P. NORTON, Dunlap, Kans., offers registered Shorthorn bull and heifer calves, crop of 1903, at \$50, get of Imp. British Lion 133692.

FOR SALE—50 head of fifteen-sixteens Shorthorn heifers and cows, at \$30 per head; all bred to thoroughbred Shorthorn bull. On A. T. & S. F. R. R. J. C. Surdub, Bazaar, Chase Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—A good pure-bred Shorthorn bull; 2 years old; bred by J. H. Bayers. S. F. Hanson, Route 1, Iola, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—6 good Shorthorn bulls, 3 of them straight Cruickshanks; come and see me. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—Ten head of registered Aberdeen-Angus females. One cow 8 years old, sired by Doniphan 11450. Seven 2-year-old heifers sired by Kullies Eric, second prize winner at Chicago Columbian Exposition and two early spring heifer calves. Eight of the above are bred to and safe in calf to one of the best sons of Imported Elberfeld 34799 bred by Anderson & Findlay. Now if you are looking for a snap you can buy this lot for the small price of \$550. Cattle are in fine condition, all registered. Reason for selling, I came by these cattle by chance. I am breeding Herefords and do not have facilities for handling both breeds. Surely a snap for the early buyer. What are you looking for? Address Sam' Drybread, Route 1, Elk City, Kans. Telephone at Dryden.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—An extra fine Chestnut stallion at a bargain. Dam Strathmore by Norman by Mambrino Chief. Pedigree furnished. No better breeder living. Write for particulars. A. M. Graham, 1901 West 6th Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Standard bred stallion, foaled April 10, 1902, dark bay. First sire Mount Oread 33380, out of Casino by Patchen Wilkes; second sire Appamantus 22308 out of Frankie Lyons by Mambrino Patchen; third sire Allandort out of Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen; fourth sire Geo. Wilkes. Dam Ensie by Jerome Eddy 218½; third dam by Clark Chief 89, son of Mambrino Chief II; fourth dam by Brown Highlander; gentle disposition, strong, fast mover; also standard bred filly, sorrel, foaled May 6, 1903; sired by Mount Oread 33380 as above. Dam of filly Allmatchen by Almont Pilot; second dam Jesse by Mambrino Patchen; third dam by C. M. Clay, Jr.; fourth dam by Brown's Belfounder; fifth dam by Huston (thoroughbred); sixth dam by Sir Archie, son of Imported Blomede. Geo. W. Maffet, south-east suburbs, Lawrence, Kans.

GRAVE CURE—Marshy, Roots medical properties are unexcelled for Kidneys and Urinary Diseases. Guaranteed to cure gravel of man or beast. Sent prepaid for \$1.25. Marshy Root Co., Scottville, Va.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

I WILL SELL MY FARM RANCH, consisting of 640 acres. 320 acres under cultivation, raised 2,000 bushels grain last year, good water and range. For full description write me. G. C. Dulebohn, Kearney, Kans.

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

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

WANT TO RENT a farm with everything furnished. Can give and will expect references Address H. P. Sims, Stafford, Stafford Co., Kans.

FARMS—Corn, tame grass, rain. Small payments. Buckeye Ag'cy, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kas.

WANTED—To correspond with a real estate owner or agent who can trade an improved farm for a section of rice land in the famous "Katy" Texas, rice district. C. H. Standif, 308½ Main St., Houston, Texas.

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

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING CHEAP? If so read this. 80 acres, 30 acres bottom, 8 acres timber, house, barn, sheds, etc. for \$1,500. 160 acres nice smooth land, small house, 75 acres cultivated, nice smooth quarter; price \$2,200. If you want something larger and better improved write us about the kind of a place that would suit. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

SWINE.

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

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

SWINE—Poland-Chinas. Choice young boars, at \$12.50 and \$15. Pigs at \$5 weaning time. Best breeding. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. L. Hull, Milford, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—Genuine Siberian millet-seed—55 cents per bushel. Sacks free in lots of two bushels or more f. o. b. at Topeka. Address J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED—\$8.50 per bushel. No sand, no weed-seeds. J. H. Glen, Farmer, Wallace, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Five pedigree Scotch Collie shepherd pups, the sire and dam are very intelligent and good workers with stock. M. S. Kohl, Benton, Kans.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH in the family a change of business is desired. A first class livery barn and stock for sale. The only one in town, good location, at a bargain. Inquire of J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

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

WANTED—Two practical experienced men for general work on farm. \$150 for 6 months. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

FOR SALE—Male and female Scotch Collie puppies, 3 months old, of very best blood. Great value as live-stock, farm and watch dogs. Geo. W. Maffet, south-east suburbs, Lawrence, Kans.

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

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

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

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

PATENTS.

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

The Stray List

Week Ending June 23.

Sedgewick County—J. M. Chain, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wm. Previtt, in Waco tp., (P. O. Oatville), one black and white spotted mare pony, between 5 and 10 years old, 2 glass eyes, white face, black ears, branded over right rattle thus E; valued at \$20.

Miami County—Geo. Osborn, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. Bivens, in Richland tp., June 8, 1902, one 5-year-old unbroken roan mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, weight about 850 pounds, white spot in forehead and on left hind foot, branded Q on left shoulder.

Week Ending June 30.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Shields, in Franklin tp., June 6, 1904, one light red heifer, star in forehead, bush of tall white; valued at \$10.

Gove County—I. N. Garver, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Rochus Zimmermann, in Payne tp., May 23, 1904, one bay pony, two white spots on back, saddle marks; valued at \$15.

MANAGER WANTED.

To handle agents in exclusive territory, New Idea, Big Seller for men and women; send 25 cents for sample, money refunded if not satisfactory. 710 Colonial Building, Boston, Mass.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

The County Fair.

Great preparations are being made for the coming autumn displays of poultry at the county fairs. It is true that at these fairs the birds do not show as well as they do at the shows later on, but for all that they make a very creditable appearance. Moreover they prove what we have so often said, that the interest in thoroughbred poultry is rapidly gaining ground among the farmers. Those who have taken the trouble to observe these things can not fail to note that every year the number of specimens increases and the quality of stock at the county fairs is an improvement over former years. The farmer is a genuine real thinker. He has to be or he gets left by the progress of people engaged in his occupation.

He may be and usually is, at first, only interested in poultry for its market value. For the purpose of improving this market value he purchases a sitting of eggs from a neighbor who raises thoroughbreds. He gets a good hatch. Do not think for a moment that he is not just as jealous of a good chicken, when he discovers it in his flock, as the next man. He watches the "fancy" chickens grow with great satisfaction, because you know he has paid a fancy price for the eggs. Although he may not admit it, at first, he takes just a little more care of them than he does of those he has had.

When the time for the fall fairs approaches, he is surprised when a "chicken crank" comes along and tells him his chickens are good enough to go to the fair. He takes them and wins a prize. Instantly he is seized with an incurable case of "chicken fever."

By all means let us lend all the assistance possible to the poultry display at the good old county fairs.—Inland Poultry Journal.

Turkey Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you, or some reader of your paper, please give me some information regarding young turkeys? They are all dying for me. They seem to be all right in the evening when they come home, but nearly every morning I find one or two nearly dead. They seem to get weaker and weaker, till at last they fall over; but they eat to the last. I don't think they have any lice, as I have used ingredients to kill them with. They have all the freedom they want in the daytime, and the house is well ventilated both night and day. I feed them milk curds, hard-boiled eggs, bread and wheat three times a day. I also use poultry food. I have been raising turkeys for eight years and never had anything like this happen to them. BERTHA D. KRUGER.

Answer.—Maybe you let your turkeys out too early in the morning, before the dew is off the grass. Young turkeys can not stand any dampness and a drenching or two will kill off very fast. Bone-meal, meat and vegetables are necessary for the health and growth of young turkeys. They feather earlier than any other fowl, and this demand on the system must be supplied by judicious feeding. Give a variety of food, for they soon tire of any kind of food, if given too often, and will refuse to eat it.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you tell me what is the matter with my young turkeys? They are five weeks old, have done nicely until the last week, when they began dying. In the evening they come in and all seem hearty and eat well, and by morning perhaps there will be two or more drooping and refuse to eat, and by noon are dead. They roost in a coop with a floor in. I feed them sour milk curd and a small quantity of wheat. Have old pieces of chinaware broken fine where they can get it at will. Harvey County. Mrs. J. H. B.

Answer.—We have answered a sim-

ilar query to yours in this same issue. In default of more details of their symptoms, we should judge that they get wet in some manner, maybe by being let out too early in the morning. Change their feed quite often, and give them a little bone-meal and meat.

Warm Weather Topics.

At this time of the year many flocks of fowls do not pay for their keep. The hatching season is over and the fowls become listless and lazy. Setting hens are allowed to waste their time sitting on the nests, instead of breaking them up and getting them to laying again. The hot weather has its influence on the proprietor as well as the chickens, and he allows a good many things to go by default. A general cleaning up of the poultry-house should take place at this time, also a thorough cleaning and dusting of the fowls. Shade should be provided from the hot sun for both the old and the young fowls. Fresh, clean water is very essential during these hot days. Now is a good time to cull out your surplus stock and sell the same to the butcher. There are so many unprofitable fowls around the yards that it takes all the profit you get from the industrious ones to pay for the keep of the idle ones. All that you do not need for next season's breeding should be marketed at once. Attention to these matters that we have mentioned would turn the drain from the pocket-book into a flow into it of many dimes and dollars.

While attending to the old fowls, do not neglect the young, growing chicks. There are two or three months during the very hot weather of summer that the young chicks appear to be almost at a standstill; don't seem to grow any at all. They need extra attention and care at this time. Their food should be varied as much as possible so as to induce them to eat as much as possible.

Shade should be provided so that they can get out of the rays of the hot sun. Cool water should be given them two or three times a day, and above all it should be seen to that they are free from lice. Some flocks of chicks are literally overrun with lice and their vitality is being sapped by these parasites. They should be dusted with insect powder at least once a week, and their quarters thoroughly disinfected with a liquid lice-killer. By thus keeping the chicks growing right along, you will have pullets that will commence to lay in the early fall and will keep it up all winter. Whereas, if you neglect them at this time, you will have nothing but an unprofitable flock of weaklings all during fall and winter.

A mysterious "midsummer hum," apparently high in air, has been recorded by an English observer. It is like the sound of bees, as heard in June and July, and when a stone is thrown into the air, large unknown insects are seen to follow it toward the ground.

The Japanese railways have introduced newspaper reading cars on some of their passenger trains. Tall piles of newspapers are kept at the service of travelers, so that they may read as they ride.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The World's Fair.

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

Kansas Fairs in 1904.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1904, their dates, locations, and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Allen County Agricultural Society, J. T. Tredway, secretary, LaHarpe, September 6-9.
Barton County Fair Association, W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 13-16.
Brown County-Hiawatha Fair Association, Elliott Irvin, secretary, Hiawatha; September 6-9.
Butler County Fair Association, H. M. Balch, secretary, Eldorado; September 19-24.
Chautauqua County-Hewins Park and Fair Association, W. M. Jones, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 20-22.
Clay County Fair Association, E. E. Hoopes, secretary, Clay Center; September 6-9.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association, S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 13-16.
Cowley County Agricultural and Stock Show Association, W. J. Wilson, secretary, Winfield; August 30-September 2.
Crawford County-Eastern Cowley Fair Association, J. M. Henderson, secretary, Burden; September 7-9.
Crawford County Agricultural Fair Association, Frank McKay, secretary, Pittsburg; September 6-9.
Elk County Agricultural Fair Association, J. F. Deal, secretary, Grenola; September 14-16.
Finney County Agricultural Society, A. H. Warner, secretary, Garden City; August 24-26.
Ford County Agricultural Association, J. H. Churchill, secretary, Dodge City; August 30-September 2.
Franklin County Agricultural Society, Carey M. Porter, secretary, Ottawa; September 6-10.
Greenwood County Fair Association, C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; September 13-16.
Harvey County Agricultural Society, John C. Nicholson, secretary, Newton; October 3-7.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Geo. A. Patterson, secretary, Oskaloosa; September 6-9.
Jewell County Agricultural Association, Henry R. Honey, secretary, Mankato; September 6-9.
Marshall County Fair Association, E. L. Miller, secretary, Marysville; September 13-16.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, H. A. Floyd, secretary, Paola; September 27-30.
Mitchell County Agricultural Association, P. G. Chubbie, secretary, Beloit.
Morris County Exposition Company, M. F. Amrine, secretary, Council Grove.
Nemaha County Fair Association, W. H. Fitzwater, secretary, Seneca; August 31-September 2.
Neosho County Fair Association, H. Lodge, secretary, Erie; September 27-30.
Neosho County-Chanute Fair and Improvement Association, A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 29-September 2.
Ness County Agricultural Association, I. B. Pember, secretary, Ness City; September 28-30.
Norton County Agricultural Association, L. V. Graham, secretary, Norton; August 30-September 2.
Osage County Fair Association, E. T. Price, secretary, Burlingame; September 6-12.
Reno County-Central Kansas Fair Association, A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 13-24.
Rice County Agricultural Fair and Live-Stock Association, W. T. Brown, secretary, Sterling.
Riley County Agricultural Association, R. T. Worboys, secretary, Riley; August 31-September 2.
Rooks County Fairs Association, Olmer Adams, secretary, Stockton; September 21-22.
Sedgwick County-Southern Kansas Fair and Carnival Association, H. L. Resing, secretary, Wichita; September 26-October 1.
Shawnee County-Kansas State Exposition Company, C. H. Samson, secretary, Topeka; September 12-17.
Smith County Fair Association, E. S. Rice, secretary, Smith Center; August 23-26.
Stafford County Fair Association, G. E. Moore, secretary, St. John; September 7-9.
Wilson County-Fredonia Agricultural Association, J. T. Cooper, secretary, Fredonia; August 23-26.

State Fairs and Live-Stock Shows.

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, August 15-August 19.
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, August 22-August 29.
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, August 29-September 3.
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, August 29-September 2.
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, August 29-September 2.
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, September 5-September 9.
Kentucky State Fair, Lexington, September 5-September 10.
Pennsylvania State Fair, Bethlehem, September 5-September 9.
New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 5-September 10.
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, September 12-September 16.
South Dakota State Fair, Yankton, September 12-September 16.
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, September 16-September 23.
West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, September 19-September 23.
Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J., September 26-September 30.
Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, September 26-September 30.
Washington State Fair, North Yakima, September 26-October 1.
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, September 29-October 7.
Louisville Horse Show, October 3-October 8.
Kansas City Horse Show, October 17-October 22.
American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, October 17-October 22.
San Antonio, Texas, International Fair, October 22-November 2.
Chicago Horse Show, October 24-October 29.
St. Louis Worlds Fair-Horses, August 22-September 3; Cattle, September 12-September 24; Sheep and swine, October 3-October 15; Poultry, dogs and cats, October 24-November 5.
National Horse Show, New York, November 14-November 19.
International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 28-December 3.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

Through Tourist Sleepers to California

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

The United States produces three-fourths of the cotton of the world.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, from my 85 scoring Light Brahma and White Wyandotte pens at \$1 for fifteen. As I am now doing setting, I have reduced the price just one-half for the balance of the season. There is no better stock anywhere. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Cottage Home Poultry Yard, Wichita, Kans.

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

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS, Established 1882. Breeder of Rose Comb R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons, scoring from 91% to 94% points, by Atherton. Eggs the balance of the season, \$1 per 15. Stock for sale after July 1. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, exclusively. Eggs for sale from healthy, free-range stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

B. F. ROCK EGGS—\$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100; free range. Colle pups. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

BLACK MINORCAS—Biggest layers of biggest eggs. Fertile eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Also Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, American Dominiques, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, Buff Laced Polish, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from choice matings of above \$1.50 per 15. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

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

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

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

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Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Choice young bulls by Gold Coinage 124579 for sale. Herd consists of Princess of Arabia, Ianthas, Amellas, Pineapples and Young Marys with Lotus 167390, an Orange Blossom Cruickshank, at head. Visitors welcome. Come by Santa Fe, Frisco or Missouri Pacific.

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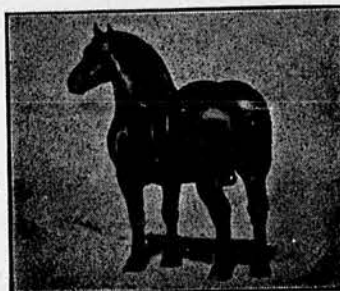
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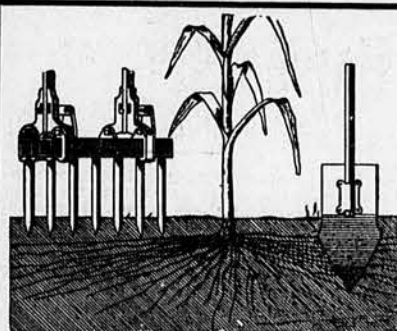
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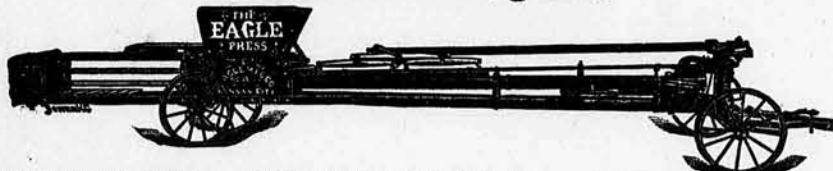
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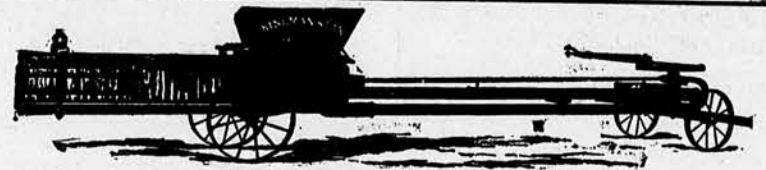
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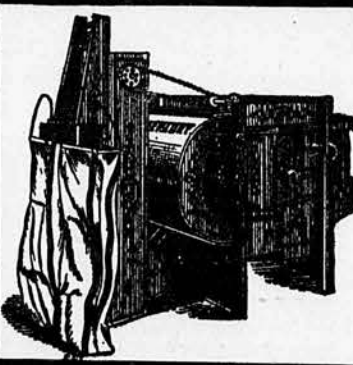
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