

# KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL.....President  
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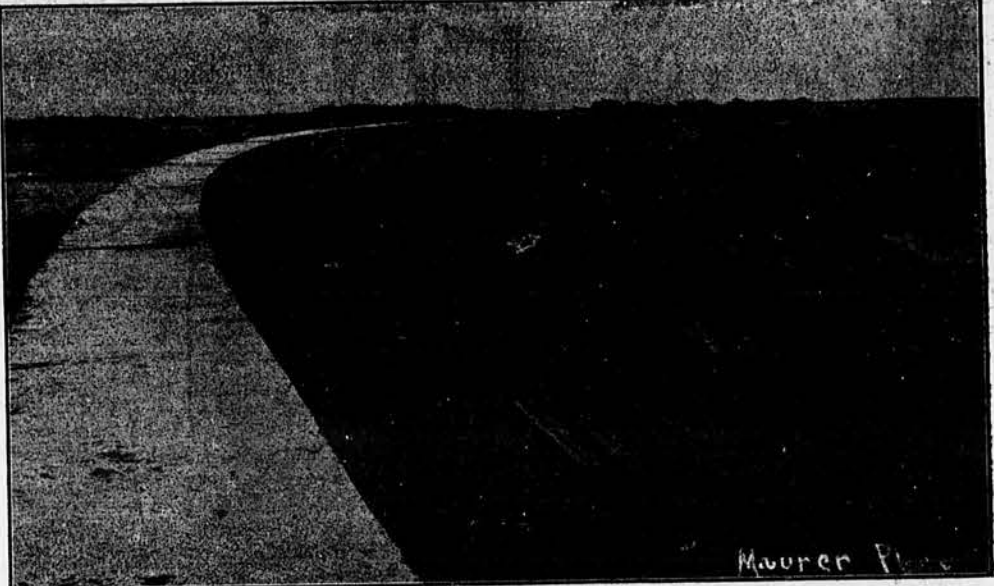
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### GALVESTON.

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson fractured his own well-considered and carefully defined ideas of the limitation of the powers of the executive branch of the Government of the United States by purchasing for \$15,000,000 a vast domain having a foot resting on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and extending to British America. The necessity of providing a Gulf outlet for the surplus products of a great interior region of untold possibilities and of providing a Gulf inlet for such merchandise as this region should desire to import, was the moving cause which induced this great statesman and patriot to close his eyes to his pet theories and set his hand to a work of practical statesmanship.  
The 101 years that have passed since the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase have witnessed the development of artificial routes for commerce, the interposition of a great war which retarded natural development, and the growth of great interests

events after Jefferson's time created of Texas an independent republic, and, in 1845, annexed that republic to the United States and made it a State of the great Nation. Thus was extended the coast line, and thus was acquired the harbor of Galveston, with its great protected basin of salt water 60 feet deep.  
A few days ago the editor of the KANSAS FARMER made a tour of observation over one of the trunk lines of railroad, the Santa Fe, connecting the country as far north as the 40th parallel with Galveston, a little south of the 30th parallel. The easy grade and directness of route from and through the great corn-, wheat-, and cotton-, the great beef- and pork-producing regions of the roads which pass west of the Ozark Mountains leave little to be desired, and, as they steam rapidly with the oil fuel of the region, they make manifest the absurdity of sending the heavy traffic of this region over long and tortuous routes, via mountain passes and tunnels to the Atlantic seaboard.

interest and running 40 years were authorized in the amount of \$1,500,000 for the construction of the wall and the earth filling just behind it. Citizens took these bonds as they were able. Some took \$100, others took many thousands. As the writer stood on this great wall now almost completed, he realized as never before the advantages of brotherly and neighborly cooperation, and admired the grit and determination, the faith in their city and its future manifested by the people who had expended \$1,200,000 for the wall and were beginning the expenditure of \$300,000 more for the filling behind it. This wall is 16 feet wide at the bottom, 16 feet high, 5 feet wide at the top, and 17,593 feet long. Under the wall are four rows of piles placed at 4-foot centers in the row. They are driven to a depth of 44 feet. There is also a row of sheeting piles 26 feet long driven just inside of the outer row of round piles. The piles project into the bottom of the wall 1 foot. The bottom of the wall is 3 feet



THE GREAT SEA WALL.  
Constructed of concrete, 17,593 feet long, 16 feet wide at bottom, 5 feet wide at top, and 16 feet high, which makes Galveston safe from future floods.

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which favored other than the natural channels of communication between the productive interior and tide water. But the wisdom which moved the statesmen of a century ago was founded on natural conditions which are in existence now and will endure to the end of time. The great war is a thing of the past, and, to the present generation, its barriers are vanishing as a speck in the distance. The artificial routes of commerce are finding their natural development over the easy grades to the Gulf. The great interests which diverted the commerce of a continent to pursue tortuous routes over great distances and great mountains are being duplicated by great interests which favor the short routes, the easy routes via channels of commerce favored by nature. If France had desired to continue in possession of her lands west of the Mississippi—Texas being then a Spanish or Mexican province—she would have been deemed worse than foolish to give up her footing on the Gulf coast. But

But the question of the ability and disposition of the Gulf ports to take care of the trade which natural conditions indicate as theirs is continually raised. The mind of the trans-Missouri country has been fixed upon Galveston. But only four years ago Galveston was devastated by a great flood from the Gulf, which destroyed much property and many lives. Is this likely to be repeated? The pluck of the Westerner is proverbial. Galveston, though not far from the tropics is yet a Western city. But can even Western pluck keep back the sea when driven by a West India hurricane? As one man, Galveston has made an affirmative answer to this question. Out of the ruins of the flood arose the men of Galveston and determined to build a sea wall so strong, so high, and so long that the fury of the tropical tempests could not prevail against it. But there is not a native stone on all Galveston Island. All is silt and sand and shells and water. Money must be had, millions of it. Bonds bearing 4 per cent

below the beach, leaving it 13 feet above ground. Outside of the wall is an apron, or riprap, 27 feet wide and 3 feet deep, composed of huge pieces of granite. The United States Government will extend this wall a mile further for the protection of its fortifications. The wall when completed will be a single stone. It is made of concrete in sections of 60 feet. The material used in its construction and their proportions are:  
Portland cement, 1 barrel; sand, 9 cubic feet; broken granite, 22½ cubic feet; water (sufficient).  
The work is done under contract by J. M. O'Rourke & Co., Denver, Colo. Geo. W. Roschke is chief engineer and C. A. Sias is engineer in charge of construction. So well is the work done that in walking along the seaward side for over a mile, the writer could not see a crack in it.  
In the parts of the city behind the wall—the parts which suffered from the flood—the buildings are now in process of being raised ten feet higher

The agricultural development of the States carved from the territory of the Louisiana Purchase are such that last year, 100 years after the purchase, the price, \$15,000,000, would have been met with an assessment of only one per cent on the value of the year's productions. The population of this region is about 15,000,000, while a similar area taken from the populous region of Western Europe contains about 200,000,000. The agricultural and mineral possibilities of the Louisiana Purchase are reported to be fully equal to those of the European countries mentioned. If this be so we are not yet full.

than the former grade. Farther from the wall the change of grade is less and disappears by the time the heavy buildings of the business center are reached. The contract for raising the grade calls for an expenditure of about \$2,000,000. Since Galveston is on a low island which has no hill anywhere and no earth to spare, the stranger asks where the material for raising the grade is to be obtained. A canal from the port is being excavated for a short distance inside of the wall. Into this will be floated dredge boats laden with silt from the bottom of the bay. This silt will be discharged and made to flow over the area to be raised, and after the silt shall have settled the water will be allowed to flow back into the Gulf.

It is difficult to conceive a more charming site for residence than will be afforded on this fill, protected by the great wall, looking out over it upon the endless expanse of salt water, fanned by the perpetual breeze from the sea which breaks upon the long beach on which the depth of water increases from nothing at the water line at the rate of 6 feet to the mile for 5 miles out into the Gulf.

Behind the wall Galveston commerce is safe. In the harbor behind the island, ships are safe, and there is ample room with deep water and wharfage for the accommodation of 90 vessels loading at the same time. Formerly, the shallow beach line extended across the entrance to the harbor in what was called the bar. This obstruction to commerce has been overcome by the United States Government by the construction of jetties and the use of dredge boats so that the minimum depth of water through the channel is now 27 feet.

The grain elevators have the deep sea on one side and the railroad tracks on the other. There is room for elevator capacity to handle the grain of the continent. There are 53 lines of steamships plying to foreign ports, 2 regular lines to New York and 9 lines of coastwise vessels to ports on the Gulf. The railroads enter the city over pile bridges which span the waters of West Bay, a shallow body of water between the island and the main land.

Galveston is laid out with the regularity of a checkerboard. Its residences are tasteful and vary from the palatial to the humble. The grounds and boulevards are ornamented with tropical and semi-tropical plants, shrubs, and trees. Its business houses are substantial and commodious. New ones in course of construction suggest business expansion. The streets are well paved and clean. The city appears to be well governed.

With her facilities, with her position in relation to productive communities, on the one hand and the deep sea on the other, with her protection and consequent security against disasters, with the noble loyalty of her 35,000 people, it is interesting to note what use Galveston is making of her opportunities. According to the Texas Almanac the total value of freight, both export and import, foreign and coastwise passing over the Galveston wharves for the past year was \$528,602,561. This was a very substantial increase over the business of the previous year. During 1903 Galveston advanced from fourth to third place among exporting ports of the United States. She is doing even better than this thus far in 1904. Among ocean and Gulf ports Galveston ranks eighteenth as an importing port.

Of the several ports on the Gulf coast, Galveston is the one in which Kansas is logically most interested. Indeed, among all the ocean ports of

the world Galveston is nearest to Kansas. Thus, if Smith Center, near the middle of the northern tier of Kansas counties, be taken as a point from which to measure, distances to salt water ports will be found to be as follows:

	Miles.
Smith Center to Galveston.....	770
Smith Center to New Orleans.....	850
Smith Center to Baltimore.....	1,210
Smith Center to San Francisco.....	1,290
Smith Center to New York.....	1,335

A question interesting alike to Galveston and Kansas and all the vast productive country between Kansas and the Gulf is, how may the advantages of geographical proximity be realized? The fact is that but a fraction of the traffic of the great Southwest goes through the ports of the Gulf.

The freight rate is the most obvious obstacle. Ocean rates on grain from New York to Liverpool are this season quoted at two cents per bushel. Ocean rates from Galveston should be somewhat higher, but they should not and do not add an amount equal to the difference in railroad rates that should exist in favor of Gulf over Atlantic ports if these rates were made at all commensurate with the distances and difficulties of the routes. The writer has talked with railroad managers about these discriminations against the shorter and easier route. They have been frankly admitted. To justify them was not so easy. But if we pass over the many artificial reasons assigned—reasons which grow out of complications created by the strong in-

large figure compared with the population, and that the clearings of last week were over 30 per cent larger than for the corresponding week last year. This result of the united enery of a dauntless people; this development of a business whose future means much to the farmers of the south central portion of the country; this progress in preparation for a commanding position in the commerce of the Gulf as it will develop on the completion of the Isthmian ship canal, needs but to be followed with persistence and intelligence to result in the realization of the vision which has appeared to every careful student of the geography of the country.

#### TELEPHONE POLES ALONG PUBLIC ROADS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please publish in the KANSAS FARMER, the late decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas, whereby corporations and voluntary associations can, without consent of or remuneration to the owner of the land, build telephone lines along the side of the public highway; also their reason, if they gave any, whereby they arrived at said decision.

If the law is as it is understood in this neighborhood, we stand in need of some legislation on this subject, as these poles are considerably in the way of the farmer in caring for his fence and in mowing the weeds along the road. They are also in the way of road workers.

J. R. LONG.

Crawford County.

In sustaining their position, the majority of the court quoted from a Minnesota decision, as follows:

"If there is any one fact established in the history of society and the law itself, it is that the mode of exercising this easement [for highway] is expansive, developing and growing as civilization advances. In the most primitive state of society the conception of a highway was merely a footpath; in a slightly more advanced state, it included the idea of a way for pack animals; and next a way for vehicles drawn by animals—constituting, respectively, the iter, the actus, and the via of the Romans. And thus the methods of using the public highway expanded with the growth of civilization until to-day our urban highways are developed to a variety of uses not known in former times, and never dreamed of by the owners of the soil when the public easement was acquired. Hence, it has become settled law that the easement is not limited to the particular methods of use in vogue when the easement was acquired, but includes all new and improved methods, the utility and general convenience of which may afterwards be discovered and developed in aid of the general purpose for which highways are designed; and it is not material that these new and improved methods of use were not contemplated by the owner of the land when the easement was acquired, and are more onerous to him than those then in use."

The opinion of the majority of the court was fortified by quotations from several other Supreme Court decisions given in other States.

In his dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Johnston quotes from a former decision of the Kansas Supreme Court, Commissioners of Shawnee County vs. Beckwith, 10 Kan. 604, in which it was said:

"The fee in the land never passes to the public, but always continues to belong to the original owner. He continues to own the trees, the grass, the hedges, the fences, the buildings, the mines, quarries,

springs, watercourses—in fact, everything connected with the land over which the road is laid out, which is not necessary for the public use as a highway. Angell on Highways, c. 7, secs. 301-312. He may remove all these things from the road, and use and enjoy them in any other manner he may choose, so long as he does not interfere with the use of the road as a public highway. No other person has any such rights."

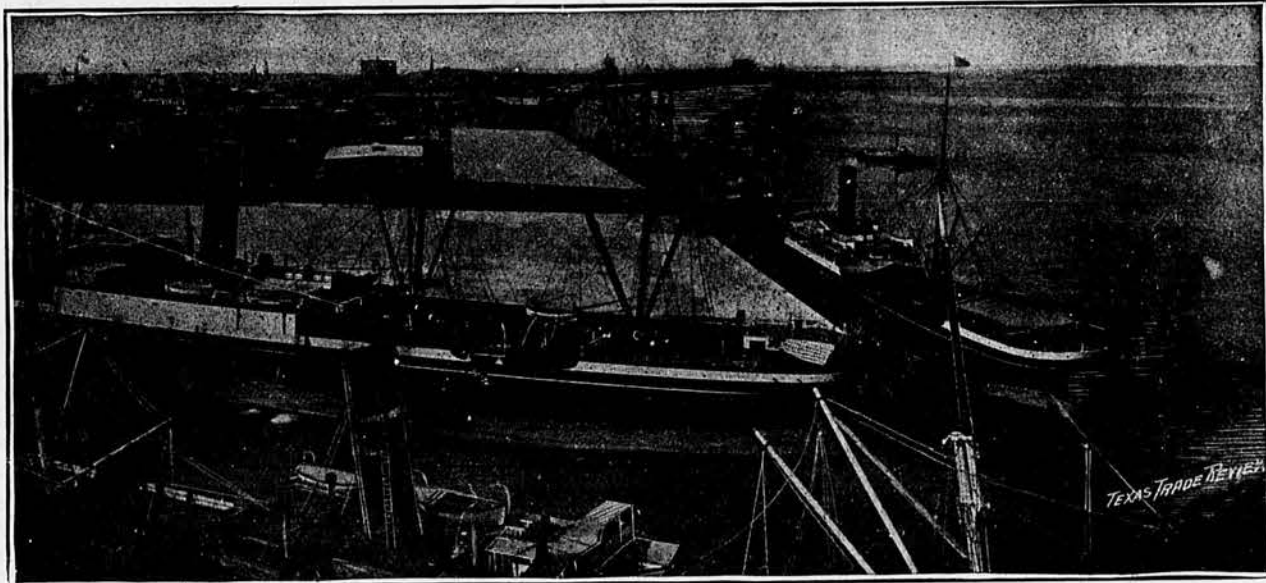
Chief Justice Johnston quotes further from this old decision in respect to the rights acquired by the public, as follows:

"The public obtains a mere easement to the land. It obtains only so much of the land, soil, trees, etc., as is necessary to make a good road. It obtains the right of persons to pass and repass and to use the road as a public highway only, and nothing more."

In further support of his views the Chief Justice said:

"If the view taken in the majority opinion is to prevail, every modern method of transporting persons and property, and all means of intercommunication, stationary and movable, may be used on the public highway. Every use made of a city street—and that includes all purposes which public necessity and convenience requires—may be made of the rural highway without imposing additional burdens upon it. It will include telegraphs, steam and electric railroads for commercial purposes, pipes and conduits

(Continued on page 743.)



IRON STEAMSHIPS AT GALVESTON.

The deep-water port on the Gulf. Iron steamships at the leading piers. Grain elevators in the distance.

terests of Eastern investors and Atlantic cities in East and West lines—reasons no less real because artificial—one reason still remains, namely, the fact that the return traffic is so light. This condition is illustrated and its existence verified by the fact before noted, that as an exporting port Galveston ranks third and as an importing port eighteenth.

Galveston is not without importers and jobbers, but in passing through her business section the writer could not resist the impression that this port fails to utilize its opportunities to supply to a vast interior section the mighty volume of merchandise which has to come from somewhere. The opportunity stands open for the use of large capital and commercial ability with the same advantages of distance from tide water to consumer as exist for the export of the products of the region whose natural outlet is via the Gulf. The development of the jobbing trade of Galveston will greatly help in solving the freight-rate problem by furnishing back loading.

But on this matter of freight rates there needs to be a concerted movement of all Gulf ports with the farmers of the Southwest to secure the advantages of relative position. It must not be expected that radical changes in the situation will be made suddenly. The case is one for siege rather than charge.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to note that the universal index of business, the bank clearings, show for Galveston an excessively

The Kansas laws provide, Chap. 66, Sec. 74, that telegraph companies "are authorized to set their poles, piers, abutments, wires, and other fixtures, along and across any of the public roads, streets, and waters of this State in such manner as not to incommode the public in the use of such roads, streets, and waters."

Said Chap. 66, at Sec. 4 and at the 24th item, authorizes the formation of telephone companies and provides that "All such [telephone] corporations shall have all the rights and powers conferred, and be subject to all the liabilities and duties imposed by the general laws of this State upon telegraph corporations."

It is evident that unless the provisions of the statute here quoted should be found unconstitutional, the right to place telephone poles along the public road without the consent of the owner of the abutting property, is fully granted. A case was tried in the District Court in Johnson County and was decided in favor of the telephone company. This case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the telephone company's side was argued by Ex-Attorney-General Godard.

The court decided on May 7, 1904, that "The construction and maintenance of a telephone line upon a rural highway is not an additional servitude for which compensation must be made to the owner of the land over which the highway is laid."

The Justices were not unanimous in this decision, three, including the Chief Justice, dissenting.



**Sweet Clover—How Killed.**

Can you inform me of some method I can employ to exterminate white clover—sweet clover? It grows rank and very high and is about to ruin my orchard. The roots extend so far into the ground that it is impossible to pull them up. Is there not some method of getting rid of it? W. H. BYERTS. Socorro, N. M.

Sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) is an annual or biennial plant. It is not a perennial like alfalfa, that is, it does not continue to grow from the same root year after year, but the plants die when they have produced seed, usually the second season after seeding. If, therefore, the plants are kept from seeding, they may be exterminated in a few seasons. At this station we have observed that the plants which are cut close to the ground when they are in full bloom, before the seed forms, do not usually start again. Sweet clover is not a hard weed to control by cultivation. In the orchard of which you speak, if it is not practicable to plow and cultivate the ground, it would seem to me that the sweet clover might be kept in check by plowing. In order to destroy the plants to as great an extent as possible, the mowing should be done when the larger part of the plants are in bloom. After the first mowing some sprouts will start and a young growth will appear from seeds sprouted in the spring. These plants may be kept from seeding by mowing, and the season following they may be largely destroyed if mowed when the plants are in full bloom, and if no seed was allowed to mature the previous year there will not be much new growth. The main thing is to keep the plants from seeding, since it will not continue to grow more than two years from one root.

It would appear to me that where the sweet clover is kept in check by mowing, it would not be a harmful plant to allow to grow in the orchard, and perhaps it might even be beneficial. It is a legume plant which takes its nitrogen from the air, and tends to increase the fertility of the soil rather than to exhaust it. Its deep-root system also tends to improve the soil texture. During a dry season a rank growth might exhaust the soil moisture to such a degree as to injure the orchard crop. But with plenty of rainfall or with irrigation, no bad effects should result from this cause. Besides benefiting the soil as described, the plant is also of some use as a honey-producer. At this station it usually grows only in waste places where some kind of a weed is bound to grow. It does not bother in grass lands or in cultivated fields. If the orchard be seeded to grass and mowed frequently, the sweet clover will soon disappear, but grass may not be a desirable covering for your orchard. However, you can keep the sweet clover in check by cultivating or mowing as described above.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Seeding Overflow Gumbo Land.**

Do you know of any way of seeding low, rich, gumbo bottom-land with the natural prairie-grass or bluestem which alone seems to stand a ten-day overflow of the Neosho, or do you know of any grass for hay or pasture that will stand frequent overflows and winter-heaving on gumbo bottoms? Such knowledge would be thankfully received by many unfortunate farmers like myself who have lost all bottom crops three times this year and three years out of four. W. L. CROWE. Neosho County.

As a rule, the wild grasses do not produce much seed and such seed as they produce is often not viable, that is, will not germinate. It is probably impracticable to attempt to seed any large area to these native grasses at present. There may be no domestic grasses that will stand so well on the bottom-lands which you describe as the native grasses. One of the best domestic grasses for such land is Redtop. This grass is especially adapted to low, wet lands and is not easily drowned out. As a rule, also, I would recommend to seed with the Redtop a

little Alsike clover. The clover is perhaps more easily drowned out than the grass, but Alsike clover is better adapted for growing on wet lands than any other kind of clover, and when it has been established a few years and has seeded on the ground it will start again from the seed, even after it has been drowned out. On a well-prepared seed-bed sow at the rate of about twelve to fifteen pounds of Redtop and three pounds of Alsike clover per acre. The best time to seed is early in the spring; Redtop may be seeded this fall but clover is very likely to winter-kill when seeded in the fall. If the land can be gotten in a condition to seed in August and the weather and soil remain favorable for germinating the seed, the Redtop and clover might be seeded this summer, or the Redtop could be seeded in the fall, say the first part of September, and the clover seeded early in the spring. Usually the seed will become sufficiently covered by the early spring rains to germinate and grow.

I believe, also, that you will find English blue-grass a profitable grass to grow on bottom-land, especially if the purpose is to use it for pasture. It will be a good plan to include English blue-grass with the Redtop and clover where the purpose is the production of pasture. On the better drained land it would be advisable to sow a little timothy with the Redtop clover mixture where it is desirable to use the land for meadow or the production of hay. I believe your plan to seed down more of these bottom-lands to grass is a good one. There is no crop which will give better returns on such land than grass crops and by growing such crops you will in a measure overcome the loss which is occasioned by frequent floods. A. M. TENEYCK.

**Wheat-Smut—Hard Turkey Red.**

I am sending you three heads of smut that I found in my field this morning, also one head that seems to be blasted as soon as it leaves the boot and one head that is not diseased. I have very little in my field this year but most of the farmers' fields in this neighborhood, this year have from one-fourth to one-half smut. Last year I never saw one head of smut in my field while it was standing, before it was cut, but after it was thrashed could find now and then a kernel; but this year there are several heads to be found and if I sow the same wheat this fall I believe that I would have one-sixth smut next year, so you see it spreads very fast.

I have always lived in Ellis County until three years ago when I came to Trego County. I never saw smut in Turkey wheat till I came to this county when I saw some heads that seemed to be blasted like the one I send you but none like the three heads, as you will see. I wish to know how to treat this wheat to get rid of the smut. I also wish to know if you have any hard Turkey wheat that has been brought over from Russia of late and what it would cost a bushel laid down at Ranson, Ness County, Kansas. I would like to get about thirty bushels to sow this fall, as the wheat we have in this country has been sown year after year and I think that it is mixing with the soft wheat; the kernels seem softer than good Turkey wheat does. If I can get seed-wheat of you I think some of my neighbors will send for some also. Can I get the Turkey wheat at the Hays Experiment Station? I thought it would be better to get it farther east. What is your opinion?

I have one of your bulletins in regard to smut in cane-seed but none on wheat. If you have any extra copies please send me one. J. W. RANCH. Trego County.

The diseased heads of wheat which you sent are affected by stinking smut (*Tilletia faetens*). "The disease originates in the crop by the way of the seed. It is due to the growth of a parasitic plant within the tissues of the wheat-plant. The smut-plant grows from germs or seeds called spores as an ordinary plant grows from its seed. These spores are microscopic in form, and many thousands of them are pres-

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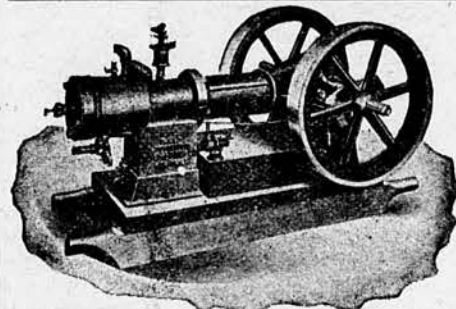
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**For the Little Ones**

**Chile, Come Soon.**

All mah heart's a achin',  
Foh dat chile away,  
Nebbah hearin' nothin',  
Oh how long she'll stay,  
Cryin' in de holler,  
Oleman say it's loon,  
Mournful soun' repeatin',  
"Chile, come soon!"

Tickin's in de raftahs,  
Guidin's in mah cup,  
Ebbery dorg a howlin',  
W'en dars nuffin up,  
Signs a comin' offen,  
Warnin's in de moon,  
All mah heart a collin',  
"Chile, come soon!"

Shore mah feelin's tell me,  
Som'ers fah from heah,  
Dar's mah chile a longin'  
For 'er mammy deah.  
Wind blows down de mounting,  
We'd a sobbin' tune,  
Well it suits mah grievin',  
"Chile, come soon!"  
—Louisville Dispatch.

**The Story of Cincinnatus.**

In the early days of Rome there lived a man named Cincinnatus. He belonged to a noble family, but he cared little for office or for public life, and he lived in the country, where he had a farm.

At one time the city of Rome was in great danger. The army had been defeated, and a foreign foe was within a day's march of the city gates. The best and bravest of the Roman generals had been killed—there was no one suitable to take their place.

The Senate met to decide what was best to be done. It was they that governed Rome and decided all important questions; but in this they were at a loss what to do.

At this time somebody remembered Cincinnatus. All the people knew about him, and had a high opinion of him. They knew he was an honest, good man, and that he had been, earlier in life, a brave soldier.

"There is no better man to take the command than Cincinnatus," said the Senate; and they sent messengers to him directly.

The messengers found Cincinnatus at work. He was plowing. He had taken off his tunic—his upper robe—that he might work more easily. It was hung on a tree near by. When he heard that a message from the Senate had come he went directly to get his tunic, that he might be properly dressed to receive the messengers.

They told him why they had come, and he saw that he was needed. He left his plow in the field, and went directly with the messengers. "If my country needs my help," said Cincinnatus, "I must go—but my fields must be uncultivated this year, I am afraid."

He led the army against the enemy, he saw Rome freed from danger, and then he returned to his home and went to work on his farm again.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, Congress chose George Washington to command the American army. They could have made no better choice. He had shown himself a brave soldier in earlier troubles of his native country, but he was not fond of fighting for the sake of fighting, and he was glad, when the war was over, to retire to his own home and to the work of peaceful home life.

He was a farmer, too, and enjoyed overseeing his farmwork. In the unsettled state of the country after the war, some persons would have been glad to make Washington king, but he would not allow it. He retired to his home at Mount Vernon, where he would have gladly remained, had not his country called him to the Presidency.

Money was very scarce, and many of the officers and soldiers of the Continental army received grants of land in pay for their services. They went to live on these lands, which were mostly in the western part of the country.

Remembering the story of the Roman general, Cincinnatus, they saw the resemblance between his story and the life and work of Washington, and they formed a society called "The Cincinnatus." The members were chosen



"They make me feel so good."

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CANDY CATHARTIC  
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**Going Away**  
**This Summer?**

If so, look over this list and see what the Santa Fe has to offer. It may be just what you want. If not, inquire of the undersigned, as lack of space prevents enumerating all rates and occasions on sale at present.

- Chicago and Return, \$20.00—On sale daily, final limit returning October 31. Good via St. Louis and stop-over allowed in one direction, either going or returning.
- Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Return, \$17.50—On sale daily, final limit returning October 31.
- Glenwood Springs and Return, \$29.50—On sale daily, final limit returning October 31.
- Sale Lake City and Ogden and Return, \$30.50—On sale daily, final limit returning October 31.
- St. Louis and Return, \$7.60—On sale each Monday in June, final limit returning 7 days from date of sale.
- St. Louis and Return, \$11.40—Good returning 15 days from date of sale.
- St. Louis and Return, \$12.70—Good returning 60 days from date of sale.
- Through sleepers from Topeka 4.30 and 8.30 p. m.
- San Francisco and Los Angeles and Return, \$45.00—Account Annual Conclave Knights Templar. On sale August 15 to September 10, final returning October 23. Choice of going one way and returning another.
- St. Paul and Minneapolis and Return, \$17.20—On sale daily, good returning as late as October 31.
- Helena and Butte, Montana, and Return, \$60.00—On sale daily, final limit returning 90 days.
- Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake Points and Return, \$28.85—Final limit returning 60 days.
- Montreal and Return, \$33.55—On sale daily, good returning as late as October 31.
- Mackinaw City and Return, \$27.30—On sale daily, final limit returning October 31.
- Petoskey, Mich., and Return, \$25.25—On sale daily final limit returning October 31.
- Very Low Rates to All Northern Michigan Points—Via steamer and rail.
- Indianapolis and Return, \$17.75—Account National Prohibition Convention. Tickets on sale June 26 and 27, final limit returning July 15.
- City of Mexico and Return, \$51.50—On sale first and third Tuesdays. Final limit returning 30 days. Liberal stop-over privileges allowed.
- Cincinnati and Return, \$20.25—Account National Meeting Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Tickets on sale July 15-16-17, final limit returning August 18.
- Boston and Return—Grand Army of the Republic Reunion. Very cheap rates to be announced later. Selling dates August 11-12-13, final limit returning September 30.

For full information relative to rates, connections, literature, sleeping car reservations, etc., address

**T. L. KING, C. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.**

in the army of the Revolution, and Washington was the first president of the society. As the officers died, one after another, the society was still kept up, their oldest sons or grandsons filling the vacant places.

The city of Cincinnati, in Ohio, was named for them.—Pamela McArthur Cole, in Western School Journal.

**Catarrh Can Not Be Cured**

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



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






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## WHICH?

Tubular	or	Bucket Bowl?
Simple Bowl	or	Complicated?
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Right Now	or	Were Once?
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Tubular	or	Bucket Bowl?

## WHICH DO YOU WANT?

Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharple's. All the others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog B-165.




**Sharple's Co.**  
Chicago, Illinois

**P. M. Sharple's**  
West Chester, Pa.

## In the Dairy

### Milk Fever.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued Circular No. 45, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Milk Fever Its Simple and Successful Treatment." It gives a complete description of the astonishingly successful results obtained in the treatment of this heretofore extremely fatal malady by the injection of filtered atmospheric air into the udder. Milk fever affects well-nourished, heavy-milking cows in all the large dairy districts of this country, and is characterized by the complete paralysis of the animal shortly after calving. As it attacks the best milking cows in the herd and at a time when the milk flow is the heaviest, the disease is one which has caused very severe losses in our dairy industry. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that every milk-producer acquaint himself with the present extremely successful treatment and should provide himself with a suitable apparatus for injecting sterile air through each teat until the udder is well distended. This air treatment is by far the most simple and practicable, as well as the most efficacious and harmless one ever used, and has reduced the mortality from the disease to almost nothing. It is easy of manipulation, requires but little time, and is readily accomplished by means of the apparatus suggested by the Bureau. Up to within recent times most stringent measures were resorted to by every careful dairyman to prevent the disease in his herd. However, since the air treatment has so greatly reduced, and even in some cases, obliterated, the mortality, prevention is no longer such an important problem, and therefore preventive measures, such as starving, blood-letting, etc., which have a severe and lasting effect upon the animals, should be abandoned. The most recent preventive treatment suggested is in line with the favorable results obtained by the injection of air into the udder. It consists in allowing the susceptible cow to retain in the udder for twenty-four hours following calving all the milk except the small quantity required by the calf. The distention of the udder naturally follows as in the air treatment and acts as a preventive against milk fever.



There is just one way to make the most money out of any business. The way to make the most money out of dairying is the Empire Way. The

## Empire Cream Separator

makes dairying easier, pleasanter and more profitable. It saves time, trouble and temper. It saves work because it is easy to operate and easy to clean. It saves worry because it is always ready, skims closely and is made to last. Our books about the money-making Empire Way of dairying are free to everybody. They are just common-sense talks in plain language, plainly printed for busy farmers and dairymen. Send for them. They are free for the asking.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.,**  
Bloomfield, N. J. Chicago, Minneapolis, Minn.

### Sorghum for Late Sowing.

I have some land that has been too wet to plant to early crops and I am plowing and planting to cane as fast as it is dry enough, but I have been told by a number of farmers that milch cows can not be kept to their milk if fed on cane-fodder. What has been your experience in this matter? I am also told that cattle will keep in good flesh on cane, but as soon as they are changed to other feed they will get poor in spite of anything.

I am a new beginner in Kansas and am likely to trouble you some with my questions.

ELI CORBIN.  
McPherson County.

You could not do better under the circumstances than to plant sorghum as you are doing. As a forage crop, it would be difficult to find a plant which will produce as much feed and at so little expense. As a soiling crop, I would place it first for this State, in the absence of alfalfa. We have used sorghum for late-summer pasture at the college experiment station for several years and with most excellent results. Of course there is some danger from occasional poisoning of stock pastured on green sorghum.

The fear you have that the feeding of sorghum-fodder will dry up your cows is unfounded, as it makes a most excellent fodder if properly matured and cared for. It is not, however, a strictly milk-producing feed by itself as it is of a highly carbonaceous nature containing a very small amount of protein. If properly balanced with some concentrate rich in protein, as cotton-seed-meal, oil-meal, or bran it will make an excellent milk ration.

The Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home

### Want Proposals From a Competent Farmer

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

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

## \$50,000 to Loan.

Wanted for investment, Farm Loans in Shawnee and adjacent counties. Partial payments allowed. No commissions. No wait, as it is home money. Call or write at once to

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offers a thorough training in Agriculture, Domestic Science, General Science, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and Architecture. There are short courses in Agriculture, Dairying, and Domestic Science for persons of mature years who cannot, for lack of time or means, take a long course. Admission direct from the country schools. A preparatory department is maintained for persons over eighteen who have not completed the common-school branches. Necessary expenses low. A practical education, such as this college furnishes, will increase your efficiency over two hundred fold. Catalogue free. Address

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

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

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Local Agents Wanted. General Agent for Northern Kansas.

## Farming in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.

The farmer who contemplates hanging his location should look well into the subject of irrigation. Before making a trip of investigation there is no better way to secure advance information than by writing to those most interested in the settlement of unoccupied lands. Several publications, giving valuable information in regard to the agricultural, horticultural and live stock interests of this great Western section has been prepared by the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, which should be in the hands of all who desire to become acquainted with the merits of the various localities. Write

**S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A.,**  
Denver, Colorado.



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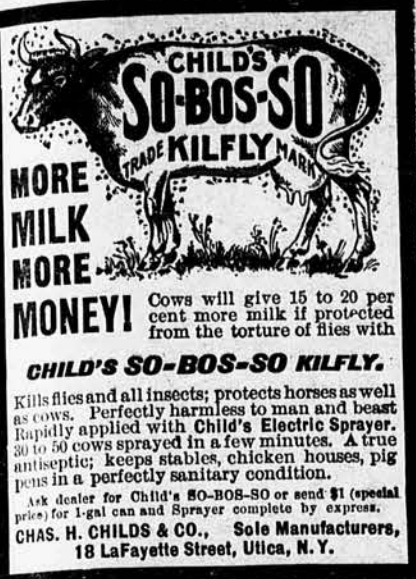
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CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 18 LaFayette Street, Utica, N. Y.

As a maintenance forage ration for stock cattle, it is valued very highly by many stockmen in Kansas. Mr. H. B. Miller, who has a large ranch in Lyon County, raises several hundred acres of it every year, and regards it as the best forage crop he can possibly raise, claiming that it has much greater value than corn-fodder, prairie hay, or any other fodder he has tried. It really should be planted earlier than the time you are planting it. However, if you allow it to grow as late as possible in the fall it should mature sufficiently to make a reasonable yield of good forage. Cane which is cut at an immature stage is of rather low feeding value. It should be allowed to head out and the grain should be at least in the "dough stage" and better past that stage, as previous to this the nutrients are not in a digestible form. If the cane is sowed or drilled thickly it may be bound with a binder and shocked like wheat, or if too rank for binder it may be mowed with a mower and shocked up in rather large shocks, so as to turn water well, and left in the field until feeding time. It should not be left lying in the swath more than long enough to be well wilted, as bleaching in the sun and dew will greatly diminish its feeding value. It will be found that by putting it up in large shocks it will cure out green and bright and be greatly relished by the cattle in the winter. It is best to try to feed out cane-fodder early in the winter, as it is damaged by freezing and thawing, the sugar in the juice having a tendency to ferment. I think if you will allow your fodder to mature and cure it properly and then feed with a proper grain ration you will find it a very good feed for your milch cows in the winter. You will also find it a great aid in keeping up the milk-flow in the late summer when the pastures are usually dry and short, as it may be pastured or cut green and thrown over to the cattle.

G. C. WHEELER.  
Kansas Experiment Station.

**The Big Three.**

Milk contains three main elements, viz.: Fat, casein and sugar. The fat and the sugar are carbohydrates, but the casein, which, when coagulated, is known as curd, is a nitrogenous product, and one form of protein, and even the subtle alchemy of the cow can not put casein in her milk, unless she has protein in her feed from which to make it. Neither can she make milk that does not contain the regular proportion of casein, which her peculiar individuality calls for. In other words, milk is a balanced product, that contains protein and carbohydrates in due proportion, but balanced in different proportions by different cows, and to enable the cow to produce milk with greatest economy and the most profit, she must have the raw material, from which that milk is made, in approximately the same proportions as to carbohydrates and protein as the milk itself.

But we do not need to be too finical about balanced rations for our cows, any more than in regard to our own diet. The main point is to make sure that the cow receives enough protein to enable her to do her best work in

milk production, and is otherwise well nourished. The amount may vary from 1.10 pounds digestible protein for 10 pounds of 3 per cent milk, to 3 pounds for 60 pounds of such milk, or 40 pounds of 5 per cent milk.

No man can say that a ton of bran contains \$16 worth of digestible matter, and neither more nor less. Values are always relative. In some places, and under some conditions, bran might be very cheap at \$25 per ton, while under other conditions, it might be very dear at \$12.50. If one has only timothy hay and corn stover for roughage, he must buy protein at almost any price. On the other hand, if he has clover hay, or, better yet, alfalfa hay, for roughage, the per cent of protein in his concentrates becomes of secondary importance, and such feeds as bran and cottonseed-meal fall in value as compared with barley and corn.—The Ranch.

**H. N. Holdeman's Report for June.**

Cows in milk..... 17  
Total pounds of milk..... 12,207.90  
Average per cow..... 718.10  
Average daily per cow..... 23.95  
Average lactation period, 6 mos 25 days  
Average test, per cent..... 3.6

**The Veterinarian**

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

Dr. Mayo is out of the State for a few days; his assistant, Dr. C. L. Barnes, has answered all inquiries for the veterinary column this week.

**Barb-Wire Cuts.**—I have a 3-year-old colt cut badly on left hind leg by barbed wire, and would like to have treatment so as not to leave a scar. I am washing the wound with carbolic-acid water. Have used it in the strength of one teaspoonful of the strong acid to a quart of water.

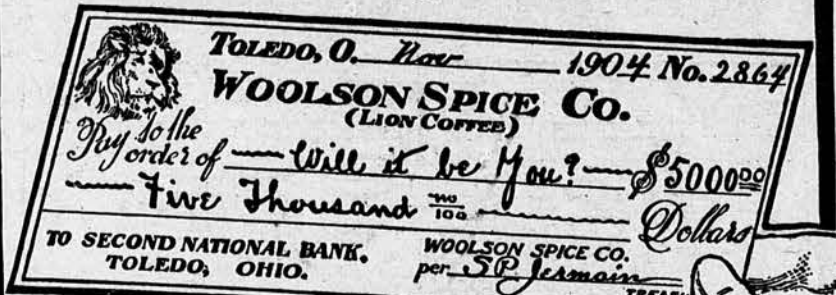
Tevis, Kans. A. O.

**Answer.**—The treatment for a barbed-wire cut will depend largely on the stage of the healing of the wound. If the wound has been just made, the first procedure should be to check the bleeding by the use of a bandage saturated with a good disinfectant, such as a 5 per cent solution of carbolic. The bandage should be removed at the end of about ten hours, the wound washed with a disinfectant, the hair clipped away from the edges of the cut, and white lotion applied in the following proportions: Lead acetate, 4 drams; zinc sulfate, 6 drams, in a quart of water. Shake the bottle well before using. When this lotion is ready for use it should look like milk. The lotion should be applied to the fresh wound three times daily, keeping all of the discharge free from the wound. If the barbed-wire cut has been neglected until there is a large growth between the edges of the cut, this growth should be removed with a knife, and for several days apply the following: Lead acetate, 4 ounces; zinc sulfate, 6 ounces. Use just enough water to allow these two drugs to form a paste. This preparation is very strong and should be applied but once a day, continuing its use until there is a good healthy wound. Each day before applying this paste wash the wound thoroughly with 5 per cent carbolic acid solution. When the wound seems to be healing properly, apply the white lotion in the proportions indicated. C. L. BARNES.

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

What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes of all candidates combined) at the election November 8th, 1904? In 1900 election, 18,969,668 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimate received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 6, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

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

1 First Prize.....	\$2,500.00
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10 Prizes—100.00.....	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00.....	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00.....	1,000.00
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1800 Prizes—5.00.....	9,000.00

2139 PRIZES, TOTAL, \$20,000.00

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending July 18, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A warm week; the best corn weather this season. The rainfall was generally light, but somewhat heavy in the central southern counties, from Pottawatomie southward to Greenwood thence east to the Missouri line, and in Republic County. Fair rains fell in the extreme southwestern, and many of the northwestern counties.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has progressed rapidly wherever the conditions permitted, and is finished in some counties—nearly so in many others. The quality of grain is reported not as good as in ordinary years. Some wheat has sprouted in the shock in Montgomery. Thrashing has begun in Crawford. Oats harvest has progressed, but in many fields the oats are down and had to be mowed. Corn has improved decidedly, especially where the fields are clean; it is tasseling in the Kaw River counties and roasting-ears are being marketed in Chautauqua. Haying has begun in several

this magnitude which should include only ordinary classes and groups was in itself no mean task, but when to this was added the new classes and groups made necessary by the size of the exposition the work became stupendous. We venture the assertion that there are prizes offered for breeds the very names of which are unknown to a majority of farmers and breeders.

The prize-list not only provides in the minutest detail for all the conditions surrounding the exhibition of all the breeds but provides also for possible emergencies. While this work has been issued for the instruction and convenience of exhibitors and judges as well as of visitors, it contains a great deal of information that is of real value to students of live-stock questions and the comprehensiveness with which the work of preparation

tion not often discussed. It is well worth reading. Published by Albert Griffin, Topeka, Kans., from whom it may be obtained at 25 cents a copy, or five copies for \$1, postpaid to any address.

Mr. Geo. F. Thompson, whose candidacy for the office of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was mentioned last week, is meeting with much encouragement in the way of hearty endorsement from men in high places. One of the most valuable of these, because it comes from such an influential source, is that from Col. Charles F. Mills, chief of live stock at the World's Fair. We feel that Colonel Mills but voices the sentiment of the great live-stock interests of the country when he so heartily recommends

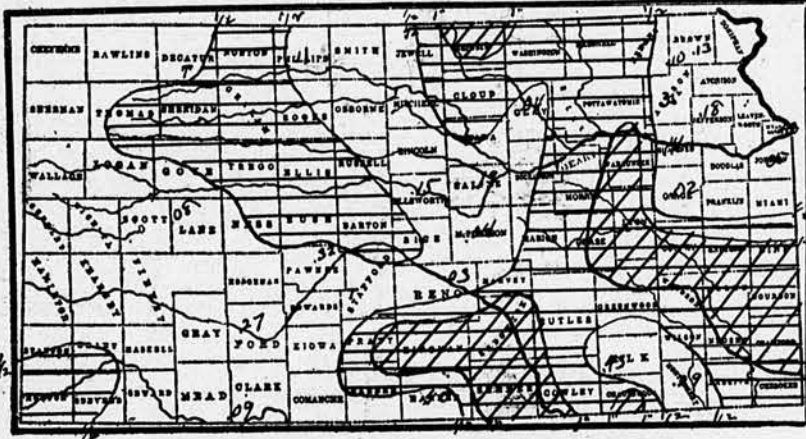
Mr. Thompson, and whether the latter shall succeed in his efforts to gain this office or not, he can always feel proud that he was endorsed by such men as Colonel Mills.

One of the most comprehensive and candid presentations ever made of information about a State is that contained in the "Texas Almanac," a volume of 398 pages, prepared by the publishers of the Galveston-Dallas News. It is sold at the low price of 25 cents, plus 6 cents for postage.

\$14.65 from Kansas City to St. Paul or Minneapolis and Return Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

Tickets on sale August 6 to 11 inclusive. Good returning until August 25. For further information apply to any Great Western Agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Rainfall for Week Ending July 16, 1904.



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

counties with promise of large crop. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut and generally is a heavy crop. Prairie-grass is in very good condition. Apples have dropped badly in several counties; early apples are ripe and are being marketed. Early peaches are ripe in the central counties. Blackberries are ripening in Wyandotte. Potatoes are being dug in Riley but are rotting in the ground in some of the river counties.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is finished in Barber, Harper, Pratt, and Stafford Counties, and nearly so in Clay, Cloud, Pawnee, Phillips, Republic, and Washington Counties; the wheat is down badly in McPherson and hard to get at. Thrashing has begun in most of the counties and the yield is better than anticipated though the grade is not up to the usual standing. Oats harvest has begun but the crop is more or less damaged. Corn has greatly improved, is silking in the southern counties and tasseling in the central; the early is in roasting-ear in south. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut, and in some counties is being cut. Grass is unusually fine; pastures are good, and haying has begun in Pawnee. Potatoes are a very good crop except in Dickinson where they are rotting. Early peaches are ripe and a good crop. Apples and plums promise a good crop in Washington County.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has progressed well in most of the counties and is over in Ness, where it was a light crop. The wheat was damaged by rust in Lane and Thomas. The acreage of spring wheat is small but the crop is fine. Barley is all harvested in Lane, and is a fairly good crop in Wallace. Corn is in fair to good condition; it is tasseling and earing in Lane and beginning to tassel in Decatur, but is beginning to need rain in Ford. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut and is a very good crop. Grass is fine except in Ness, where it is drying up. Stock doing well. Cherries and plums are ripe in Wallace and are large crops.

WHEAT BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

(Continued from page 743.)

Doubtless some old-timer could have made "good money" if he could have bought Kansas wheat-fields at the estimates that were published. Moral—Pluck is profitable.

THE LIVE-STOCK PRIZE LIST.

As the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the culmination of all great efforts towards exposition building on this earth, so the prize-list issued by the department of live stock represents the summit of human skill and endeavor in the preparation of such lists.

With an amount of prize-money available for distribution at this exposition such as was never dreamed of in connection with any other exposition of the kind and with the hope and expectation that the enormous premiums would bring together at St. Louis practically all that is best in all useful breeds of domestic animals, the work devolving upon the chief of the department in the preparation of a prize-list has been enormous. The mere work of preparing a prize-list for a show of

has been performed is such that the book becomes a monograph and is entitled to a place on the shelf with the best Government publications. Hon. F. D. Coburn has done much for agricultural publications, but this prize-list is equal to his best work.

THE PACKING HOUSE STRIKE.

The great strike in the packing industry is settling down to a contest of endurance with the prospects greatly against the strikers. The public knows little of the merits of the controversy between employed and employers. But the public is coming to have pretty well-developed ideas about the method of warfare. In the negotiations which have been had with a view of bringing about a settlement by arbitration, the strikers have made it a condition that they be all reinstated in the former positions. The packers have replied that they have employed large numbers of laborers to take the places vacated by the strikers and that they will not discharge these men but will employ as many additional laborers as they have places for, giving preference in the order of application. The demand of the strikers implies that the non-union man has no right to an opportunity to work for a living. Public sympathy is sure to be with the man who wants to work and makes no conditions against any other worker.

The usual strike disorders are beginning. It will be the duty of peace officers to maintain the peace. How much hardship this may cause can not be foretold.

Can not a civilized people provide an orderly and peaceable method of determining whatever questions are involved? Where are our statesmen?

A new book by Albert Griffin, a veteran Kansas editor and writer on social questions, is "The Hocus Pocus Money Book." It deals with the phenomenon of bank deposits and bank loans aggregating each several times as much as the entire amount of money in existence in the United States. Mr. Griffin considers this vast expansion of private credits, subject as they are to violent fluctuations, as an element of unsafety, likely indeed to lead to financial panic with attendant distress. The book is well and carefully written and deals with phases of the financial ques-

Advertisement for Texas Real Estate. Text includes: 'THE GREAT SOUTHWEST LEADS ALL THE REST', 'Texas Real Estate', 'Immigration Investments Industries', 'Millions of Men Settling the Southwest', 'Millions of Money Desired for Development', 'Come to the Coast Country', 'Full of Texas Facts', 'If you want High Interest, Mortgages, City and Country Property, Timber, Rice, Fruit, Truck or other lands in Texas, address', 'INVESTMENT BROKER E. C. ROBERTSON, INDUSTRIAL PROMOTER', '511 1-2 Main St., The Land of Opportunities. Houston, Texas.', 'Great Country Grand Chance Glorious Climate.'

Advertisement for U.S. Separators. Text includes: 'THE U.S. SEPARATORS', 'IMPROVED', 'HAVE LOW SUPPLY CAN AND MAKE MORE MONEY', 'SAVE MORE MONEY', 'MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY', 'Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.'

Advertisement for Union Pacific. Text includes: 'COLORADO AND RETURN VIA UNION PACIFIC \$17.50', 'EVERY DAY from June 1st to September 30th, inclusive, with final return limit October 31st, 1904.', 'FROM TOPEKA.', 'Be sure your ticket reads over this line', 'INQUIRE OF J. C. FULTON, Depot Agent.', 'F. A. LEWIS, City Agt., 625 Kansas Avenue.'













# LAIL'S GREAT SHOW HERD SALE

At Marshall, Mo.,  
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1904.

Where the Poland-China prize-winning type will be on parade for review of breeders to judge of their merits.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to show my stuff this year, but on account of rheumatism it is impossible and I have decided to sell out my great show animals at public sale and let others reap the honors. There are thirty-five dandy fall pigs of richest breeding that any breeder would be proud to own. There is a crackling, snappy yearling boar which won second at Missouri State Fair last year. He is the kind that has to be considered at ribbon time. There are as grand a lot of spring pigs as any breeder can show. Several show herds are ripe here for packing on sale day. If you have an ambition as a breeder, or any show blood in you, a feast awaits you here. Pigs sired by Grand Chief, the winner, and by a brother to Corrector. Brother Breeders—I invite you to attend this sale feeling that you will not be disappointed in the character of the breeding or its quality. The catalogue will explain all. Write for it, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

**F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.**

J. W. SPARKS, } Auctioneers. On C. & A. and M. P. Railways.  
H. O. CORRELL, }  
D. P. MCCracken, }

## R. E. EDMONSON, Live Stock Auctioneer.

Experience, earnestness, and a general, practical knowledge of the business, are my principal reasons for soliciting your patronage. Write before fixing dates. 489 Shields Bldg, Kansas City, Mo.

## Alfalfa Seed for Fall Seeding.

For many years we have made alfalfa seed a specialty, wholesale and retail. Seed is fresh and reliable.  
McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.

<b>J. G. PEPPARD</b>	ALFALFA MILLET, CANE CLOVER TIMOTHY GRASS SEED	<b>SEEDS</b>
1101-17 W 5th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.		

# SEASONABLE SEEDS.

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We quote, delivered at depot or Express office Lawrence, no charge for sacks:

German Millet, per bu.....	\$ 1.00
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Siberian Millet, per bu.....	.80
Sorghum or Cane seed, per bu.....	1.25
Red or White Kafir-corn, per bu.....	1.00
Japanese Buckwheat, per bu.....	1.50
Silver Hulled Buckwheat, per bu.....	1.50
Navy Beans, per bu.....	2.50
Early Soy-beans, per bu.....	2.00
Cow-peas, Black and Clay Colored, per bu.....	2.50
Stooling Flour Corn for fodder, per bu.....	2.00
Sweet Corn for fodder, per bu.....	3.00
Alfalfa, Fancy quality, per hundred pounds.....	15.00
Alfalfa, Choice quality, per hundred pounds.....	14.00
Alfalfa, Prime quality, per hundred pounds.....	13.00
Turnip seeds, 1 to 5 pounds, per pound.....	.40
Turnip seeds, 5 to 10 pounds, per pound.....	.35
Turnip seeds, 10 pounds and over, per pound.....	.30

Turnip seeds by mail, postage paid by us. Per ounce, 10c; per one-quarter pound, 20c; per pound, 50c. Terms, cash with order.

## KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kans.

# THIRD ANNUAL SALE Maple Hill Duroc-Jersey Swine

AT  
Smithton, Mo., Tuesday, August 2, 1904

**50** head of choice bred gilts, fall boars **50**  
and early spring pigs of both sexes

This offering is of prize-winning blood and is the best ever made from Maple Hill Farm. It will contain animals good enough to show at St. Louis or anywhere else.

Sale begins at 11 a. m. sharp, at Maple Hill Farm. Visitors from a distance will find transportation at the depot.

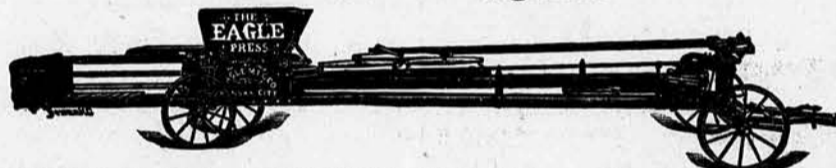
This is the most remarkable Duroc offering of the year. For catalogue write

**HARRY SNEED,**  
Smithton, Mo.

COL. J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

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For the Tourist who desires to unite pleasure with comfort at moderate cost.  
For those Seeking Health in the balmy and invigorating Lake Breezes.  
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Three sailings each week between Chicago, Frankfort, Northport, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Mackinac Island, connecting for Detroit, Buffalo, etc. Booklet Free.

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