

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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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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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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Jefferson County old settlers' reunion will be held at Oskaloosa, August 17 and 18.

The total receipts of grain at primary markets for the first six months of 1904 amounted to 268,463,781 bushels against 283,346,361 bushels for the first half of last year.

The great live-stock markets of the West received, during the first six months of 1904, 16,655,895 head of live stock. During the corresponding period last year the receipts were 15,122,661 head.

The admirable growth made by that excellent paper, the Western Fruit-

Grower, of St. Joseph, Mo., is artistically set forth in a booklet just issued under the title "The Evolution of an Idea." The Western Fruit-Grower is at the head of its class.

Top prices for cattle at Chicago averaged about 16 cents per hundred pounds higher in the first half of 1904 than for the same months of 1903. The fall from 1902 to 1903 amounted to 24 per cent. Prices of hogs for the first half of the last three years were \$5.26 in 1904, \$7.04 in 1903, and \$7 in 1902.

In a series of experiments recently reported, the New Mexico Experiment Station found that when the price of alfalfa dropped below \$9 per ton baled, it could be profitably fed to steers from the stack, and when it dropped below \$10 per ton baled, it could be profitably fed to lambs from the stack. One lot of steers returned \$12.81 per ton for the alfalfa hay fed and one lot of lambs returned \$13.82 per ton for the alfalfa hay consumed. The lambs that paid the highest price for the alfalfa hay consumed were fed all of the cracked corn they would eat. This corn cost \$1.27½ per 100 pounds.

The accompanying cut shows Prof. A. M. TenEyck, of the Kansas Agricultural College "at home" among his experimental grasses. While this snap shot does not give a very good idea of Professor TenEyck's appearance it does serve to convey an idea of the height to which *Bromus inermis* will



grow under his care. The plat in which he stands was sown to mixed grasses of which the tallest is the *Bromus*. The little boy is Professor TenEyck Junior.

THE INDEPENDENT PACKERS.

A feature of the packing-house industry, brought to public attention by the butchers' strike, is the fact that there are many packing houses of considerable importance individually and of great importance in the aggregate which are not affiliated with the meat trust. These ordinarily receive no consideration from the general public and do not appear to be an element in determining prices for animals on foot nor for meats and other products of the packing house. Probably they have learned that their own profitable operation, not to say their survival, depends upon avoiding conflict with the big federated concerns. Should the present trouble mark the emancipation of the smaller concerns from the domination of the larger, the public

will feel that the inconveniences of the present time will not have been endured in vain.

Possibly the present may not be an inopportune time for the discovery of evidence of the existence of the meat trust. "Uncle Sam" is looking into this matter.

The question is presented whether producers of butcher stock might not find it possible to encourage these independent packers to do the work for which it was recently proposed to organize a stockmen's packing company.

INVESTIGATING THE BEEF TRUST.

The Government's Department of Commerce and Labor is making a most thorough investigation of the depredations of the beef trust, and to that end is seeking definite information from cattle-raisers, shippers, and feeders who can furnish information which will be helpful to the Bureau of Corporations which has in charge the investigation of the beef-packing industry.

Any one of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who is in a position to cooperate with the Government should at once send his name and address to the Commissioner of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., who will send him a schedule of inquiries in order to ascertain the views of live stock men and the facts regarding the causes of the recent marked fall in the price of cattle, whether due to natural causes or to combination among the leading packers, or both.

If this Government investigation of the beef-packing industry is to be of any value, stockmen should act promptly and send their names and addresses as indicated above. The information furnished by these schedules will become a part of the official files of the Bureau of Corporations, but the name of the person furnishing the same will not be published in connection with it without the express consent of the party giving information.

IF THE "STRIKE" PREVAILED ON FARMS.

The great strike of the various employees of the packing-house trust has apparently, at this writing, August 1, been lost by the strikers. Notwithstanding the general hostility of the public towards the trust, sympathy has not sustained the strikers.

Legally, the owners of the packing houses may offer such wages as they desire to pay and may reduce or increase the rate as their ability to secure laborers at rates offered may justify. If unable to secure needed help at wages offered or for any other reason or for no reason, the employers have the legal right to close their plants.

In the exercise of these legal rights employers forfeit none of their rights to protection of both their persons and their property. Moreover, they have a legal right to protection by all the power of the municipality and the State in peaceable possession or the operation

of their plants with such help as may agree to the terms offered.

Over against these unquestioned legal rights there has developed an opinion that the worker in a plant has an equitable right over and above the mere wages he receives for his labor—to hold his position against all comers pending a disagreement with his employer as to any of the terms of his employment. This opinion or claim was for a time adopted or allowed by the general public without any inquiry as to the effects of its adoption as a doctrine upon the interests of the whole people or upon the orderly conduct of the industries upon which all are dependent. With the reception of this as an equitable doctrine, the public gave its moral support to the laborers in their contentions with their employers, and this support paralyzed the enforcement of legal rights, making the guardians of the peace apathetic in their neglect of sworn duties under the law.

Emboldened in uncontrolled violence against employers, and especially against those engaged to take the places vacated by strikers, employees' contentions for or against modifications of terms of employment have been attended with acts of lawlessness which have caused the reflecting public to recall its support and have led to a sane demand for observance of the peace and the restoration of rights of contract and use of property according as these rights are legally defined.

Society is awakening to the fact that disregard of the law is anarchy and that anarchy developed is a desperate state of society in which all suffer and in which the brutal are unrestrained oppressors. The demand is therefore almost universal that violence shall be suppressed, that the right to contract and to carry out lawful contracts must be assured to both employers and laborers, and that without regard to dictates of any organization. It now seems certain that the police power of society will be effectively used in the protection of all in the enjoyment of their legal rights and that the claim of equitable rights in contravention of rights determined by the experience of the enlightened peoples of the world and defined in their laws—the claim of equitable rights to prevent others from taking positions vacated by laborers will have to be argued before the court of public opinion and the courts of law before it can be incorporated into our industrial system.

In the case of the butchers' strike there are undoubtedly several men who would be glad to take the place of each one who struck, and to take it at the wages against which the strike was ordered. The fear of personal violence from the strikers is the only motive that prevents the immediate filling of every striker's place. The public is demanding the interposition of the strong arm of the law to keep the peace and to protect the willing worker. Confidence in this protection is being established; therefore the strike appears to be lost.

It is difficult to imagine the calamity to agriculture that would follow the general introduction of the strike system into this basic industry. Unless

those in control of the strike program were more reasonable than the average of the better element of mankind, wheat crops would be lost in the fields while one set of laborers, who had refused the farmer's terms, were fighting off another set of laborers anxious to do the work on the terms that the farmer could afford. Animals would not be planted at the proper season. Evidently the introduction of such a system would so curtail the products realized from farms that a scarcity of food with attendant famine prices would be inevitable.

Effects similar to these though less disastrous attend every great strike in manufacturing or transportation industries.

Over against the legal aspects of the case and the penalties paid by every consumer for every irregularity in the productive world is set up the claim that employers unrestrained by other than legal limitations are oppressive to employees, that they work the necessities of one laborer against the just demands of another and reduce wages below the amount required for decent living, and that if confined to strictly legal methods the employee is helpless in the hands of the giant employing corporation or the combination of such employers.

This is the plea that formerly appealed to public sympathy. That it is no longer effective is evidence of a revolution in public thinking. This revolution may be traced along lines somewhat like the following: "We are living under a system of competition. Suppression of free competition is unlawful. The old saying, 'Competition is the life of trade' had a good deal in it and ought to be true to-day. Under a system of competition every one buys where he can buy the cheapest, whether his purchase be some product of labor or labor at first hands. Our laws are all framed for a system of competition. Laws are the formal expression of the mature judgment of the wisest based on the experiences of all time. The law claims to have a remedy for every wrong. Let all abide by the law and proceed in an orderly way to secure their equitable dues. Illegal violence must not be tolerated."

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CATALOGUE.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of the forty-first annual catalogue of the Kansas State Agricultural College. It is handsomely illustrated and shows a total enrollment of 1,605 students for the year just closed with announcements for the ensuing year.

This book will be of value to the farmer of Kansas in giving him information as to just what he can expect in results when he sends his sons or daughters to school at Manhattan. It is but natural that each father should hope that his son should follow in his footsteps and attain a greater success than he has made. Each farmer who reads this catalogue will do so with the idea of learning from it just how nearly the college will fulfill the object for which it was founded. The young farmer of to-day meets a condition of things widely different from that which confronted his father. He finds that the soil has grown poorer

and that methods of farming have changed so that greater ability on his part is necessary and he must compete with bright and well trained minds when he enters active life as a farmer. In this catalogue he learns that there is both a full four-years' course and a short course provided for him, the ultimate object of each of which is to make him an expert in agriculture and at the same time to so train him that he will have a well-rounded education and be familiar with the amenities of life. In the four-years' course he has all the studies necessary for this result with special studies along agricultural lines. In the first term of this course his special studies are botany and wood-work. The second term includes agriculture and the third one physics. Then follow in the various terms, dairying, stock-judging, horticulture and entomology, veterinary science, animal nutrition, crop-production and grain-judging, stock-feeding and the laws governing animal life and animal-breeding. This course is one of study with enough of field-practice to enable the student to understand the truths of the classroom as applied in the field.

The girls have much the same general course except that cooking, sewing, laundering, human nutrition, domestic science, home decoration, household management, dietetics and therapeutic cookery, are substituted for agriculture and kindred subjects.

The best feature of the various courses offered by the State Agricultural College is the sentiment which surrounds the student with an atmosphere of industry. The drone is not at home in this institution. It does not matter so much to whom one goes to school as with whom one goes, hence the atmosphere of industry and investigation which prevails here is peculiarly valuable to the student. In after life it matters less how long a man lives than how much he lives, and his equipment, obtained in college for whatever walk in life he may choose, will enable him to accomplish more and do it in less time than he would without the college training. The young man who desires to engage in farming will do well to spend a short part of his life in preparation at the agricultural college.

THE FAIR.

Nowadays people generally appreciate the value of the great live-stock expositions like the American Royal and the International, but this very fact may cause them to fail to recognize the real value of the county fairs. Most of the advancement that has been made in improving live stock has had its beginning at the county fairs. The farmer's boy learns quickly to admire the prize-winning cattle and hogs, to understand their value as compared with scrubs and to make inquiries as to what made them prize-winners. This is the beginning which results in the development of great breeders. But we feel that the authorities in charge of these county fairs are not fully alive to their responsibilities in conducting these educational institutions. The idea of holding an agricultural and live-stock fair which should at once exhibit results attained in the world's greatest industry and at the same time furnish incentives towards even greater perfection and then nullify the good results which should be accomplished by admitting fakes and side shows of questionable propriety is a reflection on the good sense and business judgment of the men who manage these fairs. It has been demonstrated many times that an agricultural fair can and will be a success when properly conducted and that the introduction of the grafter and the fakir is just so much money out of the pocket of the management. Decent people will not attend fairs where these things prevail though they may go once out of local patriotism. That there is nothing more interesting that could be placed on exhibition than the products of the farm is shown by the present exhibit at the World's Fair. The agricultural building is by far the largest and vastly the most interesting of all the exhibits on the grounds. People will go to good fairs and they will

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pay money for that which is of value to them, and the time is rapidly coming when they will put their seal of condemnation on the fairs which are run in the interests and for the benefit of the fakirs and grafters.

AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The general chairman of the membership committee of the American Breeders' Association, Mr. Eugene D. Funk, Bloomington, Ill., is progressing with his campaign for a large membership for that new organization. The State chairman in the various States, and other State committeemen, are inviting thousands of animal-breeders, plant-breeders, scientists interested in heredity and evolution, and others who are interested in plant and animal improvement to become members. The secretary, Prof. W. M. Hays, St. Anthony Park, Minn., to whom all remittances are made, reports daily responses in the way of remittances for membership. Some have expressed the belief that the annual membership at \$1 is too low. A number of life-memberships at \$20 have been received, among them one from Phillip de Vilmoir, head of the great seed house of Paris, France, and another from the Zoological Laboratory, Naples, Italy. A number of annual foreign memberships at \$2 have also been received.

Animal-breeders especially commend the proposed scheme of a directory of breeders, showing classes of live stock and plants for sale by breeders, and showing specialties of scientists interested in breeding. Physicians and teachers are taking an interest in this association, that they may know more

about the general subject of heredity. There is a wide range of interests represented by those who join this new association. Not only is the number of breeders of different kinds of animals in America increasing, but the field crops and many of the horticultural crops are being taken up by breeders who are improving them by systematic breeding. The work of the experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture is especially effective in reducing breeding to more of a science.

The Kansas Farmer learns from a member of its staff at the World's Fair that work on the live-stock buildings is rushed with great energy and will undoubtedly be ready at the time set for the opening of the stock exhibition.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Harvest Hand Rates to Minnesota and North Dakota.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will sell tickets to points in Minnesota and North Dakota every day during August at the low rate of \$16 each from Kansas City to parties of five or more traveling on one ticket. Special low rates for return trip. For further information apply to G. W. Lincoln, Traveling Passenger Agent, 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THIS IS IT



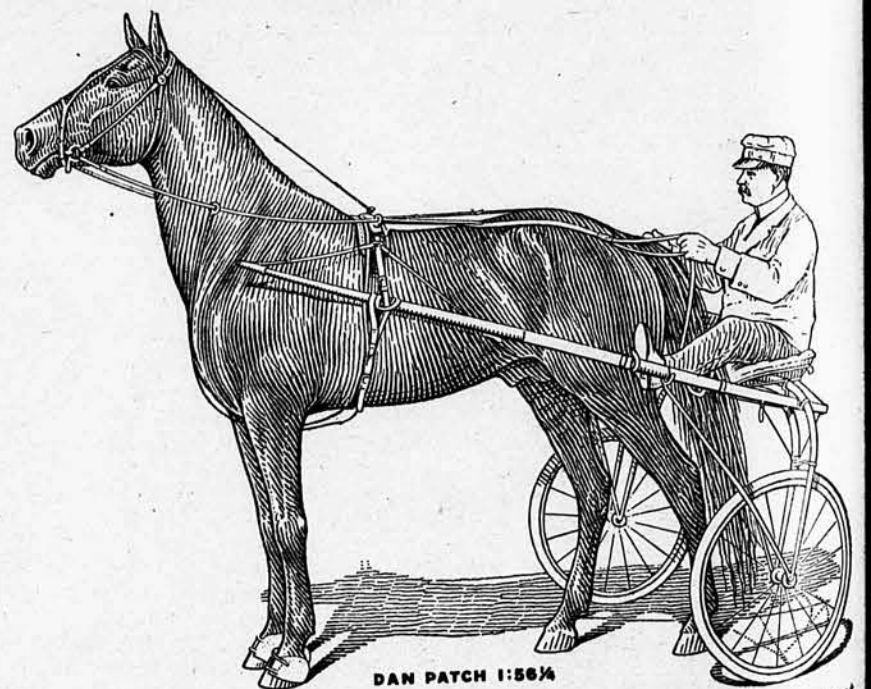
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Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

October 17-22, 1904—American Royal Live-Stock Show and Sales, Kansas City, Mo.
November 25-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Alfalfa for the Kansas Farmer.

WALLACE N. BIRCH, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

CROPS TO GROW PREVIOUS TO SEEDING TO ALFALFA.

Alfalfa may be seeded after almost any crop if care be taken to have the land free from weeds and the seed-bed well-prepared. However, the best crops to raise on land that is intended for alfalfa are the legumes, clovers, Canada field-peas, cow-peas, and soy-beans. These crops will increase the supply of available nitrogen so that there will be plenty for the young alfalfa plants until they are old enough to get their supply of nitrogen from the air, by means of the bacteria which develop in the tubercles on the roots of the plants. The cow-peas and soy-beans require cultivation which is an advantage if the crop is weedy. The Canada field-peas and soy-beans are off the ground early enough for fall seeding. Clover is an especially valuable crop on lands with a hard-pan subsoil, as it leaves the subsoil open and porous to a considerable depth, which is the best condition for the development of the alfalfa roots. By the time these have reached the hard subsoil below the depth to which the clover roots penetrated, the alfalfa plants are well enough established to continue to grow and send roots down deeper. Sometimes, especially on such lands, it is necessary to grow alfalfa a year or two and then plow it up and reseed before a permanent stand can be secured. There are two reasons for this: A hard subsoil is more or less broken up by the roots of the first crop, giving more favorable soil conditions for the growth of the plants of the second sowing; again, the plants of the first seeding may not thrive because of the lack of the alfalfa bacteria. In new land the alfalfa bacteria are often scarce and not well distributed. The first seeding will allow them to multiply in sufficient numbers to inoculate the whole field. If, when the first seeding becomes unproductive, it be plowed up and a new seeding made on a well-prepared seed-bed, a permanent stand is often the result. The stirring distributes the bacteria which have grown on the plants of the first seeding, so that the plants of the second seeding may be well supplied. It is usually advisable to grow some cultivated crop between the two seedings, as the cultivation distributes the bacteria more evenly, and the yield of the cultivated crop on such land is sure to be large.

For spring seeding, land that has grown corn or Kafir-corn the previous season is usually satisfactory, though some report difficulty in securing a stand after Kafir-corn. The same may be said of sorghum. Probably the reason for this is that the supply of soil moisture is deficient. Kafir-corn and sorghum exhaust the supply of moisture to a greater extent than most other crops. Again, unless care is taken to prevent the evaporation of moisture during the preparation of the seed-bed, there is danger of failure from lack of moisture. If a good surface mulch is preserved from early spring until seeding-time, a good catch may usually be secured. Alfalfa should not be seeded in the spring on land which has grown millet the year before, unless the millet was cut before any of the seeds were ripe. If any of the millet seeds had ripened, there will be enough of them shatter off to seed the ground, and volunteer millet is almost sure to injure if not destroy the alfalfa.

For fall seeding, wheat and oats are excellent crops to grow previous to seeding to alfalfa unless the supply of nitrogen is deficient, when Canada peas or soy-beans should be grown. If legume crops can not be grown, sim-

ilar results may be obtained by the use of stable manure. This should be applied to the land for the crop grown previous to the seeding to alfalfa, so that it will have time to decompose before the alfalfa is planted.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED-BED.

Since alfalfa is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates, the method of preparing the soil must vary widely. Preparation that would bring success in one soil or climate would insure failure in another.

If the subsoil is impervious to water it should be broken as deeply as possible. A subsoil plow run in the bottom of a lister furrow is an excellent method. If this can be done in the late fall and the furrow left open through the winter, the action of the frost will aid materially in loosening the subsoil, especially in the ridges where it will alternately freeze and thaw. Early in the spring, level the ridges down, let the soil have a little time to settle, harrowing or disking every ten days until time to seed. The harrowing will prevent the evaporation of much moisture, besides killing many weeds. A new crop of weeds will start up after each harrowing, only to be killed by the next. The land should be cultivated until it is free from weeds, or there is little chance of success with alfalfa. Alfalfa when young is one of the tenderest of farm plants and weeds are almost sure to destroy it.

Where the subsoil is porous, late fall or early spring plowing followed in the spring by surface cultivation, each ten days from the time frost comes out till time to seed will usually give good results. If it is desired to sow in the fall, the land should be plowed as soon as possible after the crop is removed, if plowing is necessary. Where plowing is unnecessary the disk harrow should be used, and either should be followed with the harrow each ten days until time to seed. The surface cultivation will keep the weeds down, and prevent the evaporation of the moisture, which is usually so rapid from grain-stubble fields.

Where it is necessary to sow soon after plowing, the subsurface packer should be used to firm the land. If the seed is sown on freshly plowed, unpacked land, it is almost sure to fall unless the supply of rain is very abundant. If the weather is dry after seeding, the freshly stirred earth acts as a mulch and prevents the moisture from rising above the unstirred earth. Packing either with the packer or by rains restores the capillarity between the soil that was stirred by the plow and that beneath, so that the moisture will rise nearly to the surface where the roots of the young plants can reach it. On light, sandy soil where the subsoil is porous plowing is seldom necessary, in fact, it is often a damage. In Kiowa County good results are obtained by allowing the land to lay a year or more without plowing. The crop of oats or wheat is taken off and during the fall and winter the volunteer grain is pastured heavily. In the spring the trash is burned and the land seeded with very little preparation. Often this method gives excellent results. As a rule, it pays to thoroughly prepare the seed-bed, for the success of securing a stand is largely dependent upon a favorable seed-bed. Alfalfa seed is too expensive to be wasted on a carelessly prepared seed-bed.

(To be continued.)

Dodder.

I send you for inspection a sample which I took from my clover-field. This clover was sown three years ago and this year is the first appearance I have noticed of the weed or whatever it is that is destroying the clover. I wish you would tell me what to do with it and how to get rid of it, and tell me what it is. It kills the clover by entwining around it and kills it dead.

Linn County.
Your clover is attacked by dodder, a plant belonging to the morning-glory family, but unlike the morning-glory in that it is parasitic and does not

grow on its own root except in the early stages of its development. The plant entwines about the stems of clover or alfalfa, sending numerous suckers into the tissues of the host-plant which absorb the soluble food elements, soon destroying the alfalfa or clover-plant. Dodder grows and spreads very rapidly, forming tangled masses with its twining yellow stems, which soon completely choke out the clover or alfalfa. Dodder can not be entirely destroyed by mowing because many of the flowers are produced so low down that they will not be destroyed by mowing and some seed will ripen. A practical remedy which has been used and recommended is to mow the clover early before the dodder begins to bloom and burn the crop on the ground. By this method it is said the dodder may be completely destroyed while the clover is not apt to be injured. Probably the best method of fighting dodder is to plow up the field which has become infected and seed clover on new and unaffected land, being careful to sow pure seed. The dodder is doubtless almost always introduced by sowing impure seed. The seed of this parasite is about one-half as large as that of clover, so that if the clover-seed is carefully screened, the dodder may be readily separated from it. Doubtless the dodder has been in your field ever since the clover was seeded and has gradually increased from year to year and you have not observed it until the present season. It will, however, rapidly spread and will finally take the whole fields. It seems to me that since you have already had this land in clover three years the best plan will be to plow it up this fall or next spring, seeding down new land to clover, taking care not to introduce dodder with the seed. A. M. TENEYCK.

Johnson Grass.

I have been referred to you by Mr. F. D. Coburn for information on Johnson grass, his limited supply of bulletins having run out. If you have anything on this grass, kindly send me one.

F. S. JONES.
Atchison County.
We have no special bulletin on Johnson grass. This grass has been grown at this station but has not proved hardy enough to stand the winters. A year ago last spring a plot was sown which made a good stand and a rank growth during the summer of 1903 but it almost entirely winter-killed last winter. I am quite sure, therefore, that in Atchison County it will not be hardy.

Where this grass grows thriftily as it does in the Southern States it is a great producer, giving two to three large crops of hay every season. It is, however, one of the worst weeds of the South and where it once becomes established it is practically impossible to eradicate it, in climate and soil where it grows to perfection. It is, therefore, not a desirable grass to grow in Kansas even if it would survive our winters, and it is probably well that it will not.

In your part of the State on the bottom-lands, timothy and clover ought to make an excellent hay meadow; for pasture, a combination of these with English blue-grass may be seeded. On the uplands, I would recommend to plant Bromus inermis with red clover or alfalfa. Brome-grass makes excellent hay or pasture, especially when seeded with the legumes named. For low, wet, bottom-lands a combination of redbud, English blue-grass and Alsike clover will be found well adapted for pasture. For hay meadow, substitute timothy in place of English blue-grass. A. M. TENEYCK.

Turkestan Alfalfa—Markets for Macaroni Wheat.

Would you advise planting Turkestan alfalfa in Harper County, Kansas? If so, where can we get the seed? Where can the macaroni seed wheat be obtained? Can you tell us where the raisers of macaroni wheat in Kansas are finding a market for it? Harper County, KELLY BROS. & Co.
We have a small plot of Turkestan

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alfalfa sown a year ago last spring. It did not give quite so large a yield the first cutting this season as the common alfalfa which grew adjacent to it. This variety of alfalfa is recommended as being especially hardy for growing in the Northern States but as far as we have tried it, it does not seem to be so productive here as the common alfalfa. I am unable to give you information as to where seed can be obtained. Several seed companies advertise Turkestan alfalfa but it is a question whether they are selling the pure seed. You may be able to get a small amount of seed of this variety by writing to Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A reliable seed company that advertises this seed is Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. You can obtain seed of the macaroni wheat from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., and possibly from other Kansas seed firms, although I do not find it advertised in the catalogues which I have at hand, of any other Kansas seed companies. Macaroni wheat is a spring wheat and so far as it has been tried it has not proved to be hardy in Kansas when sown in the fall. I can not refer you to growers of macaroni wheat. We will have a small quantity of this wheat after thrashing, perhaps a bushel or so to spare. There is no local market at present for macaroni wheat, except for seed. In carload lots it may be sold on the general market in any of the large cities.

A. M. TENEYOK.

English Blue-Grass with Wheat.

I have land which I wish to seed to English blue-grass for pasture. Would it be well to seed in September with wheat and thus get the benefit of the wheat for grazing purposes during the late fall and spring? Would you put any white clover with the blue-grass? Will English blue-grass make good winter grazing if kept for that purpose?

F. P. GILLISPIE.

Butler County.

It is possible to seed English blue-grass with wheat as you have suggested, but it will be much safer to seed the grass alone, early in the fall. English blue-grass seeded about the middle of September at this station last fall yielded nearly one and one-half tons of hay per acre, and has made a good second growth at this writing (July 19, 1904). Thus by early fall seeding without a nurse-crop in an unfavorable season there is no loss of crop. It may be advisable not to pasture the grass very heavily next spring in case the seeding is done this fall. It may be advisable to take off a crop of hay and allow the grass to become well established before it is pastured to any extent. The plan which you propose of seeding with wheat in order to get the benefit of the wheat for grazing purposes this fall might be successful, but unless the season remains exceptionally wet, the grass will not make nearly so good a fall growth with the wheat as it will when seeded alone. The wheat will start quickly next spring and will retard the growth of the grass, and if you allow the wheat to mature, the grass will make little growth until after harvest; and there is a great risk in case the weather turns dry that the grass may be killed out where seeded with the wheat. At least you are not likely to get a hay crop from your English blue-grass next season, if it is seeded with the wheat, although in case you get a good catch the grass will furnish some fall pasture.

If your purpose is the production of a permanent pasture it may be advisable to sow a pound or two of white-clover seed per acre with the English blue-grass. I would prefer, however, as a rule, to sow red clover, trusting that the white clover will gradually come in of itself. Red clover will furnish much more pasturage and hay for the first two or three years and the clover has a beneficial effect upon the soil. You might mix in a little white clover with the red-clover

seed, sowing at the rate of about twenty pounds of English blue-grass, three pounds of red clover, and one pound of white clover per acre. English blue-grass grows late into the autumn and makes good fall pasture and may even be used for winter grazing in case it is not too closely pastured in the fall. As a rule, however, it will not be advisable to depend upon pasturing English blue-grass later than the last of December.

The combination of grass and clover named above ought to make good pasture for bottom-land in Butler County, but for uplands I would prefer to sow the Bromus inermis and clover or alfalfa for pasture, and even on the bottom-lands unless the land is low and wet a combination of the Bromus inermis with the English blue-grass is preferable for pasture to the latter alone. In case you sow Bromus inermis with English blue-grass, sow about ten pounds of each with the amount of clover named above or with four or five pounds of alfalfa-seed per acre. For very low lands which are apt to overflow, or remain wet a large part of the season, a combination of red-top, English blue-grass and Alsike clover is an excellent combination for pasture, seeded at the rate of about ten pounds each of the grasses and two or three pounds of the clover per acre. It might be well in this case, also in case you wish to produce a permanent pasture, to use a pound or so of white clover per acre.

A. M. TENEYOK.

English Blue-Grass Turning to Chess.

Have you had any experience with meadow fescue or English blue-grass turning to cheat? We have had a great deal of complaint this year about this and would be grateful for any information you may give us on the subject. Does this cheat, like that in wheat-stubble, die out, or does it produce cheat another year?

J. T. PRENDERGAST.

Dickinson County.

I have had many letters from farmers all over the State making complaints similar to the one stated in your letter. Usually cheat or chess has appeared in the new seeded fields of English blue-grass or Bromus inermis. English blue-grass does not turn into chess. The appearance of chess is due to the fact that chess-seed was seeded with or instead of English blue-grass seed. In old fields of English blue-grass very likely there was considerable growth of chess last year which was allowed to seed on the field. The wet weather has caused this seed to germinate and produce a rank growth of chess this season. Chess is an annual grass and will die out in a grass meadow the same as it does in the wheat-stubble if it is cut before the seed matures, but if the seed is allowed to ripen and fall to the ground a new growth of chess is likely to appear the following season.

It has been reported to me several times this summer that English blue-grass is often run out by chess in the eastern counties of the State. This perhaps has occurred, but I do not think it is necessary to allow the chess to run out the English blue-grass. Doubtless the fields referred to have been allowed to produce seed each year, and the chess maturing earlier than the English blue-grass the seed has ripened and fallen to the ground before the crop was harvested. In this way the field has become thoroughly infected with chess, which has gradually replaced the English blue-grass. Also the English blue-grass harvested from such fields is sure to be more or less mixed with chess-seed, which accounts for some of the results which have been reported as stated in the beginning of this letter.

It is possible also that chess is fraudulently used to mix with English blue-grass and Bromus inermis, since the chess-seed is heavier than either of the seeds named and has little or no commercial value. Chess-seed resembles English blue-grass very closely but is larger and heavier, and if any large percentage is contained in the English blue-grass seed it may be read-

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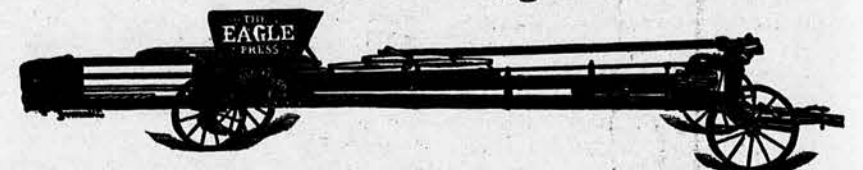
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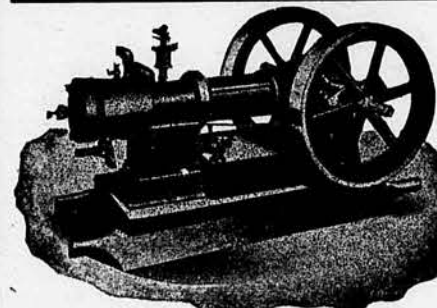


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The farmer who contemplates hanging his location should look well into the subject of irrigation. Before making a trip of investigation there is no better way to secure advance information than by writing to those most interested in the settlement 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.

ily observed. I do not know that there is any way to separate the chess and English blue-grass seeds. The best plan will be to secure pure grass-seed even at an advanced price. On old fields early mowing before the chess matures and cutting a second time later in the season, should this be found necessary to keep the chess from seeding, will greatly reduce the amount of chess in the meadow each year.

A. M. TENEYOK.

How Much Alfalfa Seed per Acre?

How much alfalfa seed should I sow per acre in southern Shawnee County? Should I drill or sow broadcast? How early in August should I sow? In the KANSAS FARMER of July 14 you state that a good stand can be had from 12 pounds of seed per acre. I have been sowing 20 pounds.

JOHN MACDONALD.

St. Louis County, Mo.

Twenty pounds of alfalfa seed is about the usual amount to sow per acre. Many farmers often sow more than that, while others sow considerably less. Several prominent alfalfa-growers stated at the meeting of the Kansas State Stock-Breeders' Association last winter that they had got stands of alfalfa by seeding ten or twelve pounds of seed per acre. Among those who made this statement was Colonel Robison, of Towanda, Kans., who grows thousands of acres of alfalfa. Mr. Chas. E. Sutton, of Russell County, the noted breeder of Polled Angus cattle, stated at this meeting that he secured a good stand of alfalfa by sowing six pounds of good seed per acre. It appears, therefore, that under favorable conditions of soil and weather a much smaller quantity of seed than the usual twenty pounds per acre will give a good stand of alfalfa. At this station we seeded alfalfa at different rates last spring and got an excellent stand when the seed was sown at the rate of ten to twelve pounds per acre.

In sowing the smaller amount of seed it is important to know that the seed will germinate well. Good alfalfa seed should germinate 90 per cent or more. Also the condition of the seed-bed is an important factor in getting a stand of alfalfa. Alfalfa should not be seeded in a deep, loose seed-bed. The ground should be plowed several weeks or months previous to seeding so as to allow the soil to settle and firm at the bottom of the furrow slice. Two inches of the soil at the surface should be mellow but below the depth at which the seed is planted the soil should be firm (not hard). This kind of seed-bed gives the best conditions for the germination of the seed and the growth of the young plants. The mellow surface allows the air and heat to reach the seed and favors the development of the young shoot, while the firm subsurface causes the moisture to be drawn up to the seed and also furnishes the proper environment for the young roots. For fall-seeding a seed-bed approaching the condition named may be prepared by plowing the wheat ground, or ground which has been planted to other early grain, immediately after harvest. Harrow or disk this ground occasionally until the last part of August or first of September, when the alfalfa should be sown. For spring-seeding, land which has been in corn or other cultivated crops the year previous will furnish a favorable seed-bed by simply disking and harrowing, or wheat ground which has been plowed late in the summer or in the fall and allowed to settle will make a good seed-bed for spring seeding.

At this station we have had good success in sowing alfalfa broadcast on a well-prepared seed-bed, that is, the seed-bed is fully prepared before seeding, such cultivation being given as will leave the soil clear of weeds and mellow at the surface and fairly level, one harrowing being given after the seed is sown, to cover it. Probably the safest method of seeding is with the drill, as by this method the seed can be planted at a uniform depth and fully covered. In using the drill, however, care should be taken not to plant



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too deep. In ordinary soil alfalfa should not be planted more than an inch to an inch and a half deep and in a wet season, especially on heavy lands, shallower seeding is desirable. One of the difficulties in seeding with the grain-drill is that the seed is apt to be sown too thickly. The drill can scarcely be set to sow less than twenty pounds per acre. Where the drill is provided with a grass-seeder attachment, a much smaller amount of seed may be planted; also with the ordinary grain-drill a smaller amount of seed may be planted by mixing the seed with some material such as bran, ground feed, sawdust, etc.

If you get a seed-bed prepared early and the weather conditions are favorable, the sooner you sow the better. However, there may be hot, dry weather in August which is apt to keep the seed from germinating or often destroys the young plants after they have appeared. For fall seeding, the last part of August or early part of September has usually given the best success. The late seedings in the fall have not proved so successful as a rule as the earlier ones. Seedings made at this station on September 17 last season made a good start in the fall but a large part of the plants winter-killed. This alfalfa was sown on a rather loose seed-bed which may have caused in part its freezing out.

A. M. TENEYOK.

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The Stock Interest

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

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

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

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

October 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

October 26, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas. P. Lahr, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.

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

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

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

November 17, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale at Moberly, Mo. E. H. Hurt, Secy., Clifton Hill, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Feeding Experiments with Cottonseed-Meal.

GRADUATING THESIS, R. S. WILSON, 1904.

(Continued from last week.)

Previous to the winter of 1903-1904 no experiments with cottonseed-meal had been carried on at this station for several years, and to answer more satisfactorily numerous inquiries from farmers of the State wishing advice relative to feeding cottonseed-meal to swine, Professors Erf and G. C. Wheeler planned an experiment to determine the relative value of different grains fed with cottonseed-meal. Also to determine if possible whether certain mixtures were less fatal at this time of year, it was determined to try the

Lot.	Total grain, Pounds.	C. S. meal, Pounds.	Corn chop, Pounds.	Kafir-meal, Pounds.	Barley, Pounds.	Shorts, Pounds.	Oil-meal, Pounds.	Linseed oil, qts.	Total cost.	Cost per 100 lbs. gain.
I	912	181	686	...	...	...	45	...	\$6.85	\$4.76
II	911	181	730	...	...	...	8	...	7.85	4.20
III	787	177	...	...	610	...	...	...	8.50	7.14
IV	912	182	730	...	...	...	...	...	6.25	3.80
V	875	175	...	700	...	...	...	...	6.07	3.81
VI	920	184	...	...	...	736	...	...	6.75	4.20

effect of keeping the system of the pigs in a condition resembling that of pigs upon green pasture by the use of mild laxatives, as raw linseed oil and linseed oil-meal; also to note the effect of cottonseed-meal upon the body temperature whether or not it caused a feverish condition of system as some writers claim it will. The writer conducted the experiment, doing the feeding and keeping daily notes upon the experiment from which the following data is taken: November 16, 1903, twelve pigs as nearly alike in size, condition and form as possible were selected from a bunch of forty. They were about seven months old and in good condition, having been on alfalfa pasture all the fall. Six of the pigs were pure-blood Duroc-Jersey, six half Duroc-Jersey and Berkshire. They were divided into six lots, a Duroc-Jersey and a grade in each lot. The lots were small but had fair shelter, when the weather became severe they were removed to lots having tight houses in them. Salt and ashes were kept before them all the time, and good water provided for them to drink. At first the amount of cottonseed-meal was but a small part of the ration (2 per cent), the amount being gradually increased until November 20, when the ration was one-fifth cottonseed-meal. The average weight of the pigs when shut up was 157 pounds, and they were weighed each Monday throughout the experiment, which commenced Monday, November 23, 1903, with all the pigs thrifty and greedy.

SUMMARY FOR 126 DAYS PER PIG.

Lot No.	Weight May 17 Pounds	Gain in 126 days Pounds	Daily gain Pounds	Grain eaten Pounds	Grain per pound eaten of gain Pounds	Cost of gain	
						Dollars	Cents
Lot I	124.5	78.3	.62	368	4.70	2.04	2.61
Lot II	199.3	145.5	1.15	539	3.70	4.18	2.87
Lot III	181.5	135	1.07	483	3.57	3.03	2.24
Lot IV	177.7	133.7	1.06	498	3.68	2.93	2.14

The feed for each lot was thoroughly mixed and they were fed twice a day all they would clean up within an hour after feeding. The feed was made into a thick slop with water. On cold days the water was warmed to prevent the feed from freezing before it was eaten. Daily notes were taken as to the condition of the pigs, how much grain they ate and how much, if any, was left in the trough, also the condition of the feces was noted. The following table gives the total gain per pig, the weight of each pig each week, with total gain per lot:

Lot.	No.	Date.						Gain per pig.	Gain per lot.					
		11-23	11-30	12-7	12-14	12-21	12-28							
I	157	171	185	182	189	203	210	215	230	236	241	70	148	
	129	189	200	208	211	230	240	245	256	257	262	267	78	148
II	162	157	168	175	175	196	200	205	217	221	241	240	83	187
	128	181	195	202	208	223	247	243	260	275	280	285	104	187
III	126	196	205	213	212	230	235	235	237	240	245	250	54	119
	127	151	161	170	176	185	193	195	204	206	211	216	65	119
IV	155	174	193	193	205	215	221	232	240	250	252	255	81	163
	120	175	190	195	196	215	227	232	240	250	254	257	82	163
V	159	188	203	210	215	230	241	248	260	275	278	280	92	159
	124	159	171	180	182	200	205	210	210	215	221	226	67	159
VI	153	189	200	209	211	225	241	241	240	255	260	262	73	163
	109	175	183	194	194	210	221	226	254	257	260	265	90	163

The experiment closed February 2, when the pigs were sold as fat hogs. Lot 3 made the least gain and were not in as good condition when sold as the other lots. They were all in very fat condition, however. The ground barley-hulls made a bulky food that was not relished and it was easy to over-feed this lot. The Kafir-corn in the first half of the experiment with lot 5 was old seed and very musty and dirty, the pigs would not eat it in any quantity, but later new seed was obtained and the pigs ate better. The other lots were greedy at all times except lot 4, which was off feed for three or four days only. Those in the lot receiving shorts and cottonseed-meal were a surprise. They ate more pounds of grain than any other lot and their ration was the most bulky and as is evident was a pasty, sticky slop that was hard to eat. Each lot ate on an average about twelve pounds of grain per day. The following table gives the amount of grain consumed by each lot during the ten weeks of the experiment, and the total cost of the feed and the cost per hundred pounds of gain:

There was but little difference in the amount of grain consumed by each lot but the difference in price made the total cost vary considerably. The price of the feed per hundred pounds is as follows: Corn-chop, \$.53; Kafir-corn, \$.53; barley, \$.1; shorts, \$.85; oil-meal, \$1.75; cottonseed-meal, \$1.35; raw linseed oil, \$.20 per quart. Lots 4 and 5 receiving corn and Kafir-corn with cottonseed-meal made much the cheaper gains. Barley is too expensive a feed with which to fatten hogs at present prices of other grains.

(To be continued.)

Lall's Show-Herd Sale.

On August 10, at Marshall, Mo., will be held F. M. Lall's sale of show Poland-Chinas, every one of which is guaranteed a breeder except where specified. Mr. Lall has a great variety of blood lines in his herd but they are all of the best. He has a number that are practically fitted for the show-ring now and the purchaser will have time to make entries at St. Louis after this sale and before the World's Fair show begins. On the other hand he has a very desirable type with extra long bodies and big bone which is so much in demand by Kansas breeders. The would-be purchaser who attends this sale can rest assured that he will have practically any type or any combination of good blood lines that he may desire to select from. This will be one of the great sales of the breed for 1904, and every animal offered will be in good shape. We were especially attracted to a group of five, headed by the boar, Earl M 34183, illustrated in the catalogue. This boar and four sisters were sired by Grand Chief 29740, and their dam is Kemp's Choice (68406), a granddaughter of both Chief Perfection 2d and Chief Tecumseh 2d. If some one would buy this bunch of five and enter them at St. Louis they would be almost sure to get inside the money. Indeed, Mr. Lall says that if the purchaser will properly fit and show them at St. Louis and fail to win something

he will pay their expenses for the trip to St. Louis. There are no unfashionable crosses in the entire offering in this sale and every pig is recorded. The sale will include thirty-eight sows many of which are bred to the herd-boars that have already sired so many prize-winners. You are invited to be present at the sale, put up at the Hotel Hurt at Mr. Lall's expense, and buy some of these hogs which are sure to make you money. Remember that the date is August 10, the place is Marshall, Mo., and that this is the last announcement of the sale. If you can not be present yourself send your bid to Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.

Lice on Cattle and Hogs.

We quote the following from the "Feeders' Corner" of the Iowa State Register: "A correspondent, G. B. C.,

Date.	Gain	
	per pig.	per lot.
12-28	1-4	1-11
1-1	1-18	1-25
1-8	2-2	2-9
1-15	2-16	2-23
1-22	2-24	2-31
1-29	3-6	3-13
2-5	3-20	3-27
2-12	3-28	3-35
2-19	4-4	4-11
2-26	4-18	4-25
3-5	4-25	5-2
3-12	5-9	5-16
3-19	5-23	5-30
3-26	6-6	6-13
4-2	6-20	6-27
4-9	6-27	7-4
4-16	7-11	7-18
4-23	7-25	8-1
4-30	8-8	8-15
5-6	8-22	8-29
5-13	9-5	9-12
5-20	9-19	9-26
5-27	10-3	10-10
6-3	10-17	10-24
6-10	10-31	11-7
6-17	11-14	11-21
6-24	11-28	12-5
7-1	12-12	12-19
7-8	12-26	1-2
7-15	1-9	1-16
7-22	1-23	1-30
7-29	2-6	2-13
8-5	2-20	2-27
8-12	3-6	3-13
8-19	3-20	3-27
8-26	4-3	4-10
9-2	4-17	4-24
9-9	4-31	5-7
9-16	5-14	5-21
9-23	5-28	6-4
9-30	6-11	6-18
10-7	6-25	7-2
10-14	7-9	7-16
10-21	7-23	7-30
10-28	8-6	8-13
11-4	8-20	8-27
11-11	9-3	9-10
11-18	9-17	9-24
11-25	10-1	10-8
12-2	10-15	10-22
12-9	10-29	11-5
12-16	11-12	11-19
12-23	11-26	12-3
12-30	12-10	12-17
1-6	12-24	1-31
1-13	1-7	1-14
1-20	1-21	1-28
1-27	2-4	2-11
2-3	2-18	2-25
2-10	2-22	2-29
2-17	3-6	3-13
2-24	3-20	3-27
3-1	3-24	3-31
3-8	4-7	4-14
3-15	4-21	4-28
3-22	5-5	5-12
3-29	5-19	5-26
4-5	6-2	6-9
4-12	6-16	6-23
4-19	6-30	7-7
4-26	7-14	7-21
5-3	7-28	8-4
5-10	8-11	8-18
5-17	8-25	9-1
5-24	9-8	9-15
5-31	9-22	9-29
6-7	10-6	10-13
6-14	10-20	10-27
6-21	11-3	11-10
6-28	11-17	11-24
7-5	11-31	12-7
7-12	12-14	12-21
7-19	12-28	1-4
7-26	1-11	1-18
8-2	1-25	1-31
8-9	2-8	2-15
8-16	2-22	2-29
8-23	3-7	3-14
8-30	3-21	3-28
9-6	4-4	4-11
9-13	4-18	4-25
9-20	5-2	5-9
9-27	5-16	5-23
10-4	5-30	6-6
10-11	6-13	6-20
10-18	6-27	7-4
10-25	7-11	7-18
11-1	7-25	8-1
11-8	8-8	8-15
11-15	8-22	8-29
11-22	9-5	9-12
11-29	9-19	9-26
12-6	10-3	10-10
12-13	10-17	10-24
12-20	10-31	11-7
12-27	11-14	11-21
1-3	11-28	12-5
1-10	12-12	12-19
1-17	12-26	1-8
1-24	1-9	1-16
1-31	1-23	1-30
2-7	2-6	2-13
2-14	2-20	2-27
2-21	3-4	3-11
2-28	3-18	3-25
3-5	3-31	4-7
3-12	4-14	4-21
3-19	4-28	5-5
3-26	5-12	5-19
4-2	5-26	6-2
4-9	6-9	6-16
4-16	6-23	7-1
4-23	7-7	7-14
4-30	7-21	7-28
5-6	8-4	8-11
5-13	8-18	8-25
5-20	9-1	9-8
5-27	9-15	9-22
6-3	9-29	10-6
6-10	10-13	10-20
6-17	10-27	11-3
6-24	11-11	11-18
6-31	11-25	12-2
7-7	12-9	12-16
7-14	12-23	1-6
7-21	1-6	1-13
7-28	1-20	1-27
8-4	2-3	2-10
8-11	2-17	2-24
8-18	3-3	3-10
8-25	3-17	3-24
9-1	3-31	4-7
9-8	4-14	4-21
9-15	4-28	5-5
9-22	5-12	5-19
9-29	5-26	6-2
10-6	6-9	6-16
10-13	6-23	7-1
10-20	7-7	7-14
10-27	7-21	7-28
11-3	8-4	8-11
11-10	8-18	8-25
11-17	9-1	9-8
11-24	9-15	9-22
11-31	9-29	10-6
12-7	10-13	10-20
12-14	10-27	11-3
12-21	11-11	11-18
12-28	11-25	12-2
1-4	12-9	12-16
1-11	12-23	1-6
1-18	1-6	1-13
1-25	1-20	1-27
2-1	2-3	2-10
2-8	2-	

try anywhere and those desiring stock of this class should communicate with him at once.

Mitchell Bros., Buxton, Wilson County, Kansas, are well-known and first-class breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine and fine poultry. Intending purchasers will find the prices and stock all right. See new breeders' card this week.

L. L. Vrooman, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, Hope, Dickinson County, Kans., has a new advertisement in this issue of the paper that will interest intending purchasers of that class of stock. Mr. Vrooman has always enjoyed a good trade as his stock and prices have been very satisfactory to his customers.

Mr. A. F. McCarty, of Humboldt, Kans., has been compelled by the flood to offer his entire herd of Hereford cattle for sale. This will be a snap for the lucky purchaser. The floods have destroyed the pasture and other crops on Mr. McCarty's farm so he sells under stress. The cows are daughters of such great bulls as Garfield, Boatman, Roseland, Chesterfield, etc., and most of them have calves at foot and are rebrad. A letter to him will bring particulars.

J. P. Peters Commission Company, Kansas City, says: "It don't look like the strikers will cut much figure from this time on. The demand from the packers call for nothing but fat stuff, medium to common stuff hard to sell. Good to choice fat natives are selling from 5 1/2 to 6 cents. We would advise our customers to not ship any medium to common cow stuff to market until the packers get to killing canners again. Next week we hope to be able to take care of all of the hogs at good prices."

The Berkshire boar, Moonlight 55843, which Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans., are offering, has been used in the herd for three years and has proven himself to be a good breeder, but having several of his get in the herd, they can not use him to advantage any longer. He was shown but once, at Topeka, 1903, and won second in aged class and was the sire of first prize yearling boar, first prize boar under one year, and second prize gilt under six months. He is in breeding condition and stands well on his feet and is very active. He will be priced very reasonable for a hog of his individuality. Would like to see him go into a herd so he could prove his value as a breeder.

Mr. F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans., who made such a phenomenal record as a breeder of Poland-China swine, writes that the woods are full of good youngsters this year on his farm and that the litter by G's Perfection out of an Ideal Sunshine sow is extra fine, with a number of herd-headers among the boar pigs. He has a sow that is a litter sister to Lamplighter. She has just farrowed a nice litter of eleven pigs by Woodbury. These ought to be good. Mr. Dawley contemplates showing Woodbury and some of his get at a number of fairs this fall. His remarkable success as a breeder may be attributed to the training which he received at the Agricultural College in addition to his natural ability. At any rate he stands out as a conspicuous success.

Mr. C. W. Merriam, of Aylsdale Short-horn Breeding Farm, Topeka, is also a breeder of Poland-China swine of merit. He laid his foundation by securing a litter of Tecumseh sows that are numbered from 77378 to 77383 inclusive, and a litter of Perfect Headlight sows that are numbered from 77390 to 77393 inclusive. The bred sows have farrowed forty-four pigs this summer which were sired by Sunflower O. K. 32138 and Chief 32525. Lately Mr. Merriam purchased O. K. Perfection 3424 and now has him as his herd-boar. The young pigs now on the farm are very handsome ones and give promise of being good hogs when selling time comes. At present there is nothing for sale in Poland-Chinas on this farm but our readers will see that a good start has been made for future business.

Generally speaking, cattle may be divided into two classes, those which are best adapted for the production of beef and those which are best for the dairy. The dairy class may be sub-divided into those which are best for milk, as the Holstein Friesian and the Ayrshire; and those which are best for butter, as the Jersey and Guernsey. The Jersey is well known in this country but the Guernsey is only making her reputation. The New Jersey Experiment Station conducted a series of careful tests of different breeds with the result that the Guernsey proved to be the best because the cost of a pound of total solids in the milk was less than for any other breed and because the amount of butter-fat was greater in proportion to the cost than that shown by any other breed. In this test the food of the Guernsey cost 1.71 cents per quart of milk and contained 5.09 per cent of fat, while the milk of the Ayrshire cost 1.66 cents per quart for feed but the milk only produced 4.9 per cent of butter-fat. This is one of the reasons why the Guernsey has proved itself a popular breed wherever known. Dr. J. W. Perkins, 423 Aultman Building, Kansas City, has a nice bunch of young bulls of this breed which are advertised for sale in the special want column.

C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.: "We now have the finest bunch of Duroc-Jersey pigs on Maple Lawn that it has been our privilege to feed. There are a little over one hundred and they are thrifty and growing in the finest shape. These pigs are sired by Searle's Aksarben No. 11105, Olympus No. 6947, and Uno No. 90791; they are of the best and are exceptionally smooth and even. We also have six fall males that we are pricing right and are good large fellows with good feet and back. If there are any particular individuals from our show herd this fall that are a little extra I think it would be the old boars and the fall stock. Searle's Aksarben, who has been a winner in each class for the last two years, goes in the 2 year show this fall. He is in the best of condition. He has an extra well arched back with good head and feet. Searle's Olympus shows in the yearling class and is a picture of his father Olympus, who is well known for the ribbons

taken in the show ring. This hog stands on his feet like a pig and promises to hold the reputation of the father as a winner and exceedingly strong breeder. The fall gilts and males are extra fine and will no doubt make their presence felt in the show ring this fall. We are ready to ship out either fall or spring stock and the prices are in reach of all."

The man who can do one thing better than anybody else is going to succeed—whether it's floating stocks in Wall Street or raising stock on the farm. Williams' Shaving Soap is the result of sixty-five years of specializing and it is "the only real shaving soap." Common soap is no more fit for shaving than a truck horse is for running in the "Brooklyn Handicap." Write The J. B. Williams Company as per their offer in another column and they will show you why. "Be fair to your face."

About Buying Feeders.

Under the caption "Well Bought Is Half Sold," Clay, Robinson & Co. have something to say elsewhere in this issue which should interest any of our readers contemplating the purchase of feeding cattle or sheep this fall. With special buyers for feeders at Chicago and the Missouri River markets the above firm is in position to secure for their customers the right sort of stock at fair figures. Inasmuch as they naturally hope to also have the selling of the stock when returned fat to market they feel a personal interest in satisfying their clients and securing for them the sort of feeders that will yield a profit on the investment. The movement of Western cattle and sheep to Chicago and the Western markets will soon be in full swing, affording a wide assortment of feeding stock. Write Clay, Robinson & Co. your wants in the feeder line, addressing them at whatever market you propose purchasing on, and they will write you fully regarding cost, etc., of the class of stock you wish to buy.

Cheap Rates to Boston via New York City and Boat.

\$20.70 for the round-trip, from Chicago, via Nickel Plate Road, August 12, 13, and 14, with liberal stopover at New York City returning, and also stopover at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake within final limit, if desired. Also rate of \$17.75 from Chicago to Boston and return, via direct lines. Tickets good on any train on above dates and also on special train from Chicago at 8 a. m., August 13. Final return limit September 30, by depositing ticket. Through sleeping-car service. Meals in Nickel Plate dining cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1; also service a la carte. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of berths in through standard and tourist sleeping-cars, and full particulars. (19)

Would Not Be Without Sloan's Liniment.

Fort Wayne, Ind.
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir:—We have been using your Colic Cure, Liniment and Fever Remedy for the last three years with best success in every case that we have applied to horses suffering from colic or lameness or any pulmonary troubles. We have now been in business five years and we are glad to say that we have not lost a single case of any kind since treating with your valuable remedies, and before that time we were losing from three to five horses every year.
We would not be without your line of medicines if they cost ten times as much. We can not say enough about them, and moreover we gladly recommend them to our friends and those who have horses or mules in our locality. You can use this for publication, as we stand by this statement.
Respectfully,
BROWN TRUCKING CO.

National Encampment G. A. R.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets, August 12, 13, and 14, at \$17.75 for the round-trip from Chicago, via direct lines, with stopover at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake, if desired, within final limit. Also, if preferred, rate of \$20.70 between the same points for the round-trip via New York City and Boat, with liberal stopover returning at that point. Tickets good on any train on above dates and also on special train from Chicago at 8 a. m., August 13. Final return limit September 30. Meals served in Nickel Plate dining cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1; also a la carte. City ticket office Chicago, 111 Adams St. Chicago depart, La Salle St. Station, corner Van Buren and La Salle Sts., on the Elevated Loop. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of berths in through standard and tourist sleeping-cars, and other detailed information. (20)

Biennial Encampment Knights of Pythias, Louisville, Ky., August 16-29.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will on August 12 to 15 inclusive, sell tickets to Louisville at very low rates for the round trip. Good to return until August 31. For full information apply to any Great Western Agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Tourist Rates.

The Frisco System will issue, during the summer months, Tourist round-trip tickets to various resorts and locations—the Mountains, Lakes and Seashore, at greatly reduced rates, with ample return limit. Call on nearest agent, or address Passenger Traffic Department, St. Louis.

National Encampment G. A. R., Boston, Mass., August 15-20.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will on August 11 to 13, sell round-trip tickets to Boston at very low rates. It will pay you to write or inquire of any Great Western Agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, for full information.



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity. Samuel S. Thorpe.

Buy a farm in the fruit belt of Michigan. Live in a climate that is equable and salubrious—where there are no drouths or failures—where all conditions are conducive to health and prosperity. Invest in rich soil that yields sure crops.

The Cadillac Tract

In Wexford and Missaukee Counties, Michigan; 1/2 to 6 miles from the bustling city of Cadillac, population 3,000, on the main line of Grand Rapids & Indiana (Pennsylvania System) and Ann Arbor (Wabash System) Railways.

25,000 Acres, \$5 to \$15

per acre; less 5 per cent for cash, or on easy terms, if desired.

The ideal soil—a sandy loam with clay or gravel subsoil. The Cadillac Tract was formerly a thick timber land, covered with a heavy growth of gigantic trees—a strong guarantee in itself of a rich, responsive soil; splendidly adapted to farming, fruit-growing and stock-raising; all the crops characteristic of the temperate zone can be grown to their greatest excellence in The Cadillac Tract. Clear, sparkling water, good schools and churches, graveled pike roads, lots of fish and game.

A gilt-edged opportunity for the bona-fide settler.

For illustrated descriptive booklet and map, containing detailed information with letters of farmers from other States now living in and adjacent to The Cadillac Tract fill out the coupon below and mail to me.

Send me literature and information pertaining to The Cadillac Tract as advertised in Kansas Farmer.	Name.....
	Town.....
	County..... State.....

S. S. Thorpe, 16 Webber Building, Cadillac, Mich.
District Agent Michigan Land Association.
A few improved farms for sale, \$2,000 to \$20,000.

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 cracking, 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, H. O. CORRELL, Dr. P. MCCracken, Auctioneers. On C. & A. and M. P. Railways.

Black Leg Vaccine PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

PREVENTS BLACKLEG
Vaccination with BLACKLEGOIDS is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. Each BLACKLEGOID (or pill) is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one minute with our Blacklegoid Injector.
Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity.
For sale by druggists. Literature free—write for it.
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES: DETROIT, MICH.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis.



The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

"THE WAVY WEST."

A Poem Written by the Late Colonel Ingersoll When He Was Eighteen Years Old.

In looking over the files of the Greenville (Ill.) Journal for the years 1851-2, Mr. W. W. Lewis, the editor of the paper, which is now called the Greenville Advocate, found some poetry contributed by Robert G. Ingersoll when he was 18 years old. This poem, one of the first printed, appeared in the issue of June 25, 1852:

Bright world of waving green;
Jehovah's spirit seems to rest
In wavy stillness on thy breast
In robes of flow'ry sheen.

Thou glorious world of bloom,
Where bending flowers gently blow;
And o'er thy breast their leaflets throw
In beauty's soft perfume.

Bright, wavy, flow'ry lake,
Where grassy waves in stillness ride,
A wild, unbounded, living tide,
When breezes softly wake.

Where dark-haired Indian girls,
Reclining on thy dewy breast,
In morning dew and sunlight dressed,
Adorned with dewy pearls

First felt the tender flame—
Saw lover's lips in rapture move;
And felt the trembling beat of love
Thrill wildly o'er their frame.

They breathed the tender vow,
Where some wild flower thy bosom
laved;
And o'er thy breast in beauty waved—
Where are those lovers now?

See the flower in beauty's ray,
O'er its native sweets exulting;
But the blast in wildness sweeping,
Bears its native sweets away.

See it lone and bleeding lay,
And o'er its petals softly weep,
Till death comes o'er like gentle sleep;
Thus those lovers passed away.

But now upon thy breast
"The lowly cot appears in view,"
Where agriculture boldly threw
Its mantle o'er the West.

And plenty, joined with peace,
Comes bounding o'er thy flow'ry sea,
And dazzling wealth has left on thee
Its glorious golden fleece.

And richly waving corn
Waves o'er thy breast in verdure lost,
And o'er thy yellow fields is tossed
Profusion's flowing horn.

And on thy waters now,
Majestic steamers proudly ride;
And Enterprise its mantle wide
Has thrown across thy brow.
Greenville, April 15. R. G. I.

Over the Border—A Story of the Kansas Pioneers.

XVIV.

(Copyright 1904, by Ruth Cowgill.)

CHAPTER XXX.—SOMEBODY'S RASHNESS AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

After many a grave deliberation in the little family council, Nathan decided to build again a little home on the claim. They dreaded further vengeance from the border ruffians, yet, now that their hostility was growing daily more bitter against the town, Nathan deemed himself fully as safe on the claim as in Lawrence. Accordingly he procured what lumber he could from the overworked little saw-mill, and began to build. Progress was slow, because many new settlers were arriving daily and he could not refuse to assist them when they needed help, as very many of them did severely. But on such days as Nathan could take for his own work, the three of them would start out early in the morning, he to hammer and saw and build, Henry to plow and cultivate, and Sarah to drop the potatoes, or work in her own little garden of early vegetables, or tend the few flowers which she had planted at the little grave, or, if none of these things were to be done, she would wander off several miles to some distant neighbor, or perhaps to some Indian's cabin, for she had even made friends of some of these red people, and found them gentle and kind, and distinctly amusing. In the evening, at the close of the long day, they would return to the little cabin in the limits of the town, which was their home.

One evening, when they were thus returning, they saw Dolman sitting on the low step, evidently awaiting their arrival. He arose when they came up, and Henry sprang at him with a shout

of welcome. But he put the boy aside, gently.

"Not you, to-night, Henry, he said. 'It is Sarah I want to see to-night."

The boy looked a trifle hurt, but climbed back into the wagon beside his father, while Dolman helped Sarah out. As they drove around the house, Sarah looked into Dolman's face inquiringly. It was grave and calm as usual.

"Sarah," he said, "I did not mean to offend you when I spoke to your father as I did. I thought you knew, child—you must have known—that I have been caring for you these many months."

Sarah still looked at him wonderingly. This quiet, self-contained man—did he mean what he was saying?

"Thee has been caring for me?—No—I did not know—or—perhaps I did—"

As she said this, falteringly, his keen eyes were upon her, watching the bright color fading out of the beautiful face.

"Ah, I wish thee did not," she cried, piteously.

"Why, Sarah?" The color had slipped from his own face, but his voice was grave and tender.

"Because"—Sarah raised her head and put her out little hand and laid it on his arms, which were closely locked on his breast. Her great, honest eyes looked clearly into his. "I like thee more than anybody else in the world, I think—I reverence thee—I trust thee—but I do not love thee."

He looked down at the little brown hand on his arms, and slowly unfolding his arms raised it to his lips with a courtesy that must have come down to him from some ancient knightly ancestor.

"You little love of my life," he said, and his voice was deep and clear, "I can wait."

"But thee must not wait," the girl broke in quickly, with a queer breathlessness. "I mean—I shall never—care for thee."

"And why?" His patient forbearance suddenly irritated the girl.

"Because I love some one else," she flung out, impetuously. Her face grew rosy red in an instant. She lifted her head proudly and the eyes that had looked into his asking mute pardon, were alight with the look of a woman crowned.

His eyes grew dark with a pain the girl only half comprehended. He set his white lips and without a word, turned on his heel, and strode out into the darkness.

The breeze whispered mournfully. A turtle-dove repeated its triple call plaintively. Sarah sat down upon the low step and hid her face in her hands, and when she raised her head her face was wet with tears.

Why could she not love him? she asked herself, why could she not accept the beautiful devotion offered her? Burk never came—would he never, never come? Her heart was hungry for him. Perhaps he had gone home without one word for her. Perhaps he no longer cared—if only she could see him—if only she could hear his voice. Why did he not come? The great, soft, black night covered everything. It touched her cheek like a caress—

"Sarah, thee would best come in out of the night air," said her father, coming to the door.

"Yes, father," she said, docilely, and arose.

"Henry went down into the streets to learn the news of the day," said Nathan, talking cheerfully as he rattled about getting ready for the night, yet watching Sarah, as she felt, guiltily. "He heard something about some excitement, and was curious to hear about it."

"Of course he was," said Sarah. "He must be in the midst of everything else he is not happy."

They waited for an hour or more, and then, when they were about to give up and go to bed, the boy burst into the room.

"Jones is dead," he announced, joyfully.

"Jones! Sheriff Jones?" said Nathan.

"Yes—somebody shot him."

"Henry, stop thy fidgetting about, and tell us about it," commanded Sarah. Nathan, after his first gasp that was half a groan, was silent.

"There's nothin' to tell—somebody shot him in his tent jest last night, and they think he'll die. They've got all kinds of physicians and all his border ruffian friends, and he's in the Free-State hotel, and they're doin' everything they can for him."

"Ah, me!" groaned Nathan. "This will bring new trouble and persecution upon us."

"Maybe it will," said Henry. "but I'm glad he's dead, anyway. He's made more trouble than every other old border ruffian of the lot."

"Thee may stay here with Sarah," said Nathan, and putting on his great hat, he went to find out what he could of this latest and truly ruinous disaster.

The two young people sat waiting until sleepiness overcame their youthful curiosity, and then sought their lowly beds upon the floor.

The next morning Nathan told them what he had learned, that the wound was not nearly so serious as was at first feared, and Jones would undoubtedly recover in a few weeks' time; but that serious apprehensions were entertained of the vengeance of the Missourians, who were sending out all kinds of sensational reports, calculated to stir up their friends to the highest pitch of fury.

Nathan did not go out to the claim that day, nor for many days, but stayed in Lawrence, that, if need were, he might assist in defence. Yet nothing occurred, beyond daily threats, and almost daily arrests. Some of the settlers took refuge in flight, dodging the posse of Missourians, and leading them a weary chase over the hills and plains. But many of the chief citizens were arrested, on this pretext or some other, till the town was left almost destitute of able-bodied men. Marshal Donelson, who succeeded Jones, came over into Lawrence one day soon after Jones was shot, with writs of arrest for all who had participated in the Branson rescue. Dolman was one of the first to be arrested, for he, absorbed in other matters, fell an easy prey, and was conveyed in triumph over into a Missouri prison. The little family of his friends grieved sincerely over his ill fortune, and Henry drew verbal pictures of his sufferings, and hardships that wrought greatly upon the nerves of his father and Sarah.

"They're probably starving him to death," he would say. Or "They'll maybe shoot him or hang him," would be his conjecture.

Sarah and Henry went now and again, out to the claim, but Nathan grew more and more fearful for them, till at last they settled down with the others in the little town into a breathless foreboding, waiting for what might come.

At last, one morning, when Sarah, awakened early by the jubilant song of a robin in a tree by her window, opened the door, and looked out. "She called to her father and to Henry. Something in the tone of her voice startled them, and they came to her side, quickly.

"What is it?" she asked.

"The border ruffians!" said Nathan. "It has come at last."

There, on the hill a mile or so opposite, just above and all about Dr. Robinson's house, they could see an immense crowd of men, and even at this distance through the clear unclouded air, they could make out the general tattered, unkempt and undisciplined appearance of a border ruffian army. They could see their flags and banners waving above their heads and a blurred sound of voices came across the distance.

"What will they do?" asked Sarah. "We'll have a war, now, father, will we not?" asked Henry eagerly.

"Nay—who will fight?" asked Nathan.

"I will—and all the men will," exclaimed the boy.

"Will not General Lane lead them, father? He is not the man to stand by idly in a time of danger," Sarah asked.

"Thee forgets," said her father,

"General Lane is in the North, and has been for some weeks—Charles Robinson has been arrested, and is in the hands of the Missourians—Sam Wood, Abbott, Dietzler—all the men who might lead us in a time of danger—are in bonds or in hiding—and it is better so."

The children were silent, Henry cogitating gloomily. Then he said, with a great air of protection—"Well, I'll take care of thee, father—and Sarah, too."

Nathan went out into the street, after breakfast, and found the town in great excitement. There were all sorts of wild rumors in the air and some were for making some show of resistance and some were for leaving the town to its fate.

Nathan went among them from one group to another, listening thoughtfully and now and then dropping a word of pacific advice or caution.

"If we do not resist them," he said, "they will go away, ashamed to attack a peaceable people. But if we make a show of violence, and attempt to meet them with their own methods, we shall certainly be defeated and invite destruction to our homes."

He was everywhere listened to with the respect his gentle life among them had won him, and his words seemed to have some weight.

"That's true enough," said one worried-looking man, Roberts by name. He was one of a committee of safety appointed from the few men left in the town, and felt the responsibility of his position as a great weight. "We'll go draw up a resolution or petition, or something of the sort—to the Missourians, telling them how we feel about it." And he bustled off, looking greatly relieved, as if he had found the solution to the whole difficulty.

"You would give up the whole town to them—you would surrender our cannon and our rifles, and tell them to take what they want—and welcome?" a young man spoke, half interrogatively, yet indignantly.

"Never," said Nathan, and the gleam in his dim eye was good to see. "Never, we'll stand for our rights—we are not cowards—but does thee not understand"—and Nathan spoke impressively—"we must not come in contact with United States authority."

"United States authority be hanged," said the same young man. "When the United States authority leaves us at the mercy of thieves and cutthroats then it's time to do something on our own authority—"

"Every man has the right to protection and self-defence," another man broke in.

"Ah, yes," said Nathan, sadly. "It is our right, but we have not the power." And he turned away, wearily, leaving the little group still talking excitedly and to no purpose.

At noon he returned home, and while he was telling Sarah of his various experiences, and Henry was expressing his excitement and indignation at the trend of affairs, the door burst open, and their neighbor, Mrs. Stone, came in, looking pale and terrified.

"What do you mean by sitting here so quietly when we're apt to be murdered in our homes," she cried, her voice high and shrill. "They've given orders that all the women and children are to leave—come, Sarah, come."

"Where will thee go?" asked Nathan. "Oh, I don't know," and she burst into tears of nervous terror. "If you love me, Sarah, come with me."

"Thee may as well go," said Nathan, in response to Sarah's look of inquiry. "Some of the women went out of town to the high lands in the West—thee will be safe enough there."

"Can I not wash my dishes, and change my dress first?" asked the girl, going about in her deliberate way.

"Oh—no—no!—do hurry, child—we shall certainly be shot in our tracks."

So Sarah yielded to her friend's excited pleading and went with her, her father and Henry going at the same time toward town.

Sarah had much ado to keep up with Mrs. Stone, until they came upon some other women and children going in the same direction. Then, seeming to find safety in numbers, Mrs. Stone walked more slowly,

"What has thee there?" Sarah asked of a little child, who trudged along by her side, tightly clasping an unshapely bundle in her arms.

"My dolly," said the child, gravely. "Does thee think they will enter our houses?" asked Sarah of Mrs. Stone, suddenly pale, remembering her little sister's belongings packed away in a small box.

"Of course they will," said that excited lady. "They'll—"

But Sarah had left her and was running back breathlessly in the way she had come.

Baby Belle's things must not be destroyed; they were dearer to her than her own safety. As she went, she met here and there some one of her acquaintances hastening along, who looked back at her curiously or called to her to come with them. As she went further, she began to meet rough-looking men, who stared at her, but offered her no interference. When at last she came to the little cabin, she saw it surrounded, as were many of the houses, with the wild border ruffians, some half dozen were peering in inquisitively with shouts and drunken laughter, while others, both outside and in, were bedecking themselves and their horses with the things they had found therein. One man had tied her own Quaker bonnet over her horse's ears, another had one of Belle's little bonnets tied upon the top of his own head, and a pathetic-looking rag-doll was stuck upon the end of his bayonet. The girl paid no heed to the crazy men, but pushed her way into the room. There everything was in wild confusion. Her few letters, carefully hoarded, were scattered about the floor. Little Belle's clothing and toys were strewn here and there while some of the ruffians were searching the little trunk and throwing her things and Belle's about, and others were at the cupboards, eating whatever they could find, and wantonly breaking and tearing whatever came to their hands. With a cry, she ran to the little trunk, gathering up what she found of Belle's. She felt as if her baby were being desecrated.

"Oh, my baby! my baby!" she cried, trying to push the man away, who sat stupidly staring in astonishment. Other men had continued to pour in and out again, but she did not hear nor heed them—nor did she hear the new confusion that arose at the door, until she heard a voice that she knew, speaking in almost inarticulate rage. Looking back she saw the men slinking out, some with shouts of laughter, some with muttered curses, and she sprang up with a cry.

In a moment Howard Burk was by her side and she was in his arms.

"Sarah! how came you here?" he cried.

"They had my baby's things!" she sobbed, half hysterically. She released herself from him gently, and began putting back the little clothes, all grimy and torn now, and the poor toys, the dearer for their poverty.

Burk went about the room, picking up the scattered things and she put them in as he handed them to her. In a few moments' time she had grown calmer and could listen to what Howard was saying.

"But why is thee here?" she asked him.

"I knew there would be wild doings—after I heard that they had marched against Lawrence—and—I thought—you might need me."

Sarah lifted her head and looked into his face questioningly.

"Thee—thee—is not with them?"

His brilliant eyes met her clear gaze fully.

"Had I not learned it in bitterness before, this day's work would have taught me where the right lies," he said quietly, but there was that in his tone which told her it was not a light thing for him to say.

"Thee came, then—?"

"I came to protect—if might be—my rightful foes from the recklessness of my own party."

"Thee speaks bitterly," she said, gently.

"How else should I speak treason to my own people?" he demanded.

"It is not treason thee has been

speaking"—she said, eagerly, taking up arms in his defence. "Does thee not still love thy South—Oh, I know thee would give thy heart's blood for her!—The traitors are they who come here, and do, in the name of the South, the things that make her ashamed. Thee is her true son and thee loves her too well to disgrace her name with evil deeds." The girl had spoken with kindling face and eyes that believed in him proudly.

"My little comforter!" he said, and the proud face softened until it was another face. "You love me, Sarah—I know you do—but—I am not worthy."

"Yes, I love thee," she said. "I think I have loved thee always—and whether thee is worthy or not, and whether it brings me pain or gladness—it can never be undone."

She spoke almost sadly, but he took her in his arms and kissed her—and in the caress there was something hollier than the passion of his first caress long ago.

"No—it can never be undone—sweet heart," he said.

The booming of guns and shouts of men had rounded all afternoon. But they had fallen upon unheeding ears. But now there was a crash as of falling buildings, and looking out they saw a lurid glow against the sky, and now and again, fierce flames shot up above the tree-tops.

"What is it?" Sarah whispered.

"Some new devilry of the Missourians, I reckon," he said. "Come, sweetheart, I will take you to a safer place than this." And he lifted the little box of clothes and carrying it upon his shoulder, led the way into the street. They were in the suburbs, and the greater part of the crowd had left them going on into the village. They could hear the sounds of shouting and shooting very clearly, and looking down into the street, saw hordes of men pouring in and out of the houses and through the streets. High above the tallest building floated a crimson flag.

"Southern rights to all!" muttered Burk, as his eye fell upon it.

"Does thee think my father is safe?" asked the girl.

"Where is he?"

"He is doubtless there among those men," she said. "He will be doing what he can to save lives or property."

"As soon as I have you deposited in a place of safety, I will find him," he said, quietly.

They hastened to a farmhouse some half-mile away, where a woman standing in the doorway shading her eyes as she looked toward the town welcomed Sarah with pioneer cordiality.

Burk waited only long enough to deposit the box and bid Sarah wait there till her father found her, then hastened back.

(To be continued.)

The World's Fair.

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

There is only one place in the world where the sun sets twice in the same day, and that is at Leek, in England. There is a jagged mountain there and the sun sets behind it and it grows dark. An hour later the sun reappears at a gap in the side of the mountain, and it is light again until the real sunset.

Nickel Plate Excursion

to Boston, Mass., and return, account G. A. R. National Encampment, at \$17.75 for the round-trip, from Chicago. Tickets good on any train August 12, 13, and 14, and on special train from Chicago at 8 a. m. August 13. Final return limit September 30. Also rate of \$20.70 for round-trip via New York City and Boat, with liberal stopover returning at that point. If desired, stopover can be obtained at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake within final limit. Three trains daily, with modern sleeping-cars. Particulars at city ticket office, 111 Adams St., Chicago, or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 200, Chicago, for reservation of berths in through standard or tourist sleeping-cars.

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

In 1900 election, 13,962,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimate received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 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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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

the grounds is the great... (The text continues with a detailed description of a fair, mentioning various exhibits, performances, and the atmosphere of the event. It describes the layout of the grounds, the quality of the food and drink, and the excitement of the crowds. The text is a continuation of a story or report from the previous page.)

that it has miraculous power over their lives, and that people can take its form at times.) The king's servants fought with the spider and at last overcame him, and the king recovered. It is said that the people are especially fond of this dance now, because to them the spider typifies Russia, their enemy, whom they are confident of vanquishing, as the spider was vanquished long ago.

The thing opens with the king sitting pale and ill, surrounded by his servants, praying for him. These servants are dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago—queer square-looking bloomers, and fantastic head dress. Presently the spider comes in, and there is a fight with swords. It is very funny. They make passes and dashes at each other, jumping agilely over the weapon when it seems too near. At last the spider throws out his web, and entangles the servants. The web is made of narrow strips of tissue paper, tightly rolled like a belt of tape. This is thrown skillfully, so that it falls in bewildering curves like a veritable web. The maidens are entangled in it, but at last free themselves, and vanquish their foe. There is a great deal more of it than I can tell you, for only the outlines of its significance were explained. But it is all intensely fascinating and weird and quaint in its unfamiliarity and unlikeness to anything we ever see. The action is interspersed with native music, which is truly the queerest music I ever heard. At first you think it is just a sound, nothing more. But presently you perceive a rhythm and a kind of meaning to it. Fair Japan is one of the places I am glad I saw.

(To be continued.)

WOMAN WINS \$2,500.

Mrs. Herbert Tetlow, Washingtonville, O., Secures First Prize in Lion Coffee Contest.

A Fortune for Correctly Estimating World's Fair Attendance on July 4.—Another Liberal Premium Offered Based on Presidential Vote.

Probably no one was more surprised than was Mrs. Herbert Tetlow, Washingtonville, Ohio, when the postmaster delivered to her an envelope containing a certified check for \$2,500, signed by the Woolson Spice Company, of Toledo, Ohio.

The Irish village is the next attraction. There are a good many Irish products displayed here, and the reproduction of an old Irish church is interesting. But the attraction here is the theater. They give a variety performance, most of which is very interesting. There are songs and dancing, and some fine tumbling, and a funny little Irish farce.

Mysterious Asia, Cairo, and Streets of Seville are very much alike. If you see one, you have seen all. They are interesting, with their queer foreign people and their camels, etc.

One of the most interesting places is Fair Japan. It is a very beautiful place, with its gay booths, and bright lights. And the Japanese people are the most interesting at the fair. You can buy all sorts of quaint things from the queer little men and women. Some one remarked that we always left the clerks smiling; for it was such a pleasure to buy of the courteous little people, that I did not stop until I had spent all I had, and borrowed all my friends could spare. And they are such charmingly happy little men that one can not resist saying pretty things to them any more than one can resist a child.

The Japanese theater (which is free, after you have gotten into the place at all) is intensely interesting. They give the Spider Dance. This is a sacred dance in Japan, and has been in practice for many hundreds of years. The meaning of it is something like this: The king was very ill and it was thought that his enemy, having taken the form of a spider, had possessed him. (The Japanese hold the spider in superstitious reverence, thinking

the grounds is the great... (The text continues with a detailed description of a fair, mentioning various exhibits, performances, and the atmosphere of the event. It describes the layout of the grounds, the quality of the food and drink, and the excitement of the crowds. The text is a continuation of a story or report from the previous page.)

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MRS. HERBERT TETLOW.

This good fortune is the result of an estimate made by Mrs. Tetlow in accordance with the Lion Coffee premium offer to those coming the nearest to estimating the 4th of July attendance at the World's Fair.

The total paid attendance at the St. Louis Exposition on July 4 was 139,659.

As Mrs. Tetlow's estimate was exactly correct, she was given first reward. Mrs. Tetlow sent in only six estimates.

M. K. Hassinger, Lamona, Pa., received the second prize of \$1,000. E. B. Roseboom, Frankfort, Ohio, and James Ashcroft, Raleigh, N. C., each received \$500 prizes. In all, 2,139 prizes, amounting to \$20,000, were awarded.

Throughout the last six months Woolson Spice Company has been publishing in the leading newspapers of America an offer of \$50,000 in cash prizes. The \$20,000 just awarded is in their World's Fair Contest. Another \$20,000 will be given in the same way to those who make the best estimates of the total Presidential vote to times of the total Presidential vote to be cast next November. This contest is awakening great interest throughout the country, and Lion Head trade-marks are being eagerly sought after, some persons offering to pay as much as five cents apiece for them.

The progressive methods of advertising and profit-sharing adopted by the Lion Coffee people are sure to add to the popularity of this already well-known and widely sold product.

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World's Fair Visitors.

The pavilion erected by the Frisco-Rock Island Systems at Main Entrance of the World's Fair is surely a place of no little interest, in fact, it is one of the many attractions.

Visitors to the World's Fair are cordially invited to inspect the Frisco-Rock Island System building. Here will be found a place of rest, courteous attention, besides, there will be distributed, free of cost, souvenirs and descriptive literature of the Great Southwest. The reader will, undoubtedly, overlook a very important attraction in case of a failure to visit the Frisco-Rock Island System pavilion.

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WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending August 1, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The temperature was again nearly normal, with some warm nights. Showers have fallen in most of the counties, with good rains in the extreme central western counties, in the northwestern counties, and thence southeastward across the State, and in Pottawatomie.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn has improved decidedly and that which has been cleaned gives unusually good promise; the corn in the Neosho and Verdigris valleys planted since the last flood is growing rapidly, though still small yet. The corn is earing in the central counties. Wheat harvest is practically finished. Stacking and thrashing are progressing rapidly; more wheat has been cut than expected, and most of it is turning out better than anticipated. The oat crop has been cut but it is generally a light crop. Haying is general and a large crop of fine prairie hay is being put up. The second crop of alfalfa is generally in the stack. The flax crop in Coffey is nearly all in the stack. Potatoes are a crop except in the river bottoms where they have rotted. Apples have dropped considerably, promising a diminished crop. Peaches are generally abundant and very good. Grapes give very good promise.

good crop is being put up. The second crop of alfalfa is generally in stack and is a good crop. Apples are plentiful in some of the southern counties but falling in the northern. Forage crops are doing well.

Barber.—A fine week for farmwork; wheat-thrashing continues; second crop of alfalfa being cut; corn and cane doing well.

Barton.—Plowing and thrashing progressing rapidly; some wheat has not been harvested; what is still on the ground is so badly down, shriveled and shattered that it is hardly worth cutting; however, we have saved three-fourths of the crop; corn up to the average.

Butler.—Corn has improved rapidly during the week, has a good color and promises a good half crop; second crop of alfalfa cut and all saved.

Clay.—Wheat yield continues disappointing, is rather a light crop and of poor quality; some are stacking wheat, hoping to improve quality; oats fair in yield and quality; corn doing well but needs rain.

Cloud.—Thrashing in progress; wheat not yielding as well as expected; corn in very fine condition but needs a good rain; second crop of alfalfa secured.

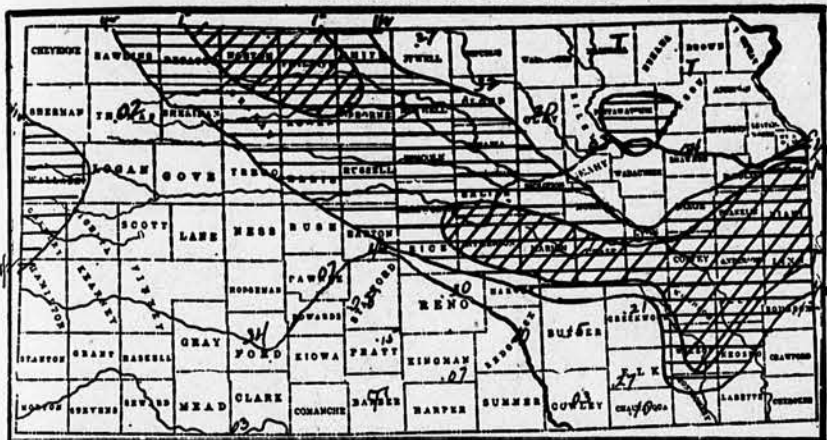
Cowley.—A fine week for stacking and thrashing grain; early corn crop now assured; late corn needs another rain or two; hay crop very heavy and of fine quality; apples plentiful; peaches scarce.

Dickinson.—A good growing week; ears setting on early corn; wheat being thrashed; meadows and pastures doing well; some alfalfa being saved; some prairie-grass being cut; fruit developing nicely.

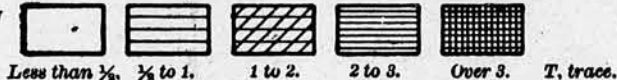
Jewell.—Corn tasseling and growing nicely; surface of ground dry, and needs rain.

Kingman.—Thrashing in progress; plowing

Rainfall for Week Ending July 30, 1904.



SCALE IN INCHES.



Allen County.—A good week for crops, but rain is needed; corn has improved decidedly the past week; oats a very light crop; wheat that was not destroyed is a fair crop and is now being thrashed.

Anderson.—Showers on the 25th and 27th helped the corn but delayed thrashing and haying; wheat continues to show poor yield of a low quality, much of it being fit for feed only.

Atchison.—Haying being rushed; hay 's a good crop but not as heavy yield as last year; high winds injurious to the few apples on trees.

Bourbon.—More wheat and oats saved than was expected; thrashing in progress; about a fourth of the wheat and oats destroyed by wet weather but we still have an average crop; corn making rapid growth and in a fine state of cultivation; the apple crop will be light.

Brown.—Effect of weather on crops good; crops in poor condition but making good progress; no damage by excessive rains, etc., during the week.

Chase.—Second cutting of alfalfa in progress; some corn being cultivated; ground baking where not stirred; rains beneficial to corn and gardens.

Coffey.—Corn that is not too weedy is making good growth; some late corn yet to cultivate; farmers very busy plowing, haying, and putting up flax; some cane being sown this week; flax mostly in stack; surface of ground getting dry; apples falling some; corn damaged considerably by hail in places.

Douglas.—Early corn in good condition; late corn will depend largely on the season; haying and thrashing in progress.

Elk.—Light showers have been beneficial but more are needed as the ground is badly baked.

Geary.—Wheat and oats getting in good condition for stacking and thrashing; a large per cent of the wheat is stacked; corn silking; potatoes rotting in the ground.

Greenwood.—Prairie haying general; crop unusually good; corn needing rain; too dry for plowing.

Jackson.—A good week for corn and haying; time hay all up; corn doing well.

Johnson.—Hay harvest about over; corn being cleaned of weeds and looking fine.

Lyon.—Some corn replanted on flooded grounds is six inches to a foot high; upland corn doing well; second crop of alfalfa very good; prairie hay heavy.

Marshall.—Corn looking well; hay a very large crop; peaches plentiful; potatoes a good crop; apples will be very light crop; millet good; wheat continues to be light yield.

Osage.—Corn prospects much improved; a large crop of prairie hay being harvested; time hay about all cut.

Pottawatomie.—A good week to save the belated wheat harvest; second crop of alfalfa nearly all secured.

Shelby.—Crops growing well, especially corn; a large amount of hay cut and stacked in good condition; ground somewhat dry.

Wabaunsee.—Corn prospects materially improved during the week; hay crop will be unusually heavy; grapes very fine and a very large yield.

Wilson.—A fine week for farmwork; the rain washed the mud off the grass in the valleys, helped the corn, and made plowing easier; stacking and thrashing in progress; corn tasseling and silking and some in roasting-ear; pastures generally holding up well; haying well started; alfalfa and tame grass killed in the low lands; about half the late blackberries picked.

Woodson.—A good week for haying; thrashing continues with light yield and inferior quality; apples dropping badly—a light crop; pastures fine; corn doing well.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Corn is improving and where the ground is clean promises a very good crop. It is earing in the central counties and tasseling in the northern. Wheat harvest has about ended and stacking has progressed rapidly. Thrashing from the shock is progressing, giving a lighter yield than anticipated. The oat harvest is generally over though some bottom oats, badly lodged, have not been cut; while the crop is fair in some counties it is poor in others. Haying has begun and a very

has begun but the ground is getting rather dry; corn doing well.

Lincoln.—A fine growing week; rather windy for haying and thrashing; if the corn were clean, we would have an unusually large crop; rain would be beneficial.

Pawnee.—Corn in roasting-ear; forage crops doing finely; thrashing delayed owing to the dampness of stacked wheat.

Phillips.—Corn prospects fine; second crop of alfalfa about all cut; thrashing has become general; wheat running very light.

Pratt.—Wheat getting in good condition for thrashing; yield ranges from light to very good, quality from fair to good; corn looking well; getting too dry to plow; considerable plowing already done.

Reno.—A fine week for corn and haying; second crop of alfalfa secured.

Republic.—A good week for stacking and thrashing wheat; wheat yielding fairly well but testing light; oats poor and light; corn needs rain.

Saline.—On the whole a dry week; thrashing progressing well; corn doing well.

Sedgwick.—Corn looks fine; fruit plentiful.

Stafford.—A dry, windy week for corn; ground getting rather dry for plowing.

Sumner.—Good weather for stacking and thrashing; shocks dry; plowing in progress; alfalfa growing rapidly; rain would be beneficial to corn and plowing.

Washington.—Wheat-stacking well advanced and thrashing has become general; wheat yield not over a half crop and quality light; oats a light crop; much not cut on bottom; second crop of alfalfa being harvested; prairie-grass heavy; early corn tasseling and earing and promises a good crop; late corn will depend on the season; hail and rust the principal causes of wheat and oat failure; potatoes fine but rotting; apples falling badly; some early peaches ripe; plums, peaches, and apricots are fair crops.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corn has made a good growth and is tasseling and silking but it is now needing rain in many of the counties. Wheat harvest is over and stacking is progressing. Thrashing has begun. Oats and barley are yielding much better than anticipated. Kafir-corn has made good growth. Cane is doing well, except that in Ness it needs rain. Millet is being cut in Thomas. The second crop of alfalfa is in the stack but grasshoppers are damaging the seed crop. Prairie-haying has begun and the crop is fine. Ground is getting dry. Stock doing well except are tormented by the flies.

Clark.—Crops growing well but range getting browner and drier now.

Decatur.—Harvesting completed; thrashing under way; barley and oats yielding well; wheat a small yield and poor quality, having been struck with black rust; a good week for corn but a shower is needed.

Ford.—Harvest completed and thrashing in progress; wheat very light crop; barley and oats much better than anticipated; alfalfa seed crop seriously damaged by grasshoppers; abundance of winter feed assured; corn, cane, and Kafir-corn have good growth.

Lane.—High winds are drying the soil; corn needs rain very much; prairie hay being cut, quality fine but crop light.

Ness.—Fore part of week still and hot, followed by high winds; early corn in silk and needing rain; cane and millet show need of moisture; much plowing being done; range-grass very fine; stock in fine condition.

Norton.—This week has been very favorable to all growing crops; the rain of the 25th was much needed but nothing had suffered from drought; corn tasseling and silking; cane and Kafir-corn look well.

Thomas.—Corn very fine in northeast part but the dry, hot weather is causing it to fire some in central part, where grasshoppers are damaging it considerably in places; harvest finished and thrashing begun; stacking in progress; plowing begun; cultivation of forage crops finished; millet-cutting begun.

Wallace.—A fine growing week; second crop of alfalfa all up in fine condition; a fine crop of wild hay being put up; grasshoppers damaging seed crop of alfalfa; gardens doing well; range-grass fine; cattle doing well but flies are numerous.

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In the Dairy

Feeding Question—Balanced Ration for Winter.

How much bran do you think a man could afford to feed a cow in summer capable of producing 50 pounds of milk a day, the pasture available being quite poor, consisting principally of wire-grass with some blue-grass and white clover? I would also like a good balanced ration for winter feeding of bran, corn-and-cob-meal, and oil-meal.

H. N. HOLDEMAN.

Crawford County.

In the early summer a good, luxuriant pasture should supply sufficient nutrients to produce milk with very little grain feeding. A cow such as mentioned would probably consume from 75 to 100 pounds of green grass during the day. At this season of the year this quantity of rich pasture-grass is sufficient to supply the digestible nutrients for a heavy flow of milk. With the pasture referred to however, the cow undoubtedly would be unable to consume a large enough quantity of the grass to produce this quantity of milk. A cow producing 50 pounds of milk requires nutrients according to experiments reported by Prof. T. L. Heacker, of Minnesota, as follows: 2.80 pounds of protein, 16.5 pounds of carbohydrates, and .81 pound of fat. If the cow is able to procure 50 pounds of blue-grass during the day she would still require nutrients as follows: 1.47 pounds of protein, 7.61 pounds of carbohydrates, and .46 pound of fat. To supply this deficiency we would suggest a ration of 12 pounds of bran, which would still leave the ration slightly deficient from the nutrients required as stated above. The total nutrients being as follows: 2.77 pounds of protein, 13.84 pounds of carbohydrates, and .69 pound of fat. The addition of a small portion of corn-meal would undoubtedly be of advantage in this ration.

You do not state what roughage you have available for your winter feeding but I infer from previous letters that corn stover will constitute the greater part, with possibly some prairie hay. With these feeds for roughage it is very difficult to compound a balanced ration which will be both practical and economical. I would suggest the following ration:

	Dry matter.	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
15 corn stover.....	8.92	.297	4.97	.085
10 prairie hay.....	5.15	.061	4.69	.197
9 bran.....	7.96	1.081	3.71	.253
6 corn and cob-meal.....	5.09	.285	3.66	.176
3 oil-meal.....	2.70	.907	1.16	.087
Total.....	29.82	2.631	18.19	.803

The above ration is intended for a cow producing about 50 pounds of milk. It is not strictly a balanced ration, being somewhat higher in carbohydrates and slightly lower in protein than the standard requirements. The high cost, however, of the protein feeds required to balance the ration justify deviating somewhat from the standard in my judgment. Recent investigations indicate that the protein requirements of the standards are somewhat higher than is absolutely necessary. Of course this ration is only a suggestion and guide as the daily observation of the practical feeder is required continually to feed cows satisfactorily. The daily milk-flow must be watched, also the condition of the cow. If it is found that the cow is increasing in flesh and decreasing in milk, it indicates that more grain is being given than she has capacity for converting into milk. My advice would be to increase the concentrate part of the ration as long as the cow responded to it by the increased milk-flow. As the cows decrease in milk with the advancement of lactation, decrease the grain feed in proportion. It requires careful attention in order to feed a dairy herd with economy and profit, but the man who would succeed must make a thorough study of individuality in his herd.

G. C. WENZELER.

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The World's Fair Dairy Test.

Summary statement for the first 30 days of the dairy cow demonstration, June 16 to July 15, inclusive, 1904:

Testing Milk.

We have bought a Babcock tester and do not exactly understand it. What is the test for a number one,

BROWN SWISS COWS.

(One cow sick during last five days.)
Feed Consumed by the Five Cows in This Herd, Pounds:

	1st 10 days	2nd 10 days	3rd 10 days	Total
Alfalfa hay.....	400	255	.....	655
Green clover.....	3,023	275	.....	3,298
Cut alfalfa.....	.....	40	.....	40
Green oats and peas.....	.....	2,837	1,984	4,821
Hominy.....	386	428.5	471	1,285.5
Malt sprouts.....	398.5	419.5	459	1,277
Gluten feed.....	367.4	371.5	227.5	966.4
Bran.....	48	15	2	65
Oil-meal.....	45	15	65	134
Cottonseed-meal.....	.....	69	1.195	1,195
Green corn-stalks.....	.....	.....	41	41
Clover hay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRODUCED BY THE FIVE COWS.

	1st 10 days	2nd 10 days	3rd 10 days	Total
Milk, pounds.....	2,556.2	2,585.6	2,143.9	7,285.7
Average test per cent fat.....	3.26	3.21	3.4	3.29
Butter-fat, pounds.....	83.3	83	73.1	239.4
Per cow per day.....	1.67	1.66	1.62 lbs butter-fat	966.4
Solids not fat, pounds.....	219.3	220.6	184.4	624.3
Solids not fat, per cent.....	8.58	8.53	8.6	8.57
Per cow per day.....	4.39	4.41	4.1 solids not fat	50.1
Milk per cow per day.....	51.1	51.7	47.5	50.1

SHORTHORN COWS.

Feed Consumed by the Twenty-Nine Cows in This Herd, Pounds:

	1st 10 days	2nd 10 days	3rd 10 days	Total
Alfalfa hay.....	3,709	3,641	3,245	10,596
Corn silage.....	3,498	3,350	3,246	10,094
Bran.....	1,579	720	606	2,905
Cornmeal.....	634	333	.....	967
Oil-meal.....	415.5	415.5	380.5	1,211.5
Cottonseed-meal.....	400	404	373.5	1,177.5
Ground oats.....	1,027	995	947	2,969
Gluten feed.....	860	866	828	2,554
Corn hearts.....	.....	980.5	1,034	2,014.5
Hominy feed.....	.....	320	667.5	987.5
Distiller's grains.....	.....	20	206	226

PRODUCED BY THE TWENTY-NINE COWS.

	1st 10 days	2nd 10 days	3rd 10 days	Total
Milk, pounds.....	10,796.3	10,663.2	10,212	31,671.5
Average test.....	3.4	3.34	3.5	3.42
Butter-fat, pounds.....	365.4	356.2	360.5	1,082.1
Per cow per day.....	1.26	1.23	1.24 lbs butter-fat	2,617.5
Solids not fat, pounds.....	876.7	886.1	854.7	2,617.5
Solids not fat, per cent.....	8.1	8.3	8.37	8.26
Per cow per day.....	3	3.06	2.95 solids not fat	36.4
Milk per cow per day.....	27.2	36.8	35.2	36.4

good cow, and what is called an average and also a poor cow, and what feed is the best to use to get good results? We would very much appreciate it if you would inform us on these points.

CHAS. REYNOLDS.
Marshall County.

JERSEY COWS.

Feed Consumed by the Twenty-Five Cows in This Herd, Pounds:

	1st 10 days	2nd 10 days	3rd 10 days	Total
Alfalfa hay.....	4,070.2	3,972.5	4,809	12,851.7
Corn silage.....	3,137	2,565	2,667	8,369
Cornmeal.....	1,086.5	1,140	1,102.5	3,329
Bran.....	544	715.5	669.5	1,929
Oil-meal.....	380	392.5	377	1,149.5
Cut alfalfa.....	1,419.5	1,567	1,476	4,462.5
Cottonseed-meal.....	302	304.5	291.5	898
Ground oats.....	450	.....	.....	450
Gluten feed.....	931.5	952.6	919	2,803.1
Distiller's grains.....	145	258	336.5	739.5
Corn hearts.....	26	202.5	319.5	548

PRODUCED BY THE TWENTY-FIVE COWS.

	1st 10 days	2nd 10 days	3rd 10 days	Total
Milk, pounds.....	10,944.5	11,112.7	11,279.7	33,336.9
Average test.....	4.24	4.43	4.37	4.35
Butter-fat, pounds.....	464.1	492.3	492.9	1,449.3
Per cow per day.....	1.86	1.97	1.97 lbs butter-fat	2,831.6
Solids not fat, pounds.....	923.7	942.4	965.5	2,831.6
Solids not fat, per cent.....	8.44	8.48	8.56	8.5
Per cow per day.....	3.7	3.77	3.86 solids not fat	44.4
Milk per cow per day.....	43.8	44.5	45.1	44.4

HOLSTEIN COWS.

Feed Consumed by the Fifteen Cows in This Herd, Pounds:

	1st 10 days	2nd 10 days	3rd 10 days	Total
Alfalfa hay.....	145	.....	325	470
Green clover.....	9,880	340	.....	10,220
Clover hay.....	.....	75	.....	75
Green oats and peas.....	.....	10,950	6,775	17,725
Gluten-meal.....	1.5	24	9	34.5
Union grains.....	1,898	1,351	1,385	4,634
Corn hearts.....	1,140.6	1,237	1,274	3,651.6
Cut alfalfa.....	857.2	777.5	708.8	2,343.5
Ground oats.....	10	25	10	45
Bran.....	.....	9	.....	9
Oil-meal.....	.....	40	12.5	52.5
Cottonseed-meal.....	.....	10	16	26
Hominy.....	.....	81	.....	81
Green corn-stalks.....	.....	.....	4,580	4,580

PRODUCED BY THE FIFTEEN COWS.

	1st 10 days	2nd 10 days	3rd 10 days	Total
Milk, pounds.....	9,225.4	8,658.4	7,720.8	25,604.6
Average test per cent fat.....	3.34	3.4	3.6	3.45
Butter-fat, pounds.....	308.1	296.1	277.9	882.1
Per cow per day.....	2.05	1.97	1.85 lbs butter-fat	1,062.3
Solids not fat, pounds.....	688.2	671.9	602.2	1,962.3
Solids not fat, per cent.....	7.45	7.76	7.3	7.66
Per cow per day.....	4.59	4.48	4.1 solids not fat	88.9
Milk per cow per day.....	61.5	57.7	51.5	88.9

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I do not understand exactly from your letter what the points are about the Babcock test which you do not understand. I suppose of course you received complete directions for operating the tester with the machine. If you will follow out explicitly every point of the directions you can not fail to get a correct test of the milk or cream tested. The milk from a good cow should test not less than 3 per cent and the best cows ought to test nearer 4 per cent. The per cent of fat or test of a cow's milk, however, comes far from being the true test of the cow's producing capacity. It is only one of two factors, the other being the quantity of milk produced in one year or a lactation period. A cow may test 5 per cent butter-fat and give such a small quantity of milk through the year or give milk for such a short time as to fall far behind some other cow which may have a test of not over 3½ per cent, but giving milk in sufficient quantity to more than make up for the lower test. You will see that the Babcock tester will not enable you to pick out your good cows unless you weigh the milk either for the whole year's milking or else weigh it at several periods through the year, so as to get some idea how many pounds of milk your cows produce and this in connection with the per cent butter-fat will show you their capacities as dairy cows. It is only by making a thorough study of your cows, using both the test and the scales that you can arrive at any conclusions as to which are good cows and which poor ones or "boarders."

As to the question of feed for best results, I could not give you a very definite answer because of the failure to state what feeds you have available. If you have alfalfa or clover hay, you have one very important milk-producing feed, and can get along without purchasing any great quantities of mill feed. If you are compelled to depend upon such roughage as corn-fodder, sorghum, or prairie hay, it will be necessary to purchase some concentrates rich in protein, such as linseed-meal, cottonseed-meal, gluten feed or bran. Oats make a very good grain feed for cows, but as a rule are too expensive. If your question means



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what feeds are best to influence the per cent of butter-fat in cows, the same answer would be given, as the per cent of butter fat is very little influenced by the feed used, it being almost entirely a matter of breed or individuals, and no method of feeding can effect one way or the other to any great extent, the per cent of butter-fat which a certain cow will produce.

When you have picked out a good cow, the one thing for you to do is to feed her so as to produce the most milk possible. In this way you will get the largest quantity of butter-fat possible from her. I would add in conclusion that if you hope to make a complete success of dairying, you must study every detail of the business, and the individual cows must be especially studied, in order that you may as soon as possible get rid of those that are not profitable. G. C. WHEELER.

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.

Ringbone.—Please describe the operation of "firing" as a cure for ringbone so that an ordinary person, not a veterinarian, can perform it. We have a valuable horse belonging to the station here, afflicted with a ringbone of recent growth. I have some knowledge of diseases of horses, and here in Porto Rico find it necessary to perform a number of surgical operations which I would not attempt in the States. We have but one veterinarian on the Island and it is impossible to secure his services.

Please tell me where I can secure a good book on veterinary science and surgery. I am a Kansan and take pleasure in sending the greeting of our station staff to the staff of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mayaguez, Porto Rico. E. F. C.

Answer.—In regard to the description of the operation of "firing" will say that if you do not possess a thermo-cautery you may have a blacksmith make you some firing instruments. Have two rods, one-half inch in diameter and two and one-half feet long tapered down to a point at one end. Take the horse to be fired to the blacksmith shop; heat these rods until they become red hot. Apply a

twist to the horse's nose, strap up the sound foot, if the ringbone is on one of the front legs, then with a pair of tongs take one of the hot rods and burn small holes through the skin over the ring bone, remembering that the hotter the rod the less the pain to the horse. While you are using one rod, have the other heating. Do not try to burn the holes as deep as you are going to the first time, but go over them several times. At the beginning of the firing it is advisable to mark out the field of operation, by just burning lightly. Do not put the holes closer than an inch apart. When you are firing in the region of the joint be careful and do not burn into the joint cavity. It is advisable to "fire" entirely around the leg in the affected region. After you have completed the firing it is well to rub a fly-blister into the holes and also the space between them. The fly-blister is prepared as follows: Pulverized cantharides, 1 ounce; biniodide of mercury, 1 ounce; lard, 8 ounces. Mix together thoroughly.

In regard to your inquiry for a book on veterinary science and practice will say that the little work on "The Care of Animals," by Dr. Mayo, published by the MacMillan Co., New York, I think will answer all your questions.

Sick Pigs.—My pigs began to die about the 8th of this month; have lost 32 out of 93; all of the others are affected but three. They run at large in a 12-acre pasture, six acres in orchard set in white clover, and Kentucky blue-grass; the rest in red clover. The

land is slightly rolling. The hogs have not been allowed to sleep in the hog-house since the first of May, and have been fed but very little corn since being turned out to grass. There is a stream that runs through the pasture. Most of the hogs have found a wallowing hole in a draw, and there is another one on high ground. They do not need to drink the water from these holes as there is fresh water at a watering-barrel. The first I knew that they were sick, I saw a sow had lost her pigs, which were due Sept. 1. On further investigation I found one dead and partly consumed, I presume by the others. Fourteen sick ones, several sows had "slumped" their pigs but did not seem to be very sick. Out of twenty-five, two still carry them. I opened one that had been dead but a few minutes; found the lungs quite full of dark blood; the lower part of each lobe was quite dark. The stomach was partly full of grass or clover partly digested. The stomach had lines and splotches over about half the surface. These seemed to be raised above the surface. The contents of the large bowels was very hard. All the pigs seemed to be very much constipated. Some had a white-discharge from the nostrils. I saw two of the hogs vomit. Many of them cough quite hard. Some have died that I have never heard cough. Some have swollen ears and noses. Some between the ears and back of the neck act stiff and sore when first taken sick. Have seen several eating dirt
(Continued on page 787.)

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The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., August 1, 1904.
 To-day's receipts of cattle were the largest of any day this season, aggregating 13,000 head with 6,000 of the receipts in the quarantine yards. The receipts were far too large for the market conditions here and the supply was not of the kind the packers wanted. Light and grass steers are not wanted. Light and good corn-fed steers was brisk to-day and sold steady to 10c lower; other kinds sold low and was not wanted hardly at any price. A good part of the day's receipts were unsold at 2 o'clock, but salesmen were working hard. The movement of stockers and feeders is slow though several good, desirable bunches sold around \$3.75, but they had to be good. Last week's receipts of cattle amounted to 23,400 head, which was a little larger than the corresponding week last year in spite of the strike conditions, which have not changed materially since last week. Almost half of the receipts last week were in the Texas division and 75 per cent of the receipts in the native division were dressed beef stuff. Only 139 cars of stockers and feeders went to the country last week, showing the little interest in that branch of the trade, but the market is picking up and prices are getting better; a good run to the country is expected this week. Prices on fat steers range from \$5.20@5.80 to-day, several sales being above \$5.50. Last week's prices ranged about the same on not quite so good stuff, however, some sales last week went as high as \$6 on some very choice steers. Canner cows are not wanted but good corn-fed cows will sell well.

Only 4,500 hogs were on sale here to-day, including 850 head direct to a packer from St. Joseph. The quality of the offerings were good and the supply found ready sale, but the large receipts at other Western markets and the marked decline in prices effected a decline here of from 10@15c and in a few instances 20c was taken off. Top for the day was \$5.22 1/2 and the bulk was around \$5.15. Hog receipts last week were over 38,000, which was a good run compared with other markets. It was a week of quick changes in prices, the fluctuations being so varied that it would be hard to give the price on the bulk for the week. The highest top last week was \$5.70 and was also the highest for a year. The top Saturday was \$5.40. All grades of hogs sold readily throughout the week. Almost half of the week's receipts went to the shippers and there were several shipments to New York and Newark, N. J.

Very few sheep were on sale here to-day; the receipts were about 2,000 and a good many of these were billed to country points. What sheep were here were of good quality and sold readily and most of the offerings were lambs. The demand for killing sheep here is good. To-day's market was higher at least 10@15c. The top sale of lambs to-day was \$5.75. More sheep could be handled here if they would be distributed evenly throughout the week. There were only 3,000 sheep here all last week, the highest run in a long while except the flood week. Good ewes would sell around \$3.75. Texas sheep would sell around \$3.40. The market has hardly been tested the past week.

The horse trade last week was pretty good on some days and quiet others. The run for auction was only about 25 head and the speculators bought them before auction time, so there was nothing left to offer at auction. One Eastern buyer was here Monday and bought two loads of pretty good animals, paying anywhere from weak to a little higher prices according to kind. One other buyer was in and bought a load later in the week, paying about the same kind of prices. The local trade was light but altogether, the demand took all but about 30 head of horses out of speculator's hands. To-day was quiet. There were not more than 20 head received and speculators again took all of them, leaving no auction supply. Trade was light and strictly of retail character.

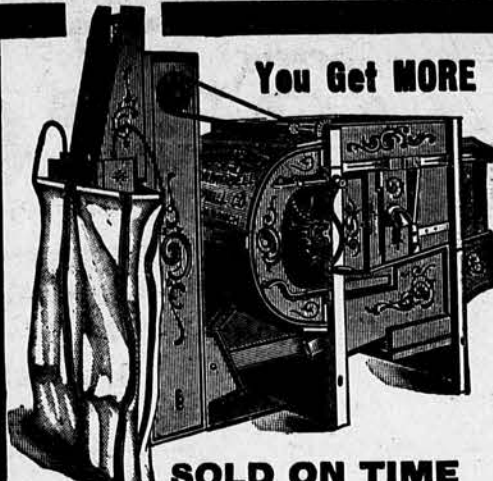
The mule trade last week was better than the previous week. About seven or eight loads were sold altogether, prices ranging a little lower than the preceding week. Four loads were sold to one Eastern buyer, two other Eastern buyers putting in one day here and getting a load apiece later in the week. One load was sold to go to farmers in the country. On the 13 to 14 inch mules, prices ranged around \$100. From 14 to 15 1/2 hands, they ranged from \$100@150, and from 15 1/2 to 17 hands, prices ranged from \$160@185 per head. The receipts to-day were two loads and two Eastern buyers were here, taking a load of pretty fair animals.

Grain receipts at Kansas City to-day were 792 cars, of which 642 cars were wheat, 133 cars corn, and 17 cars of oats. There was a fair demand for wheat here to-day but the market was weak to a little lower. No. 2 hard 84 1/2@86c; No. 3 hard 82@83c; No. 4 hard 80@82c; No. 2 red 82@83c; No. 4 hard 80@82c; No. 2 mixed 48@49c; No. 3 mixed 47 1/2@48c; No. 4 mixed 43@44c; No. 2 white 50c; No. 3 white 48@49c; No. 4 white 43@45c. Oats could be quoted as unevenly lower. No. 2 mixed 40@42c; No. 3 mixed 38@40c; No. 4 mixed 37@38c; No. 2 white 40@45c; No. 3 white 39@41c; No. 4 white 38@39c. Rye was steady and No. 2 sold at 63c and No. 3 at 40@41c.
 H. H. PETERS.

Clay, Robinson & Co. furnish the following on the live stock market:
 Considering strike conditions the market at the close of last week was in quite satisfactory conditions although a little weaker than at the beginning of the week. To-day, however, runs were too large to be very well handled. Receipts here were 12,500 head, the heaviest day's supply since the strike began. Best corn-fed cattle sold steady to 10c lower but grassers, which made up the bulk of the supply, broke anywhere from 10@25c. Best butcher cows and heifers were steady; fair to medium kinds fully 10c lower and common ones practically unsalable. Veal calves were steady; best stockers were steady; others irregularly lower.

Receipts of hogs to-day were 5,000 head. The demand was quite good and the supply not excessive here but the heavy runs and lower market at Eastern points had a depressing influence and quotations here declined 10@15c. Bulk of sales were from \$5.05@5.15; top \$5.20.
 Receipts of sheep were 2,000, of which about 1,500 were billed to feeding points and not offered for sale. Prices were generally 10@15c high.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Markets.
 South St. Joseph, Mo., August 2, 1904.
 Packers are fast filling up their departments with both unskilled and skilled laborers, and while they are in shape to handle normal runs of cattle, hogs, and sheep, yet they have so enlarged their killing capacity that twice the number of live stock can now be taken care of at South St. Joseph than of late. Strikers are getting discouraged and many of them have broken ranks since late last week, and more are expected to follow this course in the



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Special Screens for Grading Corn and Special Screens for Taking Buckhorn Out of Clover. There is no sense or reason in trying to do without a Chatham, for it is sold to you on time, and more than pays for itself before you are asked to pay for it.

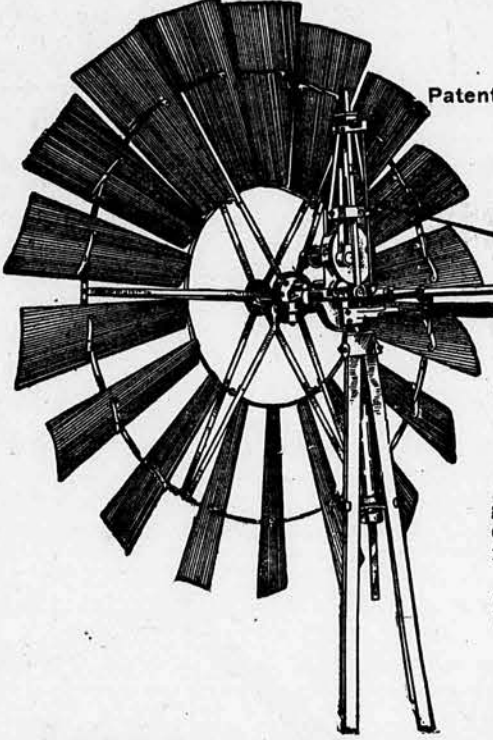
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- NO. 7 FALL WHEAT FOR SEED
- NO. 8 CHESS AND OATS FROM WHEAT
- NO. 9 WHEAT FOR MARKET AND OATS
- NO. 10 SPRING WHEAT RIDDLE
- NO. 11 OATS FROM WHEAT
- NO. 12 COCKLE AND WILD PEAS FROM WHEAT
- NO. 13 COCKLE FROM WHEAT
- NO. 14 TIMOTHY SEED FROM WHEAT
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All Shaft Boxes interchangeable. Can be quickly replaced without taking mill down.

Reservoir Oil Boxes, with wick feed; the best and most reliable kind known.

Remember the New Gears are noiseless and add many years to the life of the windmill.

The Upper Part of Pitman bar is square and works through a long bab-bitted sleeve which is substantially connected to main frame and strongly braced to prevent weaving.

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near future. No rioting or big crowds are to be seen on any of the streets. Aggregate receipts of cattle Monday were normal, which caused a big decline in the market, for beef steers at all of the outside points, and enabled buyers were to break prices mostly 10@15c with the close of the week. The common and medium class of steers continue to meet with little favor, as the present demand is centered on the good, fat, light and medium weights. Cows and heifers in good flesh sold fully steady, but canners and fair grades still meet with poor favor. There is demand for the good class of stock cattle of all weights, and offerings on this kind sell with readiness, but the commoner grades are not wanted at the present. Since the last half of last week receipts of hogs have been of sufficient numbers to enable packers to break the market, and yesterday values sagged 10@15c, with the tops at \$5.15 and the bulk of sales at \$5.05@5.10. Sheep and lambs of desirable kinds from Idaho and sheep from Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah have made up the bulk of the offerings now coming to market, and the demand is of the kind that bodes well for the shippers. Monday good Idaho 61- to 64-pound lambs sold at \$6.10@6.25, 100- to 107-pound Idaho ewes and wethers mixed fetched \$3.70 and 100-pound Idaho ewes sold at \$3.50, which prices were steady to 10c higher than late last week, the lambs going to the best advantage. FRIDLEY.

The Veterinarian

(Continued from page 785.) and mud when they could scarcely walk. They became crazed directly after they get sick, continue to walk about in an aimless way as long as they can travel. They act at times as though they were cold and pile up as though it were winter. I had 28 spring shoats in another pasture that were fed some corn twice per day; stop three times a day, of skim milk and shorts. They are in fine condition, not fat but thrifty; they were taken sick four days later than the others. Four are dead, all the others sick. Have been feeding them the medicine called "Government Hog Cholera Remedy" for several days, from the time they were first taken sick, but it does no good. T. A. L. Pomona, Kans.

Answer.—From your description of your sick hogs I am unable to tell you definitely the name of the disease. They have many symptoms of swine plague. Would advise you to burn the hogs that have died. Remove the well hogs from the sick. Do not use this pasture for hogs for at least a year. Disinfect your drinking troughs that have been used by the sick hogs. For a disinfectant use 10 per cent carbolic acid, or one to one thousand parts corrosive sublimate solution.

Shawnee Horticulturists.
The August meeting—the grape meeting—of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at A. L. Entsminger's at Silver Lake. This will be a very interesting meeting; any selection of the program will be well worth your efforts to attend. Come, bring your dinner, bring your neighbor, and spend a pleasant and profitable day.
The following is the program for that day—August 11:
"Horticulture," Prof. Albert Dickens; "Entomology," E. G. Smythe; "Grapes," A. L. Entsminger; "Our State Agricultural College—Its Benefits to Kansas," Prof. J. T. Willard. Every child of school age in the county should hear Professor Willard.

It is not the vicious sow but the stupid feeder that makes a cannibal of the mother pig.

A Beautiful Catalogue.
The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of the new 64-page illustrated catalogue of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. It is the thirty-fourth edition, and is profusely illustrated with half-tone cuts of school-rooms, groups of students, individual portraits, etc., with full information about this noted school. This catalogue is printed on fine colored paper, with a beautiful cover embossed in gold script letters. It is one of the most elegant school catalogues coming to this office. This catalogue is advertised in another part of this paper and may be had free by writing for it.

The Stray List
Week Ending July 21.
Klona County—W. L. Fleener, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. C. Dinmore in Center tp., (P. O. Greensburg), one red 2-year-old steer, star in forehead, left ear cropped, underbit in right ear, branded D on jaw and A on left hip; valued at \$30.
Week Ending August 4.
Rush County—W. J. Hayes, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. C. Steltz, (P. O. Otis), Illinois tp., June 25, 1904, one red 3-year-old steer with white on breast; valued at \$20.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

RED POLLED CATTLE for sale by D. F. Van Buskirk, breeder, Blue Mound, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Our fine deep red Shorthorn herd bull, Prince Imperial 171705, 3 years old past, must be sold by July 1. Farm adjoins station. Call on Mitchell Bros., Perry, Kans.

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

DISPERSION SALE—Herd of registered Herefords, consisting of several excellent cows, heifers and young bulls. Every one a good individual. Prices low. E. E. Monroe, Route 5, Lyons, Rice Co., Kans.

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

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

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—160-acre first-class upland farm; well improved. Phone in house, on Route 1, Bushong, Lyon Co., Kans. Write J. C. Hume, (no agent), Route 3, Council Grove, Kans.

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

STOCK FARM—One-half section. Well improved. In oil and gas belt. Will sell at farm prices. Write me. E. H. Burt, Route 1, Bronson, Kans.

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

FARMS—Corn, tame grass, rain. Small payments. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

WANTED—To correspond with a real estate owner or agent who can trade an improved farm for a section of rice land in the famous "Katy" Texas, rice district. C. H. Stancliff, 306½ Main St., Houston, Texas.

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

160 ACRES near Chanute, Kansas, and 160 acres in Arkansas for sale or trade. I want eastern Oklahoma land. W. L. Alexander, Chanute, Kans.

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

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Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.
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SWINE.

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

O. I. C. Swine. Spring pigs, fall boars and gilts at business prices. Good individuals for sale. We bred the American Royal Champion which has been accepted as the typical representative of the breed. Alvey Brothers, Argentine, Kans.

FOR SALE—20 of the finest Poland-China spring pigs I have ever raised—of fashionable breeding—pedigrees furnished—will ship with the understanding if they are not the best pigs you ever saw for the money, and entirely satisfactory in every way. To be returned and get your money. 2 boars, and 18 gilts. \$10 each crated, and f. o. b. J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

REGISTERED Tamworths; both sexes. Special price for 30 days. Fred Symes, Auctioneer, Harveyville, Kans.

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With Red Cloud No. 28215 at head of herd raised from Nebraska's best dams. Among them are Miss Eisey No. 68606, Starlight 68604, Sunshine K 63144, Miss Jersey 68603, Red Queen K 63142, and others. One young sow, Goldie B No. 68602, bred to Red Cloud for sale at \$25. Can furnish pedigree with all stock sold. Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

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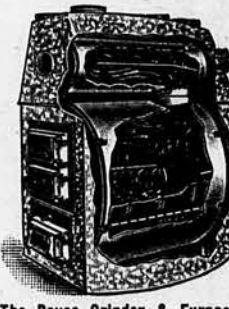


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The Poultry Yard

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Poultry High in England.

United States Consul Frank W. Mahin, at Nottingham, England, has forwarded to the State Department some facts that will be of interest to poultry-raisers. He says that last year was particularly wet and cold, and the bad luck of the poultry-raisers generally has resulted in increased activity looking to methods to overcome these shortcomings. Incubating plants are becoming more numerous than ever, while establishments for scientific rearing and breeding are increasing rapidly. Mr. Mahin says that really fresh eggs seldom retail for less than 60 cents a dozen, while they average nearer \$1.20 a dozen. Good roasting fowls sell for from 60 cents to \$1 each.

How Eggs Travel.

A New York broker, says the Produce News, recently received a car of California eggs, 400 cases, which he sold at 30 cents a dozen. Strictly speaking, these were not California eggs. They were bought in Kansas in the spring, shipped to the coast and stored. The New York prices were so attractive that the eggs were shipped first to Chicago and then to New York. The freight on these eggs was quite a little item, amounting to \$424. This hardly cuts much figure when it is understood that the 400 cases brought \$3,600. Eggs are breaking all records this year. Getting \$3,600 for a car of storage eggs is something remarkable. It would be interesting to know if these eggs reached the consumer as "strictly fresh," and what their quality proved to be.—American Fancier.

Early Moulting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please inform me through the KANSAS FARMER what to do to cause the old stock in the poultry-yard to shed their feathers early? There was a recipe of this kind in the KANSAS FARMER last fall but I failed to save it.

MRS. IDA E. PERRY.

Smith County.

Answer.—When poultry fanciers wish their fowls to moult early, they feed them very sparingly, in fact half starve them for a few weeks, until they get to shedding their feathers pretty freely. Another plan is to feed a liberal supply of linseed-meal or oil-cake-meal in their soft feed of bran and corn-chop. As soon as they are shedding freely, feed the most strengthening feed you can get, until they are fully feathered again.

Moulting is a heavy strain on a fowl's organism, and should be counterbalanced by very liberal feeding. Fresh ground meat and bones should be fed two or three times a week. If that can not be procured readily, beef scraps, bone-meal and granulated bone should take its place. The advantages of early moulting are many and essential. To a fancier who wants his birds to be in full feather for the fall shows, an early moult is a necessity. For the fancier who wants his fowls to commence laying before the cold weather sets in, an early moult is a great desideratum. What is so unprofitable and unsightly a thing as a hen half naked in the winter time? Get your fowls to moulting early by all means.

Seasonable Hints.

It is not too early to begin preparations for fall and winter, when fowls will be confined indoors the greater part of the time. If new houses are to be built, they should be commenced at once, so as to have a chance to dry thoroughly while hot weather still lasts. The earth in the new house should be stirred deeply so that it will lose most of its moisture. If the soil is clayey, better take out from six to twelve inches of the top earth, and replace with sand or gravel. Damp floors mean damp houses and damp houses will surely cause sickness and

death. If you have not already done so, you had better remove six inches or more of the top of the earth in the old poultry-houses and replace it with clean sand or gravel or even dry earth. Some poultry-keepers let the floor go without cleaning it until it is so filthy with droppings that it resembles a South Sea guano bed, and then they wonder why the birds get sick as soon as they are confined to the house.

Now is an excellent time to apply a coat of whitewash to the inside of the poultry-houses, and freshen things up. The weather is so warm that the whitewashing can be done without danger from dampness. Brush the whitewash on with a broom, or spray with a spray-pump. A little carbolic acid in the whitewash will make it more effective against lice and mites. Put it on thoroughly and get it in all the cracks, so that it will not only purify the house but will rid it of any vermin that may be harboring there. Clean up the nest-boxes, whitewash them inside and out, air and sun them while drying and put in new nesting material. Apply kerosene or lice-killers to the roosts and dropping-boards. Make sure that the roof is tight, and that there are no leaks or cracks for cold winds to blow through and create drafts or let in rain or snow. Make sure that all the windows are in order and ready to put in as soon as cold weather sets in. Get everything in readiness ahead of the cold season and thus avoid trouble and sickness later on.

Plan to plow all the runs this fall and sow them to rye or winter wheat. If you do this and get the grain fairly started before freezing weather, you will have a supply of fresh green stuff ready that will be available whenever the ground is bare after a thaw. Fresh green food in winter is of great benefit to fowls. Get a good supply of dry earth and dust under cover for winter use. You will be sure to find a use for it in replenishing the dust-baths and freshening up the floors.

In choosing the birds you intend to winter, be sure to select only sound, vigorous, healthy specimens. Remember that you are going to depend on them to give your next season's chicks the inheritance of health and a sound constitution and that they can not impart to their progeny something that they never possessed. Make sure that they do possess health and soundness, and keep them in good condition. Cull your flock closely and keep culling and whenever you find a weakling, throw it out.

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East Astead, N. H., February 6, 1904. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen—I tried your remedies on Cracked Heel as directed on page 66 of your "Treatise on the Horse" and found it all right. It completely cured her. Lately she has sprained her leg and I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure and now she is nearly well, does not go lame at all. I have given your Spavin Cure a fair trial and feel and know that there is nothing that can take its place. I have also used it for the last fifteen years and find it all it is claimed. You may use my name if you wish. I shall always use Kendall's Spavin Cure in preference to any other.

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H. A. COMEY.

Prof. Edward Thorndike of the Western Reserve University has recently conducted a series of experiments on "mental fatigue," and his conclusions throw doubt on the old theory that the mind "loses its power to work as a rubber ball loses its power to bound," and that sleep charges the mind with energy. On the contrary, he finds that the degree of inability caused by mental work is very much less than has been supposed, and he questions whether the results obtained by investigators who have sought to measure mental fatigue in school children were not due to the use of methods which did not measure the inability, but did measure the distaste for mental effort.

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POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Helstein's - Friesia's Cattle; either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, Girard, Kansas.

SHADY NOOK HERD Poland-Chinas. Up-to-date breeding. Correspondence solicited, inspection invited. Wm. Plummer, Barclay, Kans.

Pure Bred Poland-Chinas of the Chief Tecumseh 2d. Black U. S., Wilkes, Free Trade, Carwin and Short Stop strains. Address E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Wilson County, Kas.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has some fine January and March boars and one yearling Sunshine boar; also Rose Comb White Leghorn chicks. F. P. MAQUIRE, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas Model Tecumseh 64123, American Royal (S) 30783, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants. J. N. WOODS & SON, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

Chautaugua County Poland-Chinas. Sows of Klever's Model, G. H. Sanders' Tecumseh Chief, Look Me Over, Perfection and Black U. S. blood. Headed by Kid Klever (33079). Pigs by Kid Klever. Will sell any herd sow, also 2 yearling boars cheap. F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Kans.

RICHLAND Poland-China Herd—Headed by Prince Henry 69955 and Black Chief Perfection 80667; dams, Big Bone Beauty 178492, Richland J. P. Best 178498 and others of the Patchen-Perfection-I. Know strains of best Poland-China blood; my hogs have been bred for good length and size, with extra good bone, yet true to best Poland-China type; a few bred sows and gilts for sale. Write D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kas.

ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES.

I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds. W. A. HUBBARD, (County Treas. Office), Wellington, Kans.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Mains' Herd of Poland-Chinas Up-to-date breeding. Will sell one Chief Perfection 2d herd-boar. After Dec. 1 will sell a few herd-sows and a fine lot of fall pigs. Write for what you want. JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kans.

Clear Creek Herd Choice Poland-Chinas Sows of Missouri's Black Chief, Ideal Sunshine, Perfection, Wilkes, and Hadley Jr. blood. Herd headed by Tecumseh Skylight 29337, Hanna's Style 30273, Sherman's Corrector 30760, and Ideal Tecumseh 32185. Five very choice serviceable boars for sale cheap. Phone at farm. E. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kas.

Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas Woodbury 33833, Highroller 33839 and Perfection's Profit 33253 at head. Sows of the most popular strains. Visitors always welcome. F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS Ten extra good fall boars weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. sired by Black Perfection 27132, dams sired by Corwin I. Know, Proud Tecumseh, Henry's Perfection. Spring pigs by six of the best boars in the West. Seven and one-half miles northwest of Leavenworth. (I ship from Leavenworth. Eight railroads.) One mile west of Kickapoo on main line of Mo. Pacific. JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kas.

Pilimpton Herd of Poland-Chinas

has for sale a fine lot of Royal Perfection pigs, pigs that are extra fine, and are ready to ship. Description guaranteed. Visitors welcome 6 days in a week.

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20 Chester White Sows and Gilts And 10 October Boars For ready sale. Prices low for quick sales. Order to-day. D. L. BUTTON, Route 9, Elmont, Shawnee Co., Kans.

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O.I.G. THE WORLD'S BEST SWINE. Boars for service, sows and gilts bred for September farrow. Spring pigs ordered shipped in June, we will pay express charges for you. Growthy, healthy No. 1 pigs, either singly, pairs, trios or small herds. Catalogue free. W. and B. Rocks, W. and G. Wyandottes, and B. Langhans. Eggs at 75 cents for 15 during June. Write to-day. JOHN W. ROAT & CO., Central City, Neb.

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Lone Maple Herd LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Five yearling gilts by Commander Nora 2nd 59763 bred to the Kansas State Fair prize-winner Highclere Improved 68211 and to Black Robin Hood 2nd 68086 for sale. Extra fine spring pigs later. G. W. RUMMEL, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Large English Berkshires

Pigs of both sex sired by first prize boar at Topeka fair; Moonlight 55843 for sale, good individual, good sire. Price reasonable if taken soon. Manwaring Bros., Route 1, Lawrence, Kans. Telephone 682-2-White.

TAMWORTH SWINE.

REGISTERED Tamworth Hogs

15 fall gilts, 5 fall male pigs, and will spare one of my heard boars; he is coming 2 years old. I have a large number of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. C. W. Freelove, Clyde, Kansas.

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SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns Service Bulls—HEREFORDS—Columbus 17th 9184, Edrina's Archibald 76998, Jack Hayes 2d 119761, Jack Hayes 3d 124109. **SHORTHORNS—**Jubilee Stamp 126017, Orange Dudding 149469. **POLLED—**Scotch Emperor 132645, Ottawa Star 118109. Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome except Sundays. Address Joseph Pelton, Mgr., Belvidere, Kiowa Co., Ks

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Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers by Lord Evergreen 95651 in calf to Orto 123256 for sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale. JOSEPH CONDELL, Eldorado, Kans

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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, Kansas

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The American Royal prize-winning bulls Proctool 2d 91715, Dale Duplicate 2d 134400, and Monarch 142149 at head of herd. A few young bulls and females for sale. Visitors always welcome.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT, Eldorado, Kans.

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Floods destroyed my alfalfa meadows, leaving me without feed, so will sacrifice my registered Herefords. Fine breeding, cows mostly with calves at side and bred again, Daughters of Garfield, Boatman, Roseland, Chesterfield, etc. Some young heifers bred. Write, or better yet, come.

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MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd. F. C. KINGSLEY, Dever, Shawnee County, Kansas.

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Maple Grove Shorthorn Herd Banker 129324 Cruickshank Herd Bull. Slay 549 of Vol. 40, Rose of Sharon blood, Norwood Barrington Duchess 654 Vol. 50, Bates blood. Pure bred, unregistered cows and bulls for sale. OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kansas.

Alysdale Herd Shorthorns. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans. FOR SALE—4 young bulls, 11 to 14 months old, sired by Lord Mayor 112727 and Golden Day 187219 out of Scotch-topped dams.

RIVERSIDESHORTHORNS and POLAND-CHINAS Brave Knight, a choice son of Gallant Knight, a head of herd. A few extra good bulls by him for sale. WM. WALES, Osborne, Kans.

ROCKY HILL HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE. J. F. TRUE & SON, Perry, Kans.

Valley Grove Shorthorns.

Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot sired by Lord Mayor 112727, Knight Valentine 157068 and Golden Day for sale. Heifers bred to Golden Day and calves at foot by each herd bull.

T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans. Telegraph Station, Valencia, Kans.

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Red Gauntlet 187904 in service. Herd consists of 36 head. Will sell all or any number. Am in position to name attractive prices. Address H. G. SLAVENS, Neosho Falls, Kans.

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..... HEADED BY..... **Imp. Daydream's Pride.** Four excellent red Scotch bulls and a few good females for sale. Address F. L. HACKLER, Lees Summit, Mo. 18 miles southeast of Kansas City on Mo. Pac. Ry.

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For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready for service and 12 bull calves. Also 20 cows and heifers, 1 to 7 years old. Give me a call, orAddress.....

H. R. LITTLE, - - - Hope, Kans.

Silver Creek Shorthorns

The imported Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke 159763, and the Cruickshank bull, Lord Thisie 129960, in service. A few bred yearling heifers by Imp. Aylesbury Duke are now offered for sale. These heifers are in calf to my Cruickshank bull, Lord Thisie.

J. F. Stodder, BURDEN COWLEY CO., KANS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Plainville Shorthorn Herd. Headed by Strawberry Baron 149488 and Prince Lu. cifer 188885, a pure Cruickshank. Young stock for sale at all times. M. F. SHAW, Plainville, Rooks Co., Kan.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGHbred SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND - CHINA SWINE. Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot. JAMES A. WATKINS, Whitting, Kans.

Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale—7 Scotch-topped young bulls, 40 cows and heifers, all red; 10 Aberdeen-Angus heifers; Duroc and Poland-China swine and Shetland ponies. Can ship via Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe railroads.

C. H. CLARK, COLONY, - - - KANSAS

EVERGREEN RIDGE SHORTHORNS All Red and Dishorned.

FOR SALE NOW—Three yearling bulls. Also will dispose of my herd-bull, Baron Knight 134946, between this and July 1. Baron Knight is a worthy son of T. K. Tomson's Gallant Knight, is 5 years old, red in color, an animal of magnificent scope and range, and weighing, in working order, 2,100 pounds. Address or call on Wm. H. RANSON, North Wichita, Kans.

Harmony's Knight 218509

By the \$1,000 Knight's Valentine 157770 a richly bred Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, now heads my herd. A good line of large red Shorthorn bulls, sired by an American Royal winner, for sale. Cows and heifers for sale also.

A. M. ASHCRAFT, Atchison, Kan.

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T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dever, Shawnee Co., Ks. Bulls in Service: **GALLANT KNIGHT, 124469. DICTATOR, 129524.** For Sale—Serviceable Bulls and Bred Cows. Prices Reasonable and Quality Good; come and see us.

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FOR SALE CHEAP to reduce herd—Imp. Scotch Scotch-topped Bates and best American families. Cows bred; also bred and open heifers. Young bulls 8 to 24 months of age. Visitors always welcome. Long distance phone farm.

C. F. WOLF & SON, Ottawa, Kansas.

...N. MANROSE... SHORTHORNS

Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans. Giltspur's Knight 171591, at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service, for sale.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd.

Baron Ury 2d 124970 and Sunflower's Boy 127337 Head the Herd. Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, or Missouri Pacific Railways. For Sale—Young bulls from 6 to 24 months of age. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kans.

Sunflower Herd of....

SCOTH AND SCOTCH TOPPED Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China Swine. Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address **ANDREW PRINGLE,** Eskridge, Wabaunsee County, Kans.

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ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. HAZELTINE, Route 7, Springfield, Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

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20-2-year-olds,
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Females of all ages for
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Also German Coach, Saddle,
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World's Fair prize Oldenburg
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saddle stallion Rosewood, a 16-
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Will make special
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Yearlings and car-load
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Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd.
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ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Proprietors, Lake Forest, Ill

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Angus Cattle



Herd headed by HALE LAD
80645. Herd numbers 250 head,
the largest herd bred by owner
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RICHLAND POLLED-DURHAM HERD

of Double-Standard Bred Polled—All large, square-
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W. S. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., cured four steers of
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Small doses weekly, in water or liquid food,
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At most dealers, or a trial gallon direct,
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ANGORA GOATS.

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20—REGISTERED STALLIONS AND JACKS—20

They must be sold as I have more than I can winter.

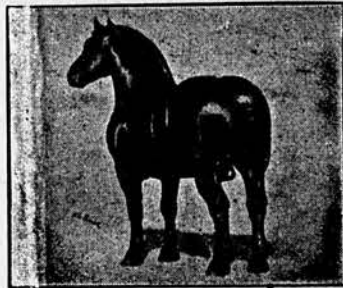
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Come and look at the stock if interested. No trades wanted. Also 20 Jennets for sale
S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kans.

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15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF

Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black year-
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PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS.
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Largest herd of pure-bred Percherons in the
Southwest. Herd headed by Casino (45482) 27880,
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Fairs 1902 and 1903; also headed first prize herd at
recent American Royal. See our exhibit at St.
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HEFNER HAS

10 Shire and Hackney Horses



On hand of last year's importation
which he will sell on the following terms

One-half cash or bankable paper due in one year, with interest. Other half due when
horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until
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make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly on
hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with
two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800- to 1,950-pound
horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no
possible chances when you deal with Hefner. My terms should convince you that my
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cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$3,000 to stock
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information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

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The year 1904 opens with unprecedented victory.
At the great Percheron show under the auspices of the
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La Ferte Bernard, June 16th to 19th., we won first,
second, third and fourth in every stallion class
with only two exceptions and first in collection.

At the great Annual show of France held under
the auspices of the French Government at Le Mans
June 21th to 26th, our stallions won first, second,
third and fourth in every stallion class and first in
collection.

Look for these grand horses in our exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair Aug.
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Imported and home-bred animals of all ages with pedigrees full of the best blood
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A WORD ABOUT OUR EQUIPMENT: At Chicago, Kansas City and South Omaha we have special cattle buyers who give their entire time and attention to filling orders for feeders. In addition, we have at Chicago a special buyer for feeding sheep and lambs. The following letters were received by us this week:

Prof. C. F. Curtis, Dean and Director of the Iowa Agricultural College and Experiment Station, writes: “We shall be glad to have you buy us a load of western feeding wethers some time next week if you can get us a good bunch at about the price you name. Last year you secured a good load for us from which we selected fifteen head that were shown at the International Exposition and WON FIRST PRIZE.”

C. J. Ransom, West Clarksfield, Ohio, writes: “The cattle you bought for me arrived IN GOOD SHAPE AND ARE THE RIGHT KIND. Your buyer showed EXCELLENT JUDGMENT. I don't think many firms have as good a judge of cattle as he.”

Chas. B. Clark, Craig, Neb., writes: “The cattle you bought for me arrived in GOOD ORDER AND ARE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. I couldn't have been better suited if I had been there.”

“It's the Service that Counts”