

# 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. MOAFER.....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.  
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KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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### BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

The necessity of calling attention to the fact that unsigned communications are consigned to the waste-basket is tiresome to the editor. The reasons for this rule in all well regulated editorial offices have been often explained, but the stream of unsigned letters to the waste-basket continues large.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will hold its next meeting on May 7, at Oak Grange Hall, seven miles southwest of Topeka. Following is the program: "Picking and Marketing Small Fruits," A. L. Entsminger; "Orchard Cultivation," J. S. Jordan; "School Teaching versus Housekeeping," Mrs. C. D. Shields; "Climatic Influence," B. F. Van Orsdal.

D. Trott, of Abilene, Kans., one of the oldest live-stock breeders of the State, died at his home recently. He will be remembered by readers of the KANSAS FARMER as a pleasing and forceful writer on home matters as well as on live stock. As an advertiser of pure-bred stock he knew the value of keeping his wares constantly in the minds of farmers. His son, D. M. Trott, takes up the work where the father laid it down.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, formerly professor of agriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, has accepted a position with Mr. E. M. Cook, Odebolt, Iowa, as superintendent of the seed department on Mr. Cook's 7,360-acre farm. Professor Cottrell left Mr. W. Vrooman's Missouri ranch April 1. His family will move about the middle of next month. Odebolt farm will put out four thousand acres of pedigreed seed-corn this spring. This farm is divided into four sub-farms, each having equipment for carrying on farm operations. There is a large central plant, composed of buildings and equipment valued at \$80,000 to \$100,000, and \$20,000 will be expended this coming season for a chemical plant and other fixtures necessary for analyzing corn. There are 1,069 head of cattle, 3,500 head of hogs, nearly 200 teams, and a large flock of sheep on the farm at present, which will be added to and developed as fast as possible. Professor Cottrell will here have opportunity for full use of his splendid energies.

The building committee of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College have decided to invite architect J. G. Holland, the designer of the Topeka auditorium, to prepare plans for the new chapel. The general plan will be similar to that structure. The other

architectural work—the planning of the new creamery building for the college, of the new boarding hall of the Hays Branch Experiment Station, and the new barn for the same branch station—was turned over to Professor Walters. The professor will also superintend the erection of all the buildings, and have general charge of the repairs, for which an appropriation of \$5,000 has been made. The total cost of completing these building improvements, exclusive of the new water-works, for which an appropriation of \$10,000 has been made, will be over \$70,000. In addition there will be expended about \$3,000 for improvements and additions to the present heating plant. It is intended to dig a tunnel through the hill to the boiler-house and supply the buildings south of the girl's gymnasium with steam from this tunnel. All of this work will be done during the ensuing school year.

### REGULATION OF RAILROADS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision of unusual importance to those having grain or live stock to ship has just been rendered by U. S. Circuit Judge Philips. This decision makes permanent a previous order of the court restraining certain railroads from discriminating in freight rates and from granting rebates. The roads named in the order are the Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Burlington, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Wabash, Chicago & Alton, Great Western, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Prior to January 1, 1901, it was contended that these roads granted favors to certain shippers in the way of concessions and rebates. An injunction to restrain these roads from doing this was brought. At the same time a similar suit was instituted in Chicago against roads entering there.

The decision delivered by Judge Philips last Monday maintains that the discriminations and rebates made and allowed by the railroad companies were violative of the interstate commerce act, and that they tended to create a monopoly in the shipment of grain and products in favor of the individual shipper, to the practical exclusion of all other dealers and like shippers; and that the question presented was whether or not a bill in equity, at the instance of the Attorney General of the United States, on request of the interstate commerce commission, would lie to enjoin the defendants from further rebates and discriminations.

The opinion of the court was that the acts done were not only violative of the interstate commerce statute, but also the anti-trust statute; and that, the government, in the capacity of a parent, representing all the people, concerned in the shipment of such products, and for the public welfare, was entitled to appeal to its own courts to enjoin such violations of the law; that the bill known as the Elkins bill, enacted by the last Congress, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Missouri Pacific Railway company versus United States, recently rendered, expressly confers jurisdiction upon the federal courts in equity, both as to pending and future cases; that there can be no question of the right of the court to grant an injunction in the case pending, which will be done as on motions now entered, with leave to the defendants, if they desire, to take issue by answer as to the truth of the allegations of the bill.

This decision, and others recently rendered asserting the right of the

Government to regulate the great corporations, goes far to define the rights of the individual to fair treatment and to settle the questions as to the instrumentality through which fair treatment is to be secured. One of the chief advantages of the "trust," the advantage which more than any other has enabled the trust to crush its competitors, has been the special freight rates the trust was able to obtain on its raw materials and one its finished products.

The large corporations will be found useful as servants of the people, but if allowed to be the people's masters they are likely to use their power oppressively.

How much influence in bringing about the present favorable court decisions may have been exerted by the knowledge that the President, in whose hand are judicial promotions, is a frank and outspoken commoner may never be known. The importance of selecting a vigorous commoner for President is more than ever apparent. He should be the embodiment of the people's wisdom and will.

### WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION.

One of the great events of the near future a part of whose purpose is to commemorate one of the great events of the past is the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis and to be participated in by all the world. On account of its nearness to Kansas and on account of the prominence given to features interesting to the farmer, this World's Fair is likely to be attended by more Kansans than have visited all former expositions. Most of us will defer our visits until next season when the products of the world's progress will be in place and the people of the world will be there to see and be seen.

Preparations for the exposition have now progressed so far that the grounds are to be formally dedicated today. President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland, the cabinet, the Supreme Court, members of the Congress and representatives of all foreign countries will be present to assist in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

The three days' program will be full of interest and excitement for those who attend. It is a big opening, but this is to be the biggest exposition ever held if money and energy can make it so.

### CONSERVATION OF MOISTURE.

Every spring, nature is lavish in supplying moisture to the soil in a very large portion of Kansas. Almost every summer the farmer passes through periods of intense anxiety lest the rains fail to come in season to make the maximum corn crop. If the moisture sent in April, May, and June could be held through July, except as used by the crops, there need be no blasted hopes in the corn belt. Can the moisture be so held?

When such questions are raised, certain of the people involuntarily see visions of government help. It is doubtful, however, if the expenditure of any amount of Uncle Sam's money would meet the case. The storing of water in reservoirs has its uses. In large sections of the country the government has wisely determined to take a leading part in installing the reservoir method of conserving the waters which now run as waste to the sea. But if a corn-belt farmer has the idea that during his lifetime such reservoirs will be made available for his use he will do well to disabuse himself of the error. Present prospects indicate that

(Continued on page 488.)

## Agricultural Matters.

REPLIES FROM THE AGRICULTURIST OF THE KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

### Grasses for Hogs.

Being a new resident of your State and expecting to devote my time to farming and raising hogs in large numbers I am anxious to obtain all the information I can regarding the grasses that will succeed in this county on the upland. We have alfalfa growing successfully on the bottom. How will English blue-grass, *Bromus inermis* and Bokhara do? And what are their uses? Want to make alfalfa the main crop for hogs but will try any other grass that will make good pasture about the head quarters on high land. I would like also to know the best way to feed alfalfa to hogs, either to pasture or to cut and feed to them in racks.

GEO. S. ROGERSON.

### Kingman County.

Since you are growing alfalfa and recognize its value as a pasture and hay crop I think it advisable for you to grow alfalfa on the upland of which you speak. You may have experimented along this line and failed, but there are many fields of alfalfa in other parts of the State, on upland that have made a good stand, produce well, and seem to be nearly as permanent as alfalfa on bottom land. Next to alfalfa, clover makes excellent pasture for hogs.

*Bromus inermis* makes an excellent pasture. This grass is very hardy, one of the first grasses green in the spring and the last to succumb to frost in the fall. It is a good drouth-resister and produces better in dry seasons than almost any other grass.

For pasture purposes, *Bromus inermis* and alfalfa may be seeded together, seeding at the rate of about ten pounds of *Bromus* and alfalfa seed each per acre. We are sowing this seed mixture as an experiment for pasture this season. I know of some fields which have been seeded this way and are claimed to give excellent results. It is even claimed that no injurious effects are noticed upon cattle by pasturing *Bromus inermis* and alfalfa growing together in this way. For hog pasture, the *Bromus inermis* and alfalfa would be an advantage, because the *Bromus inermis* would form a good cover which would tend to protect the alfalfa plants and perhaps keep the hogs from rooting.

No doubt you can succeed in growing English blue-grass or orchard-grass on upland in Kingman County. At this station we have found English blue-grass, orchard-grass and red clover, seeded in the proportion of fifteen pounds each of English blue-grass and orchard-grass with two or three pounds of red clover per acre, to make excellent pasture. The orchard-grass has stood better than the English blue-grass. I would not recommend the sowing of Bokhara (sweet-clover); this plant is not well liked by stock, although animals may be taught to eat it, and the plant often becomes a weed which is hard to eradicate in adjacent fields.

For answer to your question in regard to methods of feeding alfalfa to hogs, I have referred your letter to Professor Otis of the Animal Husbandry Department.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

Alfalfa furnishes ideal pasture for hogs during the growing season. I would prefer to have the hogs pasture the alfalfa. Care should be taken not to have too many hogs on a small area; if you do they are liable to root up the alfalfa and injure the stand.

In the winter the alfalfa may be fed to advantage in the form of hay. The third or fourth cutting is preferable, although the second will answer. Give them a small forkfull, whatever they will eat up clean, on the feeding floor.

D. H. ORIS.

### Cow-peas and Corn for Alfalfa Land—Silos.

I have been thinking of planting cow-peas and early corn together and try to get the crop off the ground in time to sow alfalfa in the fall. I was thinking that there was a variety that grew more like a bush than others, and that we could cut the corn and peas with the corn binder and make it into hay for milch cows this winter. Will it do, and if so, what variety would you recommend? Where will we get this kind of seed? Would this mixture make a desirable fodder to fill the silo? I am thinking of building a silo this

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season. Do you think it will pay to use a silo, and how would you suggest to build it? What would you recommend as a good crop to grow for filling a silo? How will sorghum and cow-peas do to grow together for fodder for cows and stock? What time should I sow to get the best results, and what variety of peas would you suggest to sow? If you have anything along this line please send it to me. I want to get some alfalfa sown this fall and that is one of the reasons I wish to try the corn and peas together. I have ten acres of Canada field-peas and oats sown together, hoping to put the ground in condition to sow alfalfa after the crop is taken off. Have you any suggestions as to this crop?

Johnson County. M. G. MILLER.

Your plan of planting cow-peas and early corn together in rows with the purpose of cutting the crop for fodder with the corn-binder early enough in the fall to prepare the ground for alfalfa will work successfully. The mixture of cow-peas and corn will make good, dry, winter forage for milch cows if well cured and properly stored. The mixture will also make excellent silage, perhaps as good as anything you could grow for that purpose. As to the variety of corn to plant I would recommend some early variety of sweet fodder corn. F. Barteldes, Lawrence, Kans., advertises sweet corn seed for fodder planting. John A. Salzer & Co., LaCrosse, Wis., make a special advertisement, of what is called Selzer's Earliest Fodder Corn. This variety is especially recommended for the production of early fodder. I am inclined to believe, however, that a good variety of early sweet fodder corn will be preferable.

If you are in the dairy business no doubt you can make very profitable use of a silo. The silo offers a convenient way of storing forage, and silage makes excellent feed for the production of milk. The round silo is the modern silo and the one you should build. There are different types of the round silo, the cheapest form is the "stave silo." These silos can be purchased all ready to put up. The college bought a silo last summer from Harder Mfg. Co., Cobleskill, N. Y. The dimensions are 16 feet in diameter, 28 feet deep, and the silo has a capacity of 100 tons. The regular price of this silo is \$260.00. The round silo built of matched lumber, put on in hoop form, makes a stronger and more durable silo but more expensive. The brick or stone silo is the most permanent of the three but also the most expensive. For further information on silos I will refer you to Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis. That station has issued several bulletins on the subject. I also refer you to Professor Woll's Handbook on Silage, a copy of which you can obtain free by writing to the Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio.

Corn makes one of the best silage crops. I hardly think that sorghum and cow-peas are a safe crop to use for silage. The large amount of sugar and protein in sorghum and cow-peas will tend to cause fermentation which will result in sour silage. Sorghum and cow-peas sown together will make a good crop for dry fodder. You may plant sorghum and cow-peas about the close of the corn-planting period or they may be planted quite late in the season for fall pasture or forage. I would recommend the "Whippoorwill" cow-peas as being one of the best varieties to use both in planting with the corn and with the sorghum. The sorghum and cow-peas may be planted in rows or they may be sown broadcast or in close drills. If the purpose is to use the crop for fall pasture the close seeding is the better.

Canada field-peas and oats make an excellent crop for dry winter forage if well cured and stored. If you plow the ground early after taking off the crop and harrow it well, keeping it in a good condition of tilth, until about the first part of September I believe that you will have a very good seed-bed for sowing alfalfa. After taking off the corn and cow-peas the ground should be disked and well harrowed. This will prepare a better seed-bed for alfalfa than can be made by plowing.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

### Cactus—How Killed.

Is there any successful method of killing cactus as grown in Kansas?

Wilson County. S. CANTY.

I have had little or no experience in killing cactus. I find from inquiry and observation that cactus is not bothersome in cultivated fields, the ordinary plowing and cultivating of the crop being sufficient to keep the field free from this weed; but on pasture and uncultivated lands cactus often becomes a

noxious weed and can only be successfully destroyed on such lands by cutting it up and hauling it off the field.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

### Should Plow Deep.

M. M. Sherman, of Salina, who is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising in Rice and Ellsworth counties, says that if the farmers generally would adopt a system of deep plowing it would solve the Kansas dry-weather problem. Deep plowing, he says, would also bring larger and better crops. "When the farmers of Kansas adopt a system of deeper plowing than the most of them are now using, we shall not hear nearly so much reported damage to crops from dry weather," says Mr. Sherman. "I always plow to a depth of from eight to nine inches and always raise good crops. The average depth plowed by farmers in Kansas is only four or five inches. This is not enough. Of course I do not mean to say that all farmers do shallow plowing, but the majority of them in Kansas do, I think. By stirring up the ground to a greater depth the farmer creates a reservoir for moisture. The broken ground then becomes a sponge and retains what water falls on it.

"The farmer who plows deeply for winter wheat places his ground in condition to hold all the moisture that falls during the winter and thus his wheat has plenty to draw from regardless of the amount of precipitation of spring. A rock will not hold water. On account of my deep plowing I don't have to worry about a dry April or May. Those who have plowed only to a depth of four inches may be hurt by dry weather in the next two months. As an example of what deep plowing will do, I know a man out in Osborne County who raised the average of his ground from twenty bushels to forty-eight of wheat last year. If this can be done in Osborne County it can be done almost anywhere in Kansas. As it is now, twenty bushels is a good average yield of wheat for western Kansas farmers. I have been in Kansas for a long time, and I believe that deep plowing would solve the dry-weather problem of the State if adopted generally. Hot winds are another thing. If they come just at the right time they will hurt the ground if full of moisture or not."—Marquette Tribune.

### Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Pigs and poultry are profitable. Clean and thorough culture pays. A chubby sow makes a poor breeder. The manure heap is never benefited by drainage.

Trim dead wood out of currant and gooseberry bushes.

Milk for calves and pigs should always be fed warm.

Do all of the weed killing possible with the harrow.

Do not allow water to stand around the roots of fruit-trees.

As a rule, those crops pay best that require the most care and attention.

Cow-peas are second only to clover as a green manuring crop.

In transplanting, it is very important to have the sod and roots in close contact.

Less fences, large fields, and long furrows are all sources of economy.

The fertilizing materials in the soil need to be balanced as well as the food of the stock.

Manure worked into the surface will soon get low enough for deep rooted plants.

The value of commercial fertilizers depends on their containing the elements which the soil needs.

Bone meal decomposes slowly and therefore its application is felt for some time.

Keep different stock in different pastures and rotate them from one to another after a little recuperation.

A fattening animal of any kind should never have more food placed before it than it will readily eat up clean.

Industry and economy is a better protection against hard times than any secret combination.

After an animal is finished the sooner it is marketed the better. It rarely pays to feed for a possible increase in price.

To a very considerable extent the summer feeding should be in a way to secure a good development of bone and muscle.

Thorough cultivation always pays whether the season is good or bad; thoroughly cultivated fields yield the heaviest crops.

In farming as in everything else it is not the hardest labor, but the best

Not a good lamp chimney is made without my name on it.

MACBETH.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

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directed labor that accomplishes the best results.

Complete manures are those which contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. For different crops there should exist the different proportions.

With all crops the early cultivation is the most important. Commence as soon as conditions will allow after the seed is planted.

If salt is kept where the animals can help themselves, they will never take too much, but when salted at irregular intervals there is always a risk.

In fattening animals of all kinds aim to feed so that there will be a perfect assimilation of the food. Bran, middlings, and oil-meal will aid materially in this.

Any part of the farm or any sort of stock which is not profitable is a tax on all of the rest of the farm. It should be the aim of the farmer to secure a profit from every department.

It is gratifying to note that important manufacturing enterprises are springing up in various places in Kansas. Among the more recent notable institutions is that of the American Wind Engine Company, of Topeka, manufacturers of a windmill designed especially for irrigators and ranchmen. The same company are also originators and installers of compressed air water system for hotels and private houses. By this system any country house may have the advantage of hot and cold water throughout the house, the same as enjoyed by residents of larger cities, an advantage that no doubt many Kansans who are building homes will appreciate. For further information look up the advertisement and address the company.

Packer: "There you are; carefully packed, all ready to go. I know you'll get there safely."

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**A Saddle was returned at our expense a few days ago. Although it had been properly boxed, it was damaged by rats before being unpacked, according to customer's letter. Of course this was no fault of ours, but he got a new saddle just the same. Do you know of any other firm who would have given him the same liberal treatment? Why not buy your supplies from a firm with whom it is a pleasure to deal? All goods guaranteed and prices always lowest, quality considered.**

Our next advertisement will show how the goods arrived. Watch and see if the packer told the truth.

**Send for Catalogue 71 Today**  
It contains 1200 pages of wholesale prices and pictures of everything you eat, wear or use.

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Enclosed find 15 cents, for which please send me Catalogue No. 71

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## Horticulture.

### Insects Injurious to Strawberries.

The insects causing great damage to strawberries have been carefully investigated in the commercial strawberry centers of the State for a number of years, by the Missouri Experiment Station, and an illustrated bulletin giving the results of these investigations and pointing out simple methods of combating these pests has just been issued by the station for free distribution. The two insects found to be doing the greatest damage were the strawberry false-worm and the strawberry leaf-roller.

The strawberry false-worm has been found to have but one brood each year in Missouri, although it has heretofore been supposed to be double-brooded. The larvae first appear on the plants about the time the first blossoms are seen, and they continue their work of eating the foliage until the berries are ripe. The station has found that by thoroughly spraying the plants with fresh and pure pyrethrum the greater per cent of the worms will be killed, so that no serious damage will result. This substance is recommended especially for the home berry patch, since it is so easily applied and is absolutely harmless to man or animal. It can be safely applied even when the fruit is ripe. It will be necessary to apply it two or three times during the strawberry season. Where one has a very extensive strawberry field the pyrethrum is too expensive. In such a case the best way is to spray the fields with a mixture of one pound of fresh hellebore in three gallons of water. This should be done immediately after the larvae appear, and should be repeated once or twice before the first berries are more than one-third grown. There is no danger connected with the use of this substance as suggested, and the large growers who depend upon shipping their berries, can spray with this substance without any great expense.

The common strawberry leaf-roller is the most frequent and destructive insect pest troubling the strawberry plants in this State. These insects have three distinct broods each year in south Missouri, and this is the reason they occur in such damaging numbers in the strawberry fields. The station found that it would not pay to try to fight the first brood because of the fact that the larvae spin a web about the leaf under which they stay, thus preventing the proper application of insecticides. The best method of fighting them is to wait until the strawberries are all gathered, preferably until the middle of June or the middle of September, by which time the larvae or the pupae are within the folded leaves, and mow the field and allow the plants to remain in the sun for a couple of days, then cover them lightly with straw or with a mulching, and burn them over when there is a gentle breeze. Where the plants are very thick it will not be necessary to cover them with straw or mulch as they will be sufficiently numerous to burn. If the plants are too scattered to burn readily, use the straw. This burning will destroy the insects and not injure the plant in the least, and

they will make a growth in a short time which will be comparatively free from these insects. This burning should be done each year, and the insects not allowed to unduly increase. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge by addressing the director of the Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

### Remedies for Borers in Trees.

PRESS BULLETIN, OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENT STATION.

There are several kinds of borers which work in the trunks of fruit-trees and shade-trees in Oklahoma, as the farmers are learning by costly experience. The most troublesome of these is the flatheaded borer, which is reported to work in apple, pear, quince, plum, peach, cherry, ash, elm, maple, box-elder, and other trees. This borer is especially destructive to newly transplanted trees, and seems to prefer trees of which the bark has been injured by sunburn.

The adult of this insect is a beetle. It lays eggs, probably mostly in April and May, in crevices in the bark of suitable trees, usually on the southwest side. The eggs hatch in a few days, and the young grubs eat their way through the bark and burrow in the wood, sometimes completely girdling the tree. By the next spring the grub has grown to full size. It then bores outward nearly through the bark of the tree, and then undergoes transformation into a pupal stage, corresponding to the chrysalis of a butterfly. After about three weeks in this condition, the adult beetle emerges from the skin or case of the pupa, cuts a hole through the bark, and comes out prepared to do its part in the work of laying more eggs.

Several methods are used to check the work of the borers. The presence of the borers in the trees may be detected by discolorations of the bark, by the exudation of sap or gum, or by the presence of castings beneath the burrow. In such cases, if the burrows be not too deep or long, the borers may be killed with a pointed wire. Otherwise they may be destroyed by cutting them out with a knife, or by pouring kerosene or hot water into the holes.

The best way to combat the borers is by preventing the laying of eggs on the bark of the tree trunks. Wrapping the trunk with newspaper or wrapping paper is one of the easiest and best methods of securing this result, and it has the advantage that, besides keeping the female beetles from the bark, the paper protects the bark from the injurious effect of the heat of the sun. Paper used for this purpose should cover the tree trunk completely, and be held in place by twine not strong enough to injure the growing tree. Soil should be drawn up an inch or two around the paper at the foot of the tree, to prevent the female beetles from getting inside the paper from below, and the top of the paper should be made to fit the bark closely. A band of cotton lint just inside the top of the paper will serve to keep the females out from above.

Various washes have been used to prevent the insects from laying their eggs on the bark or to kill the newly hatched grubs before they make their way into the bark, but it is not certain

that the use of these will always be found profitable in Oklahoma.

Even more important than protecting the bark of the trees from the egg-laying female beetles, is the matter of keeping the trees in vigorous condition by proper cultivation of the soil. Grass and weeds should not be allowed to take the moisture needed by the trees. After rains the crust of the soil should be broken into a fine mulch to reduce the rate of evaporation from the soil. It is also recommended that trees be headed low, so that the leaves may shade the trunk from the hot mid-day sun.

### Peanuts.

PRESS BULLETIN, OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENT STATION.

There is much interest in peanuts as one of the many minor crops which may be grown in Oklahoma. While their culture has not been extensive, except in a few localities, many farmers grow a small patch each year. Peanuts are grown either for the nuts and vines (the former being sold and the latter being fed to cattle), or for hog pasture.

The Spanish variety is usually grown in Oklahoma. It has a small upright vine and forms small pods near the tap root. Other varieties are the Virginia running and the Virginia bunch. A sandy loam soil that will not stain the pods is best for growing peanuts for market, though a good attention is given to preparation of the land, profitable crops may be secured on a great variety of soils. The soil should be prepared as for any other clean culture crop, care being taken that a good seed-bed is provided. About two bushels of nuts in the pod are required per acre for seed. They may be planted in the pods but it is better to hull the peanuts, avoiding breaking the skin of the kernel. Planting may be done as soon as danger from frost is past, and plantings late in June have given paying yields at the experiment station at Stillwater, the crop not being seriously damaged by dry spells if the ground is in fair tilth. When rains come, the plants often go to fruiting again.

Many methods of planting are successful; perhaps the one most generally used is to plant in rows two and one-half to three feet apart with one seed every twelve inches in the row. Clean cultivation should be given as often as necessary to keep down the weeds and preserve a loose surface. Sometimes the rows are hilled up forming ridges but this plan does not usually result in greater yields than where level culture is given.

If the crop is planted for hog pasture, the hogs may be permitted to do the work of harvesting after the pods are nearly mature. While hogs do not eat the vines readily, they are very fond of the nuts and every hog-raiser should have a patch of peanuts to add to the variety of food for the hogs.

If the crop is prepared for market, the harvesting should be done before frost. For rapid work, an implement with a cutter to run beneath the plants, cut off the tap roots, and loosen the soil is necessary. The loosened vines with peanuts attached should be forked into windrows and when partially dry, placed in small bunches or stacks. If the crop is to remain long in the field, the stacks should be covered with

straw or hay to keep out the rain. Where only a small acreage is grown, the peanuts may be picked by hand but where grown on a commercial basis, a peanut thrasher is essential. The peanut straw, if in good condition, has considerable feeding value for cattle and is an important feature of the crop.

While it is doubtful if many farmers would find peanut-growing profitable on a large scale, it is certain that many could grow a small acreage to advantage. The demand for peanuts is limited but the crop may be fed on the farm if it can not be sold at a profit, which is a positive advantage over broom-corn and castor beans.

### Pruning Peach Trees.

The Missouri Experiment Station has been conducting experiments on the proper method of pruning peach trees during the past seven years and has issued an illustrated bulletin for free distribution, giving the results of these experiments and observations.

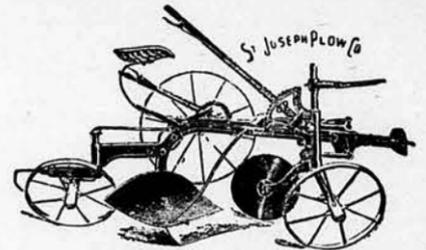
Of all the orchard trees, the peach stands in greatest need of regular and severe pruning. If left unpruned, the tree makes a good growth while young and produces a few crops of fruit. Each year, however, the fruit is farther removed from the trunk of the tree, the wood becomes weaker, the twigs near the body of the tree die, leaving long straggling weak limbs which bear fruit only at their very extremities, are liable to break when heavily loaded, and do not shade and protect the trunk of the tree. The gathering of the fruit from these high limbs is expensive and the fruit itself is of inferior quality.

The object in pruning is to keep the tree low, compact in form, with new fruiting wood as near the trunk of the tree as possible.

Under normal conditions when peach trees have passed the winter safely and promise to produce a crop of fruit, they should be pruned each winter by cutting back the main limbs, so as to leave one-half to two-thirds of the new growth which contains the fruit buds.

When the fruit buds have been winter-killed the opportunity may be seized to cut back the main limbs more severely, thus securing more compact

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trees, and avoiding the formation of long, straggling limbs which the trees have a tendency to form if they are not cut back.

The amount of cutting back depends upon the extent to which the trees have been injured.

If only the fruit buds have been killed, and the wood of the tree is uninjured, trees of compact form if they have been annually pruned, should have their main limbs shortened so as to leave only a few inches of the new wood. If, however, the limbs are getting long and straggling, they may be cut back into 2- or even 3-year-old wood. Before severe cutting is done, the grower should be certain that there are not enough live buds left to produce fruit. The peach sets such an abundant quantity of fruit buds that if a small percentage of them have escaped injury there may still be enough to produce a paying crop of fruit.

This bulletin may be obtained free of charge by addressing the director of the Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

A Woman's Cherry Orchard.



The above is a snap-shot of a young cherry orchard on the farm of Mrs. Susanna Schump, near Garden Plain, Sedgwick County.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color, and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's post office, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to Dr. Geo. C. Fritchard, V. S., 110 East Tenth Street, Topeka, Kans. Telephone No. 319, either phone.

Lice on Horses.—I have a lot of colts running among the cattle and they are very lousy and are getting thin, and keep rubbing on the fence all the time; rub their hair off in patches mostly under the mane and around the tail. Can you tell me me through the "old reliable" what to put on these colts and how to do it best. L. E. MOYER.

Riley County. Answer.—Take a pair of clippers or shears and remove the long hair from under the mane and a streak through the center of the back. After carefully cleaning out the dirt and dandruff, apply a mixture of unguent hydrarg. fort. 1 dram, oil terebinth 2 ounces, flowers of sulphur 1/2 pound, oilum lini raw 1 quart. Mix by shaking thoroughly together and apply. Leave for 3 days and wash off with warm soft water and Castile soap. After it has dried for half a day and still some remains, repeat the application.

Lymphangitis.—I have a one-half Shire bay mare, 5 years old, that has had since the first of December a swelling in her right hock joint, which reaches below the ankle joint. The main part of swelling is on left or inside of said joint and reaches all around in front to right side. The back part of hock is all right. She went into the stall all right at night, with another horse on her left, and in the morning was badly swollen, stiff and very lame. I supposed it was a kick, and turned her in the yard to get well. In a few days the swelling and lameness was about gone when she suddenly had another attack which acted the same except that the swelling has never gone out since, and then a third and a fourth attack. It could not have been a kick except the first time and even then I was not able to find any footmarks. Since the third attack I have used three applications of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. The

leg is still swollen but not so lame. The swelling seems to get better and then worse again. What shall I do for her? M. B. J.

Dickinson County. Answer.—Your horse has lymphangitis, and since having so many different attacks you may not be able to reduce swelling entirely. Stop using blisters as they can not help you in this trouble. Give your horse a good physic and turn on grass diet instead of grain. Keep her diet sloppy, such as wet bran. Give one tablespoonful twice a day of sulphate of soda.

Melonosis.—I have a 5-year-old gray mare that seems to be hurt in the back about 18 or 24 inches from tail. She does not raise tail to urinate or pass excrement. She has apparently lost the power to raise it. Have given no treatment. First noticed her three days ago. She eats fairly well. I feed Kafir-corn fodder and grain; alfalfa and prairie hay. I do not know that she has been sprained or hurt in any way. Please tell me what is the matter and what treatment to give. Marion County. JNO. FOX JR.

Answer.—Your case is more than likely melonosis, not an injury, but think you had better consult with some veterinarian in your locality and ascertain for certain. If an injury, apply alcohol, tincture of arnica and witch-hazel, each 2 ounces, to 8 ounces of water; rub on with a good deal of friction. Internally, give 1/2 dram of tincture of nux vomica three times a day.

Purging in Foals.—I have a colt 13 days old that has had the scours the last two days. The mare has been kept in the stable (except yesterday and to-day) and fed eight ears of corn twice a day and has had sheaf oats, but no hay. The day before the colt took the scours we had a snow storm and I noticed that the mare was shaking when I watered her and only gave her half the usual quantity. What shall I do for the colt? A. CALHOUN.

Answer.—Change the diet of your mare to oats, if possible. Give the colt tincture ginger 1/2 ounce, tincture opii 1/2 ounce, tincture capsicum 2 drams, prepared chalk 2 ounces, water to make 8 ounces; mix. Give one tablespoon full one hour apart for five doses; if not stopped, give every three hours. A tablespoon full of brandy may be of benefit three or four hours apart.

Muscular Rheumatism.—A subscriber wishes me to inquire through your department in KANSAS FARMER concerning a lame hog of his. It is a fine red male past 2 years old, weighing now about 400 pounds, and so lame in both front legs that it does not want to bear any weight on them. About the first of last September it was all right in the morning but in the evening could not place its right foot on the ground. In a few weeks it got so it would rest on its right knee but always avoided straightening its toes forward or bearing any weight on foot. This spring it is very lame in both legs. It has never swelled but a very little in right foot and does not seem to have been snagged. No bones or joints seem wrong but when the muscle on front of leg and shoulder is pulled and worked with the hand the hog seems to suffer. What is the matter and cure?

Lice on Horses.—I have some horses and mules which are losing their hair, skin is bare and slightly pimply—itches some but can find no lice. Please give cause and remedy. A. C. REES. Rice County.

Answers.—Treatment for the hog is very uncertain; if the animal is in good condition would advise you to sell him to as good an advantage as possible as treatment in those cases after long standing is very unsatisfactory. For your horses that are itching so and the hair dropping out, see answer to L. E. Moyer's letter. If applied as directed I think you will get good results. It is more than likely an insect in the skin that causes the trouble.

Poll-Evil and Fistula.—In regard to the case of poll-evil of which I wrote you and of which you desired me to report in 30 days, will say that I had blistered it once before I received your instructions, I then blistered it three times, as you said. When I blistered

it, it would swell more, then in a short time it would go down some. I have also used iodine and arnica very freely on it, have also bathed it with very hot water and then poured cold water on it. The mare is in good condition generally now and neck is the least bit stiff. The swelling has never broken nor have I made any incisions; have hoped to scatter it. The lump is not sore now. She will allow me to press it and rub it without flinching. Swelling seems to be going down the neck very slowly. Do you think I shall be able to cure it? Can I do so without a lump remaining? It has never swelled any larger since I began blistering it. It has formed quite a lump on top of head behind each ear.

Since writing you I have had a gelding afflicted in the same manner, a small lump forming behind one ear. I treated him at once, and have succeeded in preventing its getting any larger, but it remains about the same; he is in good general health. I am very anxious to effect a cure if possible. I have blistered both as often as you said and also used the iodine to scatter and the arnica to take out soreness; have bathed it frequently. What more shall I do? Will poll-evil or fistula leave a lump? C. C. CLARKE. Russell County.

Answer.—There is hardly any doubt but that you have by repeated blisters prevented the deep-seated abscesses that form in those cases, and should keep up the blisters, and way, once in three weeks. Give internally 1/2 dram of potassium iodide once a day for some time to come. If all is successful there will be no bunch left at seat of trouble; if anything remains it will be a slight depression.

Diseased Udder.—I have a cow whose teat and one quarter of udder became swollen immediately after she became fresh, and will give no milk. It is now three months and the udder is not swollen now, but no milk comes from that teat. Will it ever become normal again? What remedy? Jackson County. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—Should say your cow's udder, or rather, quarter of udder, was past helping. That should have been done at time of calving. Then, if a proper tube had been inserted into the teat and carefully looked to, perhaps might have come along nicely; but that is not the usual course of such difficulties. Nearly all lose the quarter for good unless carefully looked after. Medicinal treatment: Fluid extract of phytolaccu decandra applied locally is very good.

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**The Stock Interest.**

**THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.**

*Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.*  
 May 5-6, 1903—Colin Cameron, at Kansas City, Hereford.  
 October 7, 1903—Combination sale of Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas. James P. Lehr, Sabetha, Kans., Manager.  
 November 10-11, 1903—Marshall County Hereford breeders' annual sale at Blue Rapids, Kans.

**Stock-Judging Contest at Kansas Agricultural College.**

Realizing the demand for student judges at the county fairs, and the need of some system by which it would be possible to determine who were competent to fill the positions, the Agricultural Association, a student organization of the college, instituted a series of stock-judging contests. Prize money was donated by the following breeders and dairymen of the State: Percheron horse-breeders, Mr. J. W. Robison, of Towanda, and Henry Avery, of Wakefield, each \$10. Shorthorn breeders, T. K. Tomson, of Dover; \$5, Andrew Pringle, of Eskridge; \$10; C. F. Stone, of Peabody, a Holstein breeder, \$2. The Poland-China men were represented by A. M. Jordan, of Alma, and A. P. Dille, of Edgerton, \$1 each. McIntosh & Peters, commission men of Kansas City, donated \$2.50. The Zenner Disinfectant Company, of Detroit, Mich., gave a silver cup as prize to the best beef judge. The following dairymen and creamerymen contributed: T. A. Borman, \$5; C. L. Dille, J. M. Morrison, E. W. Curtiss, J. F. Schlappi, J. A. Rees, Chas. T. Crate, H. C. Larson, C. A. Baines, H. E. Buck, W. A. Man, W. W. Phipps, G. Humsargar, E. H. Evans, John Parker, J. R. Hovoh, J. S. Tapleson, the Queen City Creamery Company, and the Diamond Crystal Salt Company, each \$1. B. T. Engle and M. V. Needham each 50 cents. The contest as a whole was very



PRIZE CUPS AWARDED AT THE STOCK-JUDGING CONTEST.

satisfactory and in many cases the contestants winning first and second places were closely pressed by others who might creditably have received a place. The illustration represents the prize cups which were won by the various first-place judges. The second-place judges received veterinary books by James Law, of Cornell. The first-place judges are candidates for positions in the team which will represent this college at the International Stock-Judging Contest at Chicago next year.

The individual judges winning prizes were: Chickens, Fred VanDorp, of second-year class, L. V. Sanford, of third-year class; dairy cattle, E. H. Hodgson, of senior class, and Fred VanDorp, of the second-year class; hogs, W. E. Ford, of the short course, and A. L. Cottrell, of the senior class; horses, L. V. Sanford, of the third-year class, and Carl Elling, of the juniors; beef, A. L. Cottrell, of the seniors, and Wm. Handley, of the short course; the best all-class judge, A. L. Cottrell, of the seniors. The rank of classes competing was: First place, freshmen; second place, short course; third place, juniors; fourth place, seniors; fifth place, sophomores.

Others worthy of special mention were: Hutchinson, Caldwell, and Stanfield, of the first years, and Schuler, of the sophomores.

**Oklahoma Feeding Experiments.**

In the fall of 1899, the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station began a series of feeding experiments to ascertain the comparative feeding value of cornmeal, Kafir-meal, alfalfa hay, and Kafir stover as beef producers. In these experiments, all feed has been weighed in and sampled for analysis and all refuse has been weighed back and likewise sampled. Lots of five steers each have been used for test-

ing the rations. The steers have been weighed at stated intervals and any happenings or conditions that might have a bearing on the results have been noted.

The third experiment of the series has been carried out during the past winter and was closed March 3. Up to this time these experiments have been reported only briefly in press bulletins but soon the detailed account of the three years' experiments will be given in a regular bulletin.

The following is a brief summary of the work for the past winter. On October 14, at the beginning of the experiment, the twenty steers used averaged 1,014 pounds. They were a fair quality of native cattle raised in the neighborhood of the station. Most of them showed a good proportion of Shorthorn blood and their ages were not far from 30 months at the beginning of the experiment. They were taken from prairie pasture and put into feed lots several weeks before they were divided into lots for the experiment.

The feeding continued for 150 days. The following gives the feed given to the different lots, the gains, and the feed required to produce a pound of gain:

Lot 1—fed cornmeal and alfalfa hay; gained 1,677 pounds, or an average daily gain per steer of 2.39 pounds. Each pound of gain required 7 pounds of grain and 5.99 pounds of alfalfa hay.

Lot 2—fed Kafir-meal and alfalfa hay; gained 1,654 pounds, or an average daily gain per steer of 2.36 pounds. Each pound of gain required 7.35 pounds of grain and 6.52 pounds of alfalfa hay.

Lot 3—fed cornmeal and Kafir stover; gained 1,508 pounds, or an average daily gain per steer of 2.15 pounds. Each pound of gain required 8.23 pounds of grain and 7.07 pounds of Kafir stover.

Lot 4—fed Kafir-meal and Kafir stover; gained 1,197 pounds, or an average

daily gain per steer of 1.71 pounds. Each pound of gain required 10.35 pounds of grain and 8.92 pounds of Kafir stover.

Each lot of steers was followed by three hogs that were given a light grain ration in addition to what they obtained from the manure. The three hogs in each lot gained as follows: Lot 1, 336 pounds; lot 2, 394 pounds; lot 3, 416 pounds; lot 4, 416 pounds; lot 5, 244 pounds.

Charging the cornmeal at 85 cents and the Kafir-meal at 70 cents per 100 pounds, and the alfalfa hay at \$10 and the Kafir stover at \$4 per ton, the total feed of the lots of steers cost as follows: Lot 1, \$150.09; lot 2, \$139.05; lot 3, \$126.85; lot 4, \$108.05.

At the same time that the above lots of steers were being fed, an extra lot of five steers was fattened on a grain ration consisting of three-fifths cornmeal, one-fifth cottonseed-meal, and one-fifth cottonseed. They were also fed 3 pounds of prairie hay per head per day and all of the oat straw they would eat. The results obtained are interesting but are not strictly comparable with those from the other lots as the steers from this odd lot were about 200 pounds lighter to begin with and were not of the same quality as the steers in the other lots.

This lot 5 gained 1,626 pounds in the 150 days, or an average daily gain per steer of 2.32 pounds. Each pound of gain required 6.86 pounds of grain and 4.6 pounds of roughage. Figuring the cottonseed at 65 cents and the cottonseed-meal at \$1.25 per 100 pounds, the prairie hay at \$8 and the oat straw at \$6 per ton, the feed of this lot cost \$118.22.

The steers and hogs were loaded March 8 and sold on the Kansas City market March 9, 1903. The hogs were sold in one bunch at \$7.20 per 100 pounds. The steers were divided into

lots as they were fed at the station and each lot was sold on its merits. Following are the results per lot:

K. C. weight.	Price.	Shrink- age.	Dressed out.
Lot 1.....6500	4.70	251	59.5
Lot 2.....6460	4.85	231	60.3
Lot 3.....6340	4.65	213	58.4
Lot 4.....6110	4.50	221	56.9
Lot 5.....5830	4.55	135	57.9

The freight on the steers to Kansas City was 31 cents per 100 pounds. In addition to this, the expense of yardage, hay, and commission per lot of five steers was \$3.95. On comparison of the net returns of the steers with the first cost of the steers at 3 cents per pound and the cost of the feed as stated, the loss per lot was as follows: Lot 1, \$20.92; lot 2, 0.82; lot 3, \$6.99; lot 4, \$10.01; lot 5, \$14.12. Taking 5 cents a pound as the cost of the stock hogs at the beginning of the experiment, counting all as selling at \$7.20 per 100 pounds in Kansas City, figuring a fifteen-pound shrinkage per hog from the station weights, charging each lot with 1,095 pounds of cornmeal fed each lot while with the steers, and deducting the shipping expense (freight 40 cents per 100 pounds), the net return for each lot of hogs is as follows: Lot 1, \$19.34; lot 2, \$23.10; lot 3, \$24.78; lot 4, \$28.62; lot 5, \$16.01.

Comparing the profits on the hogs with the losses on the steers, and not counting labor, the balances of each lot of five steers and the three hogs stand as follows: Lot 1, loss \$1.58; lot 2, gain, \$2.28; lot 3, gain \$17.99; lot 4, gain \$16.61; lot 5, \$1.89.

These results will be commented upon in the bulletin reporting the results in full which will be issued later. Many other points will be given there which will aid in properly interpreting the results. The wet weather of the past winter made it very unsatisfactory for feeding. In previous winters on the same rations, the steers made daily gains of 2.72, 2.73, 2.33, and 2.36 pounds per day per steer while they made only 2.36, 2.39, 2.15, and 1.71 pounds this year fed for the same length of time.

**Can Angora Goats Take Sheep Scab?**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to inquire through your paper, if sheep scab can be transmitted to Angora goats—in short, are they subject to it?

Are what are termed "wolf-teeth" in horses injurious to the eyes, and will their removal in any way affect the eyes?

F. J. DIETRICH.

Osage County.

[This inquiry was referred to Hon. Geo. F. Thompson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., because he is the best authority on the Angora goat. He has kindly also answered the question about wolf-teeth.]

Common sheep scab can not be transmitted to Angora goats. The mite will live for a brief time if placed upon the goat but it will not reproduce and produce scab.

Wolf-teeth in horses will not injure the eyes of the animal. Neither will it injure the animal to remove the wolf-teeth, and it is a great deal better for the horse if they are removed. They are a constant annoyance and their removal is not difficult.

Geo. F. THOMPSON.

Washington, D. C.

**Where Our Stock Goes.**

A table has been prepared, showing the origin of live-stock shipments to the Northern markets. From it we gather that Texas shipped last year to St. Louis 389,414 cattle, 8,805 hogs, and 58,934 sheep. To Kansas City, 313,729 cattle, 5,795 hogs, and 106,054 sheep. To Chicago, 73,794 cattle, 300 hogs, and 4,128 sheep. A few were sent to other markets, making a total of 861,200 cattle, 17,696 hogs, and 191,051 sheep sent out of the State. The Indian Territory sent to St. Louis 270,025 cattle, to Kansas City 203,421, and to St. Joseph 42,446. Of hogs, she sent 60,240 to Kansas City and 18,777 to St. Louis Oklahoma sent 182,441 cattle to Kansas City, 18,967 to St. Joseph, and 14,778 to St. Louis. She sent 15,382 sheep to Kansas City, and a few to other points. The total number from Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma that went to swell the receipts of the Northern markets was 1,412,473 cattle, 253,499 hogs, and 219,022 sheep.—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

**Feed for Orphan Pigs.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have four orphan pigs (their mother died when they were two days old). They are two weeks old now. Would you please advise me what to feed them from now on? I have fed them pure milk so far and they seem to do all right for pigs raised by hand. They

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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle 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. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

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Certain and inexpensive methods fully described in our two big booklets, which we send free if you have a case to treat. Over 140,000 farmers rely upon these same methods. Write for the books. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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Kills lice and fever germs, removes worms, cures mange, canker and cough; aids digestion, promotes healthy growth, and

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**LUMP JAW**

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. NO CURE, NO PAY. Our method fully explained on receipt of postal.

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175 pages of high grade reliable Furniture at prices that cannot be duplicated. Rugs, Carpets and Curtains in immense variety at lowest prices. We pay freight. Write today for Catalogue C.

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**NO HUMBUG.** Three in One.

Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops entire horn growth. Makes 40 different ear marks. Extraordinary. Price \$1.00. Send \$1 for trial. If it suits, send balance. Paid May 4, 1903. Hog and Calf Holder only 75c.

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**Stock Raisers \$ \$ in your pockets.**

Humane Method of Dehorning. No knife, no danger. Leaves a perfect, well-shaped head and no trace of horn whatever. Cost one ct. per head. 50c per bottle. Prepared by ITHACA FOLK MILK CO.

Dept. H, ITHACA, MICHIGAN.

**NO MORE BLIND HORSES.**

For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness, and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

are thoroughbred Berkshires and I like to take good care of them but am at a loss to know what to add to their feed to do them the most good.

A. D. WILLEMS.

McPherson County.

Mr. A. Willems' letter to the KANSAS FARMER asking for proper feed for orphan pigs is referred to me for answer. Your feed of milk has been the very best, and about the only feed for young pigs up to this time. They are now two weeks old. Add a little bolted or sifted ground oats to the milk. Also give soaked shelled corn and grass pasture of some kind. Wash them in strong soap suds once a week and wipe dry choosing a warm day. Give them a warm, dry, clean bed and clean quarters, change bedding twice a week and keep everything clean. Hand-raised pigs usually get dirty, mangy, and runty, and the washing and changing of bedding often will prevent it.

Pigs and alfalfa pasture pay the rent and furnish diamonds.

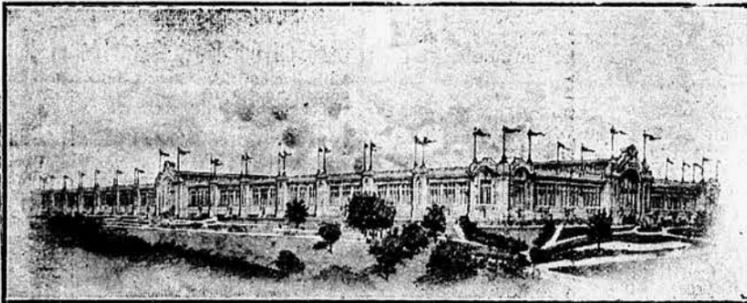
T. A. HUBBARD.

Sumner County.

#### Live Stock at the World's Fair.

The Live-Stock Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was virtually organized only since the first of the year, and hence its plans are far less advanced than is desirable. Work on the classifications and the rules and regulations governing exhibits is now, however, being energetically pushed by the department's chief, Mr. F. D. Coburn, who is placing himself in the closest possible touch with breeders of improved stock everywhere with a view to utilizing their best ideas for making their feature of the great exposition what it should be. The exposition management has planned an exhibition on a scale about twice as large as that of any previous international exposition. The cost of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was about 19 million dollars; the estimated cost of the St. Louis World's Fair is near 40 million dollars. The live-stock interests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are likely to be given proportionate attention.

Classifications will include all recognized improved breeds. It is expected the friends of all the varieties of live-stock, pigeons, poultry, pet stock, as well as horses, cattle, and other ruminants and swine, will find at St. Louis much greater recognition than has been given them on any previous occasion.

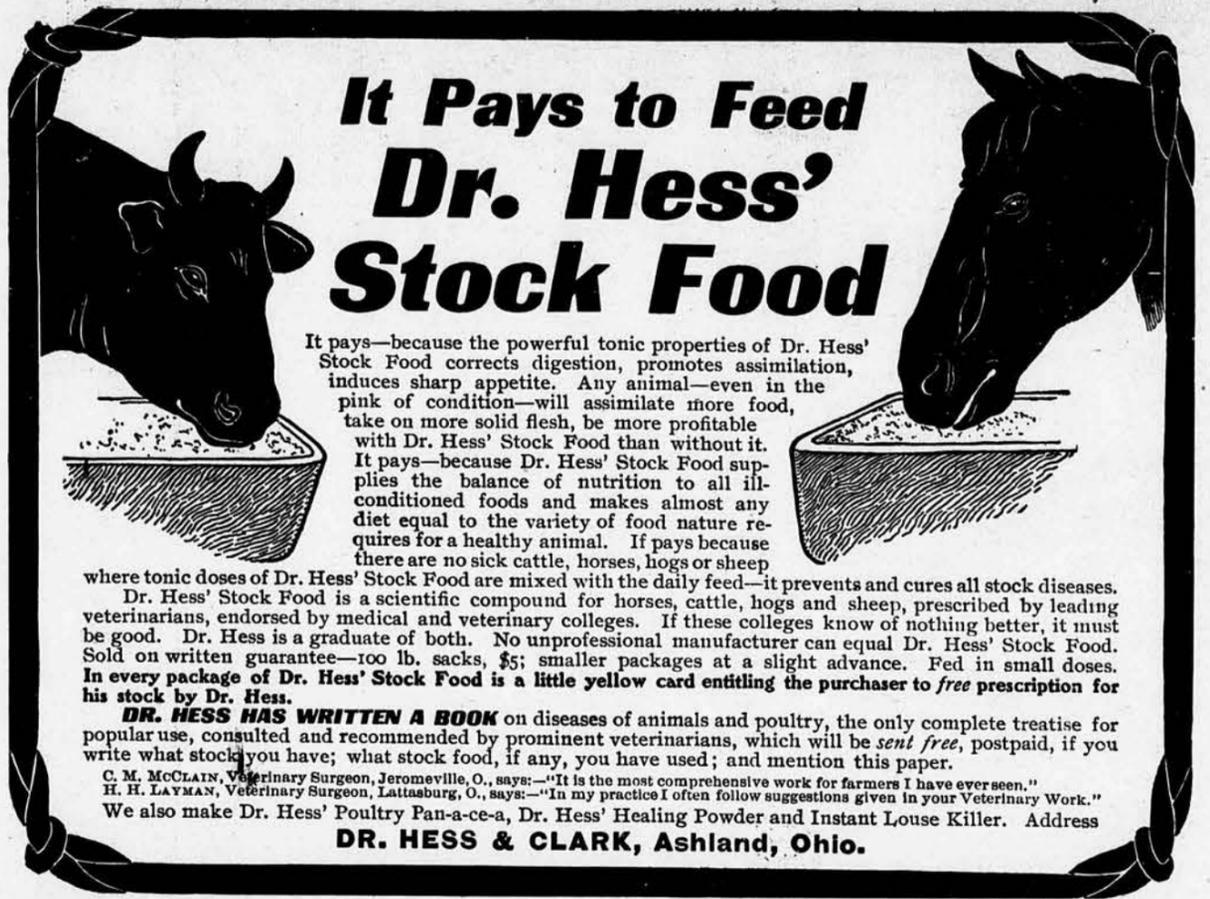


VIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

Plans are being made and rules and regulations formulated for a dairy test at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from May to November of next year. The different cattle-breeders' associations have been invited to furnish herds for this. The object is to demonstrate practically how economically milk and butter may be produced under certain given conditions. Representatives of the cattle-breeders' organizations have been in conference with Chief Coburn at St. Louis upon his invitation, and he is relying upon them, together with the foremost dairy experts of the country, to work out the plans for the most thorough and satisfactory test ever undertaken.

A superintendent will be appointed by the chief of the live stock department of the exposition, to have general charge. Each breeders' association participating will name a superintendent in its own behalf. The American Jersey Cattle Club has already selected C. T. Graves, of Maitland, Mo., who with the club's executive committee is hard at work on the many preliminary arrangements for the great breed contest. There will be three classes provided for the cows entered for this test, viz: Class A, consisting of twenty-five cows; Class B, fifteen cows, and Class C, ten cows. For the latter class only cows of the Devon, Brown Swiss, Red Polled, and Dutch Belted breeds will be eligible.

The cows and their milking will be in the live-stock department, and the



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**DR. HESS HAS WRITTEN A BOOK** on diseases of animals and poultry, the only complete treatise for popular use, consulted and recommended by prominent veterinarians, which will be sent free, postpaid, if you write what stock you have; what stock food, if any, you have used; and mention this paper.

C. M. McCLAIN, Veterinary Surgeon, Jeromeville, O., says:—"It is the most comprehensive work for farmers I have ever seen."  
H. H. LAYMAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Lattasburg, O., says:—"In my practice I often follow suggestions given in your Veterinary Work."  
We also make Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a, Dr. Hess' Healing Powder and Instant Louse Killer. Address

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.**

milk when drawn will go to Chief Taylor of the agricultural department, under whose supervision it will be made into butter and cheese, and exact records kept of each cow's performance and product.

The Department of Agriculture has made extremely liberal exceptions relative to the importation of animals for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The immense importance of the live-stock display at the World's Fair has been recognized by the Department in allowing every privilege for imported animals that was possible to grant while keeping in mind the barring of disease, and orders have been issued accordingly.

Canadian animals intended for exhibition at the fair will be admitted on

\$152.30 There were many things offered which were too young, and, as is generally the case in a large combination sale, many animals were in no sale-ring condition, and these things, of course, helped very materially to keep down the average. Manager Escher was indefatigable in his efforts to make the sale a success, and is entitled to much credit.

The top of the sale was \$610, paid by J. H. Mayne, Council Bluffs, Iowa, for the imported Erica bull, Effontery, calved December 15, 1901, and consigned to the sale by Charles Escher, Jr. The top for females was \$500, paid by N. M. Pettit, Shelby, Iowa, for the Queen Mother cow, Queen of Denison 43d, calved April 25, 1901, and also consigned to the sale by Mr. Escher.

The contributors to the sale were: George E. Stevenson, Jr., Waterville, Kan.; A. E. Cromwell, Atchison, Kan.; N. G. Daughmer & Son, Douglas, Ill.; J. D. Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.; F. W. Kelums, Prairie City, Iowa; Silas Igo, Palmyra, Iowa; Omar Catterson, Maryville, Mo.; Haley Bros., Harris, Mo.; M. C. Stone, Milan, Mo.; C. J. Williams, Harris, Mo.; A. N. Arney, Leon, Iowa; I. D. Webster, Pleasant Hill, Ill.; B. F. Warner, Bloomfield, Iowa; Palmer & Palmer, Princeton, Ill.; Charles Escher, Jr., Irwin, Iowa; Muxen Bros., Wall Lake, Iowa; and Marion Burge, Gretna, Neb. There were a number of snaps in the sale, and many of the buyers can congratulate themselves on securing good animals below their real value.

#### Cameron Herefords.

Throughout the corn-belt there is no better authority on the best breeds, and no gentleman of higher repute and certainly none known better than Mr. Geo. Bellows, of Maryville, Mo. It is because of this recognition so freely accorded to Mr. Bellows that we quote from him the following from the last issue of the Live Stock Indicator:

#### "CAMERON'S HEREFORD SALE.

"The attention of our readers interested in buying or breeding registered Hereford cattle is directed to the advertisement on this page of the fourth annual sale of the Cameron Herefords, to be held at Kansas City on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6. These cattle comprise 100 head of registered cows and heifers nearly all of which either have calves at foot or are safe in calf, and we take no chances in assuring our readers who may be wishing to buy some well-bred Hereford cows and heifers that they can attend tend this sale and secure some good bargains. The history of the Cameron Herefords has been such as to warrant us in this assertion. As previously stated, this will be the fourth annual sale which Mr. Cameron has held at Kansas City and at each of his previous sales the buyers have got the cattle at very moderate prices and we are glad to state that not in a single instance have we heard of a complaint from those who have bought. On the other hand buyers have found the cattle to have been exactly as represented by Mr. Cameron and, furthermore, time has proven that the offspring of these range bred and reared Herefords have grown and developed in a most satisfactory manner when raised in the corn and tame grass belt of the Middle West. The writer has seen calves from Cameron-bred cows in the same pasture along side calves from cows bred and raised in the Middle West and was unable to discover any difference between the calves from the different cows. If further evidence was needed as to this contention we could cite the incidents where the offspring of the Cameron-bred cows, when reared in this section of the country, have sold as well and, in some instances, better than the offspring of native-bred cows. Another important consideration with reference to Mr. Cameron's forthcoming sale on May 5 and 6 which prospective buyers should not lose sight of is the fact that Mr. Cameron has established the reputation for selling every animal listed absolutely at the bidder's prices and entirely free from by-bidding or even the semblance thereof. For constitutional vigor, symmetry, evenness of type and the dem-

GEO. B. HARRISON.

#### Omaha Angus Sale Averages \$152.30.

The combination sale of Angus cattle held at Omaha April 15, under the management of Charles Escher, Jr., did not draw as large an attendance as the merits of the cattle warranted. The sale came at a time when the farmers are busy with the spring plowing, which probably had a tendency to keep many away. While the attendance was small, those present were bidders, and during the two days 100 head were disposed of for the very satisfactory average of

onstrated ability to transmit the qualities which have made Herefords famous these Cameron-bred Hereford cows have proven conclusively that the good blood they contain is very strong and breeds on. That they are royally bred none will doubt after examining the pedigrees as shown in the catalogue. They have been profitable to those who have purchased them in the past and for this reason, and others above stated, we feel that farmers wishing to improve their cattle stock by securing some registered Herefords at moderate prices, should avail themselves of the 100 opportunities that will be presented at Kansas City, in the stock yards sale pavilion, on May 5 and 6."

Readers of the Kansas Farmer may rely absolutely upon the above criticism of Mr. Cameron's cattle. We have seen them and can endorse and corroborate Mr. Bellows' statements.

The sale will be Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6, as per advertisement in another column.

#### The Seneca Shorthorn Sale.

On Tuesday, April 21, was held a combination sale of Shorthorn cattle at the fair grounds, Seneca, Kans. A fairly good crowd of breeders and farmers was present and the sale was fairly satisfactory, although a number of the younger and thinner animals brought low figures. The offering comprised selections from the herds of F. P. Healy, Bedford, Iowa; W. R. Wilson, Arisple, Iowa; G. P. Simpson, Blockton, Iowa; D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo.; O. M. Healy, Bedford, Iowa; and Ed. Shuler, Falls City, Neb.

The top of the bull sale was brought by Victoria Count, who went to Henry Feldman, Dawson, Neb., for \$220. He was sired by Pride of Enterprise 163961. The top of the cow sale was Princess Acorn by Imp. Prince Oederic 136398, who went to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., for \$280. One of the best things sold was the Cruickshank-Victoria cow, Princess Victoria 2d, who went to M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans., for \$195.

A total of fifty-two animals were sold for \$6,380, average \$103.46. Of these thirty-two were females that sold for \$3,130, average \$99.40. The twenty bulls brought \$2,250, average \$110. Purchasers of animals bringing \$100 or over are as follows:

#### FEMALES.

Princess Victoria 2d, M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans.	\$1,900
Princess Acorn, D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo.	280
Secret Maid, John Moser, Marysville	175
Lady Sunshine, J. B. Coupe, Falls City, Neb.	110
Ruby Bracelet 11th, L. H. Gaston, Seneca	100
Ruby Bracelet 16th, J. Moser, Marysville	105
5th Gem of Roundtop, J. Moser	105
Daisy Dell 3d, J. Moser	105
Fancy, Frank Krapp, Seneca	130
Nora Acorn, J. Moser	105
Wilkeyes 13th of Stake Plain, L. H. Gaston	140
Maryette, L. H. Gaston	115
Knightly 16th, J. Moser	115
Rose of Sharon 15th of Stake Plain, J. Moser	135

#### BULLS.

Champion Chief 172982, Dr. C. M. Cafferty, Baileyville	100
Royal Bud 186714, John Moser	175
Mellow Mack 154058, G. A. Schuneman, Seneca	100
Orange Duke, B. N. Bell Beattie	160
Duke Peri, J. A. McFarland, Fairfield, Neb.	145
Enterprise 3d, O. K. Wilcox, Corning, Kans.	140
King Dodo 191126, Walford Ruden, Marysville	140
Victoria Count, Henry Feldman, Dawson, Neb.	220
Scottish Lad 198949, M. S. Knox, Havensville	200

Other purchasers were: Henry Oesterhaus, St. Benedict; C. Michael, Summerfield; J. W. Fox, Seneca; F. A. Moser, Marysville; R. L. Wheeler, Seneca; H. Draney, Seneca;

John Stowell, Jr., Granada; W. G. Rucker, Corning; Pat Dignan, St. Benedict; B. Roettinghaus, St. Benedict; K. F. Kempfield, Centralia; John Brinkworth, Seneca; G. A. Rolfe, Granada; C. A. Long, Soldier; Harry Briggs, Oneda; Jas. P. Lahr, Sabetha.

**The Kansas City Angus Sale.**

On Wednesday, April 22, at the Kansas City fine stock pavilion was held a combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which was presided over by Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.; J. N. Harshberger, Lawrence, Kans.; and Silas Igo, Palmyra, Iowa.

This sale was contributed to by Anderson & Findlay, Iola; J. H. Rhea & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; L. F. Hadley, Ford City, Mo.; W. D. Reynolds, Pattonsburg, Mo.; L. S. Crookshank, Brownings, Mo.; J. N. Wright, Liberty, Mo.; R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; J. B. Withers, Missouri City, Mo.; J. M. Duff, Midland City, Ill.; H. T. Wood, Hunnewell, Mo.; and H. H. Anderson, Alpha, Mo. The sale was under the management of W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill. The crowd in attendance was rather small but the buying was at times rather brisk and the sale as a whole was a satisfactory one, everything considered. Some of the younger and thinner animals brought very low prices, but the tried breeding animals of good quality went at fair figures. As this was a strictly cash sale it is very probable that the bids did not run as high as they might otherwise have done.

The top of the bull sale was brought by Moss Creek Drumlin 56605, who went to E. F. Van Pelt, Everton, Mo., for \$335. Lord Chandos 54589 sold to J. P. Greer, Higginsville, Mo., for \$300, being a close second. The top of the cow sale was brought by Dehlla G 34 38941, who went to W. H. Poindexter, Pleasant Hill, Mo., for \$225, though Laredo Nell 28604, who went to the same man, was a good second at \$215. The fifty-two head sold for \$5,450, average \$104.81. Thirty bulls brought \$2,490, average \$83, and twenty-two females brought \$2,960, average \$134.54.

The buyers of bulls are as follows: J. P. Greer, Higginsville, Mo.; Ed. McDermott, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; N. T. Dick, Edgerton, Mo.; E. T. VanPelt, Everton, Mo.; W. C. Lucas, Osceola, Mo.; Wm. Henn, Kansas City; R. H. Gray, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Victor Hinselmann, Mt. Olivet; E. F. Wilhoit, Holt, Mo.; J. N. Wright, Liberty, Mo.; H. K. Kessler, Jamesport, Mo.; McAdam Bros., Holton; J. T. Stagner, Kansas City; John Barnes, Plainview, Neb.; S. H. Conger, Harrisonville, Mo.; C. G. Cummings, Wolcott; C. W. Wells, Bramer, Mo.; Wm. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; A. M. Clevinger, Leavenworth; E. A. Gildemister, Bucklin; Wyatt E. Hayes, Olathe; R. Leech, Leavenworth; W. D. Reynolds, Pattonsburg, Mo.; W. H. Poindexter, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

The purchasers of females are as follows: S. A. McFern, Ore. Mo.; S. H. Conger, Harrisonville, Mo.; R. H. Brown, Harrisonville, Mo.; E. W. Sweltzer, Harrisonville, Mo.; E. T. VanPelt, Everton, Mo.; W. H. Poindexter, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; I. D. Brockway, Wellsville; W. R. Brown, Harrisonville, Mo.; R. H. Brown, Harrisonville, Mo.; A. C. Wood, Hunnewell, Mo.; Wm. Williams, Liberty, Mo.

**Cameron Herefords.**

On page 504 will be found the advertisement of the Hereford cattle that Colin Campbell will sell in Kansas City Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6, 1903.

This is the fourth annual sale that Mr. Cameron has made of Herefords from his Arizona herd. These cattle are well known to all lovers of the breed. The present offering will be equal, or better, in all respects to any heretofore sold. These Cameron Herefords are second to none, except in the mere point of size. In this they possibly would rank second; but in this connection it should not be forgotten that the produce of these Cameron Herefords, born and raised in Kansas and adjoining states, are second to none in scale, and as far as rich quality, evenness of type, and the true Hereford character are in question, few Herefords compare with them.

The best advertisement Mr. Cameron has, or could have, is the satisfied purchasers at his previous sales. No Herefords sold in Kansas City since 1899 have surpassed, and but few equalled, these in profit. This is the testimony of their present owners after having had them from one to three years on farms in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri.

The older cattle are branded. Because of so being, heretofore they have sold below their real value and probably will do so now. Mr. Cameron insists that the brand is no detriment and that the objection is well nigh senseless. The prejudice against brands is to the interest of the judicious purchaser at these sales; he gets the animal at a reduced price, because of a condition which does not in any way interfere with its money-earning capacity. The branded cow produces as many calves as the unbranded one. The calves grow to equal size; they sell for as much money. The capital invested is less—consequently the per cent earning capacity of these cows is greater. Illustrated catalogue of tabulated pedigrees will be mailed on application to Colin Campbell, Greeley, Kans.

**Stock Gossip.**

Following the Shorthorn sale at Bunce-ton, Mo., was held a combination sale of Poland-Chinas on April 22. Thirteen sows sold at an average of \$19.53, not including one sow with seven pigs which brought \$63. Nine boars averaged \$18.77.

"We are having the best of satisfaction with Zenoleum. We have one hundred and seventy-five head of hogs and are spraying them with it. We also give it to them in their feed. They are doing the best of any bunch we have handled."—Thomas Teal & Son, Utica, Iowa.

Prospect Farm of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, owned by H. W. McAfee, reports the sale of a yearling stallion, sired by Attractive McGregor, to J. W. Rice, Effingham, Kans.; also the splendid young bull, James, sired by Vanquish, sold to V. Loyd, Hays, Kans.

The combination Shorthorn sale held at Bunce-ton, Mo., on April 22, was made up very largely of yearlings. The at-

tendance was very good although outside States were not represented. The sale resulted in a general average of \$110.67. The females averaged \$113.68, and the bulls averaged \$97.85.

Volume 3 of the Jack Stock Stud-Book is now out. This volume is sold to members for \$1.00 and to non-members for \$1.50. Those wishing to get the complete set can secure one for \$4. All jackmen are invited to become members of the American Breeders' Association of Jacks and Jennets. For further information address J. W. Jones, Secretary, Columbia, Tenn.

The Percheron mare, Thodosia, sold by Robison Bros. to the State Agricultural College, and so notably mentioned in last week's Farmer, was bred and raised by W. T. Pence, of North Topeka. Mr. Pence still owns a full brother to Thodosia, which is one of the best type of Percherons in the State. The family to which these animals belong is pure black in color and uniformly very fine individuals.

Any one interested in Southdown sheep should have Volume 9 of the American Southdown Record, which in addition to containing the breeding of 2,000 ewes, rams, and wethers, gives a number of illustrations of representative Southdown sheep that are valuable as truthful life pictures. Further information regarding the breed or the Record may be obtained by addressing Frank S. Springfield, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

Perhaps no better comment could be made upon the general prosperity of Kansas than the fact, which is apparent at all the large live-stock and other sales, that the purchasers very generally pay cash for what they buy. Ordinarily, a sale which gives from six to twelve months' time on purchases will find most of the purchasers giving their notes. This spring the reverse has been true. No surer index of general prosperity could be found among the farmers.

The horse importing firm of McLaughlin Bros., in a recent letter, says: "Our new importation was unloaded from the Minnehaha Tuesday and arrived at our stables in Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, the 15th inst., every horse well. We never received so many compliments on any importation that ever came to our stables. Some of the new horses are already being selected, and judging from the present outlook it will be necessary for us to receive another importation this spring in order to supply our trade."

A recent letter from N. B. Sawyer, the big Duroc-Jersey breeder of Cherryvale, Kans., states that he is entirely sold out of boars and young bred sows. He has five old sows bred for June farrow and 100 pigs of March farrow for sale. He says he is willing to book orders now for pigs and give purchasers an opportunity to choose and save express charges on weight. He adds that the Kansas Farmer keeps him busy most of the time in answering inquiries and building hog crates.

The board of directors of the Missouri State Fair have just awarded contracts for five new permanent fair buildings which are to be completed for this year's fair in August. These buildings are as follows: Horticultural Hall, \$23,794; Agricultural Hall, \$22,799; Poultry Building, \$10,672; two cattle barns, \$7,645. The members of the board in attendance at this meeting were President N. H. Gentry, Sedalia; Secretary John R. Rippey, Lancaster; Mr. P. F. Hand, Appleton City; A. T. Nelson, Lebanon; Alexander Maitland, Richmond.

Still the returns from the big families of Poland-Chinas come in. Our subscriber, J. W. Moore, of Marion County, thinks he can beat the record made by Mr. Martin mentioned on page 409 and that made by O. B. Smith & Son, mentioned on page 463 of the Kansas Farmer. Mr. Moore has eleven sows that are now raising 99 pigs, and he thinks they farrowed at least 3 more. Eight of these sows are now raising 74 pigs. It has been claimed by breeders of rival breeds that the Poland-Chinas are growing gradually less prolific, but we think that a few facts like those furnished by Messrs. Martin, Smith, and Moore will give a rather hard jolt to these claims. No race suicide here.

Word comes to us through the daily press, that F. R. Marshall, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Iowa Agricultural College, has been engaged as manager of the famous Cook Farm at Odebolt, Iowa. Professor Marshall is a young man who has won an excellent reputation, not only for the quality of his work at Ames, but as an expert judge of breeding cattle and swine at the great State fairs and other expositions. And while we regret to know that he has severed his connection with the Iowa Agricultural College, we have the satisfaction of feeling that his field of usefulness may be even greater at Odebolt.

Do not fail to read the sale advertisement of the Diamond Creek Stock Farm at Herington, Kans., to be held on May 4. This great breeding establishment will offer forty head of Standard-bred horses of all ages at the home farm near Herington, on the date named. The offering will be the first public sale offering made by this breeding farm and will include such blood as is represented in Escobar 31844 by Expedition 215%; Tom Toler 32775 by Ashland Wilker 217%; Robert McGregor 217%; Silverthorne 215 and sire of eight in 2.30 class; Sealskin Wilkes 5825, sire of six in 2.30 class, and others equally good. The animals offered are in good condition and are worth going after. Remember the date, Monday, May 4, at Herington, Kans. Write J. W. Creech for catalogue.

The daily press is responsible for the assertion that the Burlington railroad is establishing an experimental farm at Holdrege, Neb., for the purpose of demonstrating the usefulness of the Campbell method of soil culture. Mr. Campbell is the inventor of a sub-surface packer, which, it is claimed, is especially valuable in the semi-arid regions for the conserving of moisture of the soil and preventing its evaporation by packing the subsurface in such manner that the wind does not blow away the soil and the



When such firms as ARMOUR PACKING CO., SWIFT PACKING CO., CUDAHY PACKING CO., AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., ADAMS EXPRESS CO., and STANDARD OIL CO., buy and feed Rex Conditioner, can you doubt its merit? It is endorsed by State Veterinarians. It is worth its weight in gold. All horses need it this time of the year. Don't fail to write for our FREE Books and Bulletins. REXSTOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 9, OMAHA, NEBR.



moisture has an opportunity to rise to the surface by capillary attraction. Mr. Campbell, in addition to superintending the Burlington Model Farm, will have the general supervision of other farms at Imperial and Juniata, Neb. It should be remembered by our readers that an improvement on the original sub-surface packer has been made by the Topeka Foundry Company which is now manufacturing a large number of these valuable implements.

John W. Roat & Co., owners of the Crescent Herd of O. I. C. White swine, General City, Neb., write us that they are entirely sold out of bred gilts and only have a few serviceable boars left for sale. Their crop of 1903 pigs are arriving daily now with from ten to thirteen as common numbers in the litters. One of the best sows farrowed seventeen pigs last week and another one sixteen, all of which were healthy living pigs. They are now selling some early spring pigs at bargains to those who have the judgment to purchase early and save express bills. They have just added a Silver boar to their herd and announce that he is a fine one and doing well. Their fine Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and Imperial Pekin ducks are bringing lots of eggs now and they are in position to fill orders for these eggs at any time. Their letter winds up with a statement that their advertisement in the Kansas Farmer has been a very profitable investment.

It was our privilege to inspect a bunch of young bulls lately bought by Anderson & Findlay, of Iola, Kans. Aberdeen-Angus breeders, who are always on the lookout for any good thing that happens to come their way. Among these we noticed a Clova Pride bull which was bred by Mr. Berry Lucas and which bears the name Maple Leaf Primo 42244 by Heather Duke 26759 out of Maple Leaf Buttercup 25519. Another good one was Kate's Kid 48515, a Romple bull by Leoneer 17876, out of Kate 5th of Aberdeen Park 26228. Then came Major Erroline 52885 by Evergreen Park Major 31672 out of Erroline 9th. Half-brothers to him are Empress General 52886 and Talsman Major 52883, which makes three of a kind. Magnet Eclipse 53049 by Emily's Eclipse 33889 out of Violenta 7th 18344 and Pulaski Teddie R. 49403, an Ariadne by Braunhurst Victoria 34398 out of Veta of Leon 36933. This makes up the bunch as far as we saw them and equips Anderson & Findlay's herd in such manner that parties desiring bulls can now be supplied by writing them at Iola, Kans.

A traveler in these spring days, in almost any part of Kansas, is impressed with the intense green of the alfalfa fields, whose plants are large enough to wave gracefully in the spring breezes; the immense possibilities for the coming wheat crop and the bountiful blossoming of the apple-trees. Different sections differ in their interesting features, but these things seem to be universal. A sectional difference was illustrated by a recent trip through Marshall and adjacent counties where it was noticeable on every railroad line that the nearer one approaches to this county the more conspicuous becomes the good quality of cattle wearing white faces. The influence of the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association is becoming more and more widespread but is of course more marked in the vicinity of its home. Each man in the cattle business is made at times to feel the effects of competition. When this is true, he should write out and paste in his hat that high quality cattle have no competitors.

The traveler who goes about over the State will doubtless be impressed with the enormously increased interest which is being taken in the sheep industry. Where a few years ago a sheep was a curiosity now may be found hundreds of them. A few of our readers have made specialties of breeding certain breeds and have found good markets for all they could raise, but apparently all breeds are not represented, at least in sufficient numbers to attract special attention. We have a letter of inquiry from a subscriber who lives in one of the richest counties in the State making inquiry for Dorset sheep, and while we know of and have advertised for many of the other breeds we are unable at the present moment to give our subscriber information as to where he can purchase Dorsets in Kansas. Should any reader of the Kansas Farmer know where this breed of sheep may be had, he would confer a favor by writing such information to the Kansas Farmer.

At the sixteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, held at Manhattan during the week ending March 6, Professor Webster, of the State Agricultural College presented a paper on the "Abuses of the Hand Separator." As this paper was presented without manuscript, and as it was one of the most valuable papers that we ever listened to, we were quite urgent in our request that Professor Webster should put this paper in manuscript form so that it might appear in our special dairy edition of the Kansas Farmer. Owing to the fact that Professor Webster had just received notice of his appointment to an important position in the United States Department of Agriculture, and that he was starting for St. Louis to enter upon his new duties, he found it impossible to prepare his manuscript in time for that edition. Since that time his duties have been so numerous that he has not yet been able to furnish this office with the desired paper, though we still hope to receive it. This paper was especially timely and valuable and we regret its unavoidable omission from our special dairy edition.

Evidently International Stock Food is a product that measures fully up to what it is represented to be, as shown by the

tremendous growth of the business of that company. In a recent letter the following significant statement is made: "Owing to the great rush of business we have been compelled to put on a night crew and run our factory twenty-four hours per day. This week we have added ten more typewriters, and this gives us a force of 56 typewriters. Our office force now consists of 130 people and our office is the largest in the entire Northwest. Our sales for 1903 have been much larger than for the corresponding months in 1902, and our March sale was the largest month since we have been established. We are pleased to report this condition, because it is absolute proof that 'International Stock Food,' and our other goods, have superior merits, and that farmers and stockmen obtain paying results from their use. Intelligent farmers will not use any preparation year after year if they are not satisfied that it is a money-maker for them. Our largest trade comes from States where 'International Stock Food' has been longest on sale."

G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill., who has been the leading advertiser of Berkshire swine, reports that he has sold out of bred sows and will make the following special offer: "I am going to make a special offer of fall pigs, both sexes, for the next thirty days, sired by Royal Baron, Baron Lee 8th, and Baron Duke by Lord Premier, the boar that headed the sweep-stake herd at Kansas City. These are as fine a lot as I ever had. They were farrowed in November, December, and January, and are ready for immediate shipment. I am making special prices in order to get room for the spring crop. My herd was never in better condition and the new arrivals are doing fine and bid fair to speak for themselves this fall, at the shows. I am fitting a herd for the faris this fall and if nothing happens old Illinois will come up with old time majorities. My sales have been the best I have had for years and my customers are well pleased and some of them will be my competitors in the showing this fall. I have sold hogs in every State and Territory where hogs are bred and in Canada. The Kansas Farmer has made me many sales and I consider it the great advertising medium of the West."

While the capital necessary to engage in the breeding of poultry is comparatively small, and while returns are relatively large, it must not be supposed by any one that poultry-raising is a "get rich quick" scheme. The actual manual labor required in successful poultry-raising is such that women and children may perform it, but its success depends upon knowledge, skill, and constant attention. No one can hope to succeed who will not be willing to keep a watchful and intelligent eye on his work, whether it be day or night. Even after the eggs are hatched, success is not yet assured. There are so many enemies in the form of disease and vermin to combat that the would-be poultry-raiser will find that eternal vigilance is the price of fried chicken. While all these things are true in poultry-raising, they are also true in other lines of business. "Something for nothing" is never the reward of any legitimate undertaking and the poultry-raiser must study his business and profit by his failures, bearing in mind our State motto, and cherishing a determination to succeed. To one who studies the business, the profits are ample and the margin.

(Continued on page 492.)

**PILES**

WE HAVE the only absolute successful and best treatment for itching, bleeding, protruding piles and other rectal diseases. WE KNOW IT, because we have CURED THOUSANDS of men and women during the last twenty years and can produce testimonials as proof.

A PILE OPERATION by knife, injection of poisonous acids, crushing clamps, ligature or cauterizing with red hot irons in raw sores is filled with DEATH DANGER and NEVER CURES.

THE HERMIT TREATMENT IS A HOME TREATMENT EASY TO USE AND ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL. NEVER FAILS.

Our statements are truthful. We do as we promise. We refer to former pile sufferers cured by our treatment.

If you have been deceived before or spent money for an unsuccessful operation, write or call on us.

WITNESSES.—We will give names on request.

Case 1207.—This is to certify that the Hermit Rectal Home Treatment can, will and does cure any case of piles. I have had piles since 1861, and have tried dozens of remedies, but none helped me until I received your treatment. (Cognac, Kans.)

Case 1205.—Did not expect a cure in such a short time. (Romalis, N. Y.)

Case 1202.—I am happy to inform you I am entirely cured. (Bryson, Miss.)

Case 1176.—Although I have doubted all along I now know your treatment cured me. (Randolph, Ill.)

Case 1174.—After using your treatment two months am perfectly cured. Was treated by doctors for three years. No relief. (Chicago, Ill.)

Case 1144.—I am well, and your treatment cured me. (Leland, Oregon.)

Case 1154.—Your treatment acted like a charm. I am entirely cured. (Chicago, Ill.)

Case 1153.—Six years of pile pain, paid one doctor \$75 for a miserable failure, but your treatment cured me at once. (Chicago, Ill.)

**Hermit Rectal Home Treatment**  
Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

## The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

### THE RIDE OF JENNIE McNEAL.

(By request, for recitation.)

Paul Revere was a rider bold—  
Well has his valorous deed been told;  
Sheridan's ride was a glorious one—  
Often it has been dwelt upon:  
But why should men do all the deeds  
On which the love of a patriot feeds?  
Harken to me, while I reveal  
The dashing ride of Jennie McNeal.

On a spot as pretty as might be found  
In the dangerous length of the "Neutral  
Ground."

In a cottage cozy and all their own,  
She and her mother lived alone.  
Safe were the two, with their frugal store,  
From all the many who passed their  
door;

For Jennie's mother was strange to fears,  
And Jennie was large for fifteen years;  
With vim her eyes were glistening;  
Her hair was the hue of a blackbird's  
wing;

And while her friends who knew her well  
The sweetness of her heart could tell,  
A gun that hung on the kitchen wall  
Look'd solemnly quick to heed her call;  
And they who were evil-minded knew  
Her nerve was strong and her aim was  
true.

So all kinds words and acts did deal  
To generous, black-eyed Jennie McNeal.

One night, when the sun had crept to bed,  
And rain-clouds lingered overhead,  
And sent their surly drops for proof  
To drum a tune on the cottage roof,  
Close after a knock at the outer door  
There entered a dozen dragoons or more.  
Their red coats, stained by the muddy  
road.

That they were British soldiers showed:  
The captain his hostess bent to greet,  
Saying, "Madam, please give us a bit to  
eat;

We will pay you well, and, if may be,  
This bright-eyed girl for pouring our tea;  
Then we must dash ten miles ahead,  
To catch a rebel colonel abed.  
He is visiting home, as doth appear;  
We will make his pleasure cost him  
dear."

And they fell on the hasty supper with  
zeal,  
Close-watched the while by Jennie Mc-  
Neal.

For the gray-haired colonel they hovered  
near

Had been her true friend, kind and dear;  
And oft, in her younger days, had he  
Right proudly perched her upon his knee,  
And told her stories many a one  
Concerning the French war, lately done.  
And oft together the two friends were,  
And many the arts he had taught to her:  
She had hunted by his fatherly side,  
He had shown her how to fence and ride;  
And once had said, "The time may be  
Your skill and courage may stand by  
me."

So sorrow for him she could but feel,  
Brave, grateful-hearted Jennie McNeal.

With never a thought or a moment more,  
Bareheaded she slipped from the cottage  
door.

Ran out where the horses were left to  
feed.  
Unhitched and mounted the captain's  
steed.

And down the hilly and rock-strewn way  
She urged the fiery horse of gray.  
Around her slender and cloakless form  
Pattered, and moaned the ceaseless  
storm;

Secure and tight a gloveless hand  
Grasped the reins with stern command;  
And full and black her long hair  
streamed

Whenever the ragged lightning gleamed;  
And on she rushed for the colonel's weal,  
Brave, lioness-hearted Jennie McNeal.

Hark! from the hills, a moment mute,  
Came a clatter of hoofs in hot pursuit,  
And a cry from the foremost trooper said,  
"Halt! or your blood be on your head!"  
She heeded it not, and not in vain.  
She lashed the horse with the bridle-rein;  
So into the night the gray horse strode;  
His shoes hewed fire from the rocky road,  
And the high-born courage that never  
dies

Flashed from his rider's coal-black eyes:  
The pebbles flew from the fearful race;  
The raindrops grasped at her glowing  
face.

"On, on, brave beast!" with loud appeal,  
Cried eager, resolute Jennie McNeal.  
"Halt!" once more came the voice of  
dread;

"Halt! or your blood be on your head!"  
Then, no one answering to the calls,  
Sped after her a volley of balls.  
They passed her in her rapid flight,  
They screamed to her left, they screamed  
to her right;

But, rushing still o'er the slippery track,  
She sent no token of answer back,  
Except a silvery laughter peal.  
Brave, merry-hearted Jennie McNeal.

So on she rushed, at her own good will,  
Through wood and valley, o'er plain and  
hill:

The gray horse did his duty well,  
Till all at once he stumbled and fell,  
Himself escaping the nets of harm,  
But flinging the girl with a broken arm.  
Still undismayed by the numbing pain,  
She clung to the horse's bridle-rein,  
And gently bidding him to stand,  
Fetted him with her able hand;  
Then sprang again to the saddle-bow,  
And shouted, "One more trial now!"  
As if ashamed of the heedless fall.  
He gathered his strength once more for  
all.

And, galloping down a hillside teep,  
Gained on the troopers at every leap;  
No more the high-bred steed did reel,  
But ran his best for Jennie McNeal.

They were a furlong behind, or more,  
When the girl burst through the colonel's  
door—

Her poor arm helpless hanging with pain,  
And she all drabbled and drenched with  
rain.

But her cheeks are red as fire brands are  
And her eyes as bright as a blazing star—  
And shouted, "Quick! be quick, I say!  
They come! they come! Away! away!"  
Then sunk on the rude white floor of deal,  
Poor, brave, exhausted Jennie McNeal.

The startled colonel sprung, and pressed  
The wife and children to his breast,  
And turned away from his fireside bright,  
And glided into the stormy night;  
Then soon and safely made his way  
To where the patriot army lay.  
But first he bent, in the dim firelight,  
And kissed the forehead broad and white,  
And blessed the girl who had ridden so  
well  
To keep him out of a prison cell.

The girl roused up at the martial din,  
Just as the troopers came rushing in,  
And laughed, e'en in the midst of a moan,  
Saying, "Good sirs, your bird has flown;  
'Tis I who have scared him from his nest;  
So deal with me now as you think best."  
But the grand young captain bowed, and  
said,

"Never you hold a moment's dread:  
Of womankind I must crown you queen;  
So brave a girl I have never seen;  
Wear this gold ring as your valor's due;  
And when peace comes I will come for  
you."

But Jennie's face an arch smile wore,  
As she said, "There's a lad in Putnam's  
corps,  
Who told me the same, long time ago;  
You two would never agree, I know:  
I promised my love to be true as steel."  
Said good, sure-hearted Jennie McNeal.  
—Will Carleton.

### A Circus off Parade.

Ever since I can remember I have  
wished I were a little boy so that I  
could see the circus unload and get  
ready for action. That seems to be  
one of the things possible only to small  
boys. I suppose I came as near as I  
ever shall to my heart's desire this  
week. One of the great shows—Sells  
and Downs—wintered in Topeka and  
it occurred to me, at the eleventh  
hour (for it was only two or three days  
before they were to start on their  
tour), that I might see something in-  
teresting there.

The first thing of interest was the  
manager himself. In my childhood I  
had always been encouraged in a  
wholesome fear of "kidnappers" and  
"child-stealers," among which choice  
company I always ranked the "circus  
men" first and the gypsies second!  
And never, on show day, did I venture  
out where they might lay hands upon  
me. So you may imagine my feelings  
on meeting a well-dressed, courteous  
man, who looked not the least like the  
bugaboo of my childish imaginings,  
but who, as far as appearance goes,  
might as well have been a merchant  
or any other business man.

The winter quarters have been in  
the old fair grounds at Topeka, which  
now is a big rolling field, vacant ex-  
cept for the barns and stalls which the  
show occupied.

When we drove in, we saw the big  
uncomfortable-looking camels quietly  
grazing, while a lot of ragged little  
negro boys watched them. One dirty  
little specimen looked very happy as  
he sat proudly upon a kneeling camel  
and arrogantly slapped its stupid face  
and pulled its shaggy hair. On an-  
other pretty slope a lot of cattle were  
chewing their cud, and among them  
strayed contentedly the Sacred Ox, big  
and unwieldy, with his queer, super-  
fluous-looking hump. Numerous bril-  
liant-painted wagons and cages stood  
around filled with the wild animals.  
One always wonders what they think  
of their cramped quarters as they pace  
restlessly back and forth, and whether  
they remember the wide, free jungle  
whence they came.

Far off on the old race-track, some  
of the horses were racing, upon their  
backs the familiar figures—minus  
their gaudy clothing—gracefully bal-  
ancing, or lightly springing from one  
to the other. The performers get  
rusty during the long winter, and need  
to get back into training. They de-  
light in their work, and are glad when  
the show season comes, as much so as  
the small boy who watches them.

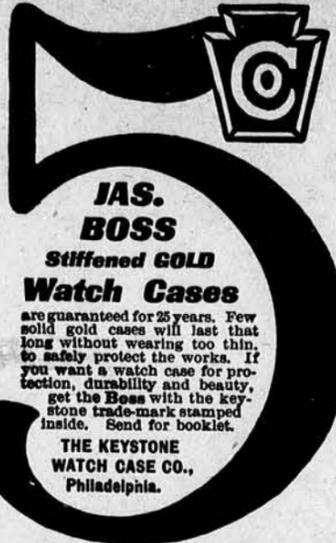
The owner feels the greatest pride  
in the horses, beautiful, gentle crea-  
tures, who look at you with wondering,  
intelligent eyes while you speak fool-  
ish, flattering words of their size and  
shape and color. "What matters it  
whether you be gray or black," thinks  
Mr. Horse, "so only you are wise  
enough to understand what is said to  
you, and skillful enough to do it?" And  
so think I. I lay my hand upon his  
shining side, but I do not rave about its  
smoothness—with those thoughtful  
eyes turned upon me!

I was introduced to several of the  
performing ponies. One was bought  
in Topeka, where the manager discov-  
ered her one day, by chance, seeing a  
lady doing some tricks upon her back,  
for her own amusement, I suppose.  
The comical little mules peered at me  
from a far corner. They are the  
clowns among the horses. I saw also  
two of the race-horses, the most beau-  
tiful pieces of horse-flesh I ever saw,  
I think. Long, slender-legged, well-  
rounded, alert creatures, worthy ob-  
jects of any one's enthusiasm!

The draft horses, big, well-groomed,  
perfectly mated, stood in their stalls,  
munching their hay. The endeavor, as



**The  
Life of  
a  
Watch**



**JAS.  
BOSS**  
Stiffened GOLD  
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are guaranteed for 25 years. Few  
solid gold cases will last that  
long without wearing too thin.  
to safely protect the works. If  
you want a watch case for pro-  
tection, durability and beauty,  
get the Boss with the key-  
stone trade-mark stamped  
inside. Send for booklet.

**THE KEYSTONE  
WATCH CASE CO.,  
Philadelphia.**

we were informed, was to have only  
blacks and whites and grays in  
these teams, as they make a  
more striking appearance. There  
were, however, one or two hand-  
some pairs of browns. These horses  
are for drawing the wagons in the pa-  
rades, and in going to and from the  
cars.

As we were leaving, the musicians  
were practicing, and as the merry, en-  
ticing strains followed us homeward,  
we felt that show-time was really here  
along with the budding trees and  
springing grass, perennially young and  
alluring.

### A Sermon Without a Text.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

Sitting in a station the other day I  
had a little sermon preached in the  
way I like, and I'll report it for your  
benefit, because it taught me one of  
the lessons which we all should learn,  
and taught it in such a natural, simple  
way that no one could forget it.

It was a bleak, snowy day. The  
train was late; the ladies' room dark  
and smoky, and the dozen women, old  
and young, who sat waiting impatient-  
ly, all looked cross, low-spirited, or  
stupid. I felt all three, and thought,  
as I looked around, that my fellow-be-  
ings were a very unamiable, uninter-  
esting set.

Just then a forlorn old woman, shak-  
ing with palsy, came in with a basket  
of wares for sale, and went about  
mutely offering them to the sitters.  
Nobody bought anything, and the poor  
old soul stood blinking at the door a  
minute, as if reluctant to go out into  
the bitter storm again.

She turned presently and poked  
about the room as if trying to find  
something; and then a pale lady in  
black, who lay as if asleep on a sofa,  
opened her eyes, saw the old woman,  
and instantly asked in a kind tone,  
"Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear. I'm looking for the heat-  
in' place to have a warm 'fore I goes  
out again. My eyes is poor, and I don't  
seem to find the furnace nowheres."  
"Here it is," and the lady led her  
to the steam radiator, placed a chair,  
and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well, now, is not that nice?" said  
the old woman, spreading her ragged  
mittens to dry. "Thank you, dear;  
this is comfortable, isn't it? I'm most  
froze to-day, bein' lame and wimby,  
and not selling much makes me kind  
of down-hearted."

The lady smiled, went to the counter,  
bought a cup of tea and some sort of  
food, carried it herself to the old wo-  
man, and said as respectfully and kind-  
ly as if the poor woman had been  
dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you  
have a cup of hot tea? It's very com-  
forting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! Do they give tea to  
this depot?" cried the old lady in a  
tone of innocent surprise that made a  
smile go round the room, touching the  
gloomiest face like a streak of sun-  
shine. "Well, now, this is jest lovely,"  
added the old lady, sipping away with  
a relish. "This does warm my heart!"  
While she refreshed herself, telling  
her story meanwhile, the lady looking  
over the poor little wares in the bas-  
ket, bought soap and pins, shoe-strings  
and tape, and cheered the old soul by  
paying well for them.

As I watched her doing this I  
thought what a sweet face she had,  
though I'd considered her rather plain  
before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of  
myself that I had grimly shaken my  
head when the basket was offered to  
me; and as I saw the look of interest,  
sympathy, and kindness come into  
the dismal faces all around me, I did

wish that I had been the magician to  
call it out.

It was only a kind word and a friend-  
ly act, but somehow it brightened that  
dingy room wonderfully. It changed  
the faces of a dozen women, and I  
think it touched a dozen hearts, for I  
saw many eyes follow the plain, pale  
lady with sudden respect; and when  
the old woman got up to go, several  
persons beckoned to her and bought  
something, as if they wanted to repair  
their first negligence.

Old beggar-women are not romantic,  
neither are cups of tea, boot-laces and  
colored soap. There were no gentle-  
men present to be impressed with the  
lady's kind act, so it wasn't done for  
effect, and no possible reward could  
be received for it except the ungram-  
matical thanks of a ragged old wo-  
man.

But that simple little charity was as  
good as a sermon to those who saw it,  
and I think each traveler went on her  
way better for that half-hour in the  
dreary station. I can testify that one  
of them did, and nothing but the empti-  
ness of her purse prevented her from  
"comforting the heart" of every for-  
lorn old woman she met for a week  
after.

### Credit Where Credit is Due.

In last week's KANSAS FARMER was  
an article called "Booker T. Washing-  
ton and His Work for Negro Boys." It  
was taken from The American Boy,  
but by some carelessness or oversight  
in the mechanical part of the publish-  
ing the credit was omitted. It is an  
excellent article, most interesting and  
instructive to young people, and for  
that reason we copied it, for we always  
wish to give our readers whatever we  
see that is especially valuable. But we  
never care for credit which does not  
belong to us, so that, although we  
would be very proud could we honest-  
ly claim the authorship of the article,  
we hasten to explain and apologize.

### For the Little Ones

#### CHARLIE.

'Tis Charlie gets the tumbles,  
'Tis Charlie gets the bumps,  
And worse than these, the measles,  
The chicken-pox and mumps;  
And if the scarlet fever  
Or whooping cough's about,  
Oh, Charlie's sure to have it  
Before the month is out.  
But Charlie's such a darling,  
So full of pranks and fun,  
Another thing he catches  
Is smiles from every one!

—Alva Deane.

#### A True Kite Story.

Charles' father made him a big kite  
It was very big! When Charles stood  
beside it, he could just barely see over  
the top. It was red and white and  
blue, the colors of the flag, and it was  
a splendid flyer. Charles started off  
running against the wind, while his  
father held it until it soared gently  
away from him and floated higher and  
higher, till it was so far that it seemed  
small as anybody's kite.

"Oh, father, isn't this fine?" cried  
Charles.

"We will tie it out," said his father,  
"while I tell you the story of Benja-  
min Franklin's kite."

So they fastened the string to the  
fence post, and sat down on the steps  
to talk.

"You never heard of Benjamin  
Franklin, did you, Charles?" began  
his father.

"No, sir. Is he a boy?"  
"He was dead long ago, but at the  
time that I am going to tell you about  
he was a man. It was before people  
knew anything about electricity. He

had watched the lightning, and read about it, and thought about it, till he decided to see what he could do with it. Just think of trying to do anything with the lightning! It flashes far up in the clouds, sometimes shooting downward to strike a building or a tree. How do you think Benjamin Franklin caught it?"

"I'm sure I don't know," answered Charles.

"Well, he made him a kite out of a silk handkerchief and two sticks, and fastened a steel point to the longest stick (for lightning always likes to strike at a point). He had a long string to his kite, like yours. He fastened a key to the end of this and then a long silk thread to that. Then the next time there was a thunderstorm he took his boy out with him, and flew his kite 'way up among the clouds. And that is the way he caught the electricity."

"What is electricity, papa?" asked Charles.

"Electricity is what makes the trolley cars run, in the city. It is what some people use to make a light instead of lamps. It is what makes our telephone possible, too."

"Can I see it, papa?"

"No, no one has ever seen it. We can only see what it does," answered his father.

"Then how did Benjamin Franklin know when he caught it with his kite?" asked Charles.

"I am glad you asked that, Charlie-boy," said his father. "I'll tell you. You remember that I said he tied a key in his string. Well, after the kite had been up a long time and he could not see that anything happened, he was almost discouraged. But he thought he would see what happened if he touched the key. So he doubled his finger up tight, and went close to the key with his knuckle, and a spark flashed from the key and gave him quite a shock. Then he knew that there was electricity there, because that is the way electricity does."

Charles thought about this story for a minute then he said, "I guess Benjamin Franklin was a smart man!"

## The Home Circle.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

### WHEN ALL IS STILL DOWN STAIRS.

(To a little child.)

If you should dream a dream to-night,  
Would you dream you were grown?  
And would you leave this little world  
Of childhood all your own,  
To mingle with the men of earth,  
And settle men's affairs,  
When darkness settles o'er your cot,  
And all is still down stairs?

Would lights outside your window there  
Seem like the lights away  
Across the lands in cities fair,  
Which you have yearned to sway?  
And would you dream you had control  
Of men and all of theirs,  
When darkness settles o'er your cot,  
And all is still down stairs?

My little man, what would you dream  
Or would you dream such things—  
That life is full of great attempts,  
And waits your conquerings?  
Or would you toss upon your place,  
And dream of old folk's cares,  
When darkness settles o'er your cot,  
And all is still down stairs?

Ah, may it be, my fine young friend,  
Your dreams be not as these!  
Oh, dream the life you waking live,  
Of brooks, and grass, and trees!  
And let the great world wait awhile,  
Nor seek the load it bears,  
When darkness settles o'er your cot,  
And all is still down stairs!

—Clyde C. Adams.

### Progress for the Indian.

In the complex civilization of the nation to-day are many problems which must be solved. Probably no other nation has to grapple with so many and so different factors as does America. Not the least of her difficulties is the different races over which she holds dominion. Besides our newly acquired territories whose populations, so rude and so ignorant, will constantly increase, and increasing, add to the difficulty of dealing with them, there is the negro, a serious problem in himself, and an inextricable part of our national life. Last, but not least, is the red man, for whose welfare, both temporal and spiritual, we are morally responsible. And whatever wrong and injustice we may have inflicted upon him in the past, we can not be accused of any lack of official generosity toward him now. We have bestowed upon him valuable lands, we have made good laws in his behalf, we have sent missionaries to him, we have built for him excellent Government schools which, assuredly, have done,

and will do for him more than any mere gift of money or lands.

We clip an editorial from a magazine published at one of the Indian schools at Chillico, Oklahoma:

"Poor Lo! This appellation can scarcely be applied to him now with truth. He is no longer the 'poor' Indian. Time in its passing has strewn many favors along his trail. Despite his inertia, despite environment, despite bad politics and unjust treatment, despite maudlin sentiment and uncivilizing influences, he has grown a little, developed somewhat, prospered much.

"Time was—and not long ago—when his present was pitiful or disgusting as you looked at it, and his future dimly obscure and forlorn. But to-day the kaleidoscope shifts and shows a race distinguished as possessing more wealth per capita than the people of any other race in the universe. Greece and Rome in their most prosperous days were poverty stricken in comparison.

"For instance, the allotment of the Choctaw lands will give to every man, woman and child in the tribe a fortune equivalent to \$10,000, in addition to homesteads of from 160 to 320 acres. The Osages have more than \$8,000,000 to their credit with the United States Government, or an average per capita of nearly \$5,000, all bearing interest. Besides this they have their 'grass' money and rentals derived from some 1,400,000 acres of fertile land—about 700 acres to every member of the tribe. The Cherokees, Seminoles, Creeks, Poncas, Otoes, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and, in fact, all the Indians of this portion of the Southwest, have now or will have, allotments of 160 to 320 acres for every member of the tribe, besides the results of the sale of their surplus lands. The same is substantially true of all the western and northern Indians.

"Besides all this, the Government continues to educate the Indian youth in a sensible, practical way at its magnificent industrial schools.

"And the Indians have not crossed the threshold of their prosperity. Their holdings of real estate are just beginning the upward ascent in values. They are as rich as the agricultural lands of Illinois and will at no distant day be as valuable.

"It would seem that the present is a good time to put away forever the spectacles of woe, and cease our maudlin I-told-you-so cockadoodledoos. Let the dead past bury its dead. What is done is done. The present brings new conditions, new problems. Let us grapple them. No longer do the native Americans cower in fear and trembling in the shadow of the poorhouse. The wolf no longer howls its premature requiems at his door. It finds more solace at the doors of homes of whites. What we want to do now is to develop long latent talents of industry, of thrift, of economy. Show him his opportunity and help him to embrace it. Teach him to utilize his resources, how to turn raw material into profit and how best to enjoy the goods the gods provide."

If the principles in these closing sentences be adopted and practiced, this problem will solve itself. That the Indian is capable of high development, few doubt; whether he will achieve it is still a question. Were there many like William McComb, a Creek, whose recent noble utterances upon the past, present and future of his race are here given, then the outlook would be hopeful in the extreme. Says this Creek Indian to a gathering of his own people:

"We, the representatives of a once all-powerful race on the American continent, are met here to-day to play our part on the stage of life and of government.

"As I stand before you a vision rises before me in which I see the past, the present and the future.

"The picture unrolls out of the dim and traditional past showing the untutored fathers, mothers and children of our race basking in the sunshine and uncorrupted happiness and health of that romantic and poetic time when as God's children, guided by the wisdom handed down in song and story, and by the lights hung out in the skies and the lessons read from the book of nature lying open before them, they lived and died with the pure light of the morning, the generous warmth of the meridian, and the red glow of the setting sun prompting to love and marriage, the chase and the dance. Then came the white man with his civilization and the push and dash and commercial enterprise born of conditions existing beyond the changing plains of the ever rolling sea. With pure hearts, free from every shadow of suspicion

The Great Opportunities in the Canadian Northwest are attracting large numbers of settlers from the United States.

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

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and guilt, the red man hailed the coming of the white man as a gracious gift from the Great Spirit, and welcomed his white brother with open arms to the fairest lands lying beneath the circling blue of heaven's canopy; took him by the hand and led him through the pathless forest, along the singing brooks, beside the gentle flowing rivers, to the mountain tops from whence he could feast his enraptured vision upon broad plains, where the tall prairie grass bending and swaying in music waves before the gentle breezes, stretched far away towards the home of the setting sun.

"He took him by the hand and led him to his wigwam; fed him upon the sweet and nutritious bread baked of the hand-ground meal of the Indian corn; spread before him the meat of the deer, the elk and the buffalo; made his bed of the aromatic and elastic twigs and branches of the pine, the balsam and the sassafras, covered by the rich and now priceless furs captured in the hunt and the chase; gave him his fairest star-eyed daughters to wed, and countless broad acres for his home. And, thus was the door opened through which we passed from the innocent, guileless, happy past to this eager, madly rushing, strenuous present.

"Looking about us to-day we stand entranced as we contemplate the wondrous metamorphosis, the vast and almost indescribable changes wrought by the hand of man since the white man first rapped at the door of the red man. Countless hamlets, villages, towns and cities now dot the land once owned and completely dominated by the Indians. Endless stretches of steel rails now bind the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, the tropical sunlit gulf to the Arctic regions. The demon locomotive with puffs and ear-splitting screams, rushes madly from city to city, from ocean to ocean. The smoke of numberless forges, foundries and factories now mount the ethereal starways of the skies. The schools, the colleges, the churches and the cathedrals are training the minds and com-

forting the souls of many millions red, white and black of the sons and daughters of men. And here we stand in the midst of this animated scene of life, enterprise and human energy. Nothing stands still either in nature or among men, everything moves either upward, onward or downward. Confronted by these conditions, by this environment, what is our duty?"

"Every consideration of expediency, of duty, of right, demands of us that we meet the emergencies of the hour; that we step into the front rank of the moving millions of this glorious land of ours; that we buckle on the armour of valiant Americans, and armed with the sword of American citizenship cut our way through the ranks of poverty, ignorance and superstition with their concomitant attendants of want and misery, sheltered by the starry banner of our common country, thus proclaiming ourselves active members and earnest workers in this 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

### How to Invent.

BY THOMAS A. EDISON.

I believe that any person, even of the most limited capacity, could become an inventor by sheer hard work. You can do almost anything if you keep at it long enough. Of course, the man with a natural aptitude would get there first, but the other plodder would eventually gain his point. The constant brooding on the one thing is sure to develop new ideas concerning it, and these in turn suggest others, and soon the complete idea stands out before you. Above all things a man must not give up, once he has outlined his plan of action. A ball rolling down hill is sure to reach the bottom ultimately, no matter how many obstacles stand in the way. It is this principle which finally levels mountains. So, once fairly on your way, don't stop because of some seemingly impassible object in front of you. What you want may be just beyond your nose, though you do not see it.

I once had that fact forcibly present-

ed to me. I was working on an invention and finally reached that point where I could go no further. The thing lacked something, but, try as I might I could not tell what it was. Finally I got angry at it and threw the whole thing out of the window. Afterward I thought how foolish the action was and went out and gathered up the wreck. In putting it together again I saw just what was needed. Repairing the broken portions suggested it, and it was so simple I wondered I had not seen it before. Now that little addition of the apparatus could have been ascertained by a little thoughtful experimentation. I suppose I found it out quicker because of the "accident," but that does not alter the moral of the accident.

How do I go about inventing a contrivance? Well, that is hard to say. Everything requires different treatment. First, as I said, I find out if there is a real need for the thing. Then I go at it and attack it in every way I can think out. This multiplied attack soon simmers down, until I get what might be called a composite idea, something which is a combination of all that I have thought of before, or else the one feasible idea which seems to discount all the rest. Having once got started on what I think is the right track I keep up the pace until the goal is reached. The only thing, therefore, I can say to the young inventor is to go and do likewise. There is one piece of advice I can give, however. When a man starts in to invent, let him do so with his mind free from all knowledge of what has been done already in the particular field he is investigating. For instance, if I am about to work out something, I never read up on it, nor do I enquire what has been done on it by other inventors. Knowledge of this kind is almost certain to prove a snag in the path of the inventor. He gets into the rut made by his predecessors and stops off where they have stopped. On the other hand, if he goes in a direction of his own, there are no ruts ahead of him; nothing in fact, to obstruct his progress. I have several times made inventions in this manner; then when I have completed them I have read up on the subject. I found my ideas were entirely original, but at the same time the ideas of the other fellows were so good up to a certain point, that I should have been tempted to follow in their footsteps if I had done any previous reading up.

Of course the question of natural aptitude enters into the matter, and without it no man can become a star; nevertheless, it is an auxiliary attainment; dogged perseverance is really the quality most to be desired. Dogged perseverance is the keystone to success. In the arts, such as painting, music, poetry, and so forth, a very special temperament may be required, but in the workshop of science men of the sanguine, "sandy" kind come out ahead. The man who keeps at one thing and never minds the clock is always sure to do something. He may miss many social engagements, of course, but his success is assured.

This was found in a unique little handbook which has just been gotten out, called "Pointers for Inventors," and which is quite interesting. It contains long lists of articles which are not in existence, but for which there is an evident need, for instance, an "improved collar button," (which doubtless would save many a lost temper, for what is more exasperating than a collar button when it goes on a strike?) "an effective and cheap fastener which will prevent shoe strings from becoming untied," "a churn to run by electricity cheap and easily operated," "a calf feeder which will enable the calf to be weaned within a few days after its birth," etc.

The little book is interesting as showing how we are provided with the luxuries that so soon become necessities. It would seem that it is not by chance, or by some heavenly inspiration, or by the spontaneous creation of genius, but by sheer Yankee enterprise and perseverance. Indeed, we may consider ourselves inventors in the potential mode, which is a very pleasing and gratifying thought!

**We Want Some Good Recipes.**

Nowhere have we eaten such delicious meals as at some country home or public gathering. Kansas farmers' wives are the best cooks on earth, and they have a certain prettiness in their way of serving that makes things taste twice as good as other people's cookery.

Nearly every woman has some "specialty," something that she alone can make better than any one else. Now,

if every such woman would send us the recipe for this "specialty," and instructions of how to serve and garnish, what a good thing it would be! For then every one could try it, and the delicious dish would go the rounds of Kansas homes.

Let every woman send us a recipe of this sort—one that is seasonable for now and later. We will publish them—and try some of them for our own benefit, too. We entreat that you do us this favor, and thus directly benefit each other.

**Club Department.**

The Origin and History of the Ladies' Social Society.

MRS. LIZZIE BABCOCK, MINNEAPOLIS, KANS.

When the Farmers' Alliance was in its prime, it had for its motive the ways and means of benefiting the farmer. The members met and discussed good methods of raising wheat, of obtaining good roads, of securing fine stock, in fact any subject that they thought would aid the farmer in his business. It was at this time, before the Alliance took on the garb of politics, that the Ladies' Social Society was organized, and this association was its inspiration. Seeing the benefits derived from this organization for mutual aid, I wondered if the farmers' wives could not be similarly aided by a society which would discuss subjects pertaining to the housewife.

Discussing the matter with several in the neighborhood, we had about decided to meet in March, but one lady said we would better wait until the middle of April when the weather would be more settled, and we did. So on Thursday, April 19, 1888, six ladies, not one of whom had ever belonged to any kind of a society, met at one of the homes to organize. We elected a president and a vice-president, and decided to call this organization the L. S. S., and to meet every two weeks, on Thursday; and a committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws.

The society resolved from the first that the constitution should be of the simplest. The constitution and by-laws adopted at that time, although they have been somewhat changed and added to as they have been outgrown, or time has shown the need of change, have never been superseded. It was decided to commence the meetings by singing, but we could not decide how to close them; so each member was to give her opinion at the next meeting, when it was decided to close by repeating the Lord's Prayer, in concert.

The first act of kindness shown by the society was when seven members surprised a neighbor by going and sewing for her all day.

The society increased in membership so rapidly that on April 19, 1889, one year after organizing, it met at the home of one of its members to divide its territory, and L. S. S. No. 2 was formed. A few years later, No. 3 was organized near Summerville. June 3, 1897, seven of our members met nine miles south of Minneapolis, near Ohio Grove, and organized Society No. 4 with ten members.

Anniversaries have been appropriately observed during the years that have followed, sometimes meeting for these occasions in the homes of the members, or in a grove, or in the school-house.

At the eleventh anniversary, in 1899, we had a table of useful and fancy articles for sale to raise money to pay for a traveling library, and have had



**The Strength**  
of the coffee you buy adds to its value in the cup.  
**Lion Coffee**  
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Be sure the brand is right. Those in margin are genuine, and made by "old Dutch process."

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articles for sale at each anniversary since.

During the fourteen years since the organization of this society, many members have been added to it, and a few have dropped out. Death has entered several times and each time has taken one of our loved ones to join the everlasting throng that has gone before. Month after month, year after year we have met for the purpose of mutual improvement. Various questions have been discussed, such as mending, washing, ironing, baking, and sweeping. Also the best ways of improving one's self and one's neighbors, mentally, morally, and socially.

The society pays no dues; its aim has never been to raise money, yet at different times it has raised money for charitable purposes; and at various times when any one in the neighborhood or the town was in need of help, the society went in a body and gave such assistance as lay in its power.

Since September, 1899, we have had and used the travelling libraries all of the time. We have received at different times many cordial invitations from other societies to become a part of their organization, to bear their name and be subject to their rules and regulations. But of all societies ours places the fewest restrictions upon its members and gives in return the greatest possible good; and for this reason we have always been unwilling to make any change.

The friendship circle letter has been used by our society, and is now on its third journey among members who have moved away. We have had our picture taken three different times, and have had ice cream socials, picnics, surprise parties, quiltings, and fishing parties, time after time.

One distinct and peculiar feature of this society is, as we meet together month after month, we grow to feel that we are friends. We love our neighbors better, and are prompted to do more for the promotion of the teaching of Him "who spake as never man spake," than we could have done had we not felt the influence emanating from the Ladies' Social Society.

The Ladies' Social Society, which speaks to us this week, has certainly a history to be proud of. Its growth is marvelous. It has spread like grass, sending its roots this way and that, and blessing wherever it has gone. In dividing it has grown stronger. It is doubtless doing great good, for with the noble spirit shown in this report it can not but accomplish much for its members and the community. And the good times and the sweet fellowship they tell us about make us to wish we "belonged."

**Secure a Free Home.**

The emigration of well-to-do farmers from the United States to the Canadian Northwest has assumed such proportions that organized efforts are now being made by interested persons and corporations to stem the tide. The efforts are being initiated chiefly by railway and real estate interests in the States from which the bulk of the emigration takes place. In moving, the emigrants have been inconsiderate enough to place their own financial interests before the financial interests of the railway corporations.

Now a person has but to know what the interests are that are trying to stop the flow to know what motive is influencing their course. The emigration means financial loss to railway corporations and to real estate men. These interests therefore are not directing their opposition efforts out of any love for the departing emigrants or out of any high patriotic motives. They are doing so purely from selfish interests. It is a matter of dollars and cents with them. Are they so patriotic, are they so consumed by love for their fellow-citizens that they want to prevent these fellow-citizens going to

Canada and getting free farms of the best wheat land in the world?

One of the methods employed by these interests to stem the tide is the distribution of matter to newspapers, painting Canada in the darkest colors. These articles emanate chiefly from a bureau in St. Louis. They are sent out at frequent intervals for simultaneous publication. A writer is employed at a high salary to prepare the matter.

Moreover, statements absolutely at variance with the truth have lately been published broadcast. These appear chiefly in what purports to be letters from persons who are alleged to have gone to Canada and become disgusted with it. Only a few of such have been published and they contain statements that are absurd in their falsity. Whether the parties whose names appear in connection with these letters have ever been to Canada is doubtful, and if so, their history while there is to be thoroughly looked into. The discovery of their motive, like the discovery of the motive of the interests which are engineering the opposition, may prove illuminating. In the meantime, however, it may be pointed out that only a few of such letters have appeared, but since 1897 over 87,000 American settlers have gone to the Canadian West. Can any reasonable person suppose for a moment that if Canada was one-quarter as bad as represented in these letters the 87,000 Americans now there would remain in the country; or, if the Canadian West had not proved the truth of all that was claimed for it, the papers of every state in the American Northwest would not be filled with letters saying so? Imagine 87,000 aggressive Americans deceived and not making short shrift of their deceivers. The fact is that the 87,000 are well satisfied and are encouraging their friends to follow them.

Any one who sees any of these disparaging letters should remember that it is railway and real estate interests who have from purely selfish interests organized a campaign to stem the flow to Canada. If Canada were half as bad as represented there would be no need of such an organization.

The Canadian Government Agent whose name appears in advertisement elsewhere in this paper is authorized to give all information as to rates and available lands in Western Canada.

**The Nickel Plate Road**

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

Chicago depot: Harrison St. and Fifth Ave. City Ticket Offices: 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex, John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago.

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An old and Well-Tried Remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over Sixty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children while Teething, with Perfect Success. It soothes the Child, softens the Gums, allays all Pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.



We will send any bicycle to any address with the understanding and agreement that you can give it 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL, and if you do not find it easier running, handsomer, stronger, better finished and equipped, more up to date and higher grade than any bicycle you can buy elsewhere at \$5.00 to \$15.00 more money, you can return it to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent. Buy our new HIGH GRADE 1903 \$10.95 NEWTON BICYCLE, which we guarantee stronger, easier riding, better equipped, better frame, wheels, hubs and bearings than you can get in any other bicycle for less than \$20.00. OUR 1903 NAPOLEON BICYCLE is priced at about ONE-HALF the lowest price asked by others. For Free Bicycle Catalogue, hundreds of price surprises in bicycles and supplies, our Free Trial and Guarantee Proposition and our Most Astonishing Offer, cut this ad. out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

## Grange Department.

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

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

### NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Rhodes..... Gardner  
J. T. Lincoln..... Olpe  
A. P. Reardon..... McLouth

### Oak Grange.

As there have been no arrangements made for a regular correspondent from this grange, and desiring that our light may so shine that it may continue to be a beacon signal for recently established granges, I again assume the duty of reporting the progress of this progressive grange.

The new year found our labor auspiciously rewarded. Though the first quarter we lost three members by demit, we gained eleven by initiation, and have a number of applications on hand. Our third Wednesday all-day meetings continue to be a pleasant feature of each month, and take the wholesome form of family reunions. True brotherly fellowship is diffused, giving these gatherings a warm, social quality sometimes wholly lacking in neighborhood meetings outside the Grange. I most heartily commend this especial feature to our sister granges.

I rejoiced to see that our State Grange at its last session made the revision of the ritual a matter of investigation, and that the committee recommended a strict observance of its forms, etc.

Experience has demonstrated that a strict conformity to the ritual, giving it full dignity, creates and maintains the respect and interest of all coming under its influence.

Our present officers are fully alive to the importance of understanding the duties of their respective offices and are diligently studying the manual. Our last initiation was conducted with dignity and impressiveness.

KITTIE J. McCracken, Sec.

### The Living Grange.

HENRY WALLACE.

Our older readers are all familiar with the history of the Grange; its origin in the 70's and mighty protest against some evils under which farmers were suffering, its permanent influence on legislation as shown by the phrases in common use—"Granger legislation," "Granger railroads," etc., and of the wrecking of the Grange in so many Western States because its leaders and the people generally paid more attention to the immediate work of correcting present evils than to the permanent work of developing the social and intellectual side of the farmer's life.

It may be noted in passing that not only did the Grange establish in the highest court of the land the right of the people to regulate railroads, but out of the Grange grew most of the co-operative movements that have been so effective in recent years. In Iowa, for example, the mutual insurance companies grew for the most part out of the Grange! to a less extent cooperative creameries, cooperative stores and factories. This we believe to be true in all other States. It naturally would be. When people learn to know each other by meeting monthly or semi-monthly for social enjoyment, for coparison of views on public matters or the study of agricultural questions, partisan animosities are broken down and they begin to understand each other and are thus able to cooperate for every good work.

In the West, comparatively few of the original granges remain, but these are centers of agricultural life wherever we have found them. A second generation is now coming up under Grange influences and we do not believe there is one of these living granges anywhere existing which has not had a marked effect for the better in every department of agricultural life. Happy is the community that has a Grange hall and regular meetings where young and old, rich and

poor, men and women, boys and girls, meet all together and thus come to know each other and become unified in sentiment and in aim. In this respect the Grange meets a long-felt want and it would be a blessed thing for the entire Western country if the Grange or some other organization covering the same field and conducted on the same plan or similar lines were organized.

Of all the farm organizations that have been organized in the last thirty years, the Grange is the only one that remains. The farmers' alliance movement sprang up like Jonah's gourd in a night, spread over the country like wildfire, lived a life of intense activity for a few years, and then passed away. It had a great deal to do with political parties and its spirit to some extent remains, but it did not touch the real intellectual and social life of the farmer. So with the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and so it will be with all similar associations which are organized in time of some special agricultural stress, aim at but one specific object, and then pass away as soon as that object had been accomplished or has clearly failed of accomplishment. The Grange goes down deeper; it takes hold of the social, intellectual, and business life of the community, and when once established and held true to its original purpose it is there, like a church, to stay, while organizations that are intended for political effect pass away in a very few years. All honor to the men who organized the Grange and have held it true to its original purpose.

The members of New Lancaster Grange, Miami County, are at work on their new store building and they will soon be ready for business. They have an ideal location and will no doubt meet with the success they deserve. New Lancaster Grange has a membership of about 125.

## Miscellany.

### Some School Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me to say a few words on the school question. Some of the writers seem to think our schools are perfect. I am satisfied they never will be. I am in favor of each denomination having, if possible, its own school. At a public school where there is more than one denomination among the children, some will say, "There's nothing doing at your church, it must be of no account; better come to our church." The last state of these persons will be worse than the first.

Look at the large cities, where the parish schools are. The teachers have good certificates and the children are well taught. The people support the parish school and at the same time support the public school.

Supposing all these children now attending the parish schools would want to attend the public schools; we would have to build more schoolhouses. That would mean more taxes for all of us. I have been clerk for seven years and have a little experience along this line. Supposing there is a small district, and the people are mostly all renters, and do not know if they will be here another year, and do not care how much money they spend, and elect themselves treasurer, clerk, and director. The money is turned over to those who did not make it; they buy new seats, etc., hire the most expensive teachers they can find; and such are not always the best teachers. The schoolhouse is rented to Tom, Dick, and Harry for every fake play that comes long. The coal and oil is burned for every globe-trotter that asks for it, to show his own smartness. A nice schoolhouse soon looks like a shed. When you ask a township trustee what makes taxes so high, he will tell you, "See if you have not spent money too freely on your school."

The more children in the school, the meaner they are, since our laws stand in the way of the teacher's punishing the child when he gets bad. I am not in favor of using a school for a church, which should have a better house.

Some idiots want to have a law passed to tax private, or parish schools. When they do, those that don't attend or pay taxes and the teachers are all right. All the law says or can say is that children must attend school. And when teachers of private schools hold good certificates, how can people find fault and say the property-owners should be taxed again when they support their public schools and support their own school, and are saving those that don't attend a lot of tax? To tax them again would be high

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Don't pay retail price for carriages or harness. Write for our catalogue and learn about our system of selling direct from factory to customer. Two profits are saved to you. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or you can return the purchase and we will pay freight charges both ways. We have the largest assortment of buggies, surreys, phaetons, carriages, and other high grade vehicles, as well as harness and horse accessories, in America. Write for the catalogue to-day.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS COMPANY,  
Factory and General Office, COLUMBUS, O. Write to  
Western Office and Distributing House, ST. LOUIS, MO. nearest office.



The ease with which the "Chain Drive" operates the "Milwaukee" Mower makes it a light draft machine. Being chain driven it has but few bearings, such as it has are adjustable to wear, therefore—no lost motion, but gives direct and great power—no backing up to give it a start as it cuts instantly. It virtually requires no repair expense as it is built staunch and true. The "Milwaukee" Mower covers all conditions of ground and cuts as close as you want it to, that's why it saves hay. Call on our Local Agents, they will explain all its merits—it has lots of them.

## Milwaukee Division,

International Harvester Co. of America,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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

treason. I want to be understood. I do not blame the teachers. I am satisfied they do the best they can—as far as they go. I do not say all renters do as those above mentioned. I mean to say that some renters live high and have their children educated at the other man's expense, and when the owner has hard luck he must pay the taxes, and there's no way out of it. The renter has it easier than the owner. Now do not tell me that our public schools are perfect until you remedy some of these evils.

J. HERBERT SCHUMP.  
Sedgwick County.

### More About the Question of Rents.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to say amen to the suggestion of M. F. Kilgore in last week's issue. Land in this vicinity is being gradually absorbed by monied men. The fact that a good many have made their money right here does not change the issue. The cost of putting in, harvesting, and getting into the granary of one acre of wheat is about \$4.50. Yet it is getting to be the thing to give one-half for rent. Land sells for from \$20 to \$30 per acre; \$4.50, which will balance the expense the renter must incur, gives 15 per cent on the investment. That is, if the renter comes out even, the landlord gets 15 per cent on his money. If the yield should be such that the landlord got only the half of that, or 7½ per cent, which is a very reasonable interest, where would the renter be?

A. M. HEDGES.  
Cloud County.

### Farm Exhibits at the World's Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The agriculture, horticulture, and live-stock displays in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 will probably be grouped together in such a way that their allied exhibits may be seen to the best possible advantage. The total area of the exposition grounds is nearly 1,200 acres. More than 100 acres will be given over to the above departments which are located in the western half of the grounds, divided from the "main picture" and the State buildings and concessions by a highway known as Skinker Road.

On a slope of what is called "Agriculture Hill" will be placed an immense floral clock, keeping accurate time and having the largest clock-face in the world. The dial will be 100 feet

in diameter the hands will be fifty feet long, and each hour figure will be ten feet high. The crown of the dial will be green bedding plants and the figures will be of white bedding plants. As the clock-face will have a slope of thirty degrees it will be visible from a considerable portion of the grounds. This clock will be sixteen times larger than the clock-face of the Parliament House in London, now the largest on earth.

At the summit of the hill and sixty feet above the plain on which the main group of buildings is built, will stand the Agriculture Building. It will be the largest building at the fair, 500 by 1,600 feet, and will also be the best lighted. It is the largest single building ever planned for exhibit space. Work on it has just commenced, but it is to be entirely completed by September. Its cost is to be \$530,000.

Two hundred and fifty feet south of this great structure the Horticulture Building will be erected. It will be in the form of a Greek cross, with center pavilion 400 feet square and two wings each 204 by 230 feet. The wings are to be divided from the center pavilion by glass partitions, and their floors will be nine feet lower. A cold-storage plant will be part of the equipment of the Horticulture Building. The Horticulture Building is to cost about \$229,000.

Because of not having been organized until very late—a year or a year and a half after most of the others—matters in the live-stock department have not progressed nearly so far as is desirable, but the chief and his staff are zealously doing all that is possible to advance its interests and impress the management with the importance of prompt and broad-gauged action.

The site selected by Chief F. D. Coburn, but not yet definitely allotted, lies 300 feet south of that set aside for

## YOU WANT WATER

and you want **BUSINESS!** Buy one of our latest and best **Well Drilling Outfits** and you will get both. Our machines are money makers. Address

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., Tiffin, Ohio.

## PATENTS

Obtained. Low Fees, Easy Payments, Free Advice. William F. Hall, 1003 F St., Wash., D.C.

the Horticulture Building. The area given over to the live-stock features will probably be about thirty-seven acres. The plan is to extend it east across the Skinner road and south to the fair grounds limits directly to one of the main entrances.

Around the Agriculture and Horticulture Buildings will be gardens and plant beds. Among them are a rose garden showing more than 25,000 separate plants and two gigantic flower beds almost a thousand feet long. The Mexican government will install between the Agriculture and Horticulture Buildings the largest and most complete display of cacti ever made.

Just now Agriculture Hill is a waste of clay, dotted with grading machines and dump wagons. Within five months the two largest buildings will be completed and the grounds about them will be in charge of the gardeners and florists.

GEORGE B. HARRISON.  
World's Fair, St. Louis.

**Crop Conditions on April 1, 1903.**

The April report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 97.3, against 78.7 on April 1, 1902, 91.7 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 82.1 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of winter rye on April 1 was 97.9, against 85.4 on April 1, 1902, 93.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 87.9, the mean of the April averages of the last ten years.

The following table shows the averages of condition on April 1, the corresponding averages one year ago, and the mean of the corresponding averages for the last ten years:

States and Territories.	Winter wheat.		Winter rye.	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
Connecticut.....	99	91	90	98
New York.....	99	73	89	98
New Jersey.....	100	82	86	100
Pennsylvania.....	100	71	88	100
Delaware.....	99	70	88	100
Maryland.....	103	54	84	100
Virginia.....	100	64	85	101
North Carolina.....	93	80	88	92
South Carolina.....	99	73	87	98
Georgia.....	99	74	86	95
Alabama.....	95	78	83	95
Mississippi.....	94	72	83	95
Texas.....	92	74	88	96
Arkansas.....	98	60	80	97
Tennessee.....	101	64	82	101
West Virginia.....	100	68	82	99
Kentucky.....	97	77	78	97
Ohio.....	95	83	78	92
Michigan.....	97	81	78	99
Indiana.....	98	90	79	99
Illinois.....	94	88	81	99
Wisconsin.....	95	86	80	99
Iowa.....	95	91	82	96
Missouri.....	97	73	80	98
Kansas.....	96	93	87	99
Nebraska.....	95	90	82	99
Idaho.....	90	72	82	99
Washington.....	90	88	95	93
Oregon.....	98	93	84	94
California.....	100	67	88	93
Oklahoma.....	98	98	98	94
Indian Ter.....	98	98	98	94
United States.....	97.3	78.7	82.1	97.9
				85.4
				87.9

**Advertising Thoughts and Facts.**

An examination of the leading agricultural and live-stock journals will disclose a great many careless advertisers. In a recent issue of a live-stock paper two advertisers neglect to say what breed they have for sale. Doubtless their old customers and many others know what they breed, but there are new ones coming to the front all the time. Long after the fairs and exhibitions of 1902 were past some breeders were advertising that their herds could be seen at these places. Clearly a waste of space. Some breeders continue to advertise animals in service that have long since died or passed out of their hands. Many of them make no change in their advertisements from one year's end to the other, and are advertising the same number of animals for sale all the time, which looks as if they never sold anything.

All this is none of our business so long as the advertisers are satisfied. But nine times out of ten such advertisers have a kick coming, and they blame it on the medium. Very few careful continuous advertisers of anything are kicking these days. It is the in-and-out kind and the careless ones who are up against it.

Naturally this leads me to the old, old topic of continuous advertising, and as I'm a wee bit cranky on this subject, bear with me a while once more. In January I met a breeder who showed me letters from his advertise-

ment asking for stock. He was sold out and would have nothing to sell before May. He wanted to know whether I thought it paid him to advertise when he had no stock to sell. Knowing that he had a large herd and that he was in the business to stay, I gave him my "favorite prescription"—keep at it. Reduce space, save it till you need more, but keep your name there. Then he gave me a leaf from his own experience. A few years ago whenever he had stock to sell he put in an advertisement, sometimes sold it and sometimes didn't. He was a free user of space just when he needed it most, used none at other times. He was dissatisfied with results and finally figured that between times the people lost sight of him, and if they didn't happen to be interested just when he was ready to sell, they forgot him. So he changed his plan, advertised continuously, and has never been bothered with a surplus since. I have been experimenting in this myself, and am getting similar results.

Doubtless there are times and seasons for advertising. Some things should be pushed at certain seasons. But even some of these, I believe, it will pay to advertise continuously. Seedsmen are periodical advertisers, and so are machinery men. They come and go with the seasons, and perhaps that is proper. But I believe that a small advertisement carried the year round, enlarging when the right season comes, will be found a money-maker even for them. Let some one who has fairly tried both plans speak.

I have been wondering for years why such advertisers as the shaving soap manufacturers neglect farm papers. This is clearly their legitimate field. More farmers shave themselves than of any other class of people. Many of them, of course, patronize the shops, and in either case it is well to have the advertisement before them. There is one firm in the field now, but no competition yet.

Where are the men with furnaces and heaters? They fail to realize the value of the country trade as yet. Evidently they picture the farmer sitting before an open fireplace or cutting wood for an old-fashioned stove. There are thousands of farm houses that should have hot air, hot water or steam heaters, and would have if such things were presented to them aright. Every editor of an agricultural paper every year gets inquiries about these things. Many farmers have them, others are always wanting to know. In recent issues of The National Stockman and Farmer are several articles about heating of farm houses in response to inquiries of subscribers for such information. Fuel has got to be an item on the farm as elsewhere, and farmers are figuring on saving it. They want to heat their houses in the cheapest and least troublesome way. Help is scarcer in the farm home than anywhere else on earth. Farmers want to save labor as well as fuel; not only want, but are forced to do so. They have the means to pay for heaters and the disposition to put them in. All they need is a proper presentation of the subject.

The cost of living in cities has advanced so much that thousands of people, and many getting good wages at that, are living up every cent they make. Rents have advanced, provisions have gone away up, clothing is higher, and all service which must be paid for in cities is more costly—even the doctors' and preachers' services. People of moderate incomes have less margin between income and outgo than they ever had. Farmers are the only class of working people in this country today who are living comfortably within their means, who are receiving more for their products without materially increasing the cost of production, who are not worrying about the landlord or the grocery bill, who are buying luxuries because they can afford them. Why, then, should their trade be neglected?—Iroquois, in Agricultural Advertising.

Don't try to be brilliant. Stability is a much better quality and takes fewer holidays. Your advertisements in the KANSAS FARMER are stable and work for you all the time.

**A Home Thrashing Outfit.**

In a few weeks every farmer who has any grain to thrash will begin to look for some one to do the work, and will have to await his turn, unless he owns a Home Thrashing Outfit. The Bell City Thrasher is built to supply the demand, and is advertised in this issue of the Farmer. If you are interested write to the John Deere Plow Company, Kansas City, Mo.

**Stock Gossip.**

(Continued from page 487.)

ket for his product is a steadily growing one. When properly handled we are convinced that an incubator is more satisfactory and more successful than a hen, though it is true that the hen supplies by instinct much that is necessary in knowledge on the part of the incubator-operator. The growth of the incubator business is wonderful but it has failed to keep pace with the demands of the poultry business; and to those who wish to engage in raising poultry by incubators, we have only to say that it is a new business which must be carefully studied in order to bring success.

A recent visit to the herd of H. A. Naber, Wallula, Kans., shows a herd of Hereford cattle that would be rather difficult to surpass for quality. The herd is headed by Anxiety Grove 60624 and Grove Gentry 8th 80813, whose names serve to give some hint of their breeding. One of the first things that impresses the visitor who is a keen observer is the fact that these Herefords are well bred and the equally important fact that they are well fed. As Mr. Naber began his breeding operations some ten or twelve years ago with old Blue Grass 51566 at the head of his herd, and as Blue Grass cattle have always been characterized by their wonderful milking qualities and as no better breeding is to be found in the herd book, than that of Blue Grass, it will be seen that he had a right to expect a great crop of calves. Some of his cows are raising twin calves and others suckle adopted as well as their own calves and still have milk to spare. We can say frankly that we have never been in a herd of Herefords that showed such strong milking strains and were at the same time such typical Herefords. Blue Grass was by Beau Real, a bull that placed more honors to his credit in the showing than perhaps any other bull ever did in the same length of time. The female side of this herd has some of the old Cherry Ripe, Gertrude and Vain Hope blood with which the original herd was started. Added to this is a very strong infusion of Pride of the Clan blood. Cows of this line of breeding are recognized everywhere as being of the finest of breeders. One thing that especially interested us at Mr. Naber's farm was the steers which he is preparing for the fat stock show in connection with the American Royal. A remarkable thing about one of these that we noticed is that his grandam is a registered Galloway, while he himself is a typical Hereford in all prominent points. He is an animal of wonderful flesh-carrying abilities and together with another one who has an infusion of Jersey blood in his veins will make a prize-winner. Presently we shall have some more interesting notes to give in regard to this herd which now includes a number of young bulls and heifers that could be bought right by addressing or visiting Mr. Naber.

It was the privilege of our field man quite recently to visit one of the best Shorthorn herds to be found in Missouri, a State which is noted for its good ones. This is the Lawndale Herd of Shorthorn cattle, owned by Alexander Frazer, Kansas City, Mo. The herd is located on a beautiful farm a few miles out from Independence and is well worth a trip to see. An immense colonial mansion occupies an imposing site on a slight elevation near the highway, and surrounding this is found a gently rolling stretch of blue-grass farm land with a sprinkling of shade-trees and a bountiful supply of cold spring water, which serves to make of it an ideal home for an ideal herd. In company with Superintendent George Shand it was our privilege to inspect this herd of cattle. The herd is headed by Crown Prince of Lawndale 155924, a 3-year-old red bull bred by his owner. He was sired by Prince Royal 2d 122162, out of Josephine 32d, who was bred by C. V. Dustin & Son. The dam traces to Imp. Josephine, with many Benck bred cattle, while the granddam of Crown Prince of Lawndale is Imp. Baron Cruickshank 106297, bred by Wm. Duthie. Prince Royal 2d's second sire was Prince Royal 113305 of the Cruickshank Butterly tribe. Imp. Baron Cruickshank was one of the Dustin stock bulls and was chosen as one of the best bull calves of Mr. Duthie's herd at Collynie, Aberdeenshire. We regard Crown Prince as one of the best breeding bulls recorded in the herd-book and we consider him a show bull as well. We hope to see him in the American Royal. Acorn Duke of Lawndale 2d 186308, calved June 26, 1902, out of Acorn Duchess 6th, tracing to Imp. Anette of Knightly Hall, is one of Crown Prince's calves and a sweepstakes winner. He is properly fitted and put into the ring. One of the best bulls on this farm is Wild Eyes Duke of Lawndale 185659 who is pure white and was calved January 28, 1901. He was got by Prince Royal 2d out of Lawndale Wild Eyes. To quote John Gosling, whom everybody knows as one of the best cattle judges in the World, "Any pedigree is a good one which is represented by a good animal." Here we have not only a good animal but a good pedigree. This herd is strong in Duchess of Lawndale blood. Among the best of these we think the roan cow, Duchess of Lawndale 8th by Prince Royal 2d out of Duchess of Lawndale 2d is among the choicest. This family is particularly interesting because it traces to and belongs with the wonderful importations made by the late Rigdon Huston of Blandinsville, Ill., who unquestionably brought some of the best Shorthorn cattle to that country that ever crossed the water. On the whole, the visit to this herd was a treat which was much enjoyed by the writer, and about which he will have some important announcements to make later on.

**Harvest Begins in May.**

in Texas. Take advantage of the low rate excursions on the first and third Tuesdays of each month and see the wonderful resources, the crops and conditions in the Lone Star State. "Texas"—a 144-page book, filled with facts and figures, brimful with information—will be sent free by addressing "KATY," 402 Wainwright, St. Louis.

Experience is a teacher that insists on compulsory education and the tuition is high. Read our "Blocks of Two" again.

**ACUTE INDIGESTION**

**CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.**

Every Sufferer will Recognize the Symptoms Described by Miss Roling, a Former Sufferer.

Healthy and rosy-cheeked, looking as though she had never known a sick day, Miss Helen Roling has nevertheless passed through intense suffering. To a reporter who called at her home, No. 267 South Washington Street, Columbus, Ohio, she said:

"Two years ago I had an attack of acute indigestion, accompanied by nervous troubles and dizzy spells. I lost in weight, my complexion became pale and sallow, slight exertion made me breathe hard and I could not walk any distance without getting all tired out. I became alarmed and sought medical aid, but the doctors gave me no lasting benefit and I continued to grow worse. My stomach could not digest even the simplest and most wholesome food, and dieting did not seem to help me. And I was so tired and worn out all the while.

"It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that cured me. I read an article somewhere telling what these pills had done and I began taking them. Relief came almost immediately. I kept on taking them and my color came back, I could eat again with relish and no fear of distressing consequences. I began to feel strong and active and in a short time was restored to perfect health."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did for Miss Roling they will do for others similarly afflicted as is proved by thousands of cases on file.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure stomach trouble by their tonic action, building up the digestive organs and enabling them to do the work that nature intended them to do. Artificial ferments and predigested foods weaken the stomach in many cases. Medicines should not do the stomach's work but should put it in condition to perform its natural functions. A diet book giving useful information will be sent free on request by writing to the address below.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. They are never sold in bulk or by the hundred. Avoid imitations; substitutes never cured anybody.

**Barred Plymouth Rocks.**

W. B. Williams, of Stella, Neb., sends us the picture of one of his fancy Plymouth Rock cockerels which is shown herewith.



Mr. Williams is an experienced breeder of poultry and Scotch Collie dogs, and has some excellent stock now on hand for sale. Write him for circular telling all about his dogs and chickens.

**Take a Trip**

over the Nickel Plate Road and be convinced of its superior train service. Solid through daily express trains between Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Fostoria, Erie, Buffalo, New York City and Boston. American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00, served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also service a la carte. Rates always the lowest. No excess fares charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. Chicago depot: Harrison St. and Fifth Ave. City Ticket Offices 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. John Y. Callahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 288, Chicago.

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

**CONSERVATION OF MOISTURE.**

(Continued from page 481.)

the corn-belt farmer will have to "paddle his own canoe" if he ever gets water enough to float a canoe. To speak plainly, the corn-belt farmer will have to depend upon present supplies of moisture and such means of conserving it as he can command by individual effort.

A few years ago the impression ran through the corn-belt that by some system of reservoirs—by damming the draws or by some other method of catching storm waters—the run-off water could be saved for use when needed. Like all other ideas which receive wide acceptance after discussion, this plan has its merits and may have a gradual development, first for gardens and truck patches and later for orchards and larger areas. But before this development shall be worked out in a practical way there are likely to be several seasons having a disagreeable resemblance to that of 1901.

Remembering that in every season there is moisture enough sent to the corn belt to supply the run-off and yet to make a crop, and that the thief, evaporation, steals enough water to meet all requirements of the corn crop, the question of putting a padlock on our stores of moisture, to protect them against evaporation becomes of prime importance. How shall this be done?

It is too late, for this season's corn crop, to say that the abundant admixture of decaying vegetable matter in the soil, such as barn-yard manure, green crops, or clover, or alfalfa sod that have been plowed under and thoroughly incorporated with the soil are most efficient in preventing the soil from assuming the condition in which it readily gives its moisture to evaporation. This has been said many times and in various forms in the KANSAS FARMER, and it is pleasant to hear from numerous farmers that they have applied the recommendations to get more humus into the soil with great advantage. But whether the soil has little or much humus, the treatment by which the man who buys and pays for water for his soil, the practical irrigator, makes the most of moisture, is profitable for the corn-belt farmer. As soon after irrigation as his soil is sufficiently settled and before a crust has formed the practical irrigator cultivates his crops even if there are no weeds. This cultivation causes the surface to dry quickly and remain a mulch over the under soil. Through this mulch the moisture stored below can not rise by capillary action. The sun and wind do not get at it, but it remains in the under soil where the corn roots find it and use it to their advantage.

There has been some misapprehension about this matter of cultivating as an antidote for drouth. If the cultivation be deferred until the moisture has been evaporated no amount of dust mulch will bring it back. If the soil mulch has been made and is still there further cultivation may be useful in destroying grass and weeds but it is scarcely to be expected to aid in conserving the moisture. But a shower, even a light shower, one that will result in the formation of a crust, is to be followed by cultivation to again restore the soil mulch.

In portions of the corn belt where there is danger of too great a portion of the soil moisture disappearing between plowing and planting time, an insurance against this theft of moisture may be taken by harrowing thoroughly each half day's plowing before leaving the field. Some prefer the wheel roller to the harrow for this purpose. Either implement well used can be the means of saving for future use valuable quantities of moisture which would otherwise be carried away by the sun and wind.

The method of conserving moisture by cultivation is one that each farmer may apply on his own land and for his own benefit and without waiting for an act of Congress or of the Legislature. Those who have combined the work of producing abundant humus in the soil with cultivation, having reference to conserving moisture, have found in the combination fair insurance against the scourge which sometimes comes to the cornfield in July to become more manifest in August.

Mr. Thomas H. Means, of the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was recently sent to Egypt by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the methods of reclaiming alkali lands with particular reference to the conditions in this country. The abandonment of many acres of once fertile land at the time of the Arabian conquest, and the change from the annual flooding to the perennial system of irrigation through

canals, has caused the rise and spread of alkali over vast areas in Egypt. The reclamation of large tracts of this kind is being taken up as a business enterprise by English engineers, and the work has proved a large financial success. The conditions met with and the methods used are clearly set forth by Mr. Means in Bulletin No. 21 of the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture. If you are interested in the subject of this alkali reclamation, a copy of this bulletin will be sent you on application, as soon as it is issued. Apply to Milton Whitney, Chief of Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C.

**PEOPLE FROM EUROPE.**

The immigration bureau now estimates that the number of foreigners coming into the United States will this year break the record except for 1882. The nations now sending surplus populations to our shores in greatest numbers are not those which contributed most heavily twenty-one years ago.

In 1882 Germany sent to this country 250,630 of her people, British North America sent 98,292, England, 82,394, and Ireland, 76,432. In 1902, Germany sent only 29,304; British North America, 636; England, 13,575; and Ireland, 29,138.

On the other hand, Italy sent 178,375 in 1902, against 32,160 in 1882; Austria-Hungary, 171,989 in 1902 and 29,150 in 1882; Russia, 107,347 in 1902 and 21,590 in 1882.

Italy is more than maintaining her lead this year.

Twenty years ago we were getting those Europeans nearest of kin to people already here. Now we are getting people from the extreme south and the extreme north. They may make good citizens but it will require more generations to Americanize them than in case of the peoples of central and western Europe.

**W. W. GUTHRIE IS DEAD.**

Word comes that Hon. W. W. Guthrie, so long and so prominently identified with Kansas interests, passed away at his home in Atchison on April 22. By profession a lawyer, he had been called to positions of trust and honor by his fellow citizens on many occasions. He was elected a member of the Legislature for several terms and was the first attorney general of Kansas after her admission as a State. He was a large landowner, and his holdings included a ranch of 7,000 acres in Chase County as well as farms in Atchison, Doniphan, Nemaha and Pottawatomie Counties. He was the originator of the Polled Hereford breed of cattle and upon the organization of a National association of Polled Hereford breeders at Chicago during the International Live-Stock Exposition, he was elected its president. He was an active member of the Kansas Improved Live-Stock Breeders' Association, whose members will join with us in sincere regret at his demise.

**VOLUME 54 SHORTHORN HERD-BOOK.**

John W. Groves, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill., is now sending out Volume 54 of the American Shorthorn Herd-book.

This volume contains the pedigrees of bulls numbered from 189,533 to 194,183 inclusive, and also the pedigrees of 6,806 cows. This volume is now ready for general distribution, the price being \$3 at the office of the secretary, or \$3.30 prepaid.

Volume 55, containing about 12,000 pedigrees, will be started to the printer within a few days, and nearly enough pedigrees to fill Volume 56 have been received. Entries for this volume will close about the middle of the present month or very soon thereafter.

The following brief note was received this week at the office of the State Board of Agriculture from John C. Snyder, of Kildare, Okla.: "Mr. F. D. Coburn: Dear Sir—The copy of biennial report received. Many thanks. After ten years in Oklahoma we return in July to Kansas." Doesn't it seem the most natural thing in the world for this poor exile, after reading Mr. Coburn's magnificent story of the crops of the last two years in Kansas, to make up his mind immediately to return to the Sunflower State?—Topeka Capital.

As Mr. John C. Snyder is one of the best known expert poultry-judges and breeders west of the Mississippi river and as he is an old schoolmate of our associate editor, we extend to him the glad hand.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

**KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.**

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

Tables showing products of the United States and the world, with their values, the growth of our country for the last three decades, and a complete map of the greater United States are given. This is an excellent educational work and should be in every home. The retail price of this New Wall Atlas is \$1.

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

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

**The Fly Wheel on a Binder.**

A novel and distinctive feature on the well-known Plano Binder is its patent, self-regulating Fly Wheel. Our readers are all familiar with the value of the fly wheel on corn-shellers, stationary engines, feed-cutters, etc., but its successful application to the harvester is an achievement of the Plano shops. In beneficial results this fly wheel works like any other, storing up surplus power and giving it off when needed. It differs from the ordinary Fly Wheel, however, in its self-regulating feature. Through a simple arrangement of friction clutches this Fly Wheel is allowed to start slowly after the machine has started, and it then gradually speeds itself up, so does not impede the starting of the machine in any way. When running at full speed, this Fly Wheel has enough stored power to bind and discharge a full bundle with the machine standing still.

**Business Opportunities For All.**

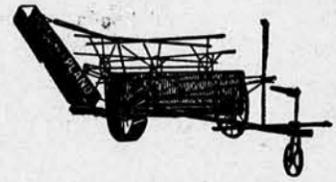
Locations in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri on the Chicago Great Western Railway; the very best agricultural section of the United States where farmers are prosperous and business men successful. We have a demand for competent men with the necessary capital for all branches of business. Some special opportunities for creamerymen and millers. Good locations for general merchandise, hardware, harness, hotels, banks, and stock-buyers. Correspondence solicited. Write for maps and Maple leaflets. W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, 604 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

There are many things that it is better not to know. You never find any of these in our advertising columns.



**EASY ON MAN & TEAM**

Plano Machines are easy workers because each part is sensibly and scientifically planned to serve its purpose with strict economy of power and wear. Designed by men who know the field conditions and the farmer's needs, built of right materials, and stripped of needless complications, they save work and worry, time and cash.



**The Plano Header**

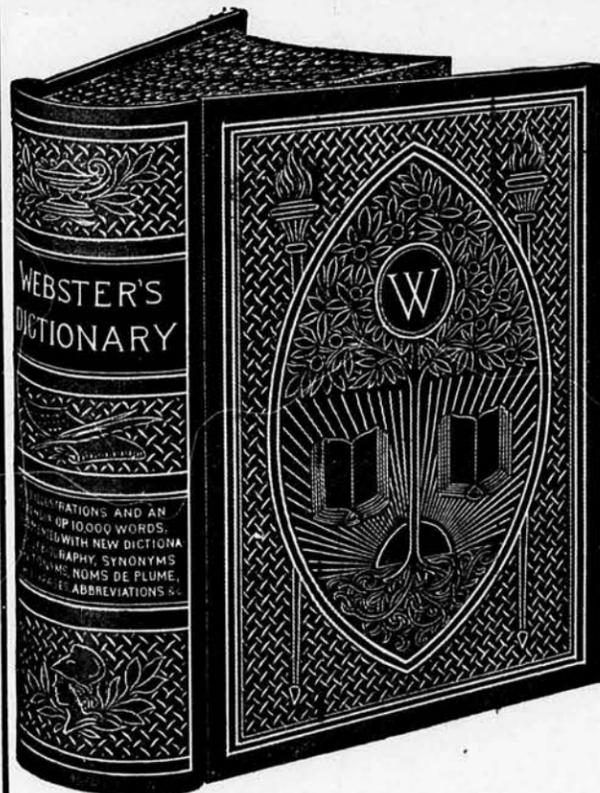
though a giant in capacity, runs with surprising ease—a mere boy can handle it. Its powerful Main Frame, of tubular steel, combines the utmost strength with least comparative weight. Three powerful Carrying Springs balance the Platform, relieving it from strains by jolting, and making it tilt easily. This is the Header "with perfect tilting action"—can be tilted as easily when in motion as when standing still, and has extreme range for the shortest or the tallest grain. Made in three sizes, 10, 12 or 14 ft. cut. Ask for our special Header catalogue.

**PLANO DIVISION**  
International Harvester Co.  
of America  
**CHICAGO, ILL.**

Headers, Binders, Reapers,  
Mowers, Rakes, Huskers and Shredders,  
Corn Binders.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

**OUR GREAT DICTIONARY OFFER.**



**New Census Edition**

**Full Sheep Binding**

**Thumb Indexed**

Regular Price, \$9.00

We are now enabled to offer our readers This Great Work and the Kansas Farmer for one year for only

**\$2.75**

Send Cash or Money Order to

**Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.**

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR,**  
with Tubular bowl, is guaranteed to yield the farmer a 6% greater profit on his investment than any other separator will yield.

It gets more and better cream.  
It makes more and better butter.  
It takes less time and labor.  
It turns more easily and cleans more easily.  
It requires less oil and fewer repairs:  
all because it is so simple in construction and so perfectly made. Get free catalogue No. 165 SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill., West Chester, Pa.  
\*You can have a Sharple's before you pay for it.



**In the Dairy.**

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

**A Pure-Bred Kansas Herd.**

Pure-bred dairy herds are entirely too scarce in Kansas considering the growing importance of our dairy industry.

The Stock Breeders' Annual for 1902 gives three breeders of Holstein-Friesian and nine breeders of Jersey cattle. This is a very poor showing for the special-purpose cow. The man who attempts to make dairying his main business must sooner or later adopt the cow bred for the special purpose of producing milk and butter at the least possible cost.

Among the three Holstein-Friesian herds it has been the privilege of the writer to visit recently that of Mr. H. N. Holdeman, of Girard, Kans. The herd now consists of about thirty head all told, comprising young cows in milk and some very promising young heifers and calves, drawn from the best families of Holstein-Friesian cattle now bred. It is headed by the young bull, Niko DeKol Lad 30959 recently purchased from W. B. Barney, of Hampton, Iowa. He is sired by Colantha 4th's Lad, whose nearest grand dams Colantha 4th and the famous Colantha (Imp.) have records of 25 pounds 5 ounces, and 31 pounds 7 ounces respectively of butter for seven days production.

The main object of this article, however, is not to give the pedigree and breeding of this herd but to show what a pure-bred dairy herd is capable of producing. Eight cows were milked and the following table gives the production for one week:

Total milk.....	1513.6 lbs.
Total butter-fat.....	47.089 lbs.
Average dairy yield of milk per cow.....	27.028 lbs.
Average butter-fat for cow for week.....	5.886 lbs.
Average butter-fat.....	3.11 per cent.
Average period lactation.....	5 months
Average age of seven heifers.....	4 yrs. 1 mo.
One cow.....	7 yrs. 1 mo.

**AMOUNT OF FEED AND VALUE.**

Bran.....	617.0	\$4.95
Corn-and-cob-meal.....	261.0	1.30
Oats.....	22.5	.23
Prairie hay.....	672.0	1.68
Corn stover.....	908.0	1.36
Total.....		\$9.52
Cost of milk per 100 pounds.....		\$0.628

The roughness this herd is fed is very indifferent in quality, the corn fodder especially. On account of the excessively wet weather, the corn stood in the shock all winter and was being husked and fed during the month of April. With a roughness ration of alfalfa or alfalfa and ensilage these cows would undoubtedly produce a fourth more milk.

The owner of this herd proposes to keep more accurate records in the future, and we may have more figures to publish for the encouragement of Kansas dairymen. G. C. W.

**Hand-Separator Experience from a Practical Farmer.**

Having noticed a number of articles in the KANSAS FARMER on the hand-separator I would like to add our experience, as we have been using one for several years.

I believe any farmer keeping half a dozen cows can hardly afford to do without one if he wishes to make all the profit that is to be derived from them.

The calves will do as well on warm separator skim-milk as by the ordinary or common practice of allowing them half the milk from the cow.

If butter-making is the object we have proven over and over again that

we can make a third or a half more butter than by the old method of setting in pans.

If selling to a creamery, by all means get a hand-separator, as it lightens your load to town and you do not have to go so often or at such definite hours of the day as with milk. The cream must be properly cooled and cared for.

I am not in favor of selling to a creamery, however. We have tried it, and in our case find we can make more from our cream by churning and marketing our own butter.

The separator saves practically all the hard work attached to handling milk, and the cream usually churns more quickly. The question to me is not, can we afford a hand-separator? but, can we afford to do without it? I have been asked whether we get all the cream with the separator and have tested the matter by setting the skim-milk for thirty-six hours without a particle of cream showing on the surface.

The separator must be set level and firm and run properly.

SAMUEL Q. ADAMS,  
River Springs Farm, Iola, Kans.

**Report of Broadmoor Dairy for Month of March, 1903.**

Cows on record.....	129
Alfalfa hay fed.....	54,645 lbs.
Silage.....	52,452 lbs.
Bran.....	16,132 lbs.
Corn chop.....	12,522 lbs.
milk produced.....	83,018 lbs.
Period of lactation—average.....	7 months

**AVERAGE RATION.**

Alfalfa hay per cow per day.....	11.16 lbs.
Silage per cow per day.....	13.11 lbs.
Bran per cow per day.....	4.03 lbs.
Corn chop per cow per day.....	3.13 lbs.
Milk per cow per day.....	20.76 lbs.
Herd test for month.....butter-fat.....	4.03 per cent

**FEED COST OR VALUES.**

Alfalfa hay, per ton.....	\$10.00
Silage, per ton.....	2.00
Kansas bran, per ton.....	19.00
Corn chop, per ton.....	18.00
Feed cost per 1 lb. milk.....	\$.007

Any herd test to fully demonstrate the real value of the cows should show three things: The average period of lactation in months, the average test for butter-fat for entire herd for the time covered in the report, and the feed cost for one pound milk or butter-fat. I prefer the former.

Butter-fat is a secondary factor with us, as, aside from the Jerseys, practically all our milk goes on to the market as "whole" milk. We have fed very lightly of ensilage for several months but will have fed all of it out by April 15.

Silage as an economical dairy feed has not been over estimated in value.

H. R. BLAIR,  
Supt. Broadmoor Dairy.

**A Correction.**

In the report of the Broadmoor dairy for February published in the KANSAS FARMER of April 2, the figures should be as follows instead of as printed:

Herd test, butter-fat.....	4.2 per cent
Certified test.....	Per cent.
Solids fat.....	4.5
Solids not fat.....	9.37
Total solids.....	13.87

G. C. W.

**The Cream Separator.**

The advertisement of the De Laval Company in this week's issue gives a very interesting and imposing array of the prominent users of the De Laval machines and certainly constitutes a splendid testimonial to these machines, which were the first to be introduced and which their enterprising makers have ever kept well in the van in this important industry.

The most remarkable development in dairying in recent years, if not in all its history, has been the centrifugal cream separator. The application of mechanical force to the separation of cream has worked several evolutions within the past twenty years in this branch of agriculture, each of the greatest importance both to purchaser and consumer.

After ten years of experiment by different persons Dr. De Laval of Sweden perfected the first practical separator in 1879, the introduction of which followed in America about 1883. The first machines were of power types for factory or creamery use, intended for separation of the milk gathered together at the factory. This worked an evolution in the system then obtaining of raising the cream in cans or pans on the farm and delivering the cream only to the factory. The new method of centrifugal separation saved on an average as much as 25 per cent of the butter-fat which went to waste in the old way.

Some five years later the first hand machine was perfected and introduced by the De Laval Company, but was limited in capacity and rather heavy and tiresome of operation. Still the advantages of the separator were so great that it attained quite a large sale in dairies where cream or butter was sold privately and there was more profit in this than in turning it over to the factory for co-operate production.

In 1890 Baron von Bechtolsheim, a German, worked another evolution in the separator by putting a system of discs or closely fitting cones into the separating bowl, which gave to a bowl of any given size very much greater capacity than before, and at less speed, at the same time enabling even more complete separation than the earlier machines. This invention too came into the hands of the De

**400,000 Farmers**

Scattered all over the World  
are finding a

**De Laval Cream Separator**

the best investment  
they ever made in dairying.

*Might not this be true with you too?*

Let the nearest local agent bring you a  
machine to see and try for yourself.

That is his business. It will cost you nothing.  
It may save you a great deal.

If you don't know the agent send for his  
name and address—and a catalogue.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO.      General Offices:      121 YOUVILLE SQUARE, MONTREAL.

1213 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.      74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.      75 & 77 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

217-221 DRUMM ST. SAN FRANCISCO.      248 McDERMOT AVENUE WINNIPEG.

**REPLENISH YOUR POCKETBOOK**

by purchasing a  
**U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

The U. S. Gets More Cream than others, which means more money to the user;  
With the U. S. the calves and pigs thrive on the warm sweet skimmilk, which means still more money to the user;  
The U. S. Wears Better and Longer, which means more money still to the user.

These and other points of superiority described in our catalogues make  
**THE U. S. SEPARATOR THE MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY.**

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

For Western trade we transfer our Separators from Chicago, Minneapolis, and Omaha. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

**THE EMPIRE WAY**

Money in his pocket—smile upon his face—  
Everybody happy all about the place—  
Job done in a jiffy—work is almost play—  
Why? Because he runs his farm in  
**THE EMPIRE WAY.**

The Empire way means greater profits for the butter maker, more money for the milk producer, less labor for both and greater satisfaction all around. Don't make a mistake. Be sure and get an

**Empire**  
**Easy Running Separator,**  
The Separator with the light bowl and few parts.

The separator that's easy to turn, easy to clean and that has practically no wear out to it. Don't be persuaded into buying a separator without investigating the merits of the Empire. Don't take anybody's say so—try it and then decide for yourself. There can be no question as to what your judgment will be.

The Empire is different from other separators. Without question it is the simplest in construction, has fewer parts to clean and nothing to get out of order, and it is sold on a fair basis.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.,**  
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Western Office, FISHER BLDG., Chicago.  
Send for our book. You will be interested.

Laval Company and was perfected by them.

With the help of the so-called "disc" construction and still further improvements, mostly by Americans, the sale of cream-separators has enormously increased throughout every country in the world in which dairying is practiced, and to-day centrifugal separation of cream is almost universal. The sale of De Laval machines alone is said to approach 500,000, while a great many have been sold by other concerns. In illustration of what the De Laval Company is doing over 3,000 men are employed in their American and European factories and it is said as many more are engaged in the production of parts and supplies for their machines.

Another evolution is now taking place in that the farmer is going back to the home separation of his cream and delivery of the cream to the factory, just as was the case with him when the separator was first introduced. Many advantages are found in this system. The cost of hauling to the factory is much less by reason of the bulk of cream being only about one-sixth that of the milk, while at most seasons delivery need not be made but every other day or twice a week instead of every day as with the milk. Then, the skim-milk is had immediately after separation when still warm and sweet and in its best condition for feeding, while much of its value is lost in the condition in which it comes back from the factory. This new evolution of practice is as yet mainly confined to the Western States where distances from the factory are greater, but is gradually working its way into Vermont, Michigan, Ohio and other Eastern States and the tendency is no doubt strongly in its direction everywhere.

Naturally, such a state of affairs means an enormous demand for small or farm machines. The De Laval shops at Poughkeepsie have been working day and night with double shifts of men for over two years, with constant increase of plant, and still the demand exceeds the supply, while the half dozen smaller competitors of the De Laval Company are likewise said to be having all they can do to meet the demand for machines. In illustration of this great demand it is reported that two concerns alone—one in Kansas and one in Nebraska—have each contracted for at least 5,000 De Laval machines during the present year, after having put out almost as many before.

**Two Train Loads of Butter.**

The Continental Creamery Company Lands Big Navy Contract.

The Continental Creamery Company, of Topeka, Kans., has again landed an immense contract for butter this summer to the Navy Department.

This contract is for 400,000 pounds at a price of 28 cents per pound, aggregating the value of \$112,000. When the Continental Creamery Company received the order last summer for 250,000 pounds this was the largest order ever filled alone by any concern in the country from its own product and was the first time any such contract had ever been considered by any Kansas firm. The order for the Brooklyn Navy Yard this year, however, is 150,000 pounds greater than the order filled last year and must be delivered by July 15.

The specifications which are to be filled on this butter are interesting. It is to be packed in tins of three pounds weight hermetically sealed. The tins are then wrapped in blue paper, packed in sawdust thirty in a box of special make and iron bound. Special machinery has been installed to handle the packing, every pound of which will be made and packed at the Topeka plant. The butter will be under refrigeration at all times and will sent in two train loads of ten cars each to the Brooklyn Navy Yards where it will be used in the commissary department of the Navy to supply all Atlantic vessels. The Continental Creamery Company must fill this order by July 15 and yet keep up the supply for their regular business.

A separate contract is required for furnishing the Pacific vessels of the Navy and this will be filled by a separate contract to be delivered at the San Francisco Navy Yards. This contract has not as yet been let but Topeka has also a good chance of landing it.

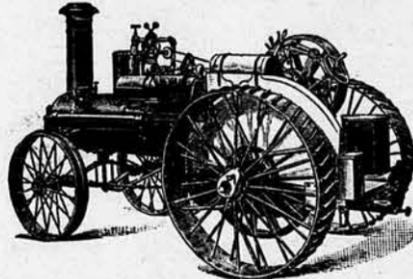
**\$19.00 to Boston and Return \$19.00** with membership fee of \$2.00 added, account of annual meeting of National Educational Association. Tickets will be on sale via the Nickel Plate Road July 2d to 5th, inclusive, good returning from July 8th to 12th inclusive, without being deposited with joint agent. Additional limit to return not later than September 1st can be obtained by depositing return portion of ticket with joint agent and payment of 50c for execution. Superior train service and excellent dining-car meals, on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00; also a la carte service. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 298, Chicago, for time of departure of trains from Chicago and other detailed information.

The army officers at Fort Riley have very nearly completed a work which will be of direct interest to horsemen throughout the country. They have at their own expense constructed what is probably the finest race-track in the State of Kansas, and will not only have race meets of their own but extend a cordial invitation to every horseman in the State who thinks he has a horse that can go to bring that horse to Fort Riley and "show them." Ample accommodation is made for stabling and care of racing stock, and they are especially desirous of having their track used as a training ground for youngsters. In addition to the race-track they have laid out a polo course and made ample provision for steeple chasing, and it is the purpose to make a training school for all classes of race and riding horses as well as for polo ponies. While not directly charged with the duty of answering letters in regard to the race-track and the possibility of its use by outsiders, we have no doubt but that Capt. W. C. Short, of Fort Riley, will take pleasure in answering any questions that may be asked of him by mail or otherwise.

When some people try to stand on their dignity it says, "Don't try it." Read the KANSAS FARMER, hustle and you win without sagging.

**Rumely Traction Engine.**

A most important part of the modern thrashing outfit is the traction engine. Among traction engines, and there are many makes, none, to our knowledge, has come up to a higher plane of usefulness than that manufactured by the M. Rumely Company, of La Porte, Ind. Machinery of a superior type is to be expected of a company which has devoted a half century to developing what is adapted to one particular purpose. That is about the length of time the Rumely Company has been engaged in manufacturing engines and thrashing machinery, and the present product meets all expectations. Their traction engines are of the rear-gear pattern, and thrashing-machine people do not need to be told of the advantages which that carries with it. A fact worth mentioning in connection with the gearing is that the wheels are all heavy, those bearing the greatest strain being made of steel and this is suggestive, at the same time, of the most substantial character of the entire work. Though our illustration shows a single cylinder, they make the double cylinder as well. They are adapted to the use of either coal or wood for fuel, and meeting the requirements of many sections



for firing with straw, they are fitted with direct flue so that straw may be used as advantageously as any other fuel. Their cross heads and slides are protected from dust and they are remarkably free from all unnecessary and trappy devices. The whole is unquestionably a type of the best and most serviceable, both for generating thrashing power and for traction purposes, that the age has provided. The Rumely advertisement will be found in this paper. Any one interested either in traction engines or separators should write for the catalogue which will be mailed free on application.

**Great Colonist Movement.**

Indications point to an unprecedented rush to the marvelous agricultural regions of the Northwest, and thousands of homeseekers from all parts of the East are already on their way to take up Government lands, or purchase them outright.

Vast bodies of land are open to any taker on payment of small fees. The

**An Army Invades Kansas.**

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

YOURS FOR BETTER RESULTS,

**Blue Valley Creamery Co.**

State of Oregon has nearly 500,000 acres of selected school lands that it offers at \$1.25 per acre, only 25 cents an acre of it in cash and the rest on long time.

This wonderful region has been aptly termed "A land of gold and golden grain," where crops never fail and the rewards of intelligent industry are certain. The climate for mildness and equability is unrivalled anywhere.

No other part of the United States or of the world has greater or more valuable opportunities to offer to intelligent and industrious seekers for homes and competence than the Pacific Northwest, Oregon, Washington, or Idaho.

To enable persons to reach these localities at a minimum expense, the Union Pacific has arranged, beginning with the third Tuesday of March and the first and third Tuesdays of every month until July 16, 1903, a round trip rate of one fare plus \$2 to the West, northwest Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Information cheerfully given by Union Pacific agent.

**COLONIZATION OF THE SOUTHWEST.**

**Aid and Inducement Offered by the Missouri Pacific Railway.**

The Missouri Pacific Railway is bending every effort towards developing the agricultural, mineral, and industrial resources of the West and Southwest. To attain this end, it asks the aid and cooperation of every farmer, miner, merchant, and professional man along its lines.

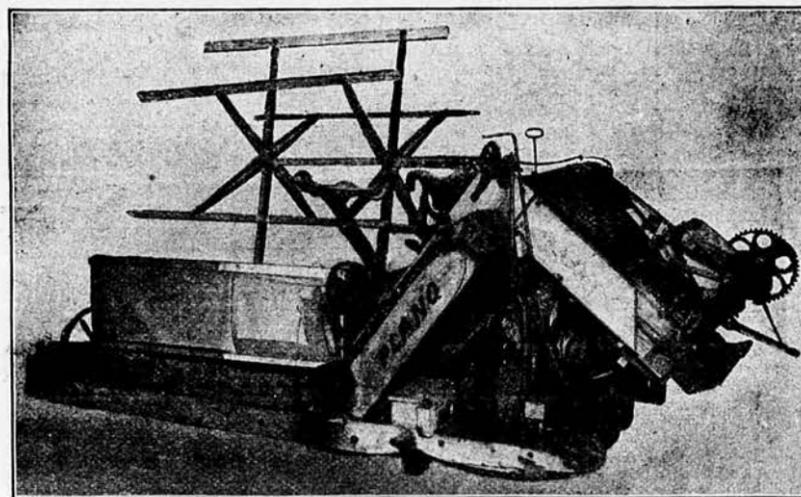
The development of the products of any section of the country means just so much more capital to be spent in that section. Prosperous neighbors make a prosperous community, especially if they live and have their interests at home.

It is this class of persons that the Missouri Pacific Railway asks the patrons along its lines to invite to their sections.

You furnish the names and addresses, and we will furnish the necessary descriptive and illustrated literature to induce them to settle in your community.

We wish to colonize the West and Southwest and offer every inducement in the way of excellent transportation facilities and low rates to all prospective settlers and homeseekers.

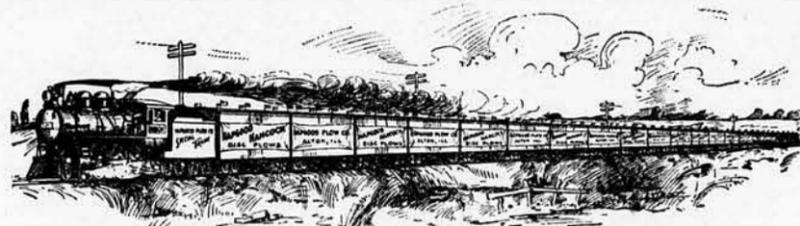
H. C. TOWNSEND  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,  
St. Louis, Mo.



**A Kansas Pioneer—A Binder that Has Cut Upwards of 100 Acres for Many Years Past.**

The above is from a photograph of an old Plano Binder owned by E. F. Siscoe, Linwood, Kans. This machine for seventeen or eighteen years past has cut a crop averaging from ninety to one hundred and forty acres each season. The expense for repairs during all that time was less than two dollars. This is the kind of testimonial that talks, and should certainly be very gratifying to the manufacturers of Plano Machines. A concern which turns out a harvester so honestly built that it can hold its own against the Kansas winds and "rough it" through the early days of hard times on a Western prairie, can certainly be trusted to

produce money-saving implements for ordinary farm use. In fact, the superb binder, as well as other machines sent out by Plano Division, International Harvester Company of America, is a striking improvement over the old-time harvester shown above, but will be found to contain the same elements of durability and correct mechanical construction which have kept this old-timer doing business all these years. A handsome catalogue of Plano Binders, Headers, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Corn-Binders, Huskers, and Shredders, and Sickle Grinders can be had by addressing the company at Chicago or applying to any Plano branch house.



**Special Train of Hapgood-Hancock Disk Plows.**

A special train of twenty-two large cars carrying nothing but Hapgood-Hancock Disk Plows left the Hapgood Plow Factory at Alton, Ill., on the Wabash, January 20 last, landing in Kansas City on the afternoon of the 21st. This large train was profusely decorated with American flags and with large banners proclaiming the contents of the cars, and at the rear of the train was placed a cannon, which boomed out salutes along the route. This is the largest single shipment of disk plows ever made, and shows the popularity of the Hapgood-Hancock line

of disk plows among the farmers of the West. The farmers of Kansas will profit directly by this large shipment, as the entire \$55,000 worth of plows in this train-load are destined to Kansas points for spring demand in that State.

The Hapgood Plow Company are exclusive manufacturers of the celebrated Hancock Disk Plows, and guarantee them to be the only absolutely successful disk plow on earth.

Circulars and catalogues of this and all other desirable implements for farmers and ranchmen are sent free to our readers on request made direct to the makers.



**Beautifully Engraved**

This perfect 14 K. Gold-Filled Case with Standard Movement, fully jeweled and guaranteed timekeeper, equal in appearance and utility to the best \$35 watch

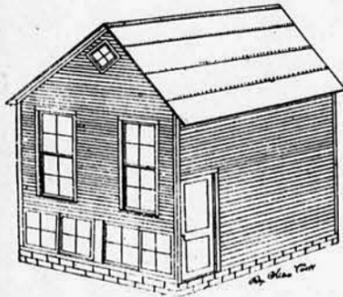
Will be sent C. O. D. \$3.85 with privilege of examination. If the watch is the best bargain you ever saw, pay the express agent \$3.85 and expressage and it is yours; or sent prepaid upon receipt of price. Ladies' or gents' size.

METROPOLITAN CASH BUYERS' UNION  
Dept. M. 34 Park Row, New York City, New York.

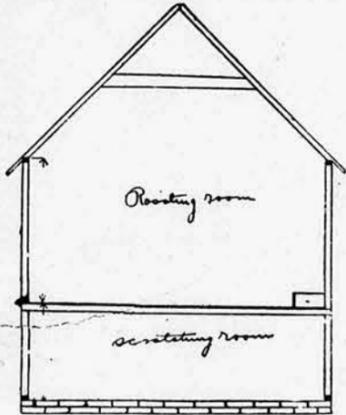
# The Poultry Yard.

## New Poultry Houses.

The design of an up-to-date and cheap but comfortable poultry-house presented herewith will make an ideal poultry-house for the city lot. This house can be built any size, large or small, to suit the builder and the number of chickens intended to be kept. If your lot is small and you should wish a house that would give you both roosting room and scratching room, you will

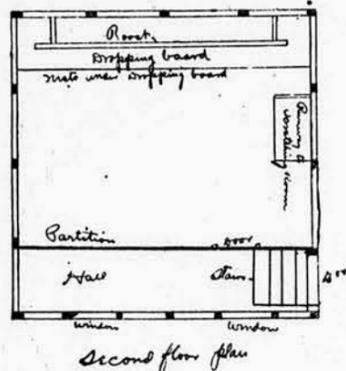


have it in this house, and you do not decrease the side of your lot, but you increase your floor space, and provide shelter for your chickens during the disagreeable and cold weather, and it pays well to have a place for the chickens to exercise in, instead of running outside when the weather is damp and disagreeable. If you want to make your poultry business pay, you must certainly provide comfortable quarters for your birds. Wild birds will thrive in the open air, but they generally know where to go



when the cold weather sets in, and they know when there will be a change in the weather. There are a great many people who think any old place is good enough and will do for their chickens to roost in, and expect good results from them, but, as a general thing, they get left. Chickens treated in this manner certainly will lay during the warm weather when eggs are plenty and cheap, but to get eggs the year round and especially during the season when the price of eggs is high and they are in great demand, you must provide good, comfortable quarters for your chickens. It will pay you well for your trouble.

If you do not own the property that you live on and you are compelled to



rent, it will pay you to own a poultry-house and one that you can take apart and move it wherever you desire.

The poultry-house illustrated herewith, can be built in sections, so that you can take it apart and move it just like so much lumber. By owning your own poultry-house, you can rent much cheaper for you will not have to look for a place with a barn or shed, for you have your poultry-house ready to move, and another thing, you will not be compelled to live in some out-of-the-way place, just to get a place with a barn or shed on it. The renter generally has to rebuild or repair some old shed when he moves, and he pays out more money than would be required to build him a good, comfort-

able house that he could call a poultry-house, and one that would be a pleasure to own and keep the fowls in. I beg to suggest a few important pointers in regard to keeping your poultry-house, and how to keep your poultry healthy and make them lay.

- 1.—Provide a well-ventilated and comfortable poultry-house.
- 2.—Do not crowd one hundred chickens in a house that will only comfortably hold twenty-five.
- 3.—Be sure there are no cracks, knot holes or any opening to allow any cold or damp draft to blow on your birds while they are on the roost.
- 4.—Feed good, wholesome feed—no strop or damaged grain.
- 5.—Be sure that your drinking pan or fountain is clean and that it is emptied every night so that they will have fresh water early in the morning.
- 6.—Do not leave any old cans or pans laying around your yard for rain water to lodge in and get foul, for there is where so much sickness starts.
- 7.—Keep your feed-trough clean and sweet. When your chickens are through with their morning mash, clean it out and hang it up, instead of leaving it lay around for the chickens to roost on.
- 8.—Clean your dropping-board off every morning. It will only take a minute.
- 9.—Make it your business to keep your chicken-house clean and neat. Whitewash it twice a year and keep the windows clean, and you will feel proud of your house. The appearance of a neat and well-kept poultry-house is very attractive. You will take considerable pleasure in having your neighbors and customers see your birds and house. No matter who calls to see you, it will be a great pleasure to you to show them your poultry-house, for you may be sure that they will tell others how clean and neat Mr. So-and-So keeps his chicken-house.
- 10.—Do not forget to look after the chicken lice, for lice and chickens do not pay, if kept in the same coop, because the lice will be sure to get the best of the chickens.—American Poultry Journal.

### Poultry and Fruit.

E. W. GREER, FARMINGTON, MO., IN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

The principal industries of this place are fruit-growing and poultry-raising. A good part of the land is now planted to fruit of different kind and inclosed with wire netting, divided into suitable-sized yards to keep a breeding pen of fowls. A house 6 by 6 feet is built in each yard for laying and roosting quarters for the fowls. The stock are all thoroughbred and eight different kinds, including Bronze turkeys.

The fruits are of the tree, plant, and vine sorts, such as strawberries, grapes, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, quince, etc. The owner's original idea was to make an "egg farm" of it, but he being endowed by nature with a love for horticulture, could not resist planting the land to fruits. Fruit and fowls (to some extent) go hand in hand. They are a benefit to each other at times, and rather detrimental at others; however, we can usually separate them at such times as they are injurious to each other. The advantage of growing fruit of different varieties is in case one sort fails, others may bear. So far this year all seem to be a failure except strawberries, and possibly cherries. Our apple-trees are not old enough to fruit yet. In case of a failure in fruit, we bend our efforts to the melon crop, chickens and eggs. If one gets right down to business the two latter are a sure crop. If we make a failure with one lot of chickens, it only takes three weeks to recover our loss. When the fruit fails it is gone by for a year. When we have plenty of fruit, both fresh and preserved, nice fresh eggs, cream and sugar for the berries, and a good cook in the house, it makes home inviting. When one has plenty of all such about him, and a little time to enjoy it, he should be happy and contented.

We have both summer and winter quarters for our fowls. The winter houses are concrete; the summer are made of plank, paper and shingles. We have plenty of eggs the year round, both for family use and incubating, and raise chickens six months of the year. We use incubators and brooders in the early part of the season, and hens later for hatching and rearing the chicks. We advertise pretty extensively and sell both fowls and eggs for hatching and breeding. This branch of the industry seems to be taking on a new life, as business along this line is moving well all over the country. The people generally are be-

### POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

CORNISH Indian games, White Plymouth Rocks; score 93 1/2 and 94; eggs \$1.50 for 13; \$2.50 for 28. C. I. G. cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3, scored. Mrs. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PEN OF SELECTED WINTER LAYERS—R. C. Brown Leghorns exclusively. Eggs \$1.25 per setting of 15. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Jewell Co., Kans.

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

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

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

COCKERELS—Indian Games and Black Langshans, farm-raised, price \$1 each, if taken soon. H. Baughman, Wymore, Neb.

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

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

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

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

gining to realize that thoroughbred stock of all kinds are the most profitable to keep, and the "scrub" must go from the barnyard of all intelligent farmers, even down to the chicken.

The really successful farmer nowadays must be a miser of manure, as the droppings from the hen-roost are one of the best fertilizers for the melon, and the melon is one of our main crops. Nothing of the kind goes to waste here; it is taken from the houses, stored in barrels and put in shelter until wanted in the field. The lead belt, where there are some 20,000 fruit-hungry people who raise nothing of the sort, furnishes an ideal market for produce in our line, and is only about an hour's drive from our place over a turnpike road.

### The Dawson Egg Market.

A Dawson correspondent to Commercial Poultry writes under date of February 20:

"Freight is beginning to move over the ice from the outside in heavy quantities. Articles of which the market has run short are chief among those being imported. Six to ten teams were on the stretch of overland road 327 miles long between Dawson and White Horse last week. Some of the teams, if not all, are composed of four horses.

"Eggs are the principal commodity now being brought over the trail. Four heavy sleighs are being brought in by one man. Four horses are attached to each sleigh. Three big sleigh loads of

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

EGGS—For hatching, from White Plymouth Rocks, scoring 94 to 96 1/2. Cockerels direct from U. R. Fisher's pens. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Also from Blue Barred Rocks, line bred for 12 years, scoring 90 to 93. Write for descriptive circular to Herbert Johnson, Chanute, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

### Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

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

### Sunny Summit Farm Pure-Bred Poultry.

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

VIRA BAILEY, Kinsley, Kans.

### BLACK MINORCAS

Biggest Layers of Biggest Eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Also at same price eggs from choice matings of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb American Dominiques, Houdans, White Crested Polish, Buff Laced Polish. J. A. S. JONES, Leavenworth, Kans.

### Blue Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs

from large-sized, high-scoring birds. Hens weigh 8 1/2 pounds. Eggs safely packed for shipment, two pens not related, \$1.50 for 15.

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

### Pure-bred Light Brahma Eggs

For Sale.

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

Address F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kans.

### Save Your Little Chicks

By feeding

Mrs. Pinkerton's Chick Food.

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

ANNA L. PINKERTON, Clay Center, Nebraska.



## DUFF'S POULTRY

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

**A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.**



## TWO GIRLS

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

## BURR INCUBATOR.

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

Burr Incubator Co., Box 8 23, Omaha, Nebr.

**\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR**

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

## VICTOR INCUBATORS

Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not positively as represented. We pay freight. Circular free; catalogue 5c.

Geo. F. Estel Co., Quincy, Ill.

eggs arrived last week, and several others will start soon.

"The importers of eggs have become expert in handling the delicate stock on the shaky rigs and in the intense Arctic weather. All eggs are packed in egg boxes of the ordinary size, lined with canvas. The beds of the sleighs are lined with warm material. Blankets and robes are placed over the tops of the loads, and little further precaution is needed when the sleighs are moving. At night tents are erected over the sleighs, and the temperature raised by keeping fires in light, portable stoves brought along for the purpose.

"When the temperature reaches 40 or more below the sleighs do not travel, but remain in the tents. In ordinary temperatures of 30 below traveling may be done without much risk to the eggs.

"Eggs brought in last fall have been retailing at \$25 a case. Eggs just in over the ice are \$50 a case.

"All eggs are brought in by rigs owned entirely by the egg importers. The stages on the route do not care to take the trouble to handle the stock. Merchants who are bringing in eggs and other eatables calculate they can allow no more than 15 cents a pound for freight, and the minimum charge by the stages is 40 cents on big shipments."

### The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

#### Starting an Apiary.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to start in the bee business this spring with an up-to-date apiary, and would be pleased to know what plants or trees produce the most honey and pollen, also what plants produce wax. Please send me your apiary book, and the name and address of some supply dealer. ROBERT LANDSMANN, Mitchell County.

The most important thing in the line of tree-planting would be an orchard of fruit-trees. Fruit-trees of all kinds furnish honey in abundance during a short time when in bloom. Apples, peaches, and pears are perhaps the leaders, but all kinds furnish more or less honey and pollen. The bees add to profits not only by producing honey from the blossoms of an orchard, but the setting of fruit is largely enhanced by the carrying of pollen from blossom to blossom by the bees, thus giving the necessary fertilization to produce a good crop of fruit. Apple and peach blossoms furnish honey in large quantities, and if the season of fruit bloom were not so short, it would furnish much surplus honey. As it is, this honey seldom enters the surplus boxes, but is all used up in brood-rearing. This source of early honey is a great advantage to the bees, for it aids them in building up into strong colonies in time for the principal honey harvest. Orchards and bees should certainly go together, as the one is very helpful to the other.

Aside from fruit-trees there are many other kinds that furnish honey, and among the best of these is the linden or basswood; also, the catalpa, the locust, and many others. The best honey-producer is the first-named, the basswood or linden. This tree, more largely in the North and East, is second in the production of the largest surplus honey crops of these localities, white clover being first. Almost all nurserymen now keep basswood for sale as an ornamental or shade-tree, and being very hardy they will grow almost anywhere. A fine orchard with a good windbreak of basswood around it would be the beekeepers' paradise. Basswood may be planted along the roadsides and in out-of-the-way places, also an assortment of locust and catalpa; but where basswood will thrive and do well it should be exclusively used. The tulip or poplar is an excellent honey-producer, but this tree is not adapted to the West, but the South and the East.

It is not at all necessary to plant wild weeds of any kind for honey, yet some of them furnish a great amount of nectar. I think it would be better to put out alfalfa or bokhara clover. Alfalfa is, of course, the leader, and the best honey plant known at the present time. Alfalfa, like the orchard, will prove of value besides the honey it produces, so, if we fail with bees, we have lost no time or expense in getting a good orchard, or a good stand of alfalfa. Bokhara clover is an excellent honey plant, and this will grow and do well on any rough piece of land that is of no use for anything

else. A rocky hillside, and all waste places, plant to bokhara, and give alfalfa the best land, for no other crop will give as good returns every season.

In almost every locality, and indeed we may not except any locality in this country, there are thousands of wild flowers, shrubs, and trees that furnish some honey and pollen. No one need be uneasy in regard to bees not finding enough pollen, for this is in much greater abundance than honey. It is true, we sometimes feed as a substitute for pollen meal ground finely, from oats or rye, or indeed almost any grain will answer, but this is done very early in the spring before pollen is found. But this is unnecessary except in very rare instances. Bees gather but little pollen if they can find honey instead.

Bees do not gather wax from flowers, or from anything. Wax is a natural secretion of the bee, just as tallow in a beef, produced by heavy consumption of food. The bee has its wax pockets in the under side of the abdomen, and when comb-building is going on, you will readily find them by taking hold of the bee and examining closely. Bees consume much honey when they are producing wax, from ten to fifteen pounds of honey to produce a pound of wax. If your bees have plenty of honey, they will work out the wax problem for you.

If you examine the advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER you will find dealers' advertisements of supplies for the apiary, and such dealers can furnish you everything connected with successful beekeeping. We will send you a book that will help you some.

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

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

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

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

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

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



### Bee Supplies

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

**RUPTURE** Cured in 10 days by the world renowned Rupture Specialist, Dr. O. H. Riggs. No knife, no ligature, no danger. The patient is required to come to the doctor's office, and by a novel process the rupture is closed and in 10 days he can return home sound and well. Call or write and enclose 2c stamp for booklet. Address,

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

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

**LADIES** My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. **DR. F. MAY,** Box 31, Bloomington, Ill  
**BED-WETTING** CURED. Sample FREE. **DR. F. E. MAY,** Bloomington, Ill

ORDER AND SEE THAT YOU GET

## Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine

If not obtainable from dealers, refuse substitutes and wire your order to us. Over 20,000,000 calves successfully vaccinated with the original Vaccine during the last eighteen years. Powder form and Cord form both for Single and Double treatment.

**PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY, Ltd.,**  
CHICAGO - NEW YORK, - FT. WORTH - SAN FRANCISCO.

## BLACKLEGOIDS

BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.



Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume more than a minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them.

Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.

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Branches: New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago; Walkerville, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; London, Eng.

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IN THE FAMOUS Saskatchewan Valley of Western Canada

To the Renter, the Farmers' Sons and Poor Man, this is an opportunity to secure absolutely FREE a good Farm in the fertile SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY OF WESTERN CANADA, a country where crop failures are unknown. This is your opportunity. Don't Wait, these Farms will be taken up rapidly. WRITE NOW.

We have a colonization arrangement with the Canadian Government to locate on our lands a limited number of settlers; as soon as this contract is completed this offer will be withdrawn. You have nothing to pay excepting a homesteaders' fee of \$10.00 to the Government of Canada. You do not pay us a penny.

We furnish free liveries and experienced men to locate you. Reduced Railway Rates any day. Write for information, Maps and descriptive matter. **THE SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY LAND CO. Ltd.** 305 Jackson St. ST. PAUL, MINN.  
NOTE.—This Company has the endorsement of this paper.

## MOST WONDERFUL KEROSENE OIL STOVE MADE



FAR BETTER THAN GASOLINE. EQUAL TO GAS. SAFER AND CHEAPER THAN EITHER. A wickless, odorless, blue flame, large high shod, SAFE AS WOOD OR COAL. big ones, absolutely safe kerosene oil burning range. Does away with all the danger of gasoline stoves, which at the best are very dangerous to life and property; costs one-half as much to operate as a gasoline stove, much more simple to operate, less chance to get out of order, gives a more even and better heat, and as a baker is far superior. As simple as an ordinary house lamp and less dangerous; in fact, with this stove explosion is impossible, all danger is removed. Is just as safe as any wood or coal stove and any child can operate it. This is a good big range and will take the place of your steel or cast iron range or cook stove and gives you a cool comfortable kitchen during the hot summer days. Stove top is 17x26 1/2 inches; height to main top, 36 inches; oven is 18 1/2 x 11 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches; 2 top burners and 1 oven burner. It is made of black japanned steel beautifully finished and decorated.

**OUR 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL OFFER:** Our special offer price on this big kerosene oil, wickless range is \$13.75, just enough to cover cost of material and labor with only our small profit added; about one-half the price of a dangerous gasoline stove that costs twice as much to run.

**YOU CAN SEND US \$13.75** or if you prefer, send us \$1.00, balance, \$12.75 and freight charges, payable after received, and in either case we will send this range to you with the understanding and agreement that you can give it ten days' free trial in your own home and if you do not find it perfectly satisfactory, worth a dozen of the best gasoline stoves made; as satisfactory a baker and cooker as you ever used and the easiest oil stove to handle you ever saw, you can return it at our expense and we will immediately return your money. Order at once, for at our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE OF \$13.75 our factory may not be able to keep up with the orders later on.

**WE ARE THE LARGEST STOVE DEALERS IN THE WORLD,** our stove foundry is the LARGEST IN THE WORLD. We make and sell all kinds of kerosene oil, also steel and cast iron wood and coal burning ranges, cook stoves and heaters, and all at about ONE-HALF THE PRICES CHARGED BY OTHERS.

**OUR FREE STOVE CATALOGUE** illustrates and describes all the stoves we make, explains our liberal terms of shipment, our binding guarantee, our many liberal offers, and contains a big picture of our stove foundry, the largest foundry in the world. **OUR STOVE CATALOGUE IS FREE FOR THE ASKING.** Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**

## A FARM AND HOME IN THE SOUTHWEST

TRIBUTARY TO THE



is most desired by those living in the North where the winters are long and severe. Garden planting has already begun HERE.

Lands are now cheap considering their wonderful productiveness. The tide of Immigration is turned this way, consequently land values are increasing daily.

Are you seeking land either for a home or an investment? If so, NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Authentic, reliable and specific information regarding this undeveloped section and special railroad rates will be furnished upon request.

S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing advertisers.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather-crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 28, 1903, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week has been cool, especially the nights. While the temperature for the week is nearly normal in the western counties it is quite deficient in the eastern. Frosts occurred on the 21st and 22d. The precipitation has been very light, some counties reporting none and several reporting a trace, the weather generally being very favorable for field work. Some strong winds evening of the 23d in Chase, Allen and Crawford.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition, growing, and in Anderson county is jointing. Corn planting has progressed rapidly in many counties though but little could be done in the counties traversed by the heavy rain the previous week; some of the early planted is coming up in Chase. Oats are growing finely in the southern counties and doing well in the central. Flax sowing is nearly completed in Coffey and much has been sown in Franklin. Early potatoes are coming up in Shawnee and Wyandotte, and are being worked in Montgomery. Alfalfa is in good condition. Cattle are on pasture in Anderson, Cherokee, Coffey, Greenwood and Montgomery. Tame and prairie grasses are doing well, but the weather is too cool for gardens. Apple trees are full of bloom in the central and northern counties. Cherries are in full bloom in Jackson and Wyandotte. Strawberries promise large crops in Crawford and Jackson.

Allen.—Farm work just beginning; a little corn planted, much will be listed. Anderson.—Wheat jointing; some corn planted, but ground is generally in poor condition to work; cattle being turned on pasture.

Bourbon.—Oats up and growing well; a little corn planted; pasture good enough to turn stock out.

Brown.—Conditions generally favorable for crops; farm work making good progress.

Chase.—Corn planting nearing completion; early planted sprouted and coming up in places, but weather is rather too cool; stock being turned out on pasture; alfalfa eight inches high and thrifty; early potatoes up; apples, cherries and plums going out of blossom.

Cherokee.—Ground dry enough to work and farm work is progressing well; all crops doing nicely; considerable corn planted; stock is being turned out on pasture.

Coffey.—Much of the ground too wet to work; some corn planted; flax mostly sown; good prospect for all kinds of fruit except peaches; cattle being turned out to pasture; but little damage by frost.

Crawford.—Farm work progressing rapidly; a large acreage of corn being planted; some fields are up; cool weather prevented rapid growth; wheat looks well, oats fairly well; grass is abundant; strawberries promise well; will be a fair crop of peaches and cherries.

Doniphan.—Wheat doing finely; no corn planted yet; apples in full bloom; weather too cool.

Douglas.—Cool weather has retarded vegetation; wheat looks well; pastures are late; apples in full bloom; peach blooms are scarce; some corn has been planted.

Franklin.—Ground dry enough to begin work; considerable flax sown; scarcely any corn planted.

Greenwood.—Fine week for growth of

STURGES & BURN MFG. CO.,

542 WALNUT STREET, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

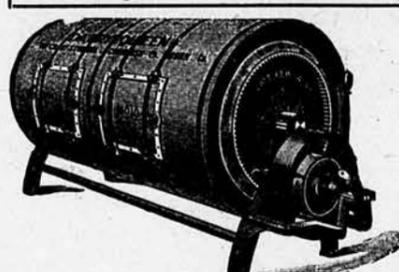


BOYD'S CREAM RIPENER.—The Standard of America and the most successful device ever built for buttermakers. The prize-winners appreciate its merits. See No. 12



MILK CANS.—We make them complete in every detail in our own factory. Careful, skilled mechanics and high-grade material insure constantly the quality that has made our cans famous from ocean to ocean and beyond.

Milk Cans, Cream Separators Dairy and Creamery Supplies



THE DAIRY QUEEN.—Combined Churn and Butterworker.—Is gaining new friends every day. It is the best. Send for No. 13. Tells all about it.

Creamery and Cheese Factory Machinery. . . . Boilers, Engines Etc.

Big Bargains in Farm Supplies

First Class Material, Merchandise and Machinery at Sacrifice Prices.

Plumbing Supplies For Bath Room Porcelain Bowl, Hardwood Seat and Tank, Nickel Plated Tub and supply pipes, complete, each \$10.00. Cast Iron Bath Tub. Length 5 ft. Complete with full set nickel plated fittings, each \$11.00. They are new goods, ask for free catalogue of our full line of plumbing supplies.

Steel Roofing: Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 3 feet wide 5 feet long. The best roofing, siding or ceiling you can use. We furnish nails free and paint roofing red two sides. Comes either flat, corrugated or crimped. Delivered free of all charges to all points in U.S. east of Mississippi of Ohio R. at \$2.25 PER SQUARE. Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet.

Barbed and Smooth Wire Write for our prices on 2 and 3 point barbed wire, painted and galvanized; also, 65,000 pounds SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE SHORTS Gauges: 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Price \$1.40 per hundred lbs. We also handle other kinds write us your wants.

Telephones at \$5.00 Each one is guaranteed to be in perfect order before leaving our plant. We are able to offer you an instrument for \$5.00 that would cost you twice as much elsewhere. We carry a full stock of supplies. Send for Phone Catalogue.

Cold Water or Ready Mixed Paints We bought at Receiver's Sale from a leading paint house, a very large quantity of Cold Water Paints and Ready Mixed Paints. Equal in grade to any on the market. Here is a Genuine Paint Bargain. Before placing your order, write us for special prices. You can surely save money, without sacrificing quality.

Poultry Netting A special lot of new galvanized No. 19 poultry netting while the supply lasts, at these prices: 150 running feet to bale. 12 inch.....\$0.48 per bale. 18 inch.....0.68 per bale. 20 inch.....1.10 per bale. 24 inch.....1.24 per bale. 42 inch.....1.50 per bale. Other grades at correspondingly low prices.

Wrought Iron Pipe Steam, Gas or Water; sizes 1/2 to 12 in. diam. We have in stock 2,000,000 feet of Standard black wrought iron pipe, second hand. It is in good condition, complete with threads and couplings at following prices: 1/2 inch at 1 1/2 cents per foot. 3/4 inch at 2 1/2 cents per foot. 1 inch at 3 1/2 cents per foot. 1 1/4 inch at 4 1/2 cents per foot.

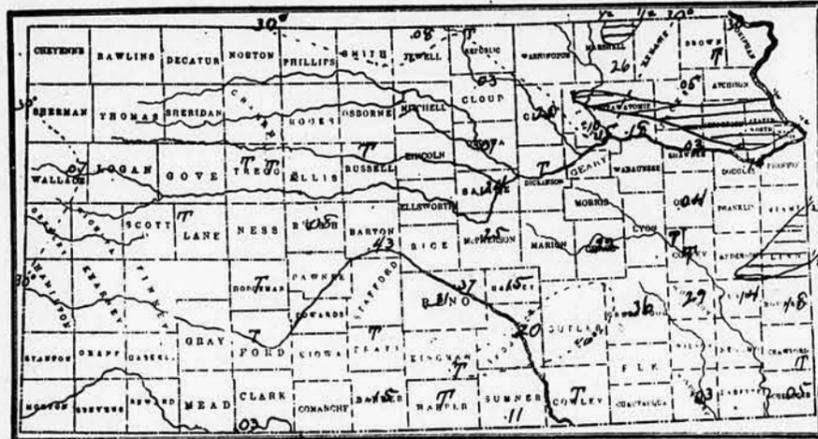
Farm Forges \$8.00 We bought several kinds of new Portable Forges at a low price. We have also for sale horseshoes, horsehoes, nails, bl'ksmith tools of all kinds. 500 doz. single blitted axes. Hard-@ 35c. 175 doz. double blitted axes, 2d qual, @ 40c. 6,000 Dietz Lanterns, few slightly affected by water. Write for prices.

Gasoline Engines \$70 2 HORSE POWER Absolutely new; most modern type. Guaranteed, pumping jack & fixtures & fittings for \$75. Without pumping jack \$70. Headquarters for Machinery Our line of machinery supplies is almost unlimited. Complete stock of Saw Mills, Pumps, Sugar Machinery, etc. And in fact everything in that line.

Building Material LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, ETC. We carry a complete stock of first class Building Material of all kinds. Send us your bill for estimate. 10 CARLOADS OF NEW DOORS AT \$1.00 EACH HARDWARE SUPPLIES Write for our catalogue of building hardware. The per cent of the dealers profit we can save you will prove a revelation.

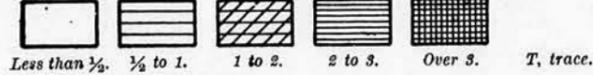
SEND FOR CATALOGUE NO. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. WEST 35TH AND IRON STREETS, CHICAGO.

Rainfall for Week Ending April 25, 1903.



Minimum temperature shown by broken lines.

SCALE IN INCHES.



grass and for farm work; stock cattle mostly turned on pasture; apples in full bloom.

Jackson.—Weather too dry and cool for growing crops; corn planting progressed rapidly the past week; ground in good condition; nearly all farmers report trouble with pigs; apples, seedling peaches, and cherries are blooming well; budded peaches winter killed; strawberries, blackberries, and currants promise a full crop.

Jefferson.—Good week for corn planting; weather cool and dry; grass not yet sufficient for cattle; apples very promising.

Johnson.—Ground breaking up heavy; much corn ground yet to plow; too cold for vegetation to make good progress, yet oats look well.

Leavenworth.—Wheat and grass have done well the past week, but other crops retarded by the cool nights.

Linn.—Wheat and grass doing well; farmers busy planting corn; no damage by frost.

Marshall.—Oats looking well, but wheat not in as good condition as last week; gardens backward; grass grows slowly, but looks very well; fruit trees out in bloom; corn planting progressing rapidly.

cherries were slightly damaged by frost. Shawnee.—Very cool for season; wheat and alfalfa doing well; corn planting progressing; oats and grass need rain; potatoes coming up; fine prospect for apples; stock doing fairly well.

Woodson.—Good week for farming; much listing has been done; along the Verdigris river wheat, rye, oats and alfalfa look well; some alfalfa more than a foot high.

Wyandotte.—A very cool week; but little corn planted; potatoes coming up; apple and cherry trees full of bloom.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is generally in good condition, but is now needing rain in some of the southern counties, also in Russell, Lincoln, and Republic, and will soon need it in Phillips. Oats are up in the southern and central counties and are coming up in the northern, and are doing well, but are now needing rain in Reno and Republic. Corn planting is nearly finished in the south and is progressing rapidly in the central and northern counties; the first planted is coming up south and is being cultivated in Cowley. Fine ground, being moist enough to sprout the corn, is getting dry. The grass is not growing as well as it should at this season of year; it needs rain and warmth. Gardens are

growing well generally. Potatoes are coming up in Barber and Barton. Alfalfa is doing quite well. Apples are in bloom in Kingman, Saline, and Phillips. Some canker worms are reported in Saline. Peaches and plums are full of bloom in Phillips.

Barber.—Dry, windy week; all growing crops need rain badly; wheat had a bad setback, and much is considerably damaged; corn looking yellow and weak; potatoes coming up slowly.

Barton.—Wheat, early sown oats, and barley look fine; corn planting progressing rapidly; early planted potatoes coming up; garden truck growing well; fruit trees full of bloom; cattle on pasture, but grass growing slowly.

Butler.—Good week for farm work, but too cool for good growth of vegetation; corn planting begun, but much plowing yet to do.

Clay.—Corn planting in progress; oats and wheat doing well; alfalfa has made good growth; grapes beginning to bloom.

Cloud.—Wheat and oats looking well; alfalfa growing rapidly; corn planting well under way; ground getting dry.

Cowley.—Ground drying out rapidly; wheat begins to need rain; all fruit trees full of bloom, and promise large yield; garden stuff growing slowly; good stand of corn; corn plowing begun.

Ellis.—Wheat growing well; spring crops will soon need rain; prospects good for large fruit crop.

Harper.—Wheat needs rain; corn all planted, but grows slowly on account of the cool weather; oats looking well.

Harvey.—Oats and wheat growing rapidly; corn being planted; gardens growing well; fruit trees blooming, and fruit setting.

Jewell.—Alfalfa and wheat doing quite well; oats coming up; corn planting well under way; fruit trees full of bloom.

Kingman.—Wheat and oats in good condition; corn being planted; ground getting dry; apple-trees in bloom.

Lincoln.—Prospects are good for all kinds of fruit; wheat begins to need rain; surface of ground dry and hard; corn planting progresses slowly.

McPherson.—Wheat in fine condition; oats good stand and growing finely; corn listing finished; grass has a good start; fruit promises well.

Osborne.—Wheat in good condition; alfalfa doing well; corn planting progressing rapidly; general conditions would be improved by a good rain.

Ottawa.—Good weather for wheat and alfalfa but too cold for corn and gardens; fruit trees in bloom; corn planting is progressing rapidly; a good rain would be beneficial to all crops.

Phillips.—Wheat and rye doing well; corn planting well under way; peaches, apples, and plums are full of bloom; rain is needed.

Pratt.—Most of the wheat looks well, but some very much in need of rain; corn nearly all planted; good stand of oats; stock turned out to graze, but grass not plentiful yet.

Saline.—Apples full of bloom, but some canker worms are at work; oats and alfalfa growing well; wheat generally in fine condition; corn planting in progress.

Sedgwick.—Wheat looks fine but will require rain soon; soil is quite dry on the surface; conditions have been favorable for corn planting; trees are almost leafed out.

Smith.—Fruit not damaged by the frosts; corn planting in progress; wheat doing well; early gardens growing finely; alfalfa making a rapid growth.

Stafford.—Wheat continues to look well but needs rain; grass starting very slowly.

Summer.—Cane sowing in progress; blossoms have fallen from the fruit trees.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is generally doing well, but in Thomas the early sown is showing some yellow spots. Oats are up, a good stand, and looking well. Corn planting in progress in many counties, and listing in some.

Rye looks fine. Barley is up and doing well in Kearny, Lane, and Ness, is coming up in Thomas, with sowing nearly finished in Wallace. Alfalfa is growing rapidly and looks well. Millet is being sown in Ness. Grass is growing slowly, being retarded by the cool weather.

Range cattle are not doing well in Lane or Morton, but are improving in Ness. Apples are in bloom in Ford and Kearny. Cherries are blooming in Kearny and Thomas and about finished blooming in Ford. Plums are blooming generally. Peaches are blooming in Thomas and Wallace, and promise half a crop in Kearny.

Clark.—Everything has been doing well so far; just beginning to need some rain.

Ford.—Vegetation generally retarded by dry weather; some corn coming up; oats up well with good stand, especially on fall plowed ground; grass making slow growth; cherries and plums almost through blooming, and apples now in bloom.

Hodgeman.—Wheat and alfalfa doing well; grass grows slowly; cool weather has retarded the growth of vegetation.

Kearny.—Corn planting in progress; pasture improving; alfalfa looking well; wheat, oats, and barley in good condition; plums, cherries and apples in full bloom; peaches promise about half a crop.

Lane.—Grass still short and insufficient for cattle on range; a good week for

Advertisement for Chicago Medical Institute, featuring a portrait of Dr. E. J. Walsh and text: 'DISEASES OF MEN ONLY. The greatest and most successful Institute for Diseases of Men. Consultation free at office or by letter. BOOK printed in English, German and Swedish. Explaining Health and Happiness sent sealed in plain envelope for four cents in stamp. All letters answered in plain envelope. Var. disease cured in five days. Call or address Chicago Medical Institute, 518 Francis Street, ST. JOSEPH, MO.'

wheat, barley, and alfalfa; wild plums and currants in full bloom.  
 Morton.—Peach- and plum-trees in scant bloom; some plowing, but little planting done yet; grass coming; cows still dying from hard spring storms.  
 Ness.—Wheat and rye in fine condition; oats and barley looking well; alfalfa good; grass starting nicely; stock improving; calf crop large; plums in bloom; good prospect for small fruit; farmers sowing millet and plowing for cane.  
 Norton.—Fruit all right; alfalfa coming on finely; pastures late; need rain.  
 Thomas.—Early wheat showing yellow spots, and Russian thistles threaten some of the late; barley sown and some up; corn planting progressing rapidly; gardens mostly up, some of the early ones frozen down; rain beginning to be needed.  
 Trego.—Alfalfa growing rapidly, prospects for heavy crop in May; fruit trees full of bloom, except those killed by the frosts; corn nearly all listed.  
 Wallace.—Ground in good condition; wheat and rye doing nicely; barley nearly all sown; some corn planted; plum, peach and apricot trees in bloom; range grass doing well; some are planting cane.

**Publisher's Paragraphs.**

Everybody needs a good timepiece, and we are running an advertisement for the Metropolitan Cash-Buyers' Union, of New York City, which offers a rare bargain in the way of a watch, and we trust that during the short time this advertisement appears many of our readers will take advantage of the offer.

Mrs. Pinkerton, chick food manufacturer and advertiser from Clay Center, Neb., has received the following:  
 Louisville, Neb., April 15, 1903.  
 Annie L. Pinkerton, Clay Center, Neb.:  
 Dear Madam—Enclosed find \$1.50 for a 50-lb. box of your chick food. I used one 25-lb. box and I have never had so little loss with my baby chicks. Kindly send the food at once.  
 Mrs. E. A. Hodyoke.

One of the most useful domestic conveniences used by residents of the city is the supply of water in various parts of the house which is available on opening a faucet. The water pressure is secured from the pumps at the city water works which running day and night maintain the supply, or from a stand-pipe. Farmers can not thus cooperate because their houses are too far apart. But the American Wind Engine Company, of Topeka, Kans., has perfected a system for isolated residences. The writer has examined one of these and found it efficient and reliable. The cost is not great enough to stand seriously in the way of such convenience for the family of the well-to-do farmer. With its bathroom appliances and other modern conveniences become practicable. The system is adapted to connection with the windmill. In case of fire, it can easily save several times its cost by having ready a supply of water under pressure. Write to the American Wind Engine Company about it.

Among the leading features of the May Chautauquan are two articles on the production of household stuff, both of which bring out the desirability of a revival of the old joy in handicraft for its own sake. The Fisk Zueblin writes of "The Education of the Producer and the Consumer," telling of the schools and periodicals which are training the maker and user of artistic handicraft. Caroline L. Hunt traces the philosophy of the development of production from the old-time independent artisan to the modern factory "hand," and suggests certain ways in which producer and consumer can come into closer and more helpful relations.  
 The radically different methods by which the two great modern empires, England and Russia, have developed and acquired their present vast areas form the subject of a paper entitled "Two Imperial Creations: A Comparison," by Frederic Austin Ogg. The shrewd, effective Russian method in maintain sovereignty over Asiatic peoples is graphically compared with the English "failure" in India. The article is illustrated with portraits of the British and Russian cabinets.  
 "The traveler from Dakota, Minnesota or Manitoba will find himself very much at home all the way from Moscow to the central part of Southern Siberia." But he will find many things which will emphasize the difference and remind him of the old, old, very old history of the regions of Central Asia. In his first paper on Siberia, Professor George Frederick Wright, in the May Chautauquan, points out these differences under the title "Western Siberia and Turkestan."

**Then and Now.**

Our attention has been attracted by a unique little book which our advertiser, the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Ind., is sending out with their new catalogue. It shows on opposite pages the styles of thirty years ago and the corresponding patterns of to-day. The comparisons are very interesting. A noticeable feature of the old-time illustrations is that it was customary to show only two wheels—those exposed on the face of the cut. The modern catalogue illustration engraved upon copper direct from the photograph has the decided advantage of showing every little detail of the vehicle as it really is and in its true proportion, which is very much more satisfactory. The large catalogue issued by this advertiser will be sent free to any reader of this paper who will write for it. These people make everything they sell and sell only to the consumer. They have no agents or branch houses, and so all extra profits and expenses are done away. Write to-day and mention Kansas Farmer.

**Hogs and Alfalfa Hay.**

In the November 28th issue of the Weekly Live Stock Report appears an interesting account of a Roswell, N. M., ranchman engaged in raising alfalfa hay and raising and fattening hogs on a large scale on the same land. This is made possible by the ranchman's simply employing Farmer Brighton's device to prevent hogs from rooting. The ranchman estimates that six acres of alfalfa will support 200 head of hogs, and still yield two full cuttings. By frequently changing the hogs from one field to another they are fattened without rooting or making reseeding necessary, and thus the



**Lightning Feed Mill**

Greatest Capacity, Lightest Draft, Quintuple Gear, Roller Movement.

KANSAS CITY MAY PRESS CO.,  
 129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

process of haying and hog fattening continues from year to year. This is a valuable suggestion to hog raisers and at the same time a most effective testimonial for that most useful little tool which farmer Brighton advertises in our columns. We are pleased to add this further testimonial in Farmer Brighton's interest:

Bliss, Okla., Jan. 22, 1903.  
 Farmer Brighton, Fairfield, Iowa:  
 Dear Sir—Enclosed please find \$1.50 for which send me one of your hog markers. I had one, but it has been misplaced and I simply can't do without it when it comes to marking shoats and would have one if I had to pay \$10.00 for it. I think you made a great invention when you got up that marker. Yours truly,  
 J. C. Miller, Supt.

**Harvesting With Profit.**

The "Milwaukee" Binder has several distinct points of merit, chief of which is the fact that it gets all the grain from the field.  
 Farmers who are considering the purchase of a binder and who want that binder to "pick up" cleanly and thoroughly, at the same time combining the essential advantages of simple construction, accurate action, ease of operation and light draft, should send for the "Milwaukee" catalogue. It will be sent cheerfully upon request to Milwaukee Division, International Harvester Company of America, Milwaukee, Wis.

**THE MARKETS.**

**Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.**

Kansas City, Mo., April 27, 1903.  
 The cattle market ruled active here today but prices were generally lower. Heavy receipts enabled buyers to shave values 10c in some instances. Top steers sold for \$5.25. Hogs broke with a vengeance, the decline ranging around 15c. Heavy supplies at all the markets caused the loss. Five points received nearly 70,000 swine to-day. The sheep market had a lower tendency, with the best lambs selling for \$6.65. A. A. Forder, of Rocky Ford, Col., marketed a drove at that price. Receipts were 7,000 head. The run of horses was light, aggregating only 400 head and the market was strong.

A slight reduction in cattle receipts at the five principal markets last week resulted in an upturn of 15¢@25¢ in prices. The aggregate supply amounted to 123,100 head, of which Kansas City's share was 25,500 head. Top steers for the week brought \$5.30. They were 1,270-pound whitefaces marketed by William Weber, Shadybrook, Kans. Other bunches of good steers were marketed as follows: B. P. Frost, Esbon, Kans., \$5.15; Tom Coffey, Axtell, Kans., \$5.12½; John Wilkins, Jefferson County, Kans., \$5.15; S. Swoyer, Winchester, \$5.10; Ed and John McGrath, Jackson County, Kans., \$5.10; L. Kunze, Winkler, Kans., \$5.15; and Geo. Gordon, Holton, Kans., \$5.20. Traders continue optimistic in regard to the future of fat cattle prices. Heifers are ready sale at \$4.25@4.75 for the best kinds; stockers sold up to \$5.20 last week, but the bulk of sales ranged at \$4.50@4.75. P. McMeen, of Coffeyville, Kans., sold the \$5.20 bunch. They were Galloways.  
 Hog receipts last week were fair at 33,100 head. Five markets had 25,000 head more than a year ago. Packers were bearish and a decline of 5¢@10¢ featured the week's trade. The feeling is that swine will drop below the \$7 mark, unless receipts showed a decided restriction. Top swine last week brought \$7.22½. They were marketed by S. R. Thomas, of Braymer, Mo. The bulk of sales at the close was at \$7.05@7.15. The average weight of swine at all the markets shows an increase over last year and this in addition to the slightly enlarged receipts gives the packers considerable more meat than they received a year ago.  
 Grass sheep were hammered to the extent of another 25¢@40¢ decline last week. Offerings amounted to 32,400 head, the major part of which were Texans. In spite of the decline, prices on grass sheep at this market are right in line, if not higher than at all other points. Best Southern sheep are now quoted at \$4.30@4.75. Mutton prices are about \$1 per cwt. lower than the high time of the spring, but are still above the average for this time of the year. Lambs held about steady and the general impression is that they will sell at \$6 or above for several weeks yet. It is known that the lamb supply in the country is none too large.  
 Draft horses brought \$610 in the auction here last Tuesday, which is the highwater mark of the season. They were magnificent blacks consigned by Walker Bros., of Clay Center, Kans. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company got them. The general market was strong and active. Mules are unchanged for all classes except 15 to 15½ hand cotton mules. These are selling about \$5@7.50 lower, and shippers should govern themselves accordingly.  
 The egg and poultry market held steady to firm throughout the week. Eggs are worth 12¢@13¢; hens 10¢; springs 12¢; broil-

**Special Want Column**

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

**CATTLE.**

WANTED—Five or six hundred head of cattle to pasture from May 1st to Nov. 1st, at 25 cents per month. Plenty of water and grass. Salt extra. Owners must bring cattle to my place and take them away at end of the season. Refer to Wakeeney State Bank or any merchant in Wakeeney, also to B. W. Smith, Concordia. Wm. Stimts, Bossa, Trego Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Hereford bull, Curley Boy, No. 96887, three years old. Sire Hesiod 14th, Dam Louis 70292. Price \$150. Samuel T. Ware, Burlington Junction, Nodaway Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—Five good 1-year-old registered Hereford bulls. Will be sold low if taken soon. Come and see them; they will suit. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two Scotch-topped bulls, from 10 to 18 months old, and a few cows with calves by their side. J. P. Engle, Alden, Rice County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Red Poll bull, 3 years old, gentle, good all around, weight 1,650. Young stock at all times. D. P. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HORSES AND MULES.**

FOR SALE—Four-year-old black Percheron stallion, imported, sure breeder, weight 1,900 pounds; also a 2-year-old black Percheron stud. L. Fredenburg, V. S., Council Grove, Kans.

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

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

ers 17c; roosters 20¢@25¢; turkeys 11¢@12¢; ducks 10¢; geese 5¢. Strawberries show signs of weakness. Best are worth \$3.50 per crate, plain \$2.75@3 and poor \$2.  
 Wheat could not stand up under continued favorable crop reports and prices declined ¼¢@½¢. Cash grain at Kansas City is quoted: No. 2 wheat, 68¢@70½¢; No. 4, 63¢@66¢; No. 2 corn, 36½¢@37¼¢; No. 4, 34¢@35¼¢; No. 2 oats, 32¢@33¼¢; No. 4, 30¢@31¢; rye 44¢@45¢; bran, 62¢@64¢; chops 81¢@82¢; flaxseed 99¢; tame hay \$8@12.50; prairie \$4@9.50; alfalfa \$5@11.

**HORSE SALE.**

The special horse sale held here last week resulted in an average of over \$220 for about 275 head. There were a great many buyers present from Pennsylvania and New York and the general run of prices looked about \$25 per head higher than last year. Top was \$705 given by Guy Cooper, of Kansas City, for the matinee trotter, Joet Blossom 2:14½. T. S. Shotwell, of Philadelphia, bought Gladys, a 2:20 mare belonging to Ed Costello, Kansas City, for \$600. This was the next highest price for single horses. The highest priced pair sold for \$800. They were Elroy and Invincible, owned by McBrayer Bros., Hamilton, Mo. W. H. F. Doerr, of New York, bought the team. Joe King, of York, Pa., bought Mars and Jupiter, a pair of coachers for \$750. Many horses sold from \$300@450 and several pairs from \$400@600. Geo. Snyder, of Allentown, Pa., secured a team at the last-named price.  
 H. A. POWELL.

**South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.**

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 27, 1903.  
 Receipts of cattle last week, 8,089; previous week, 10,102; year ago, 6,519. The beef-steer trade was lower early in the week, but under reduced supplies and a good, vigorous demand all of the loss was regained. The tops for the week were \$5.30. The proportion of cows and heifers was again light and the demand in excess of the offerings, which caused an active trade and firm values on each day. The trend of prices for stock cattle was lower the fore part of the week, but all of the decline was regained towards the close.  
 Supplies of hogs last week, 31,370; preceding week, 31,934; a year ago, 29,319. The course of the market was to the dislike of the selling interests, but the demand was good from all of the buyers at the lower trend of values. The general quality was good and weights averaged strong. The tops to-day were at \$7.12½ with the bulk of the sales at \$6.90@7.05.  
 Offerings in the sheep department last week, 16,234; former week, 18,708; year ago, 18,673. The trend of prices was lower for both sheep and lambs again last week in sympathy with the bad conditions East and at competitive points, the week closing with lambs generally 25c lower and sheep 40¢@50¢. The bulk of the offerings ran to Colorado lambs and Texas and Arizona sheep. Colorado lambs topped the market at \$7.10, or 10c higher than the extreme top figure paid at Chicago for the week. Clipped native lambs at \$6.50; woolled Colorado yearlings went at \$6.35; shorn Arizona wethers, \$4.85; and shorn Texas ewes and wethers mixed, \$4.40.

**SWINE.**

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

FOR SALE—Choice Poland-China males and gilts of fall farrow; first class breeding, some show pigs. Wm. Maguire, Haven, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

**FARMS AND RANCHES.**

FOR SALE—Wheat and stock farm, well improved, 460 deeded and leases to 1,560 acres. Address J. D. Hayes, Colby, Kans.

SNAP No 10—160-acre farm, 120 acres under plow, balance mow land, smooth and good land. Price, \$2000. Write us if you want a stock ranch, large or small. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

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

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

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

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

**SEEDS AND PLANTS.**

FOR SALE—Imported Mammoth Dwarf broom-corn-seed; also sweet potato plants; prices right. F. I. Myers, 429 North Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—50 cents per bushel, 1000 bushels first class Siberian millet. Sacks 15 cents. E. D. King, Burlington, Kans.

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

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

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

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

**POULTRY.**

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Standard bred, farm range, prize winners for fourteen years. Eggs 100 for \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Special summer prices. 15 eggs, 60 cents; 30, \$1. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS—World's greatest laying strain, beautiful in shape, color, and comb, grand winter layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 100. George Kern, 817 Osage st., Leavenworth, Kans.

FORTY Barred Plymouth Rock hens for sale at a bargain; the kind that wins the ribbons. Extra heavy boned, deeply barred, good layers. \$1.25 a piece. W. P. Bock eggs reduced to \$2 per 15; B. P. Rock eggs, \$2 per 17. Mr. & Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

WANTED WOOL—Send us samples of your whole clip, we will pay market price. Topeka Woolen Mills, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

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

**The Stray List.**

**Week Ending April 23.**

Sumner County—W. A. Lechtinberger, Clerk.  
 MARE—Taken up by U. B. Hicks, in Falls tp. (P. O. Drury), March, 20, 1903, one bay mare, weight 900 pounds, two white hind feet; valued at \$25.  
 Barton County—F. M. Lutschg, Clerk.  
 MARE—Taken up by J. S. Potts, in Liberty tp., April 11, 1903, one roan mare, weight 950 pounds, flutula mark on right shoulder, light spot in forehead; valued at \$75.

**Week Ending April 30.**

Cherokee County—W. H. Shaffer, Clerk.  
 MARE—Taken up by F. M. Gust, in Shawnee tp. (P. O. Messer), April 6, 1903, one red-roan mare, five feet high, letter F on left thigh; valued at \$25.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas.

Registered Stock, DUROC-JERSEYS, contains breeders of the leading strains. N. B. SAWYER, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

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

MAPLE AVENUE HERD J. U. HOWE, Duroc-Jerseys, Wichita, Kansas. Farm 2 miles west of city on Maple Ave.

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS

No stock for sale at present. J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Duroc-Jerseys For Sale—Choice July, August and September pigs for sale, both sexes. Prices reasonable. Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans.

Large-boned and Long-bodied Duroc-Jerseys I have some choice fall pigs for sale. If you are looking for something good, write for prices. E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. No. 1, CARBONDALE, KANS.

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

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

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

Standard Herd of Registered Duroc-Jersey Swine, Red Polled Cattle, and Angora Goats. Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7883 and Ohio Chief. Cattle herd headed by Kansas 8808. All stock reserved for October sale. PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas. For Sale—Imperial Chief 3d, litter brother to our great show sows. Some choice fall boars and gilts. Place your order for gilts—bred for fall farrow.

East Side Herd Poland-Chinas Combines the best strains of blood in the breed. 24 spring litters. Royal Blue 27642 by Big Chief Tecumseh 2d, first boar in service. Write for list of sires and dams in herd. W. H. BARR, ELLIOTT, IOWA.

Shady Lane Stock Farm HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans. A few choicely bred Poland-China Boars for sale; also fine B. P. Rock poultry.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas Has some extra fine fillts bred; also some fall boars. Will sell Sen. I Know, he by Perfect I Know. Address— F. P. MAGUIRE, - - HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Elmdale Herd of High-Class POLAND - CHINAS Shawnee Chief 28502 at head of herd. A few choice fall boars for sale. W. L. REID, Prop., R. R. 1, North Topeka, Kas.

SHADY BROOK STOCK FARM POLAND-CHINAS. I keep constantly on hand all sizes and ages of high-class Poland-China pigs. Quality high, prices low. Write for description and price to H. W. CHENEY, - - North Topeka, Kans.

..Oak Grove Herd.. OF PURE-BRED Poland-Chinas For Sale—A few choice Boars and 50 Gilts, some bred for early spring farrow. Write, or come and see. Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

V. B. HOWEY, R. F. D. 5, TOPEKA, KANSAS, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS, JERSEY CATTLE, S. L. WYANDOTTECHICKENS. Eggs in season

WAMEGO HERD ...OF... Poland-Chinas With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24429, a grand individual and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. B. turkeys and B. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. C. J. HUGGINS.

PECAN HERD OF Poland - Chinas. Our boars of serviceable age are all sold, but we have a number of good ones of September and October farrow; also a fine lot of bred gilts, sired by Model Tecumseh 64183, J. L.'s Best 70655, and U. S. Wilkes 25821. J. N. WOODS & SON, R. F. D. No. 3, - - - - - Ottawa, Kans.

Republic County Herd Poland-Chinas For Sale—A number of select boars of September farrow, with perfect markings, good bone and coat of hair; Sired by Moonshine 29859, the best breeding boar in northern Kansas. Also Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15. For further particulars inquire of O. B. SMITH & SONS, (Mention Kansas Farmer.) Cuba, Kans.

...THOROUGHbred... Poland-China Hogs. I am cleaned up on boars and bred gilts. I have some nice open June gilts and can spare a few yearling bred sows. Orders booked for spring pigs by Keep On 61015, Imperial Chief 3d 23778, Black Perfection 27133, and Corwin Improver 25768. On Missouri Pacific R. R., one mile west of Kickapoo, Kans. JOHN BOLLIN, R. F. D. No. 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Providence Farm Poland - Chinas. Correct by Corrector, Perfection Chief 2d by Chief Perfection 2d, Jewell's Silver Chief, and Kron Pring Wilhelm, herd boars. Up-to-date breeding, feeding, qualities, and large, even litters in this herd. Young stock for sale. J. L. STRATTON, One - Mile - Southwest - of - Ottawa, Kans.

Closing Out ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS AND BERKSHIRES. Strictly choice show animals of Gilt Edged breeding. Established 20 years. For Sale—100 sows and gilts bred and not bred, 20 short yearlings and aged boars. Summer and fall pigs of all ages. Reduced prices before sale. T. A. HUBBARD, ROME, SUMNER CO., KANSAS.

CHOICEST STRAINS ...OF... POLAND-CHINA HOGS 400 head in herd. Fashionable bred sows and gilts bred to Broad Gauge Chief 25738, first prize winner International Show, 1900, and Simply O. K. 24290, first prize winner Missouri State Fair 1901. 200 winter and spring pigs in special offer. Bargains in registered Stallions and Mammoth Jacks. Also SHORTHORN and POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kans. CHESTER WHITE SWINE. D. L. Button, N. Topeka, Kas. BREEDER OF Improved Chester Whites Stock For Sale. Farm is 2 miles northwest of Reform School.

The Crescent Herd O.I.G. The World's Best Swine. Bred Gilts all sold. A few choice boars large enough for service left. The best crop of springs we ever raised for sale. B. P. Rock and Pekin Duck eggs for sale, and prices right. Write today for catalogue prices. JOHN W. ROAT & CO., CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.

BERKSHIRE SWINE. Knollwood Farm Herd BLUE BLOODED IG BONED ROAD BACKED BERKSHIRES... A Fancy Lot of Spring Pigs. E. W. MELVILLE, EUDORA, KANS.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Large English Berkshires Sold out of bred gilts; only a few fall pigs. Orders booked for spring farrow. Manwaring Bros., R. R. 1, Lawrence, Kans., Telephone 222-2.

...EAST LYNN... Champion Berkshires. Our herd won the Kansas State prize at the American Royal Show at Kansas City in 1902. ONLY THE BEST. Imported and American-bred stock for sale. A few choice sows bred, at prices that will move them. Inspection invited six days in the week. WILL H. RHODES, Tampa, Marion Co., Kans.

Fall Berkshire Boars FOR SALE, QUICK, AT A REASONABLE PRICE We have for sale a few choice yearlings, sired by Baron Duke 30th 50017, he by Baron Lee 4th 33448, and out of Duchess C 35th 33663. The dams of these boars are of the most desirable strains Inspection or correspondence desired. Address ACHENCACH BROS., Washington, Kas., Breeders of Berkshire Swine, Double Standard Polled Durham Cattle, and W. P. Rock Chickens.

...THE... WILLOWDALE

Berkshires ROYAL BARON 58846, the Greatest Show Boar in the World, at head of herd. Home of the Winners. SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS—Fall pigs, both sex, sired by Royal Baron, Baron Lee 8th, and Baron Duke by Lord Premier, the boar that headed the sweepstakes herd at Kansas City last October. Special prices to make room for big spring crop.

G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill. HEREFORD CATTLE. Weston Stamp Herd REGISTERED..... HEREFORD CATTLE. Anxiety 4th females with Weston Stamp 9th at head. WM. ACKER, VERMILLION, KANSAS.

Mulberry Grove Herefords. Five Yearling Registered Bulls For Sale. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Address Ira D. Brouger, Great Bend, Kansas

MODEL BLUE GRASS FARM HEREFORDS STOCK FOR SALE. OVERTON HARRIS, - - Harris, Mo. VERMILLION HEREFORD CO., VERMILLION, KANSAS. Boatman 56011 and Lord Albert 131557 head of herd. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. E. E. WOODMAN, Vermillion, Kans.

J. A. CARPENTER, Carbondale, Kans. Breeder of Pure-Bred HEREFORD CATTLE STOCK FOR SALE. Registered Herefords THOS. EVANS, BREEDER, Hartford, Lyon Co., Kans. One car-load of Bulls, 1 and 2 years old; one car-load of Hefers, 1 and 2 years old; a few Cows with calves by side for sale.

...Hazford Herefords... Herd headed by the young show bull, Protocol 2d 91715, assisted by Major Beau Real 71621, a nephew of Wild Tom. Females largely the get of Bernadotte 2d 71634. A few choice young bulls for sale. Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kas.

The Wayside Herd of Registered HEREFORDS "ANXIETY WILTONS." Bulls in service are Printer 66884, March On 14th 106676, and Good Sign 140387. Next public offering at Sioux City, Iowa. Watch for date. You had better get some Printer hefers while you can. They will be higher than a cat's back after this year. Paste this in your hat. Savey! W. W. GRAY, FAYETTE, MO.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

100 Choice Herefords For Sale I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, 100 choice registered Herefords, which include 12 bulls of serviceable age, cows bred, hefers bred and unbred, and calves. Will make the price an object to buyers. Will sell anything except herd bull. Come and see me, or address H. B. CLARK, Geneseo, Rice Co., Kans.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS FOR SALE. We offer 30 head of well-bred cattle of the leading strains of breeding, young stock, all sired by our Herd Bull, Guggell (#4011), who is a son of the noted Corrector; cows of Anxiety Lord Wilton breeding, which are as follows: Lot No. 1—Our herd bull, Guggell #4011; lot No. 2—9 bulls 11 to 20 months old; lot No. 3—12 hefers, 11 to 20 months old—4 are bred, and more will be soon; lot No. 4—8 cows, 5 to 8 years old—4 have calves at foot, 2 to calve soon, and 2 to calve in April. All the above stock is in fine fix and are not culls, but a good, strong, and useful lot of cattle. E. A. Eagle & Son, Rosemont, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd. F. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas. D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS. DUNLAP, MORRIS CO., KANS. Breeder of Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE. Herd bull, Imported British Lion 138692. Young stock for sale.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGHbred SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND - CHINA SWINE. Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot. JAMES A. WATKINS, Whiting, Kans.

Shorthorn Cattle. For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready for service, and 12 bull calves. Also 20 cows and hefers, 1 to 7 years old. Give me a call, or ..... Address ..... H. R. LITTLE, - - - Hope, Kans.

CHERRY CREEK HERD Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped... Shorthorns Imported Scottish Knight 138371 heads the herd. H. W. WEISS, Formerly of Sutherland, Iowa. Westphalia, Kas

Bill Brook Breeding Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE and ANGORA GOATS. Herd Bull, IOWA SCOTCHMAN 2d 138687. Write for what you want. Address H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans.

Mt. Pleasant Herd SHORTHORNS Herd Bull For Sale—Acomb Duke 18th 142177, is worth looking after; also 13 young Bulls ready for service, and eight young Cows with calves by Acomb Duke 18th. Inspection invited. A. M. ASHCRAFT, R. R. No. 3, Atchison, Kans.

Elder Lawn Herd Shorthorns Headed by GALLANT KNIGHT and Imp. Tilly Cairn Bulls, Cows, and Hefers, for sale at bargain prices. Can supply females in car-load lots if desired. Some show yard material. T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Ks.

Glenwood Herds SHORTHORN CATTLE POLAND-CHINA HOGS VICTOR OF WILDWOOD 129054, a pure Cruickshank-Orange Blossom in service. Females of high quality, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped; choice bulls for sale; also females. G. S. NEVINS, Proprietor, Kansas. Chiles, - - Miami County, - - Kansas. 40 miles south of Kansas City, on Missouri Pacific Railroad. Telephone at farm.

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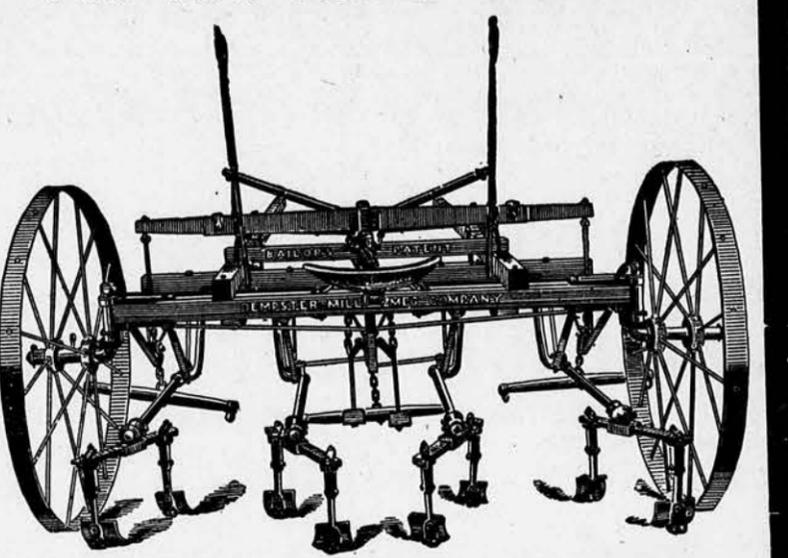
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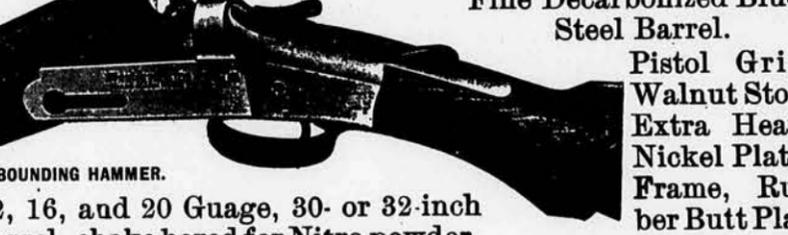
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## The Wichita Horse Sale

May 5, 6 and 7, 1903,

is sure to be a grand success, as we already have in the neighborhood of 150 head of horses consigned—such good ones as Sidmont, a 3-year-old, record 2.10%; Thistle, 2.13%; Young Joe, 2.11; trial 2.07%, and is pretty nearly sure to take a mark around 2.00 this year; Russell Silver, that stepped a trial mile last year as a 4-year-old in 2.18, and a half mile in 1.08%.

E. Wills, Cherryville, Kans., consigns a half brother to Walnut Hall, 2.09%, and a half sister to Wm. Mack, 2.05%, both exceedingly promising.

D. Tinker, of Wichita, Kans., consigns one of the fastest and best-bred mares in the West.

J. C. Taylor, of Emporia, Kans., consigns three head of well-bred ones, including King Norval. This stallion is said to be a great race prospect and as good an individual as was ever sold in a sale-ring. He was sired by a son of Norval and dam by Sealskin Wilkes.

C. B. Lewis, of Trinidad, Col., consigns six head of good race horses and prospects.

T. T. Godfrey sends a good prospect by a son of Ashland Wilkes.

S. S. Trumble, of Wichita, Kans., consigns a good daughter of Myron McHenry and dam by Robert McGregor, dam of Dick Toller, 2.19%; second dam Ellen Clay, by C. M. Clay Jr., and can trot a 2.30 clip at the present time.

C. C. Gentry, of Wichita, Kans., consigns his good young horse, Midnight, that can pull at buggy a 2.40 clip.

T. W. Rotterman, of Coyle, Okla., consigns his team of snow-white ponies, one of the prettiest teams that ever will be sold in a sale-ring, and the greatest children's team that a line was ever pulled over.

J. B. Chandler consigns a good trotter that can trot a one-quarter in 34 seconds at the present time, and several other good ones.

R. A. Lehr, of Eldorado, Kans., consigns eight head of good ones.

J. S. Lehr, of Eldorado, Kans., consigns his good brood mare, Harber, by Addition 1783, by Reno Deance, by Lewis Napoleon 2.07, by Volunteer 55, by Hambletonian 10 (1); dam, Alpha, by Prince Rupert 4539, by Pretender 1458, son of the great Dictator, sire of Jay Eye See, 2.06% pacing, 2.10 trotting, Phallas, 2.13%, Director, 2.17, sire of Directum, 2.05%, the fastest 4-year-old trotter in the world. This mare has a colt by her side by Red Pepper, 3-year-old record 2.21%, and she is safe in foal to Golden Bow, by Col. Loomis, 2.09%.

J. T. Hessel, of the Ninnescal Stock Farm, consigns twenty-one head of extra good brood mares and prospects by his good horse, Ninnescal. These are as good a lot of prospects as ever went to a sale-ring, and his brood mares are sired by such good ones as Ashland Wilkes, Patchen Wilkes, Norval Sphinx, Erie Wilkes, and Ninnescal, and out of mares

by Robert McGregor, Onward Red Wilkes, Nutwood, etc. Young ones out of above mares sired by Ninnescal, The Searcher, and Sphinx will be sold without reserve, without fitting, for just what they will bring.

Wm. H. Cotton, of Leon, Kans., consigns four good ones, consisting of his good young trotter, Tony McHenry, by Myron McHenry, a full brother to John R. Gentry, 2.00%, that is a very fine individual and a good prospect.

G. A. Kenoyer, of Leon, Kans., consigns a good son of Myron McHenry, that worked miles last year in 1.17 and 1.18 over one-half mile tracks.

F. A. Russell, of Wichita, Kans., consigns a good young prospect that can step a 2.18 clip at the present time.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kans., consigns Loquette, bay mare, sired by Local 2.23% (15274) (1); dam Mambrino Maud by Mambrino Zenith 5295.

F. A. Russell, Wichita, Kans., consigns River Queen, sired by Baronmont 2.20% (1); dam Baroness Russell 2.23% by Baron Wilkes 4758; also Steel Range, sired by Grant. Wilkes breeding given on day of sale; also another good one—Prince Edward 2.29%, sired by Anderson Wilkes 4197, record 2.22% (1); dam Maggie Henley by Regalia 1486.

Phillips Bros., Delavan Lake, Wis., consign Golden Slope 12437, trial 2.20% (one-half in 1.08), sire of Mary Beaufort, 2 years, 2.25 winner Horse Review Futurity; Lady Slope, 4 years, 2.15%; Ruth Clark, 4 years, 2.26%; Nursery, Maid, 4 years, trial 2.24%; Ruth Stewart 4 years, trial 2.23%; Dad, 3 years, 2.29%; Harvard, 2.31; Lady Burnside, trial 2.19; Dad, 4 years, trial 2.18%—he is sure to take a mark of 2.15 or better this season.

Ed. C. Reed, Burden, Kans., consigns Johnie, sired by Westbrook 2.23% (1); dam Edna by son of Stephen A. Douglass.

Jas. S. Gibson, of Kansas City, Kans., consigns Euroborn 31443, sired by Narcher 2.13% (1); dam Elle Medium, by Pontias 2158.

J. P. McCormick, Mt. Hope, Kans., consigns Iser, sired by Billy The Twister, 2.15—one of the greatest race horses ever started over the Western tracks (1); dam Gyp, by Tallett.

N. J. Thompson, Menrot, Kans., consigns his good black horse Pat, 2.15, full brother to Gypsy Girl 2.18%, by Local 15274. This colt is a trotter and if handled for speed is sure a 2.10 or 2.15 trotter this season. He also consigns his good horse, Loco, by Local, sire of two in the list. He is an exact match for Pat, and the two should go together now. These two horses will probably show up better as far as conformation and individuality is concerned than any two horses that were ever sold in a Western sale-ring.

This is the last week for entries. Catalogues will be ready for distribution April 26. Address J. S. Lehr, Secretary, Eldorado, Kans.

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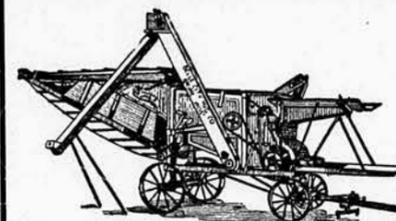
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