

KANSAS FARMER



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KANSAS FARMER.
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 116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Table of Contents

American literature program.....	293
Boy on the farm, to the.....	290
Breeders, selection of (poultry).....	302
Bromus inermis.....	284
Broody hens.....	302
Catalpa questions.....	300
Celery culture.....	301
Census, the decennial.....	301
Corn-breeding.....	286
Corn, commended varieties of.....	282
Cottonseed-meal, fraudulent.....	282
Cow-peas in Rooks County.....	285
Cow-peas with sorghum.....	301
Dandelion wine.....	301
Disk plow for hard, dry soils, the.....	287
Distemper or strangles.....	288
Farmer, what I would do if I were a.....	290
Farm labor.....	283
Fruit.....	300
Good roads questions.....	282
Grafting wax.....	301
Grange department.....	305
Grasses to follow alfalfa.....	286
Gypsum as a fertilizer.....	284
Hoard, Ex-Governor, at the K. I. S. B. meeting.....	294
Holy Grail, the.....	291
Kahr-corn, preparing ground for and cultivating.....	284
Lady farmers' institute, the.....	293
National dilemma, a.....	281
Nitrogen-fixing bacteria.....	285
Oats, plowing or disking for.....	285
Packers' profit \$7.41 per beef.....	281
Plenty of time (poem).....	292
Poultry advice.....	302
Poultry, money in raising.....	303
Road construction and maintenance.....	282
Sabbath, the—how to spend it.....	292
Seed-corn.....	291
Sleeptown, the way to (poem).....	286
Smut spores in seed wheat.....	289
Sunday-school lesson.....	293
To-morrow.....	290
Tower shan't be tied to-night (poem).....	290
Veterinarian, the.....	304
Wheat, when to harrow.....	286
"Who maketh them to differ".....	292

The first annual convention of the American Stock-Growers' Association is called to meet at Dencer, Col., at the Tabor Opera House, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, May 9, 1905, for the purpose of effecting permanent organization, adopting a constitution and by-laws, electing permanent officers and for such general business as may properly come before it. The present basis of representation of this asso-

ciation is individual membership, and any citizen, a live-stock grower, feeder or owner is eligible for membership upon payment of initiation fee of \$5, and will be entitled to one vote in this convention.

In the KANSAS FARMER of March 9 a mistake appeared in the article by Dr. C. L. Barnes in giving the directions for using the lime and sulfur dip. The animals should be kept in the dip TWO minutes instead of ten minutes. The longer period might cause serious injury to the animals.

The Kansas State Dairy Association will hold its eighteenth annual meeting at Salina on April 5-7, 1905. Because of convenience in reaching the city the first session will be an evening one. There will be no evening session on Friday. By this arrangement visitors will be able to reach Salina on the afternoon trains of Wednesday in time for the evening session and will be able to leave on the afternoon trains on Friday, without missing any of the sessions. As in former years there will probably be a number of prizes offered for butter and cheese, and farmers especially are invited to compete. A very full program is now in course of preparation and it is expected that this will be the largest and most enthusiastic meeting in the history of the association.

The KANSAS FARMER office has just now sampled three varieties of apples furnished by Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. These were "Delicious," "Black Ben," and "Senator." Black Ben is an improvement on the old Ben Davis in color and in texture. The specimen had kept perfectly as any Ben Davis would keep in cold storage. Its relationship to the family is pronounced. It would doubtless outsell the old Ben Davis. Senator is almost as large as Black Ben, has a better flavor, a good color, and is inclined to be mealy. Delicious is larger than either of the others. It is a red apple, has a peculiar shape, but its quality deserves its name. As an eating-apple it ranges with Yellow Bellflower. Its flavor is very marked and very pleasant. The flesh is juicy and melting. Its perfect condition shows it to be a good cold-storage apple. It will become immensely popular as a desert apple, its only fault being its great size.

The war between Japan and Russia has not shown the jug-handle characteristics of our war with Spain, but the conflict seems to be rapidly assuming a one-sided aspect. Russia's Eastern navy is bottled up at Vladivostock, at the bottom of the sea, or in the hands of the Japs; her stronghold of Port Arthur, by some authorities called the strongest series of fortifications in the world, is in the hands of the Japs; a great Russian army of nearly 400,000 men, commanded by the ablest general that country could produce, is cut to pieces, killed, captured, and the remnant probably unable to get away by a foot-race. This does not look much like fulfillment of the boast of a year ago that the Russians would dic-

tate terms of peace in the Japanese capital. The present great anxiety of every Russian who has met the Japs on the field of battle is to place as rapidly as possible as many miles as possible between himself and Tokio. In all of the great conflicts Japan has not lost a battle on either land or sea.

SEED-CORN.

Next to a good place in which to plant, the most important thing about the production of a good crop of corn is the seed. Without good seed a good stand is not obtained, and without a good stand there is never a maximum crop. It is easy to test seed-corn and to know how many grains in 100 will grow. Testing is more than usually important this season for the reason that the unusually cold weather of the winter leaves all corn subject to suspicion, except that which has been cared for according to the methods of cold climates. Let all corn that is to be used for seed be tested immediately. If less than 95 grains in 100 produce strong sprouts, better find some more reliable seed. Have seed that will produce a good stand.

If the corn that a farmer has been raising is out-yielded by any other corn in the neighborhood, it will pay well to secure seed of the high-yielding corn. The fact is now well established that different strains of the same variety of corn may and often do produce greatly differing yields. As shown last week, the corn from two ears from the same field may differ in produce from the same area by as great a variation as four to one. By all means secure seed which has a hereditary tendency to a big yield.

There are, certainly, other characteristics besides the yield to be considered in selecting seed. The ability of the growing plant to withstand the vicissitudes of the season including a possible dry, hot spell at tasseling-time must not be overlooked. Possibly the corn-breeders, now they are at it, will produce strains of corn possessing all good qualities. But until that is done the farmer will necessarily depend upon selection of the best for his purpose from varieties now to be had.

All seed-corn should be selected in the ear. If shelled seed-corn is bought, it may have come from nubbins. Select corn having grains of as nearly uniform size and shape as possible. Discard the butts and tips; these produce rather less than grains from the body of the ear; but a greater objection is the lack of uniformity of stand produced. These butt-and-tip-grains present such varieties in size and shape that no planter drops them uniformly.

It will pay to give a good deal of time to the selection of seed-corn. A bushel, which should be composed of less than 100 ears, will plant several acres. A bushel of the best ears that can be selected may be carefully examined as to every individual ear in, say, two hours. Doubtless more time may with profit be devoted to this selection, but a steady man may make fairly good selection of four or five bushels a day, enough to plant twenty or thirty, possibly forty acres. "Like produces like." Under careful man-

agement this is as true of corn as of cattle. Does any farmer question his ability to select, out of twenty bushels, one bushel of corn that will produce ten bushels above the average?

It will pay well to give careful attention to the selection of seed-corn.

A NATIONAL DILEMMA.

The rather sudden awakening of vast numbers of people to the menace to economic independence now manifest through the great capitalistic combinations, has led to the presentation of many schemes for averting the threatened evils. A remarkable proportion of these suggest or advocate more or less direct resort to Government paternalism, State ownership, or some kindred form of socialism. The conservative elements of society in general suggest State or National regulation and control of monstrous business combinations rather than public ownership and administration.

An example of the advocacy of the more radical course is furnished by a petition now being circulated from Middletown, Ohio. It is propagated by Fetzer & Company, manufacturers of farm machinery, who claim a capitalization of \$1,000,000. The petition is addressed to the President and to members of Congress. It follows:

Honorable Sirs:—As the Republic was founded upon a basis of equal rights to all men, "A Government of, for and by the people," and as the rights of others are being usurped by men of powerful financial influence and control;

In the forming of trusts to destroy competition,

In the control of railroads and express companies having arbitrary power,

In many ways reducing the value of the laborer's wages,

In burdening, hampering and the "Forcing of Tribute," from otherwise healthy and independent institutions,

Such stealing and plundering should be punished and stopped. And as in such acts, individuals skillfully employ trickery in pointing out corporation laws to escape personal responsibility and punishment, and as individuals can hardly be properly punished, the corporation should justly pay the penalty.

We therefore petition you:

1. For the prompt making and enforcing of adequate laws that any federal Court of the United States may have the power to appoint a receiver or receivers for such trusts and railroads. Receivers to manage and dispose of by sale, sales to be made in such ways that will best seem to protect the people's interests against the further usurping of their rights.

2. We also petition you: That, whereas, life insurance is now looked upon by the people as a thoughtful protection, a just and lawful investment; that, whereas, under the present plan the people's money is accumulated in vast amounts, and is thus subject to the selfish, unjust and unlawful handling of the money-powers, and the guardianship and trust of the people's money is often thus

frightfully abused; that proper measures be early undertaken for the making of adequate laws for empowering the National Government to establish and conduct upon a safe and profitable basis (similar to the plans of present prosperous life insurance companies) a life insurance business. The reserve to be invested in bonds of the Government.

3. That laws be promptly passed for the proper regulation of railroads, and for the early release from present railroad injustices.

4. For such immediate tariff changes as will cease to encourage and to uphold trust conditions.

5. That wise and broad reciprocity measures with Canada, Newfoundland, and other countries be immediately negotiated and early entered into for the encouragement and building up of our general export business. That business men of proper standing and experience may be more generally considered for the filling of appointive officers of the Government.

6. For forbidding the giving of passes and other transportation, either as payment or gift (a bribe or fee) to the Legislative, Judiciary, to lawyers and the public press in a similar manner as is now forbidden to be given to farming, stock-raising, manufacturing and all commercial interests.

7. For the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

PACKERS' PROFITS \$7.41 PER BEEF.

The report of Commissioner Garfield in which the meat trust was given a beautiful coat of whitewash seems likely to go down in the records as an example of the incompetence of a man whose qualifications were not on a par with his inherited name. The press of the country is indulging in an unfeeling tirade at the manner in which the shrewd men of the trust secured an official certificate of character for their methods in Mr. Garfield's report.

But low comes Cuthbert Powell, for twenty-five years commercial editor of the Kansas City Journal, and makes it clear that Garfield's guileless young men were shown "one" set of the packers' books, books so made up as to show only moderate profits, while the "other" set of books, those on whose showings the extensions, collateral enterprises, and dividends are determined, were duly kept from the inspection of the said "guileless."

In his showing of the facts as to cattle Mr. Powell says:

"They [cattle] net all the way from fifty-two to sixty-two pounds to the 100 pounds in clear meat, the latter being the percentage for choice export steers.

"The following figures are based upon the year's killing of a big Western packing-plant, and represent all grades coming to it during that time, and are eminently fair, including as many or more cheap and medium cattle as tippy ones:

SLAUGHTER OFFAL OF CATTLE AND ITS MARKET VALUE—HOW CATTLE KILL OUT.

	Yield per head.	Market value.	Value per head
Hides—Native, av. cured,	64	.1125	\$7.20
Texas, av. cured,	70	.1250	8.75
Colorados, av. cured,	75	.1075	8.06
Cows, av. cured,	50	.1025	5.12 1/2
Bulls, av. cured,	80	.0900	7.20

This gives an average of \$7.32 per head. The following shows the yield of fats from a week's killing of 6,000 native steers averaging 1,205 pounds; crude fats, 86 pounds; finished product, 69 pounds:

	Yield per head.	Market value.	Value per head
Stearine,	14	.0800	\$1.12
Stearine (extra),	25	.0925	2.31
Oleo oil, Nos. 1, 2,	19	.0825	1.63
Tallow,	11	.04625	.50

Total value per head.....\$5.56

This yield includes all the trimming fats, and those from the tongue, neck, tripe, etc.

The horns average two pounds in weight; No. 1 horns are worth \$275 per ton; No. 2, \$185; No. 3, \$100. The average is \$186.66. The average pair of horns weighs three-quarters of a pound, worth about 9-13 cents a pound, or 7 cents per head for the horns. The other offal is represented as follows:

	Value per head.
Blood, 91 pounds, . . . . .	.162
Switches, 1 pound, . . . . .	.03125
Neatsfoot oil, 1 1/4 pounds,	1.0800
Hoofs, 1/2 pound, . . . . .	.00625
Skulls, 71 pounds, . . . . .	.084
Jaws, 1 pound, . . . . .	.012
Knuckles, 2 pounds, . . . . .	.024
Shins, 2 1/2 pounds, . . . . .	.0656
Glue, 3 1/2 pounds, . . . . .	.30
Bladder, each, . . . . .	.015
Heart, each, . . . . .	.035
Liver, each, . . . . .	.182
Cheek meat, 4 1/2 pounds, . . . . .	.132
Weasand, 6.3 pounds, . . . . .	.0472
Ox lips, 7 pound, . . . . .	.0088

Tongue meat, 1 pound, . . . . .	.02
Sweetbreads, 31 pound, . . . . .	.0635
Tripe, 1 pound, . . . . .	.065
Tails, 2 pounds, . . . . .	.025
Brains, .77 pound, . . . . .	.0115
Tongues, 5.1 pounds, . . . . .	.40
Casings, . . . . .	.305
Average value of hide,	\$ 7.32
Average value of fats,	5.56
Average value of offal,	2.26
Total,	\$15.14

"It is plain from these figures why the little houses can not prosper. The small offal and the fats yield the big houses a handsome profit, \$8.02 per head, which is mostly lost by the little killer. And when the value of the cured hide is added, it will be seen that the big packing companies receive a gross income from the side products of \$15.14 on their cattle killing. This must be deducted from the cost price of the steer on the hoof. Native steers averaging 1,205 pounds and dressing 58 per cent in killing, make 700 pounds of clear meat, were selling on this market October 26 at \$4.75 per hundredweight, which would make their cost at the yard on the hoof \$57.23. Taking from this the value of the offal, shown above, \$15.14, and the cost of the net carcass to the packer is \$42.09.

"Now for this carcass, the same date, packers were receiving 7 to 8 cents per pound, as to quality, or, say, an average of 7 1/2 cents per pound. This would give for the 700 pounds of meat \$49 from the cheapest cattle, \$56 for the meat from the tops, and \$52.50 for the average. From this must be taken the cost of killing, which is approximately 50 cents per head, leaving \$52 net for the carcass. Deducting from this \$42.09, the cost of the live animal after allowing \$15.14, the value of the offal, and there remains a gross profit to the packer of \$9.91 per head. But there is the general expense of the plant to be accounted for, and \$1.50 per head on cattle will be allowed for this, which should fully cover all expenses chargeable against the beef department and its allies. After allowing for this there is still a net profit to the packer on his cattle of \$8.41. But, to be absolutely fair with the packers, there will be made a further allowance of \$1 per head for the maintenance of plants and extraordinary expenses. Still there remains \$7.41 per head net profit to the packers."

A net profit of \$7.41 per head differs considerably from the 99 cents shown by the sets of packers' books to which Garfield's guileless young men were given access. But it must be remembered that before they saw the books these same guileless young men had figured the poor packers' measly profits at only about three-quarters of a dollar a head.

Mr. Powell extends his showing to the other branches of the packing industry and leaves the impression very distinctly that the packing business may not only survive a few days longer without "passing the hat," but that the packers' trust is a conspiracy which by unlawful combination is robbing both the producers of animals on the hoof and the consumers of dressed meats, and that they are actually making a profit of 43 per cent net on the capital invested and used in the operation of their business.

It is hoped that the facts will soon be revealed in official quarters.

Why not pension Garfield and have a real investigation made by a real investigator?

COMMENDED VARIETIES OF CORN.

Following are the varieties of corn recommended for Kansas planting by the Kansas Corn-Breeders' Association at its recent meeting:

Kansas varieties—Hildreth Yellow Dent; McAuley White Dent; Hammett White Dent; Mammoth White Dent; Gripping Calico.

Foreign varieties: Reid Yellow Dent; Boone County White; Silvermine; Legal Tender; Hogue's Yellow Dent; Leaming; Pride of the North.

Miscellany

Fraudulent Cottonseed-Meal.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Several samples of cottonseed recently analyzed in our chemical laboratory indicate a serious condition in respect to the cottonseed-meal furnished the farmers of this State. This by-product is purchased as a concentrated feed and is valued because of its high content of protein and of fat. A good judgment may be formed in respect to the value of a given meal by determining the amounts of these principles present. Average cottonseed-meal contains about 42.3 per cent of protein and 13.1 per cent of fat. A meal analyzed some weeks since contained 40.66 per cent of protein and 8.13 per cent of fat. This is evidently inferior,

but not in a high degree. Within the last week, however, two samples have been analyzed which contained respectively, 23.7 per cent of protein and 5.2 per cent of fat, and 18.49 per cent of protein and 4.47 per cent of fat. These two samples were sold in Butler County and Franklin County, and it is evident from their composition that they are fraudulent in a high degree; the better one of the two contains only about half as much protein and fat as it should, while the poorer one is considerably worse. These samples were apparently adulterated with ground cottonseed hulls. The great importance of this fraud upon our feeders, must be apparent. Many other States have laws regulating the sale of concentrated feeding-stuffs as a result of which farmers are for the most part free from such imposition; Kansas, having no such law, is a free field for such exploitation. The need of a thorough chemical control of the sale of fertilizers, concentrated feeding-stuffs and foods in this State becomes constantly more and more evident.

J. T. WILLARD,
Chemist and Director Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Sta.

Good Roads Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read with considerable interest the road-dragging paper and discussion in the Fourteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture, pages 723 to 733, and would like to ask some questions that are not answered or made clear in the article mentioned.

1. In shoeing the drag, is the front log only shod or both? In the paper in one place it speaks of the front slab being shod, the hind one not. In another place it says, "put iron, old wagon tire, or something on the lower edge of the drag," thus leaving the impression that both slabs are shod.

2. If, as I understand the action of the drag, the front slab cuts and moves the dirt to the center of the road, and the hinder one packs it down, why not shoe the front slab before it has worn round on the edge by six months or a year of the dragging?

3. In dragging the road after it has become as wide as the one shown in the illustration on page 727, how many times is it necessary to go over the road to cover the whole surface? Mr. King leaves the impression that twice, once up and once back, is all that is necessary.

I wish every farmer could read that article and would put its teachings into practice. There is one thing that interferes more with farmers' happiness and well-being than any other, and that is not trusts, or tariff, or gold-brick men, but bad roads.

Johnson County. E. E. CHASE.

We hope every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will take at least as much interest in the article referred to as does our correspondent. Of course, the author of the paper was endeavoring to show how the cheapest drag that would be efficient could be made. The intention, however, is to have both slabs act as cutting edges and our judgment is that it is better to shoe both of them. Ex-Governor Glick, of Atchison, who has long been a champion of the good-roads movement, had a drag of this kind built of sawed timber 4 by 8 inches, with a 4-inch shoe on each timber and found that it worked perfectly. The successful use of the King drag lies in the skill with which it is handled.

When the road begins to dry after a rain is the time to use it, and after the road has been shaped so that the drainage is good, it will only be necessary to go over it once after each rain during the season to keep the road in good shape. This smooths the surface, fills the holes and ruts, and shapes it up for use and so that it drains readily. The first principle of road-building is drainage, and the King drag has been found to be the cheapest effective machine yet devised for this purpose.

If the farmers of the neighborhood would club together and pay a small sum to employ some one to go over the road with a drag after each rain, or if they will take turn about in doing the work themselves, they will be

PURE WHITE LEAD

on the label and Pure White Lead in the keg are two different things. The question of purity in paint is far too important to every house-owner to allow any room for doubt. It means much more than the cost of the paint because of the cost of labor involved.

Our booklet "What Paint and Why" tells you how to make sure of getting PURE White Lead in the Keg. Sent free from any of our branches.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
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New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis

National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburg
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia

both surprised and pleased at the results obtained and at the low cost for which the work may be done.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, will receive any one of the following publication as the old subscriber may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vick's Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

Cancer of the Lip Permanently Cured With Soothing, Balmly Oils.

Elliston, Mont., March 4, 1904.
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Dear Sirs:—I write this to let you know that the cancer is cured and all healed up. I was at two doctors with it before I wrote to you. They tried it all summer and it got worse all the time, and after I started your treatment it was only six weeks until I was cured and well as ever. I am very thankful to you and I will do you all the good I can. I am satisfied it never will break out any more. I remain,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES SMITH.

There is no need for the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement; the Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmly, safe and sure. Write for free book to the Home Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

Pain and Pleasure.

The man who uses ordinary soap for shaving has his troubles and plenty of them. His razor pulls, the lather dries on his face, and when he has finished, his face smart, and stings and itches, and looks like part of a torchlight procession. Williams' Shaving Soap avoids all this. It makes a thick, creamy lather, which softens the beard, makes it easy for the razor, and leaves the face cool, smooth and comfortable. The J. B. Williams Co., of Glastonbury, Conn., whose announcement appears in another column, will send a free trial sample of Williams' Shaving Soap if you write to them.

Cured Spavin and Will Cure Splint.

Arkansas City, Kans., September 12, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.
I have some of your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM that I bought several years ago for spavin and it did the work. I have a mare with a splint just below the knee that I want to take off if you think advisable. I have lost all the printed matter pertaining to the use of the remedy. Will you kindly send advice and circulars as to treatment. I may not have enough and will send for another bottle.
H. E. HANA.

Agriculture

Road Construction and Maintenance.
F. L. COURTER, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Road construction and maintenance is a question of vital importance to the commonwealth. Many books have been written upon this subject. Magazines and periodicals discuss it thoroughly and much information upon the subject may be secured from Government publications and experiment station reports.

In rainy districts where roads become soft and almost impassible, stone or macadam roads are needed. On a good macadam road hauling can be done any time, rain or shine, so far as the condition of the road is concerned. The stone road also enables one to haul about twice the load possible to move on a soft road, if there are no hills. The writer believes anything but a well-kept dirt road unnecessary for the people of the larger portion of this State.

The following is the average cost per mile of earth road in Champaign County, Illinois:

New steel bridges, exclusive of county aid.....	\$16.20
Drainage.....	6.32
Tile culverts.....	1.32
Repairs of bridges and culverts.....	2.92
Grading (not simply smoothing and leveling).....	1.43
Smoothing and leveling (not grading in).....	2.83
Mowing the roadside.....	1.14
Administration.....	2.69
Total.....	\$34.86

Contrast with this the stone road at a first cost of from \$5,000.00 to \$8,000.00 per mile, to maintain which requires also constant repairs. This (Western Kansas) is a rolling country where there are no large streams. The country is practically all under cultivation, having 1.97 miles of road per square mile of area outside of cities and villages. All roads have black loam surface.

That there is great need of improvement in the present method of road-building and maintenance, no one will doubt. As it is now, the road-overseer often is a man who has no conception of the first principles of road-building, and sometimes he is elected because he has not enough "push" about him to have other business to attend to, and it is self-evident that he will care for the road work in the same manner.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

I will speak of the dirt road only. Some recommend to first throw a furrow out, or rather to use a grader to move the dirt out of the roadway, and then to pack the road with a heavy roller, filling all the low or soft places so as to leave a level, hard surface. On the bed thus prepared the grading should be by layers, each layer being rolled and packed, thus making a well rounded, compact road. The earth road, no matter how hard it is rolled, can not be waterproof, and in the fall the drizzling rains will soak it thoroughly and the winter frost will spoil or loosen all the underpacking. Then what should be done?

It is recommended to lay out the road according to the lay of the land, that is, go up the hills at least resistance, but in a State so nearly level this is not practicable except in the rough sections. The placing of culverts and the drainage of the road is nevertheless of great importance and should be thoroughly investigated and well done. A mud hole in the road may prevent the farmer from hauling big loads unless he arranges to double his teams at such places; but nearly always this muddy place can be made solid by proper drainage.

In making a road, first clear it of all trash or weeds. Place the culverts in the lowest part of the slough, being sure they are large enough to carry off the water. For this, tiling may be used if it be buried deep. For small culverts, planks have proven the most satisfactory since they hold a greater weight, with less dirt over them than tiling. To do the work in the best manner, the township should own as many as necessary of the following

road implements: A strong plow, drag-scoop scraper, wheeled scraper, and scraping grader.

For filling in over small culverts or in small grades the drag-scoop scraper will be best. If, for instance, the road crosses a ravine which has a sharp hill on one or both sides, the wheeled scraper will be best, as the dirt should be taken from the top of the hill. This will sometimes necessitate a long haul but it will be cutting the incline at both ends thus making an easier pull. This should always be done if it is the only bad hill in the road for quite a distance; for all wagons will have to be loaded according to the team's capacity to pull up the steepest hill and not according to the average road. Again, it saves the wear and tear on wagon and injury to the team in holding back going down the hill. The scraping grader is to be used on the whole road to make the rounding grade, necessary for the good road. The blade should be set nearly at right angles to the grade so as to push a great amount of dirt ahead of it in order to fill all the hollows. The grader should be followed by the harrow and the ground thoroughly pulverized and leveled. Since the road is made for convenience in hauling or ease in riding, make it a finished road instead of leaving it to be leveled and packed by traffic, slowly and at a great inconvenience and expense. After the grade is carefully made, leveled and harrowed, it should be rolled with a heavy roller.

It is strongly advocated that road-building and repairing should be done by a salaried road-builder, the people paying their road-tax rather than working it out. Though this has seemingly failed in some places where tried, it is proving successful in other places. The greatest benefit derived from this system of road work is the improved condition of the roads because of the better maintenance.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

The portion of the district over which there is the most travel should be assigned to certain men (living near) each having his portion to go over with a heavy drag after each rain as soon as the soil will crush and level well. This system if put in practice in winter, would greatly improve the condition of roads, using at such time a V-shaped drag, clearing the road of snow before it has melted, thus allowing the center to become dry at once. Where tried it has proven successful. Another thing which would assist wonderfully in the maintenance of the road is the introduction of the wide-tired wagons. Experiments have proven that they pull with the least draft in nearly all cases, besides they level and pack the road rather than cut and furrow it as do the narrow-tired wagons. Experiments carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed that on dry roads a load of 2500 pounds could be hauled on a wide-tired wagon against 2000 pounds on a narrow-tired; while on clay roads with deep mud, slightly dry on top, a large number of tests showed an average of 3200 pounds for wide-tired vehicles against 2000 for narrow-tired. In some countries, such as Germany, Austria and France, laws have been enacted prescribing the width of tire for the heavily loaded wagons. The hard, smooth road-bed will pay in convenience, in time saved and in money gained.

Farm Labor.

W. A. BOYS, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

There is, perhaps, no more perplexing question to the farmer at present than that of securing desirable farm hands. It was not many years ago that good farm hands were plentiful and could be had at fair wages. For a number of years past farm hands and also farmers' sons have been drifting to the cities, and this tendency seems to be constantly on the increase. There seem to be several reasons for this, most of which could be controlled to a considerable extent by the farmers themselves.

There must be some cause for the tendency of the farm laborer to leave such occupation and seek employment

in the city; the city must offer him better or more desirable business. The farmer is, to a considerable extent, the cause of this, on account of his unbusinesslike methods of conducting his affairs. Matters are conducted in such a haphazard sort of way that there is no regularity of work hours, meal hours or anything else. Most of the methods of farming are such that work comes in bunches, requiring at times very long days in order to do it properly. This also allows seasons of the year when there is so little work to do that it is not necessary to keep a hand, thus making steady employment to the farm hand a very uncertain matter.

Man is a social being and requires a certain amount of development on that side of his nature. This includes the hired hand also; but when he works from daylight to dark and sometimes longer, there isn't much spirit left in him for enjoying a social evening. Many times, too, he is treated as a servant instead of being made to feel that he is one of the family. In many cases he is not allowed any of his Sundays, which adds still more to his grievances; and he is frequently made to do all of the dirtiest and hardest labor about the farm.

The farmer, too, has many complaints. Frequently he can scarcely manage to make enough to warrant hiring a man, and of course, he wants to get as much work done as possible. This is aggravated by some men who are splendid hands at shirking and never fail to find an opportunity for doing so.

Then too, men seem to be rapidly acquiring a roving habit. They will work awhile at one place until the new wears off, then they pick up their grip and move on, usually at a time when they are most wanted, leaving the farmer to fight it out alone.

Men are frequently undesirable to have about where there are children, on account of their use of profanity, or other bad habits. Owing to the rapid development in recent years of manufacturing and other industries in the cities, a brisk demand for labor has been created there. This seems to be a greater attraction to many men than the farm because they can get equally as good or better wages and have regular hours so that the evenings may be theirs for social or other enjoyment. Then there seems, to many young men, to be an attraction in the shop and in the various business activities of the city which greatly exceeds that of the slow and uninteresting farm.

But what is the farmer to do? The problem which confronts him is getting to be more and more a grave one. Last year in many counties in Kansas, tons of hay either spoiled or were badly damaged because help could not be obtained. The farmer has it in his power to solve this problem to a considerable extent. First, he must in many cases change his method of farming considerably. His crops should be of such a diversity of kinds that the summer's work may be as equally distributed through the season as possible so that it may be handled well with a minimum amount of labor at any time. He should select some kind of stock best suited to his locality, and engage in the stock business to as great extent as his condition will permit. This, with the grain and hay raised, will give a rather uniform amount of labor throughout the year. If this method be properly carried out, the farmer will receive greater profits from his business and will then be able to pay better wages, and his work will require helpers throughout the year, and consequently he will be more likely to get hands and of the best class, as such usually prefer to hire by the year.

Sunday chores are frequently a source of considerable trouble. There should be a definite understanding at the beginning, and whether it be Sunday or some other day the hired man should be allowed some relaxation from the daily routine. Some farmers have good results in giving their men Saturday afternoons.

In communities that are quite thickly settled where the farms are not large, satisfactory results have been obtained by exchanging work with ad-



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joining farmers during busy seasons. This may obviate entirely the necessity of hiring extra help.

Where one has his method of farming so arranged and a sufficient amount of work to justify hiring by the year, possibly the most satisfactory way, on the whole, is that of hiring a married man by the year and furnishing him a small cottage and other things as conditions might justify. This will relieve the wife of extra household duties and give the family the enjoyment of home life to themselves, which alone is no small item. Such men, too, are usually more to be depended upon, as they are settled and not so much inclined to run about. Many little accommodations may be given a hand that will not be of much expense to the farmer and will go a good way toward making the hired man satisfied with his position.

It is frequently the case that if the farmers' boys could be kept at home, the need of hiring would be greatly lessened, or even entirely eliminated in many cases. The boys should be interested in the business by acquainting them as much as is advisable with the running of the farm. A simple method of bookkeeping might be instituted, keeping accounts with various departments of the farm, to determine whether the gains exceed the losses, and what part of the farm yields the greatest income. Then more profitable methods might be discussed in the family with benefit in many ways to all. Encourage the boys in nature studies, in investigating plant life and the relation of plants to the soil, and the whys and wherefores of things. This will create an interest in the cultivation and growing of crops so that they may know that the farm is not a "dull, slow" place but that it offers opportunity for a world of study and investigation.

Gypsum as a Fertilizer.

Please give me what information you can with reference to the use of gypsum as a fertilizer to soil. If you advise the use of it would you put it on the ground in the spring before you plant to corn, or would you wait until your corn crop had come through the ground and put it on before cultivating? How many pounds are generally put on an acre?

1. Is it something that if once used, you would necessarily have to continue using?

2. Would it be a detriment to land to use it one year and then discontinue it, or rather, would the land be in a worse condition than if the plaster had not been used at all?

3. Is gypsum somewhat of the same nature as a fertilizer, as barn-yard manure? Please state under what group of fertilizers gypsum belongs. Also, whether it would supply any deficiency in humus.

J. H. RILEY.

Jackson County.

Gypsum or land-plaster, chemically known as calcium sulfate (CaSO_4), may act as a direct manure or plant-food in soils which are seriously deficient in lime; however, its beneficial effect is usually due to its action as an indirect fertilizer. It has been shown that gypsum acts upon the insoluble forms of potash and phosphoric acid in the soil, converting them into soluble and available forms which plants can readily take up and use. It is not the land-plaster itself that furnishes the plant-food, but it acts more as a stimulant and not as a direct fertilizer, and if not used to excess it may be profitably used on many lands, especially as a fertilizer for grasses, clover, and other legume crops. This action of gypsum by which it liberates or makes soluble other plant-food elements is probably the most important effect of gypsum as an indirect fertilizer.

The gypsum may be helpful also to a limited extent on clayey soils by causing flocculation or gathering of the particles of clay into coarser granules on account of which the soil becomes more porous and leachy, but for this purpose lime or the carbonate of lime is more beneficial than gypsum. Gypsum also appears in some manner to aid the process of nitrification by which the organic matter and humus of the soil are finally converted into

the soluble nitrates, the form or compound in which nitrogen is absorbed by the plant roots. Again, calcium sulfate has the power to form non-volatile compounds with ammonia and in this way, in the presence of gypsum, the volatile ammonia which is formed by the fermentation of manures, humus or organic matter in the soil, is locked up and kept from evaporation. On account of this character of land-plaster, it is used to distribute about stables and to mix with manures, keeping the stables pure and sweet and at the same time preserving the manure. Perhaps this is one of the most valuable uses land-plaster has, since "It is believed that this indirect way of reaching the plant is quite as satisfactory as the direct method, and that the results reached in the barns in no wise injures the effect which might be secured from a direct application."

It is not usual to apply gypsum in large quantities. "In early days the application of one or at the most two bushels per acre on clover, not infrequently resulted in increasing the yield of hay from 20 to 50 per cent." In 1835 to 1865 it was the common practice in localities in the eastern part of the United States to sow small quantities of gypsum on clover fields and on maize and potatoes. But in more recent years the practice has been largely abandoned. "As time passed it was observed that gypsum failed to produce the old-time result." The constant application of gypsum had liberated and exhausted the available supply of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. "When, therefore, these elements of plant-food were largely removed, there was nothing for land-plaster to act upon in order to increase the supply of available plant-food. The land-plaster furnished no needed plant-food but simply helped the crops to use more rapidly the store of plant-food in the soil. Herein lies the danger in the use of land-plaster, lime, salt, etc., which are in effect stimulant fertilizers and not real fertilizers.

"It can readily be seen that when stimulant fertilizers are used exclusively for a term of years, the soil each year loses nitrogen, potash, and phosphorous compounds, which are not replaced. The inevitable result of such treatment is the exhaustion of these food constituents from the soil." Land-plaster may be used more safely and more beneficially with legume crops, such as clover, alfalfa, cow-peas and soy-beans. By causing an increased growth of these crops, which it will on many soils, the accumulation of humus and nitrogen in the soil is actually increased above what it would be with the ordinary crop, without the application of land-plaster. But this practice of applying land-plaster should not be continued from year to year with all crops and with the legume crops only as they are grown in rotation with other crops.

Some experiments were carried on at this station in 1891, in the use of land-plaster as a fertilizer for wheat. As reported in Bulletin No. 20, land-plaster was applied to winter wheat at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, sown broadcast and harrowed in. The result of this trial was a very slight increase in the yield on the plots where the land-plaster was applied, not sufficient, however, to pay for the plaster which cost a little over \$4 per ton, laid down in Manhattan (shipped from Blue Rapids, Kans.). In the same year land-plaster was used as a fertilizer for corn, and was scattered in the lister furrows at planting time at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. As the result of this trial the plots which were treated yielded only a little over one-half bushel more per acre than the plots not treated. It would thus appear from these trials of a single season, that land-plaster gave little benefit to corn and wheat when applied to the soil of the station farm.

Answering your questions directly: (1), because it is once used, it is not necessary to continue the use of land-plaster. As suggested above it is better to use it, if at all, at intervals of several years and only with certain crops. (2), it will not be a detriment

to the land to use the plaster one year and then discontinue it, and the land will not be injured by a single application even if no beneficial results to the crops to which the land-plaster is applied. It will be well, however, not to apply gypsum in too large quantities; when sown broadcast, 300 to 400 pounds per acre is sufficient and less is often better. When sown with the seed in the drill rows, do not apply more than 100 to 200 pounds per acre. I have answered your third question in the general discussion above.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Bromus Inermis.

I have eight acres of very rich bottom-land which I wish to sow to Bromus inermis this spring. Will it do to sow one bushel of speltz for a nurse-crop, or would the grass be better without a nurse-crop in this part of the country. Please let me know through your valuable paper, the KANSAS FARMER.

ED. NELSON.

McPherson County.

Bromus inermis does not succeed as well when sown with a nurse-crop as when sown alone, is the general experience of farmers and also the general conclusion of experiments conducted at the different experiment stations. Under certain conditions, however, it may be advisable to seed the grass with a nurse-crop. For instance, on lands which are inclined to drift by the winds it is often desirable to sow with a nurse-crop in order that the soil may be quickly covered which will prevent drifting. Again, on foul land in which the weeds are apt to make a very rank and rapid growth it may be advisable to sow a nurse-crop which will start ahead of the weeds and prevent in a measure their growth. On the land which you describe it may be a good plan to seed with a nurse-crop of speltz, and it is well to make a rather thin seeding as you have suggested.

In our experiments at this station we find that Bromus inermis sown on a well-prepared, clean piece of land will make a rapid, rank growth during the early part of the season and will often make enough pasture during the latter part of the season to nearly make up for the loss occasioned by missing a crop. Of course it is necessary to clip the weeds a few times, in order to keep them from smothering out the young plants. In sowing without a nurse-crop you have this advantage that you may clip the weeds at the right time, but with a nurse-crop you must let that reach a certain stage before it can be harvested; and with unfavorable weather conditions the young plants may be smothered out or killed by drouth before the nurse-crop can be taken off the ground. Altogether, especially with Bromus inermis and alfalfa, I do not favor seeding down with a nurse-crop. A. M. TENEYOK.

Preparing Ground for and Cultivating Kafir-Corn.

I have sixty acres of sod on my farm at Bunker Hill, Kans., which I desire to break up and put in Kafir-corn this coming spring. My idea was to break it up and put it in with a disk drill by taking off the disks and stop up all the grain holes except three, one on each side of the drill and one in the center. In this way I could drill three rows at a time and make them a little over two feet apart. You understand I am putting it in for seed only, and I desire to use whatever plan will give the best results. The sod is buffalo-grass, and what I most desire to know I could perhaps express to you better in a series of questions.

1. What is time of turning sod and the best manner of treating sod?

2. What is the best time of seeding, and will the drill used in the manner I suggest work all right?

3. Inasmuch as it can not be cultivated after seeding would you advise planting four rows with the drill where I only suggested three (ten-hoe disk drill)?

J. K. GRAVES.

Williams County, Texas.

It would be my recommendation to break the sod rather shallow—say three inches, early in the spring, and

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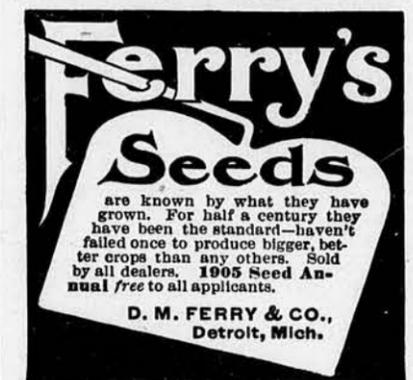
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disk it a few times before planting time, if possible.

Your method of putting the seed in with a disk drill is all right, and if your plan is to give no cultivation, probably you should plant the rows as close as two feet apart, or even closer. It would seem to me better, however, to drill the rows further apart, say three feet, and cultivate the same as you would corn. I think if you plow the sod early and disk it a few times, it will be worked up enough so that you can cultivate the crop, and you will probably get a larger crop of seed by planting the rows farther apart and cultivating them than you will by planting closer and giving no cultivation.

If you plant in rows two feet or less apart as you have suggested, you should take care to drop the seed rather thinly—say four to six inches apart; while if planted in rows three feet apart, seed may be dropped two to three inches apart. You can use the disk drill for planting in rows three feet apart, by stopping all the seed-cups except two. A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-Peas in Rooks County.

As to my success with cow-peas will say it is a profitable crop in this locality. I planted them June 27 with a lister, part with a seven-hole plate with one seed in a hill, and the others with a ten-hole plate. They sprouted well, and as they were coming through the ground a dashing rain came, which washed many of them under but those which survived did well.

They are surely a drouth-resisting crop, receiving only three rains during August. When it was so dry, those plants grew and blossomed and did not seem to be the least bit altered by the weather. They were planted on soil which had been planted to rye for several years. I had about one-half acre, but only received about one bushel of peas. I do not know whether this is a profitable yield or not, but I think the forage it produces is worth more than enough to pay for the trouble and cultivation.

Soy-beans are most delicate plants to raise here. The jack-rabbits and worms seem to like them much better than they do the cow-peas. I intend to plant the cow-peas about June 1 this year, so they will be well started before the drouth period.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Rooks County.

Nitrogen-Fixing Bacteria.

I have been engaged in growing alfalfa several years near Garden City, Kans., and have been quite successful. For the past two years I have been testing it in Harper County. I put in ten acres and have a good stand, but it does not grow so as to make much hay.

While in Illinois last fall I learned that the Agricultural College of that State was furnishing the farmers a bacteria with which to inoculate soil so as to furnish nitrogen to feed the alfalfa. Are you doing anything in that direction? Could I take soil from the fields in Finney County and in that way get the desired bacteria?

A neighbor just across the road from my alfalfa had some growing in his orchard, which he plowed up. There is a small patch of old alfalfa next his that does much better than the balance of the lot. Can it be that in some way the bacteria have gotten across the road? We can not account for the alfalfa being so much better there than elsewhere on the plot.

I have farmed in Kansas for thirty-six years, and am much interested in its prosperity and want to do my part in adding to its prosperity.

If you can furnish bacteria I will be very glad to pay for it.

CAREY McLAIN.

Jackson County, Missouri.

We have none of the bacteria culture which is used for the purpose of inoculating the seed previous to sowing alfalfa and other leguminous plants.

The National Nitroculture Co., West Chester, Pa., manufacture such a culture, which they sell at the rate of \$2 per package, containing sufficient culture to inoculate seed for one acre of land.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is sending out some trial packages of a bacteria culture, the same or similar to that sold by the National Nitroculture Co. You can secure a package of this culture by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

We have been sending out soil from an old alfalfa field for the purpose of inoculation, and this has usually proved successful—although where the distance is great the cost of freight makes the method more expensive than the use of the nitroculture. We charge for the infected soil 60 cents per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Manhattan, including the sacks. I have recommended to scatter about 200 pounds of this soil per acre. It can be distributed previous to seeding, at seeding time, or it can be spread over a field of alfalfa which is already established, and mixed with the soil of the field by disking or harrowing. The soil from your alfalfa fields in Finney County is doubtless infected with the alfalfa bacteria and may be used to inoculate the fields in Harper County.

I think it probable that the patch of alfalfa which you describe has become inoculated with the bacteria which grow upon the roots of this plant, and the presence of which seems to be necessary in order that the plants thrive. You can prove this by carefully taking up a few of the roots and observing whether there are any little tubercles or nodules on the fibrous roots in the surface soil. If these are present the bacteria are certainly at work.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-Peas with Sorghum.

Would you advise sowing cow-peas with sorghum? J. J. KIRKPATRICK. Anderson County.

In 1903 we sowed cow-peas with sorghum and also with Kafir-corn. The results of this trial are reported in Bulletin No. 123. The combination of sorghum and cow-peas gave a slightly larger yield than that obtained from sorghum alone; but it was observed that the cow-peas made a very dwarfed and spindling growth, producing some foliage but no pods; they added very little to the total weight of the crop.

This same trial was repeated in 1904 with very similar results. Apparently, it is largely a waste of cow-pea seed to sow the cow-peas with sorghum.

We have succeeded very well in growing cow-peas with corn, where the corn was planted in rows 3½ feet apart, the peas being planted in the row with the corn. It is probable, also, that this same method may be used in planting the cow-peas with the sorghum, but no trials have been made of this method at this station.

In order to get a fair growth of the cow-peas, the corn, or sorghum, should not be planted too thickly in the drill-row. Good results were secured in 1903 by dropping corn 18 to 24 inches apart in the row; in 1904 the corn was dropped thicker in the drill-row (from 6 to 12 inches), and the result was an inferior growth of cow-pea vines.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Plowing or Disking for Oats.

Would you advise plowing for oats? I intended to sow with a press-drill. Riley County. C. L.

It will be necessary to know something more of the condition of the land before advice could be given as to whether it would be better to plow for oats than to prepare the seed-bed by disking and harrowing unplowed land. If the previous crop was grain, or if the land is covered with trash, weeds, or litter, it would seem advisable to plow, also if weeds have gone to seed on the land so that the surface will be full of weed-seeds, plowing will be preferable to disking in the crop.

On clean corn land, or on land which is relatively free from weeds, and which has previously grown cultivated crops, it would be my general recommendation not to plow the land for oats, but to disk it two or three times, and harrow it, preparing a mellow seed-bed about two to three inches deep. This method might not be a success on all lands; lands rather poor in fertility will not give such good results by disking as will fertile

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soils. Also, as a rule, land should have been plowed for the previous crop. In my judgment it is not advisable to continue to disk in crops each succeeding year; but by proper rotation of crops, which requires the plowing of the land every other year, better results may be secured, on the average, by disking in grain after cultivated crops than will result from plowing the land. If the land be plowed, fall plowing would often be better than spring plowing, since oats require to be sown very early in the spring to insure a crop.

Your method of sowing the oats with a press drill is all right, but it will be advisable to prepare a good, well-pulverized seed-bed whether you plow or disk, whether you sow broadcast or in drills.

You are not likely to cultivate the land too much. A. M. TENEYCK.

Smut Spores in Seed Wheat.

Will you tell me through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER what treatment should be given spring wheat before sowing, this wheat having been slightly affected with smut last season. R. W. MAYNE.

Bent County, Colorado.

The treatment which is now generally recommended for destroying smut spores in seed-wheat is the formaldehyde or formalin treatment. Use one pound of the liquid solution, 40 per cent formaldehyde to 45 or 50 gallons of water. Apply this solution to the seed wheat by sprinkling or spraying the grain spread thinly on a floor, shoveling the grain over so as to moisten the kernels over their entire surface. After treating, the grain should be shoveled over, in order to dry it, and it may be sown as soon as it is fairly dry on the surface; the usual plan being to treat one day what is sown the next.

The moistening of the grain will cause it to swell, and in order to sow the required amount of seed per acre it will be necessary to set the grain gauge so as to sow about one-fourth to one-fifth more than if the grain were dry. Care should be taken not to allow the grain to heat after it has been treated, as it is apt to do if placed in sacks or in large piles before it is fully dry. Also, the grain must not be allowed to freeze when it is wet, as freezing will kill the germs and the grain will not germinate.

We have no published bulletins on this subject. You can secure bulletins and information which will aid you in treating seed wheat by writing Prof. H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N. D. Also, I believe your own State Experiment Station has published a bulletin on treatment for smut. A. M. TENEYCK.

When to Harrow Wheat.

Our wheat did not show much above ground last fall, but much of it shows prospects of growing now.

Would it benefit it to harrow with a slanting-tooth harrow? Should we harrow as soon as the ground is in good condition, or when wheat is two or three inches high? J. N. SANBORN.

Sumner County.

It is safer not to harrow the wheat until it has made a growth of several inches and is beginning to stool. My experience in harrowing wheat which has just come up, or which has made only slight growth and has not yet become firmly rooted, is that the wheat is apt to be injured by such harrowing.

Possibly if the ground gets into condition so this wheat can be harrowed before it comes through the ground, no injury will result, and much benefit is likely to come from the loosening of the surface soil. But if the wheat is coming up, or after it is up, I prefer to delay the harrowing until it is several inches high and has established its roots as described above.

Possibly the common harrow might do some injury to wheat on light, mellow soil, a safer implement to use being the weed-harrow or weeder. The weed-harrow being light and the teeth small, it will not cut so deep, and the teeth are less likely to tear out the wheat than are the large teeth of the common heavy harrow. Also, with

the weed-harrow, the depth which the teeth cut can be regulated to a greater or less degree. With good judgment, the harrow or weeder may often be used with excellent results on wheat in the spring.

At this station during the last two seasons no particular benefit has seemed to come from the harrowing of wheat in the spring—likewise no injury, but the past two seasons have been so wet that we would expect little or no result from this treatment.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grasses to Follow Alfalfa.

I have a piece of Cottonwood River bottom that has been in alfalfa for several years, but the flood of last year killed it out badly in spots, leaving perhaps one-third of a stand. I have thought of disking thoroughly and sowing Brome-grass or a mixture of Brome and English blue-grass, on about six acres of this ground that lies close to the barn, for a pasture for hogs, milch cows, and work-horses.

At what time should I sow these grasses? How much seed should I use per acre? Could I drill it with a force-feed wheat-drill or with the force-feed grass-seed attachment? If broadcast, how much harrowing should it take to cover it? G. M. MILLER.

Chase County.

The piece of alfalfa land which you describe ought to be in good condition to seed down to grass and your method of disking and harrowing to prepare a seed-bed ought to be superior to plowing. Probably the only objection would be that the land may be rather weedy and have a tendency to smother or weaken the young grass-plants. The alfalfa ground, however, should be in an excellent condition of tilth and fertility, favorable for starting the young grass.

I would add to the combination of English blue-grass and Bromus inermis a little red clover; sow about ten pounds each of the grasses and three to four pounds of the clover per acre. Sow as early in the spring as you can prepare a good seed-bed. Do not disk the land deep but prepare a mellow surface, an inch and a half or two inches deep, harrowing it down until the soil is finely pulverized. You can sow the English blue-grass with a grass-seeder attachment on your wheat-drill but will not be able to sow the Bromus inermis in this way, since the Brome-grass seed is very light and does not seed evenly through the drill. I presume that the best plan will be to sow all the seeds by hand, sowing each kind separately. At this station we use the wheelbarrow seeder by which we are able to broadcast the different kinds of grass-seed and sow a little more evenly than can usually be accomplished by hand. There are several of these seeders on the market. You should get a box with the seeder made especially for sowing Bromus inermis. If the ground is well prepared as I have described, one light harrowing after seeding is sufficient to cover the seed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Corn-Breeding.

I see in the "Old Reliable" a great deal about "corn-breeding." Can you tell me where I can get reading matter explaining how it is done, or can you give the information in the KANSAS FARMER?

What do you think of planting in drills with corn-planter, Stowell's Evergreen sweet-corn, and Whipoor-will cow-peas, mixed at the rate of 2 to 1, say plant the last of May or first of June, and cut with a corn-binder and shock for feed for calves and milch-cows. W. B. STAFFORD.

Bourbon County.

The subject of corn-breeding is such a broad one that I can give you information better by referring to certain literature than by attempting to cover the subject in a letter. In the issue of the KANSAS FARMER for January 26, 1905, is printed an address which I delivered at the Improved Stock-Breeders' meeting, and which I believe contains some of the most important principles of corn-breeding. I would also refer you to an address delivered by Prof. A. D. Shamel of the Illinois Experiment Station, which is

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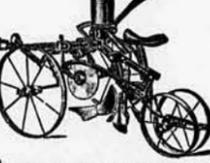
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printed in the 13th Biennial Report, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. I would also refer you to Bulletins No. 55 and No. 82 of the Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.; Bulletin No. 86 of the Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa; Bulletin No. 59, Missouri Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.; Bulletin Vol. XVII, No. 2, Tennessee Experiment Station. Also the "Book of Corn," by Myrick, published by the Orange Judd Co., Chicago, Ill. I would also suggest that if possible you attend the Kansas Corn-Breeders' Association whenever it holds a meeting. This association hears addresses from some of the most practical and most prominent corn-breeders of the country to appear on the program, and I am sure that you will be able to gain much along the line of corn selection and corn-breeding.

Your idea of planting Stowell's Evergreen sweet-corn with Whippoorwill cow-peas as a feed for calves and and milch cows is not a bad one. Personally, I would prefer to grow the ordinary field-corn rather than the sweet-corn because of the greater production of grain. I would also plant the cow-peas a little thinner than you mention. We have experimented in planting cow-peas with corn and find that it is best to plant the cow-peas at the same time as the corn. If planted later, they will be shaded too much by the corn at first and also be injured very much by the cultivation of the corn. If you are able to get a satisfactory growth of cow-peas, it will make a valuable feed and also be of great value in keeping up the fertility of the soil. V. M. SHOESMITH.

The Disk Plow for Hard, Dry Soils.

Will you kindly give me your experience with the disk plow, as it is not used in the locality where I wish to use one.

I have 640 acres in Fremont County, Idaho. You are well aware that it is an arid country, depending solely upon irrigation. After the spring rain (for we usually have it), the ground becomes dry, and after a time plowing is not in order. My farm has small sage, and some buffalo sod. The latter makes hard plowing even at best.

I have been advised to buy a disk-plow, as my informant states that it turns the sod in breaking with less power, and that while in use it keeps itself sharp, while the ordinary walking and sulky plows must be continually sharpened. Is it well to go over the land and break with a disk harrow, prior to plowing, so that if dry, the plowing is easier?

Another has told me that cultivating is very hard on the team, when plowed by a disk-plow; but that I should think preferable to no plowing in the dry time.

Between the spring and harvesting work there is considerable time that the team could be at work breaking, if a plow could be found to do it comparatively satisfactorily.

DAVID H. TARR.

Fulton County, N. Y.

Under separate cover I mail you copy of the Industrialist which contains a report of a trial of disk plows which I conducted at the North Dakota Experiment Station. You will observe that this report is not entirely favorable to the disk plow and yet not unfavorable. In hard, gummy soils or in soils too hard for a mold-board plow to work successfully, a disk plow may be used to advantage. I am unable to speak with authority regarding the use of the disk plow during a dry season when it is too hard to plow with the mold-board plow. Possibly as you suggest, it is better to plow than not to plow at all, but if possible I should certainly prefer to have the land plowed when it was in a good physical condition for plowing. A plow should not only turn the soil over, but should pulverize it. This is occasioned in the use of the mold-board plow by the furrow slice passing up over the curved mold-board, which causes the furrow slice to bend upon itself, and if the soil is not too wet, or too dry, the tendency is to "shear" it into a large number of thin slices, such as is represented by bending the leaves of a book, when it will be ob-

erved that each leaf slips past its neighbor. By the "shearing" or pulverizing the soil grains are broken apart and new surfaces are exposed to the action of air, moisture, and other weathering agents, and the texture of the soil is made favorable for the planting of crops.

Cutting the same depth and width of furrow a good disk plow should give a little less draft than the mold-board plow.

While the disk may remain sharp by use, yet probably the disk plow will wear out sooner than the mold-board plow, since the disk revolves on bearings, which if not kept clean and well oiled will cut out in a few years and the plow will not work well.

The loose or rough condition in which the soil is left by a disk plow, especially in a dry time, will usually require more cultivation after plowing to reduce the land to a good seed-bed condition. This work will doubtless be harder on the team than similar work on land plowed in good condition with the mold-board plow. But if it is a case of plowing or no plowing, as you have suggested, perhaps the disk plowing with the larger amount and harder cultivation is to be preferred to no plowing. I know of no plow that can equal the disk plow for the work which you have described.

Disking the land immediately after harvest is an excellent plan for conserving the soil moisture and putting the land into good plowing condition. After the land is dried out the disking will not have as beneficial an effect, first because the soil is not in a condition to make a soil mulch because it is too dry and hard, second, because the moisture of the soil has become largely exhausted. If considerable moisture remains in the soil, the disking and forming of a soil mulch will tend to increase the moisture supply of the surface soil and improve the texture. It is possible by disking land which is too dry at the surface for plowing, provided a sufficient moisture supply is contained in the lower soil, to moisten the surface and mellow the texture, and thus put the land in plowing condition. A. M. TENEYCK.

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April 19, 1905—J. D. Stanley, Horton, Kans., Shorthorns.

April 19, 1905—Closing out sale of Shorthorns, J. D. Stanley, Horton, Kans.

April 28, 1905—Combination Poland-China sale at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, Manager, Fredonia, Kans.

April 29, 1905—Combination sale of Shorthorns and Herefords at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, Manager, Fredonia, Kans.

May 3, 1905—Heath Stock Ranch, Republican City, Neb. Shorthorns.

May 2-4, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Sioux City, Iowa. D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.

May 16-19, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill. D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.

June 6-9, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Kansas City, Mo. D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.

Distemper or Strangles.

Distemper or strangles is an infectious disease of horses, asses, and mules, usually manifested by an inflammation of the upper air passages and adjacent lymph glands.

In addition to the germ causing the disease there are many accessory causes which lay the system open to an attack; for instance, young horses between two and five years old are more predisposed to the disease than older horses, although the disease may appear at any age. Dentition, which is active in the early years of a horse, induces congestion about the head and causes general constitutional disturbance, which makes the system more receptive to the disease. The training of young horses predisposes them to the disease, as the first experience of the hot, impure, infected air of the stable, the excitement and perspiration attendant on the first handling, all contribute to a temporary loss of resistance to this disease. Fatigue and chill, like other weakening conditions, lay the system open to an attack.

The infecting material is found in the abscesses and all glandular swellings, in any eruptions on the skin, and in the discharges from the nose. Infected soil harbors the germs and allows them to multiply.

Symptoms in Mild Cases.—In the majority of cases the local symptoms are found on the mucus membrane of the nose and mouth, and the lymph glands between the jaws. The animals usually have some fever, there appears redness and often a mottled appearance of the mucus membrane of the nose, which may extend to the mouth and eyes. The mouth appears hot and dry, and there is an uneasy movement of the jaws. The nose, at first, is very dry and soon becomes the seat of a watery discharge which later becomes cloudy and sticky, and finally a thick pus forms. This pus may be colored a dirty white from inhaled dust, a brownish or yellowish color from exuded blood, and a greenish tint from food materials mixed with it. The discharge is very abundant in young horses, coming from one or both nostrils. The patient sneezes frequently on account of the irritation in the nose.

Early in the attack of the disease a swelling is noticed in the space between the lower jaws. At first this swelling is confined to the glands forming distinct, rounded, hard swellings. The swelling extends into the surrounding parts and completely obscures the form of the swollen glands, giving a more or less uniformly rounded, pasty swelling, which may fill the entire space between the jaws. A very characteristic symptom of a distemper swelling between the jaws is its steady and quick breaking down into pus and forming an abscess.

Symptoms of Distemper When Extending to the Throat.—When the disease extends from the nose to the throat the horse carries his head forward with elevation of the nose, there is swelling of the throat from side to



side and downward, with an uneasy movement of the jaws, slobbering, a difficulty in swallowing, and a returning of food through the nose. The swelling of the throat may become so serious as to threaten suffocation by interfering with the breathing. Abscesses which form on the sides of the throat usually break and discharge on the surface of the neck.

In all cases the patients have a rough, staring coat, a general sick appearance, and refuse feed and water. The bowels may become constipated and the urine high colored.

The mild cases of distemper practically all recover, while the complicated ones, with extension of abscesses in the throat, are very likely to end fatally.

Prevention of Distemper.—When distemper appears in a locality, all strange horses, asses, or mules should be excluded from barns in which the disease has not occurred. Do not allow young, susceptible horses in public stables or yards, nor to come in contact with litter from them, nor allow them near public drinking troughs or buckets used in common. Do not use forks or other implements, which have been used about infected stables, to handle fodder for susceptible animals. Never allow horses to drink running water that has drained land, stables, or yards where strange horses have been, or those open to suspicion. All cars and public conveyances should be disinfected before horses are loaded. Do not use harnesses, blankets, currycombs, and brushes, which have been near infected animals.

Treatment.—The mild cases usually recover without much treatment. All that is necessary is good nursing, cleanliness, dry stalls, pure air, warmth, nourishing and easily digested food (grass, green corn-stalks, bran mash, roots, apples, potatoes, ensilage, scalded hay, or oats), pure water, linseed tea, grooming and, in cold weather, blanketing. The patient must not be worked but should receive exercise in a sheltered field or yard. All operations are to be forbidden during an animal's sickness. It is advisable, in severe cases, to steam the inflamed nose with vapor from hot water, to which has been added one of the coal-tar products (zenoleum, creolin, chloro-naphtholeum). This may be accomplished by placing boiling water in a bucket and adding two quarts of a ten-per-cent solution of one of these disinfectants. Then attach a sack so cut as to form a tube from the bucket to the nose of the horse. The nose should be steamed daily for an hour at a time until relieved. Should softening of the swelling between the jaws not take place readily, a poultice of linseed-meal or bran is beneficial in drawing the swelling to a head. When softening of the swelling occurs, a free incision ought to be made to allow the pus to escape. Only those understanding the location of important nerves and blood vessels should perform the operation. The patient's fever usually subsides as soon as the pus escapes. If there is a chronic discharge from the nose, or abscess, an injection of a five-per cent solution of creoline or zenoleum gives prompt relief. The various complications should receive treatment appropriate to their nature. When a patient is convalescing, over-exercising and chilling is to be avoided. Nourishing food and pure water are necessary and a course of tonics is often beneficial. The bowels may be kept loose by giving half a pint of raw linseed-oil per day in bran, and a handful of buchu leaves once daily gives a free action of the kidneys.

C. L. BARNES.

Valuable Information for Advertisers.

The weekly American advertising agency, Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, New York and St. Louis, has issued the 1905 edition of their "Pocket Directors of the American Press." This book is compact and convenient in size and arrangement but none the less complete, comprehensive and correct. It consists of 800 pages, handsomely printed and bound in morocco leather, with gold edges and gold stamping. It contains a vast amount of

valuable advertising information together with the circulation claimed and full data on all newspapers, magazines and periodicals published in the United States, all American possessions and Canada, with the latest Federal census, also special lists of mediums by classes such as agricultural, religious, weekly, foreign, and cooperative papers. An entirely new and very useful feature is a complete directory of outdoor display. Every one interested in advertising should have a copy of this book because it is a convenient source of valuable information, and clearly points the way to judicious advertising, the aim of every man who is in business to make money.

The Limestone Valley Jack Sale.

The Limestone Valley Farm, owned by Louis Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo., was the scene on March 7, of the greatest jack-and-jennet sale ever made in the history of America. This was the twenty-sixth semi-annual public sale made by these enterprising breeders and was the culmination of their long experience in breeding and selling. The sale included fifty-nine head of both sexes, twenty-four of which had been prize-winners at the World's Fair. The crowd in attendance was very large. It is estimated that at least 600 people were present, and Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Indiana, Old Mexico, and Missouri were represented by buyers on the grounds, while others from different States sent their bids by mail. The highest price paid for jacks was \$1,450, which was given for the 3-year-old jack, Limestone Wonder 486, who took second prize in his class at St. Louis. The highest price paid for jennets was \$850, given for Limestone Perfection 617 and jack colt. She was sold to M. S. Durrell, Jimenez, Old Mexico. Ten of the jacks in the sale sold for over \$900, and the first ten sold averaged \$1,034.50. The principal part of the selling was done by Col. R. L. Harriman, Buncheon, Mo.; and J. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., two of the best-known live-stock auctioneers in the United States. The details of the sales and the summary are given herewith:

JACKS.

Limestone Mammoth 298, 13 years old, blind, sold to John Reed, Higginsville, Mo., \$995. Mammoth Star 697, 3 years, 5th prize at St. Louis, sold to N. J. Hall, Kansas City, Mo., \$960. Limestone Wonder 486, 3 years old, 2d prize, sold to H. C. Warnke, Piermont, Mo., \$1,045. Big Mack 647, 5 years, Pat Load, Axtell, Kans., \$970. Victor 779, 5 years, Ed Boen, Lauson, Mo., \$980. Bourbon Chief Jr. 759, 5 years, J. G. Langhorn, Garden City, Kans., \$900. Limestone King 442, 4 years, J. W. Snow, Kearney, Mo., \$1,160. Clermont Chief 699, 3 years, J. T. Moss, Gilham, Mo., \$610. Senator 783, 4 years, F. R. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind., \$1,120. Braun's Warrior 784, 2 years, J. D. Ebert, Saxton, Mo., \$905. King Bee 782, 2 years, Luke M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo., \$765. Prosper 781, 2 years, W. W. Haines, Olney, Mo., \$800. Denny 785, 6 years, Wm. Jones, Carthage, Mo., \$400. Pample Jr. 786, 5 years, G. B. Mahon, Silver Lake, Kans., \$685. Limestone Headlight 703, 2 years, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville, Miss., \$980. Dumont 701, 2 years, Mitchell Castillo, Howell, Mo., \$700. Nero 495, 7 years, A. J. Webb, Hardin, Mo., \$450. Buckner 754, 3 years, Guy Heard, Camp Branch, Mo., \$500. Black Sampson 691, 6 years, G. H. Farnwalt, Penalosa, Kans., \$430. Clermont King 692, 3 years, John Hicklin, Sweet Springs, Mo., \$325. Young Sampson 646, 8 years, Heinrich Kohl, Vandalla, Mo., \$875. Lamp-lighter 824, 2 years, L. M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo., \$730. Matson 823, 7 years, Major Kidd, Hughesville, Mo., \$845. Jack, 7 years, L. M. Emerson, \$455. Clermont D. 749, 1 year, C. D. Thompson, Brimson, Mo., \$255. Top Notch 323, 7 years, L. E. Scott & Son, Piper, Kans., \$365. La Flour Jr. 780, 5 years, W. J. Finley, Marshall, Mo., \$275. Black Perfection 825, 2 years, Pat Load, \$685. Jack, 6 years, F. W. Fitch, Milford, Neb., \$395.

JENNETS.

Limestone Perfection 517, 6 years, jack colt at side, M. S. Durrell, Jimenez, Mex., \$850. Miss Donley 357, 11 years, John Hicklin, Sweet Springs, Mo., \$225. Miss Donley 2d 358, 7 years, S. M. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., \$290. Black Bettie 3d 362, 7 years, Ed. Boen, Lauson, Mo., \$305. Pride of Limestone 3d 380, 4 years, jennet colt at foot, A. D. West, Sibley Point, Mo., \$305. Miss Small 350, 11 years, jennet colt at foot, John Hicklin, \$180. Lucile 400, 6 years, Spanish Jennet, Downing Bros., Olney, Mo., \$235. Lady Chief 378, 5 years, C. D. Thompson, \$445. Mammoth 446, 10 years, C. D. Thompson, \$220. Lady Cooper 2d 460, 5 years, C. D. Thompson, \$275. Belle Hartsock 458, 11 years, John Hicklin, \$85. Belle Hartsock 2d 457, 7 years, W. J. Finley, Marshall, Mo., \$100. Maggie O'Neill 468, 2 years, W. W. Haines, Olney, Mo., \$170. Belle O'Neill 512, 1 year, F. R. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind., \$230. Lady Slick 455, 9 years, L. M. Emerson, \$150. Midnight 355, 7 years, C. D. Thompson, \$140. Lady B., 7 years, N. J. Hall, \$140. Miss Fewel 363, 10 years, C. D. Thompson, \$340. Miss Taylor 574, 4 years, C. D. Thompson, \$115. Miss Duvall 2d 348, 6 years, N. J. Hall, \$130. Sue Hinton 402, 10 years, C. D. Thompson, \$175. Sadie C. 401, 6 years, N. J. Hall, \$300. Black Fan 431, 9 years, N. J. Hall, \$115. Limestone Lady 552, 3 years, L. M. Emerson, \$325. Alma 575, 6 years, N. J. Hall, \$165. Lady Moore, 2 years, N. J. Hall, \$100. Belle Nero 2d, 1 year, Downing Bros., Olney, Mo., \$100. Jennet colt, 1st prize St. Louis, F. R. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind., \$275. Miss Miller, 7 years, D. J. Kenworthy, Pisgah, Mo., \$180.

Three saddle stallions were sold at the close of the jennet auction. The sales were:

Limestone Rex 1775, 2 years, black, sire Rex McDonald, sold to John Hicklin, Sweet Springs, Mo., \$275. Forest King Jr., 5 years, sire Forest King 1462, John F. Limburg, Maxson, Mo., \$360. Frank, 6 years, sire Limestone Artist 989, C. H. Tulley, Eufaula, I. T., \$240.

SUMMARY.

29 Jacks brought.....\$20,420; av.....\$704.14
30 Jennets brought..... 6,765; av..... 225.50
59 head brought..... 27,185; gen. av... 460.76

When writing advertisers please mention the Kansas Farmer.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blenches from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FILING. Impossible to produce scar or blenish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35 cts.; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write to-day for terms and territory. F. R. GREENE, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendations. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

STOLL'S STAY-THERE EAR MARK.
The best and cheapest ear-mark made. It possesses more points of merit than any other make. Send for samples. H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb.

IMMUNE HOGS

Immune your pigs by feeding virus to the sow (costs 1 cent a pig) and have their barn cholera-proof. ONE MILLION successful tests. Indorsed by thousands of able veterinarians and scientists; satisfaction guaranteed in writing, backed by \$10,000 security. Agents wanted. ROBERT RIDGEWAY, Box K Amboy, Ind.

PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent prepaid for the price, \$1.00. Address orders to W. O. THURSTON, Eldorado, Kansas.

LUMP JAW No Cure No Pay.

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

Dana's White Ear Labels

Stamped with any name or address with consecutive numbers. I supply forty recording associations and thousands of practical farmers, breeders and veterinarians. Sample free. Agents Wanted. C. H. DANA, 69 Main St., West Lebanon, N. H.

Boog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

Is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Boog-Spavin, Thoruphin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be misapplied. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

TIME TRIED



Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Many years have passed since horsemen found Kendall's Spavin Cure to be an infallible cure for Spavin, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs and all sorts of lameness. Nobody ever found anything to take its place. Pipestone, Man., May 23, 1904. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Gentlemen:—Will you be kind enough to forward me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a liniment for years, and think there is nothing to take its place. Yours truly, CHAS. E. SKELDING. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price \$1; 6 for \$5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure; also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

The Only Simon-Pure Percheron Record.

In a recent interview with a member of the firm of McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Kansas City, and St. Paul, we learn that matters connected with Percheron registration in this country are gradually adjusting themselves, and that the Percheron Registry Company has taken a distinct step in advance. In fact the Percheron Registry Company is the only organization whose sole purpose is to preserve the purity of the breed of Percheron horses in America.

The old American Horse-Breeders' Association of which Mr. S. D. Thompson was secretary, in a letter sent broadcast to the public about the first of July, 1904, said "We have decided to accept for registry all animals the produce of dams recorded in the Percheron Stud-Book of America and sired by stallions recorded in the French Draft Stud-Book, and vice versa, the produce of dams recorded in the French Draft Stud-Book, the get of sires recorded in the Percheron Stud-Book."

Under date of March 4, 1905, however, Mr. S. D. Thompson certifies that he has sold and transferred to the American Percheron and Horse-Breeders' and Importers' Association, Chicago, Ill., all right, title, and interest in the business of registering draft-horses, together with all the books and records belonging to that business.

The American Percheron Horse-Breeders' and Importers' Association, of which Mr. Stubblefield is secretary, wrote a letter to Mr. C. E. Stubbs, secretary of the National French Draft Horse Association in which he made the following proposal: "We propose to rewrite all the French Draft animals recorded up to the present time, in the Percheron Stud-Book, giving them new certificates and numbers where needed, and giving stockholders in the French Draft Horse Association as many shares of stock in the Percheron Association as he owned in the French Draft Horse Association, the French Draft Horse Association to turn over to the Percheron Association all its records, application blanks, books of reference, moneys, and other property."

At the annual meeting of the Percheron Registry Company held January 10, 1905, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously passed: "That no application for registration shall be accepted excepting that of a pure-bred Percheron."

The National French Draft Horse Association is a perfectly legitimate and commendable organization but they do not endeavor to champion any particular breed of horses any draft-horses belong to any of the various breeds of draft-horses in France can be registered in their stud-book. To be sure, Percherons can be registered there but so can Boulonnais, Nivernais, etc., indefinitely.

The purpose of the Percheron Registry Co. is to preserve the purity of the breed of Percheron horses in America the same as the purity of the breed of Percheron horses is guarded in France.

There is no other association having such lofty ideals. In America every one who is really interested in Percheron horses and the future welfare of the Percheron breed should without delay join the Percheron Registry Co. in its very commendable work.

Gossip About Stock.

John Schowalter, the big Duroc-Jersey breeder at Cook, Neb., has made arrangements to extend his breeding operations this spring to a very considerable degree. In anticipation of this, and in order to make room for future operations, he is now making a special offer of twenty-five head of fine gilts sired by a 700-pound boar and bred to a choice son of the great prize-winning Improver 2d that sold for \$600 recently. These gilts weigh from 250 to 300 pounds and are offered at prices ranging from \$16 to \$25 in order to move them quickly. Write him at once.

H. D. Nutting, proprietor of the Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans., writes that he is receiving letters every day making inquiries for stock advertised in the Kansas Farmer. He also states that he receives frequent letters telling of prizes won on O. I. C. hogs that were bred on and sold from Walnut Grove Farm. Among these he mentions the boar that stood first in class and won the grand sweepstakes for the O. I. C. breed at the Nebraska State Fair. Their herd now numbers about 300 head, and they have a lot of grandly bred gilts for sale. What others have done with these hogs in the show-ring you can do. He also states that he is now booking orders for the spring litters of his famous Scotch Collie dogs. It will be remembered that the stud dog on this farm is a brother to the \$3,000 dog owned at Biltmore Farm.

Chas. Morrison, owner of the Phillips County herd of Red Polled cattle and Poland-China swine, has been doing some business during the last week. He has just sold two fine young Red Polled bulls to go to Alberta, Canada. One bull goes to head the herd of J. R. Cooper, Hoxie, Kans.; one to John Thew, Selden, Kans.; and one to John Eckhart, Norcat, Kans. The latter is said to have the finest herd of high-grade Red Polls in the State. Mr. Morrison still has a number of yearling bulls for sale that will weigh from 900 to 1,200 pounds, for sale. These were all sired by Actor 7781, his great herd bull, whose picture recently appeared in these columns. He also has a few heifers, both bred and open, to spare. Among his Poland-Chinas may be noticed the results of his method of handling. With plenty of alfalfa to feed, and pasture, he gets early maturity and size with large litters. His sows have farrowed from 7 to 13 pigs at a litter this spring. These pigs were sired by six different boars. There are some extra good gilts for sale.

Among the notable Shorthorn sales that have lately been made, is one of cows and heifers made from Elderlawn Herd, owned by T. K. Tomson & Son, Dover, Kans., to C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans. This sale included a car-load of cows and heifers with a few calves at foot. Last year Mr. Nevius purchased a number of the Tomson cattle from which he selected five head, all the get of Gallant Knight, to place in his show herd. That he was

successful with this show herd is shown by the record made at four of the best fairs in Kansas, where he won champion bull, champion cow, first-prize heifer calf, first-prize produce of cow, and first-prize get of sire. Mr. Nevius thinks that the former purchase from Elderlawn Herd did better for him and made him more money than any lot he had ever purchased before. Among the lot just recently bought by him, was the young Scotch bull, Happy Knight, who was the senior bull calf in the Tomson show herd of last fall. He is full brother to the great show heifer, Sweet Harmony. Happy Knight has made a great improvement since the shows of last fall and promises great things for his yearling form. He certainly has the breeding and those who saw him in the show-ring last fall will readily believe that he has a bright future before him. This young bull was sired by T. Gallant Knight and his dam was by T. P. Babst's great bull, Lord Mayor; second dam by Imp. Thistletop. Among the cows dam by Mr. Nevius is the dam of Graceful Knight, who was prize-winning junior bull calf last fall. Also Laura Sterne, dam of Lorena and Laurel Knight, prize-winning members of their 1900 and 1901 show herd. This purchase equips Mr. Nevius, with the addition of the show animals already on his farm, for a very strong campaign in the show-ring next fall and we shall watch his herd with interest. The Messrs. Thompson have a few of those high-bred Scotch bulls yet remaining on Elderlawn Farm for sale.

An Important Event for Wool-Growers.



The remarkable advance in the price of wool, makes doubly interesting the result of the sheep-shearing contest at the St. Louis World's Fair.

We are credibly informed that it was witnessed by more than 25,000 people, and the occasion and the prizes, amounting in value to \$1,125, brought to the contest the most skillful experts and the best-made and most scientific tools and apparatus which the world affords.

The first contests were open to all operators, both of machine-shearers, and of hand-shearers, but no hand men entered against the machine-shearers. These machine-shearers were all professional or champion operators of a shearing-machine which has invariably, it would seem, taken highest honors at all exhibitions and contests wherever shown; and this may account for the determination of hand-shear men to contest their superiority among themselves to exclusion of machines.

These tactics, however, did not evade one of the issues which the operators and manufacturers of the Stewart Patent Machine Shear sought to meet; for after Con. Pickett had secured first prize and made a new world's record by shearing three sheep with the "Stewart Patent" Machine in six minutes and forty seconds, he succeeded in shearing thirteen ounces of wool from a sheep on which the hand-shear expert had spent twenty minutes and more, in fact, the best-shorn sheep which the hand shearers could present. And this Pickett did, without, apparently taking unusual time or care.

When the value of thirteen ounces of wool is figured up at present and still advancing prices, it becomes evident that this machine is a thing which adherents of old-time hand-tool methods will do well to investigate more thoroughly so as to keep up with their competitors who have adopted machines—a large and growing constituency.

Prominent wool-growers say that eight ounces is a minimum saving and that one to one and one-half pounds is a fair average for a full-grown well-bred sheep in good condition—this will more than pay for the machine the first season of its use even with a small flock.

Another advantage made evident to observers of the contest, was that the construction of the shearing blades is such that it is almost impossible to cut the skin of a sheep, therefore, the operator can shear close and shear even and yet shear fast. This again increases the value of the fleeces, and the shearer makes better wages since they are paid according to results.

The makers of the winning machine, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., were awarded the Gold Medal.

Are You Going East?

In making your arrangements for your vacation this summer it would be well to consider convenience and saving of time. The Wabash with its own rails to St. Louis, Detroit, Toledo, Pittsburg, and Buffalo is the shortest line, makes the best time and furnishes the best accommodations. Through service to New York and Boston.

Ask your local ticket agent for tickets over the Wabash, they all sell them.

Kuropatkin's army in camp would look like a Sunday School picnic on a rainy day when compared with the army of campers who visit the Rocky Mountains every summer. The best hunting and fishing grounds in the world are along the Colorado Midland Railway which penetrates the heart of the Rockies. If you want to know the best place to go, write C. H. SPEERS, General Passenger Agent, Colorado Midland Ry., Denver.

IOWA STOCK FOOD

"EVIDENCE"

Mr. E. A. James, of Ewart, Iowa, writes as follows:
Iowa Stock Food Co., Jefferson, Iowa.
Gentlemen: I have been feeding Iowa Stock Food for four years to the amount of about 2,000 pounds yearly. I have tried my cattle with and without Stock Food and am confident I get a larger profit out of the Stock Food I feed than out of any other part of the rations.
I find Iowa Stock Food the equal in every respect of any Stock Food I have fed, and cheaper on account of its superior strength.

WHAT IOWA WORM POWDER WILL DO.

Perry Henderson, of Ilttery, Ill., writes as follows:
Gentlemen: The Iowa Worm Powder you shipped me by express December 24, 1904, I received on December 28th. I went to feeding right away and there was no end to the worms that came from my hogs.
I had 80 head of shoats and they were in bad shape. Since feeding the Worm Powder I have been feeding Iowa Stock Food and I never had shoats do any better than mine are doing now.
I had some of my neighbors use some of the Iowa Worm Powder and they got the best of results from it. I got a man to use it who was using another worm remedy. He now thinks the Iowa Worm Powder the only worm remedy, and says he will not use the other any more. I wish you could have seen the worms that rased from his hogs. It was a sight. I advised him to feed Iowa Stock Food to keep his hogs gaining better.

Write us, care of Dept. E, and get our Special Offer.

IOWA STOCK FOOD CO.
Jefferson, Iowa.




ONE MINUTE

HOG, SHEEP AND CATTLE DIP

DIPOLENE

You know the value of dipping, but do you know which is the most valuable dip to buy? That's the problem. Every dip is claimed to be the best, but not every dip is backed with an offer to let you prove it is the best by an actual test and without expense to you. We have so much confidence in Dipolene, the great one-minute stock dip, that we seek every opportunity to let anyone test it at our expense. We will send on request a **FREE SAMPLE** of Dipolene and let you prove its real worth in your own hands. Let you prove there is nothing like it—nothing that does the work so well—so quickly. It makes no difference what you test it upon, whether hogs, sheep, cattle, horses or poultry—nor the disease you test it for—Dipolene does the work and does it in a minute. Fine for scab, ticks, lice, scabies, mange, etc. A preventive as well as a cure—a pure, non-poisonous preparation. One gallon makes 100 gallons of dipping solution, strong enough to kill any disease, but absolutely harmless to any animal. Does not discolor hair or wool. Send for a sample today and get our free book "Dipping for Dollars." It tells how to get them.

Marshall Oil Co., Box 14, Marshalltown, Ia.

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.

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The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Towser Shan't Be Tied To-Night.

(Reprinted by request.)

Slow the Kansas sun was setting
O'er the wheat fields far away,
Streaking all the air with cobwebs,
At the close of one hot day.
And its last rays kissed the foreheads
Of a man and maiden fair.
He with whiskers short and frowsy,
She with red and glist'ning hair.
He with shut jaw stern and silent,
She with lips all cold and white,
Struggled to keep back the murmur,
"Towser must be tied to-night."

"Papa," slowly spoke the maiden,
"I am almost seventeen,
And I've got a real lover,
Though he's rather young and green.
But he has a horse and buggy,
And a cow and thirty hens.
Boys that start out poor, dear papa,
Make the best of honest men.
But if Towser sees and bites him,
Fills his heart with sudden fright,
He will never come again, pa,
Towser must be tied to-night."

"Daughter," firmly spoke the farmer.
Every word pierced her young heart
Like a carving knife through chicken
As it hunts a tender part.
"I've a patch of early melons,
Two of them are ripe to-day,
Towser must be loose to watch them,
Or they'll all be stole away.
I have hoed them late and early,
In dim morn and evening light.
Now they're grown I must not lose them,
Towser'll not be tied to-night."

Then the old man ambled forward,
Opened wide the kennel door,
Towser bounded forth to meet him,
As he oft had done before.
And the farmer stooped and loosed him,
From the dog-chain short and stout,
To himself he softly chuckled,
"Bessie's feller must look out."
But the maiden at the window
Saw the cruel teeth show white,
In an undertone she murmured,
"Towser must be tied to-night."

Then the maiden's brow grew thoughtful,
And her breath came short and thick,
Till she spied the fam'ly clothes line,
And she whispered, "That's the trick."
From the kitchen door she glided
With a plate of meat and bread,
Towser wagged his tail in greeting,
Knowing well he would be fed.
In his well-worn leather collar
Tied she then the clothes line tight,
All the time her white lips saying,
"Towser must be tied to-night."

"There, old doggie," spoke the maiden,
"You can watch the melon-patch,
But the front gate's free and open,
When John Henry lifts the latch,
For the clothes line tight is fastened
To the harvest apple-tree.
You can run and match the melons,
But the front gate you can't see."
Then her glad ears hear a buggy,
And her eyes grow big and bright,
While her young heart says in gladness,
"Towser, dog, is tied to-night."

Up the path the young man saunters,
With his eye and cheek aglow,
For he loves the red-haired maiden,
And he aims to tell her so.
Bessie's roughish little brothers,
In a fit of boyish glee,
Had untied the slended clothes-line
From the harvest apple-tree.
Then old Towser hears the footsteps,
Raised his bristles fixed for fight,
"Bark away," the maiden whispers,
"Towser, you are tied to-night."

Then old Towser bounded forward,
Passed the open kitchen door,
Bessie screamed and quickly followed,
But John Henry's gone before.
Down the path he speeds most swiftly,
For old Towser sets the pace,
And the maiden close behind them
Shows them she is in the race.
Then the clothes line—can she get it?
And her eyes grow big and bright,
And she springs and grasps it firmly,
"Towser shall be tied to-night."

Oftentimes a little minute
Forms the destiny of men,
You can change the fate of nations
By the stroke of one small pen.
Towser made one last long effort,
Caught John Henry by his pants,
But John Henry kept on running,
For he thought that his last chance,
But the maiden held on firmly,
And the rope was drawn up tight,
But old Towser kept the garments,
For he was not tied to-night.

Then the father hears the racket,
With long stride he soon is there,
Where John Henry and the maiden
Crouching for the worst prepare.
At his feet John tells his story,
Shows his clothing soiled and torn,
And his face so sad and pleading,
Yet so white and scared and worn.
Touched the old man's heart with pity,
Filled his eyes with misty light,
"Take her, boy, and make her happy,
Towser shall be tied to-night."
—Duroc Bill.

TO THE BOY ON THE FARM.

Miss Dean Writes to Her Nephew of Some Matters That Interest Her.

My Dear Roger:—Your sister insists that I write something to you. She is good enough to say that the scoldings I gave her and the cross things I said—like the meddlesome old lady that I am—were good for her, and helped her to think of some things that had not occurred to her.

But she is the sweetest-tempered thing alive, to take it all so kindly. Now I am not at all sure about you, nor whether you want a sharp-nosed old spinster telling you things you don't like. But I will try once, and if you do not like it, you will please to say so—but very gently and kindly, I hope.

Well, let me see! What shall I talk to you about? I've never been a boy, you know—but I had a brother once—your father—with whom I was very intimate. And I can remember enough of my girlhood to know what girls think about boys and their manners. For boys and girls are just the same now as fifty years ago—the only difference is in their dress and the way they comb their hair. Well, as to this matter of dress—perhaps I might say something about that to you. Do not be afraid—it is not anything of fault-finding that I want to speak. I was so pleased that first day I was at your home that you did not try to "fix up" for me, but just came in, all washed and brushed, of course, as you were every day I was there, but in your overalls and dark shirt. Perhaps you will think I do not mean it, being accustomed to the more conventional dress of the city, but truly I think a boy never looks better than in these comfortable clothes that are appropriate to his occupation. You know how I used to go out to watch you and the other men at work in the fields. You did not know that I was admiring you, did you—oh, no, not because you were working so hard or so well, nor because of the way you managed the other men—though that was well enough—but just because you looked so fine. Your strong body, with its supple muscles that worked with the precision of a machine—my dear boy, I simply worshiped the grace of it. Perhaps this seems silly to you, being a boy. But do you remember that day, when there was something wrong with the machine, and the horses were frightened and that man would have been killed—horribly—if you had not so coolly but with such marvelous and instantaneous intuition, seen what was the trouble and remedied it with the ease and quickness of absolute certainty? My dear boy, I have never quite forgotten that thing—as you doubtless have and others like it—and ever since, the faded blue overalls and dark shirt of the farmer have stood to me for resourcefulness and efficiency.

Well, as I said, perhaps you think this is silly, for an old lady to admire you for the things that are as natural to you as to breathe. And so, to remedy that opinion, I will say a few words of criticism, on this same matter of clothes. I only wish you had the same sense of fitness when it comes to your "fix-up" clothes as in your working suit. I think the trouble must be that you do not give the matter any thought. In the first place, I would not buy any more pink shirts. Pink is a beautiful color and I have never been able to explain my aversion to it in shirts. I think the truth is that its delicate rosinness is not suited to masculine attire. A girl looks lovely in a pink dress, but a boy looks dowdy in a pink shirt. So let us leave that color to the girls. Do you know that once—this is actual truth—you wore a purple neck-tie with a blue shirt? Yes, you did, truly. I suppose you did not think for you are not color-blind, are you? There are some people, you know, who can not see differences in the colors. If you have that affliction, I beg your pardon, and humbly trust that you will forgive me. But if you have not, why, please look at your neckties before you put them on, and see if they are harmonious with the color of your shirt and coat. Red neckties are pretty for some few people, but your face, you know, has enough of that color, put there by the wind and sun. Generally speaking, I think men look better in sober colors, black and white, grays, and sober blues and brown. I am sure that if you only give a little thought to these matters, you will find it is all true that I have said. At any rate, I shall be charmed to hear from you, if it is only a line, telling me you do not mind my interfering. But I should be de-

lighted if you would write me a good, long letter, telling me some things you would like me to talk about.

Affectionately your aunt,
DOROTHY DEAN.

What I Would Do if I Were a Farmer.

BY REV. CHAS. M. SHELDON.

(Continued from last week.)

4. If I were a farmer I would consider the education of my children as necessary as the cultivation of my land or the development of new forms of vegetable life. In this same county which I have already mentioned, where a majority of the farmers in Kansas are what are called well-to-do, the number of boys and girls who were being sent to college was very small compared with the entire number who were on the farms. Again, when I asked why more boys and girls from Kansas farms were not receiving a higher education, the answer came, "It costs too much." Yet in many cases where I made careful inquiry men were abundantly able to give their sons and daughters what is called a higher education. Again, it is simply a case of whether we choose to have more things and more care over them, rather than to live with surplus reserve and spend whatever one made in what are the most important ways. I am of course not criticizing or passing judgment upon others. I am simply telling what I would do if I were a farmer myself. And to emphasize again, I certainly, if I had any means at all, would make it a matter of first importance to see that my children had a good education. And I do not hesitate to say, by that I mean not simply the graded school or the high school, but a college education, if they were in any way fitted for it or expressed a desire for it.

5. If I were a farmer, I would make it a special point to see that my house was furnished for my wife's comfort so far as she shared in my work, as well as any other part of the farm. I recall a farmer who lived close by our quarter section in Dakota. He was not an American and seldom hired any work done for his wife in the house. He had made enough to buy somewhat expensive farm machinery and never hesitated to get what seemed to him necessary in that line to carry on his work, but his kitchen was the poorest furnished room in the house. This man would not have hesitated to pay twenty-five dollars for a new plow or a set of harness, but I think he would have had a fit if any one had proposed that he pay twenty-five dollars for a new washing-machine or a new set of kitchen utensils or any labor-saving device for his wife in the home. I think it was Graham Taylor who said recently in an address before a trades-union assembly, "A good many eight-hour men have sixteen-hour wives;" and from my observation I am quite certain there are some farmhouses at least in the United States where the woman works fully as hard as the man and has far less in the way of improved machinery to help than the man has.

It is also true in some States—I do not know how it is in Kansas—that a large majority of women patients in the insane asylums come from the farms and the reason given is generally, isolation and constant toil, without the necessary recreation which breaks the back of this monster called hard work. Again, it is a case of living to live, instead of living to get more. And I should think the problem would be practically the same on the farm as it is in commerce or politics or the church. If we once drive out of the daily program the opportunity for relaxation, if we deny ourselves the ease of the labor-saving tool in the home as well as in the field, we shorten our pleasure in life by so much and add to the painful drudgery, which drudgery must of necessity be done. In practically every farmhouse where there is any intelligent and affectionate union of home life, the woman shares with her husband in the physical work. There are of course multitudes of young married women on the farms of Kansas and all other States, who, sharing with their husbands in the build-



ing up of a new home, literally join them in the work of the field, in the care of the stock, and in addition prepare the meals and take care of the house. It is no more than fair—and I should wish to count myself as one who would have thought in this matter—no more than fair that the helpmeet in the home should have to do her work as good machinery, as up-to-date utensils as I had myself in cultivating the ground or caring for cattle. If I felt able to buy a new machine for the field, I would also feel able to buy whatever would help my wife in the kitchen, the sitting-room, or the parlor, to make her toil easier, pleasanter and less burdensome and more interesting.

6. If I were a farmer, I would consider my relation to the neighborhood in which I lived as an important factor in my life. In other words, I would not consider my duty as a farmer was done when I had made a good farm, had paid for it, educated my children, filled my own family life as full of happiness as possible, but should consider what lay around me in the lives of others as making a complete program of life. Some farming communities in some parts of Vermont with which I was familiar sixteen years ago had run down in moral ways to such an alarming extent that several rural districts were practically pagan, so far as any religious or moral influence was concerned. I remember that while I was pastor of a little country church in Northern Vermont, in my drives among the hills I found whole families where not a single member of entire households either attended worship or heard any religious instruction except possibly during a funeral service. But there were other sections where one family, like the one I mentioned which took the Chautauqua course, had permeated with their moral influence the entire community. They were too far from town or church to attend with any regularity, but they maintained their own ethical and religious integrity by the habit of family worship, by regular and systematic study of the Bible, and by inviting in their neighbors to religious gatherings of various kinds in their home.

I have always been proud, as I like to think, rightly, of an incident in my grandfather's life which has always impressed me with this point of personal influence on the farm. When his first crop of wheat, sowed in the first clearing made between the stumps was ready to harvest and he was making his arrangements to hire cradlers, he announced to my grandmother his determination not to serve rum to the harvest hands. Every one in the township said in the first place he could not get hands unless he offered rum, and in the second place that his work, in case he secured help, would be very poorly done. Grandfather insisted that no rum should be served even if he had to try to harvest the entire crop with his own hands at the risk of losing a part or even the whole of it. When the day came, however, for the first cradling, the men who had been asked appeared, and before the cradlers were put in the wheat, grandfather plainly stated that he would not serve

any liquor according to the custom which prevailed all over Genessee County. One or two men left. The rest remained. Grandmother made good coffee and doughnuts and sent them down to the field. The men worked better than usual and the whole crop was harvested before the time set for it by grandfather. The influence of his example spread over the entire township and at the next harvest time scarcely a farmer offered rum to the harvesters. It was in itself perhaps a little thing, but it set the standard in time for the whole county, which during the brief period that New York was a prohibition State made the best showing of any county in the State of New York.

There are farmers in this State who could by their personal religious influence turn back the tide of religious indifference and possibly paganism in the rural districts by their own effort. To the honor of many farmers in Kansas who are doing this very thing, let it be said, the possibilities of such influence are immeasurable in building up that part of the citizenship of this commonwealth upon which we all depend, for it is not shallow flattery to say it, it is a profound economic fact that upon the farmers of the United States rests in a large measure the real strength of the Nation. Our cities would degenerate in a few decades and become hopeless centers of corruption on every side if they were not infused continually by fresh blood from the farm. The history of the best men in the cities of this country to-day begins with their life on the farm. Farm life, where it is at all as it should be, is the natural life of man. If one understands in any degree the meaning of the living which comes from the soil, he understands how important to the life of a Nation is the life of its country population, and where that population is kept in a large degree moral and with religious integrity, its influence on the State as a whole and on the Nation at large is incalculable for good.

In conclusion, I would simply say that if any of these suggestions seem to any one to be ideal, I am glad if I have made at least that impression. I hope they are ideal, not in the sense that they can not be done or carried out, but in the sense that they might possibly inspire one who living under the clear sky and breathing the untainted air of Kansas, treading the untamed prairie and hearing the meadow-lark in the early morning as he goes afield, might have in the midst of the physical toil thoughts and purposes which spring from those sources within us which are divine. I take it, the main purpose of a farmer, as of any other man, is not to raise more corn or better cattle, or more fruit than his neighbor, but to do his work so that he himself shall be the finest product of his own farm.

Our honored secretary in his interesting bulletins has not yet printed any statistics concerning the value in money of the boys and girls, the men and women who are raised on Kansas farms. He is quite an adept at giving us the value in bushels of wheat, corn, etc., and the number and value of live stock, but the reason, I suppose, he does not issue any bulletin showing how much the men and women on the Kansas farms are worth is because, even he, with all his fertility of resource, can not measure that value. After all, what Kansas has reason to be most proud of, is not her wheat and corn, her horses and cows, but her men and women; and if the men and women on the little and big farms of this State as they cultivate the land, as they rear the stock, will remember that the most valuable product of the entire farm is themselves, and make the most of themselves with the help of God, this State will be able to feed the world, not only with its products that come out of the field, but with that which is worth immeasurably more, the influence and power of the souls of those who are living not only to make a living but to make a life.

If in the least particular one could derange the order of nature, who would accept the gift of life?—Emerson.

For the Little Ones

The Way to Sleptown.

The town of Sleptown is not far,
In Timbuctoo or China,
For it's right near by in Blinkton County,
In the State of Drowsyllna.
It's just beyond the Chingmuboo hills.
Not far from Nodville Center;
But you must be drawn through the valley
Of Yawn.
Or the town you cannot enter.
And this is the way
They say, they say,
That Baby goes to Sleptown.

Away he flies over Bylow bridge,
Through Lullaby lane to wander.
And on through the groves of Moonshine
Valley,
By the hills of Wayoff yonder;
And then does the faries' flying horse
The sleeping baby take up—
Until they enter, at Jumpoff Center,
The Peekaboo vale of Wakeup,
And this is the way,
They say, they say,
That Baby comes from Sleptown.
—S. W. Foss in The Traveler.

The Holy Grail.

"Whoever at the coarsest sound,
Still listens for the finest,
Shall hear the noisy world go round
To music the divinest.

"Whoever yearns to see aright
Because his heart is tender,
Shall catch a glimpse of heavenly light
In every earthly splendor.

"So since the universe began
And till it shall be ended,
The soul of nature, soul of man,
And soul of God are blended."

Children, have you ever heard of the cup which was called the "Holy Grail," for which men spent their whole lives searching?

This cup was supposed to have been the one used by Jesus when He took the "Last Supper" with his disciples. Afterward, so the story goes, the cup was carried to England. It was used, not as a drinking cup, there, but as a healing cup, for whosoever touched it was cured of his disease, and the people thought it could cure anything.

The great King Arthur, and his Knights of the Round Table, believed this, and when, suddenly, the wonderful cup disappeared they felt that only the pure of heart, the kindly, would be able to find it, or see a vision of it again.

At King Arthur's court there were twelve knights. Four of them were Sir Percival, Sir Galahad, Sir Lancelot and Sir Tristram. These men rode from one place to another on their good horses, and when they found any one in trouble they very quickly gave help.

Sir Galahad, whose picture by Watts you have seen, where he is shown standing by his white horse, was very much loved by King Arthur. He was made a knight when quite young, because he was brave, and sweet, and ready to help. King Arthur said to him on the day he knighted him, "God make thee good as thou art beautiful;" and I think he was.

One evening, when, in the castle hall, the knights were taking their meal together, Sir Galahad, looking up, cried out that he saw the Holy Grail; but the other knights perceived only a little cloud of smoke above the table.

King Arthur was away at the time, helping a poor girl who had come to him that morning, but when he entered the dining hall, a little later, all the knights rushed to him to tell about what they had seen. Many of them said they would start out immediately in search of it, for they had not seen it, but must see it.

Then Galahad cried out, "I saw the Grail, and heard a voice say, 'Oh, Galahad, follow me.'"

The king answered that Galahad might have seen it (he was the pure one), but the rest need not search, for they would hardly be likely ever to find it.

However, start they did, the next day, and the king bid them "God speed." So these knights sought in one place and another. Sir Percival once thought he had found a trace of it. He saw at the top of a mountain a city, glowing in the sunset; there were domes and spires towering toward the heavens, and people moved about. He climbed and climbed to the summit, where, expecting to find the

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people, he stopped. All had vanished—city, spires, men, women, homes, everything, except a very old man, who told Sir Percival that those who were proud of their deeds of bravery need never hope to see the Holy Grail. Then Sir Percival realized that he had best return to the court of King Arthur, where he could do the work that had been left undone since the knights departed. And thus all the knights returned but one, the one who had seen the beautiful cup a second time, had found it—Sir Galahad.
Why had he found it, when the others who were brave could not?
What does the story of the Grail mean? Are we searching for it now?
"Keep thy heart a temple holy,
Love the lovely, aid the lowly;
Thus each day shall be a jewel
Strung upon thy thread of life."
—From Scattered Seeds.

The noblest workers of this world bequeath us nothing so great as the image of themselves. Their task, be it ever so glorious, is historical and transient; but the majesty of their spirit is essential and eternal.—George Brown.
I beg of you to take courage; the brave soul can mend even disaster.—Catherine of Russia.

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The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Plenty of Time.

I hear you complaining, dearest—
You have ever too much to do;
Your temper is worn with trying
To make old things look like new;
You sew for the little children,
You mend for the rollicking boys,
You were never a shirk, and you fret and
work,
Till your life is shorn of joys.

If the day were longer, dearest!
If you never need go to bed!
But the time goes racing by you,
Till the hurrying week has sped,
And your basket's overflowing,
And your tasks are never done:
Poor, weary friend, will they never end,
Till the sleep of death is won?

It's time you are needing, dearest;
Ah, yes! but there's time to spare,
If you'd let our Father carry
One end of your load of care.
If you'd tell Him all the trouble,
And ask from His tender hand
The gift of His peace, your pain would
cease;
His way you would understand.

There is time for loving, dearest:
If we take the time there is,
And fill that up with sweetness,
Whatever beyond we miss,
Let the little frocks be plainer,
Let the dust alone for awhile;
Let the good man see how blithe it can
be,
His home, in your tender smile.

Get out in the sunshine, dearest:
There is time for that be sure—
If you'll only let the flowers
And the birds your steps allure.
Go out in the sunshine, dearest:
And bring it back with you:
Don't sit in the gloom, when His lilies
bloom,
And His bending skies are blue.
—Margaret E. Sangster in the American
Mother.

"Who Maketh Them to Differ?"

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

One of even ordinary observation must often be struck with the difference in the training of boys and girls, even in the same family and by the same parents. There is an almost universal element of what, for lack of a better name, may be called looseness in the training and requirements of a boy that is seldom seen in that of a girl. Once he is out of babyhood, and past the "kilt" stage of boyhood, he is permitted to frequent many places where a girl would not for a moment be allowed to go, and he may do many things that are forbidden to her. At all stages of her life, she is held close and warm to the mother-heart and home. Her associates, her comings and goings, her amusements—in fact, all that pertains to her life, are carefully looked after. She is the pride and darling of her home. The best room, the daintiest appointments are hers, all seeming to gravitate to her as naturally as the water that plays about the fountain top returns to its basin. As the years go by, she becomes her mother's most precious companion, while, between her and the father grows a comradeship that is as helpful as it is beautiful. She is led almost unconsciously, to seek the good and beautiful around her, and thus she grows and develops in all good ways naturally and easily, and "in the fullness of time" she goes from being the pride of one home to be the love-crowned queen of a newer home, and all is well with her.

Meantime, what of her brother? Too often his experience is just the opposite of hers. He has the back room, the furnishings of which are generally those discarded from the other rooms, these things seeming to come to him as naturally as the more beautiful ones go to his sister. No effort is made to make the place beautiful or attractive to him, no tender watch is kept over him. He chooses his companions unaided by those who so carefully choose for his sister, and comes and goes almost unheeded. He is "only a boy" and is expected "to sow wild oats." If the harvest stops short of actual crime, or disagreeable notoriety, it passes without comment and little heed is taken of his moral growth or welfare. The general sentiment seems to be that certain things are to be expected of a boy, and conduct that would be quickly denounced as immoral in a girl is "only natural" or at most, "only a little indiscreet, but

then, nothing very bad, you know, in a boy."

I once heard a young man say, when visiting in a true home, where boys and girls alike were regarded as most precious blessings: "Your mother acts as if she cared as much for her boys as for her girls." His surprise that this should be so was one of the saddest comments on the training of children I ever heard. His home was not noticeably different from a great many others where the feeling seems to be "anything will do for a boy."

But why will anything do for a boy? Tell me ye who can. Can it be the father and mother love their daughters more than they do their sons, or are less ambitious for them? God pity the parents who can say "only a boy" to the disparagement of that boy, or who feel they are any less responsible for careful training and a pure life for their boys than for their girls.

Whence comes this strange idea that wrong or immorality is any less in a boy's life than in a girl's life? That there is one standard for him and another for her? Why do mothers discriminate between the two? Why does the mother not hold her son as closely to her, and strive as earnestly to keep him spotless as she does her daughter? Why is only the best good enough for her while the "odds and ends" will do for him? It is grand to give a woman to the world, but oh, my sisters! how can it be any less grand to give a man? She who has been wise in her training, knows there is no dearer companionship than her son can give, no sweeter rest, no holier joy on earth than she can find in him. She knows, too, that a boy is no less appreciative of her love and confidence than a girl is, and that his soul responds to the touch of the beautiful even as hers does.

Victor Hugo says, "All the vagabondage of the world begins with neglected childhood." And daily events prove the truth of his statement. One can not look over the morning papers, or interest himself in the annals of even the most quiet neighborhood without being confronted with heart-breaking incidents growing out of neglected childhood; yet we can not believe this comes through any intent or conscious wrong-doing. We can not question but that parents love their boys and would give themselves in service to them as willingly as to their girls. This difference in the treatment of one from the other has come by such slow degrees, by such devious and unseen ways, that one hardly knows the how or the why of its being, but its evil consequence is patent to any thinking mind, though wrought so unconsciously, "by want of thought rather than by want of heart."

I, who know the joy of companionship with sons, wonder how it can be that any mother should deprive herself of that which is so sweet and precious. I know no girl can respond to loving care and counsel more readily than a boy can; that he, as well as she, delights in being made much of, and it is one of the proudest moments of his life when he feels that "mother" depends upon him for anything, either

of a material or a spiritual nature; and deep is his joy when he knows he has her loving confidence, even as his sister has. I know that the quiet hours when she talks with him "soul to soul" are as precious, as fruitful for good, with him as with her, and that he, if rightly appreciated and taught, will be as eager to keep his record clean as she is. There is no subject upon which the pure-hearted mother may not talk freely with her son, as with her daughter.

Frances Willard, the dear saint of many a household, truly said, "Not because of set purpose to be base are the best beloved of Christian homes given over to wring ways of living, but largely, now as always, is it true that lack of knowledge lies at the root of physical degeneration. Innocence may be founded upon ignorance, but virtue is evermore based upon knowledge"—and who shall give this knowledge so wisely and well as the mother? Who has such opportunity as she to impress upon the mind of the boy that there is but one standard of morality, binding alike on the boy as on the girl; on the youth as on the maiden? One straight path of purity and truth wherein they may walk hand in hand up the shining heights of life? It is ever a woman's hand, whether as mother, sister or wife, that holds this standard steadily aloft, a woman's voice that guides the way onward, a woman's love that inspires and cheers from life's earliest dawning until its sunset. And who shall say that, when the earthly sunset grows to heavenly sunrise, it may not still be some dear human friend who shall be man's guide and counselor, going ever before him in the pure white light of truth?

In that day when this oneness of morality is fully realized a great change will come; for, be in once known that sin is sin, no matter by whom committed; that the boy who sows wild oats must reap a bitter harvest, and bear full penalty for his wrong-doing, even as his sister does; that the white life is for him as for her, and that no pure woman will lay her hand in his, or unite her life to his until he puts himself in a way to be unstained and free, and the scales will fall from his eyes and he will not rest until he knows himself a man with the image of God in his heart, mirrored forth day by day with clear force in his life, all his faculties employed as God would have them, all trials become as stepping stones to help him heavenward.

Then there shall be no difference in the training of children. Fathers and mothers will feel with Ruskin that "The manufacture of souls of a good quality is a useful undertaking," and they will not draw the line between the sexes, or give one more careful training than the other. Side by side, hand in hand, our boy and girl will go up the hill of life, keeping themselves "unspotted from the world"—she gaining strength and courage from him, and he learning tenderness and love from her. If she may not delve as deep in the abstract sciences as he does, she has an intuitive insight, a quick feeling of truth that greatly aids him, and they are mutually necessary and helpful one to the other, while the parents watch over both alike and feel the same joy in one as in the other.

Man may boast of his knowledge and strength, but it is a woman's hand that buckles on his armor as she sends him out to do valiant service for truth and right. He stands or falls in the degree by which he lives up to her standard of manhood. No man may safely dispose her judgment or make light of her decisions. See to it, oh woman, that thou are worthy of thy high place, and abuse not the power God has given thee.

"We can never be too careful
What the seeds our hands shall sow;
Love from love is sure to ripen,
Hate from hate is sure to grow.
And whatever the sowing be,
Ye must gather and bring to Me."

It is said there is no great life but a woman is its inspiration. So, too, there is no wrecked life but somewhere along the line a woman has failed in her responsibility—be it

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mother, sister or wife. Some hand has sowed the evil seed, some heart has failed in love, some soul been false to its holy trust. Shall we lightly rest under this charge, my sisters? Oh, let us arouse ourselves and stand true in whatsoever position we are placed. If wives, let us be true to the picture Wordsworth has painted, and make home a rest and a refuge too sacred for the strifes and contentions of the world to enter; a "holy of holies" in which our children shall grow in all good ways as naturally as flowers grow in the garden of nature. Let us be true to every trust, making one the paths of duty and of privilege, thanking God that it is thus given us to help "roll the great earth sunward," and so to usher in a glad new day of purity and truth. Let us lift up our hearts in thanksgiving, as did the glad mothers of old, when "unto us a man is born," and be unceasing in our efforts to train that man child "as unto God," being ourselves ever true to the heavenly vision, letting our lives emphasize our teachings from day to day.

The Sabbath—How to Spend It.

MRS. J. N. WILDMAN.

This is a problem not easy to solve—in fact, a question easier asked than answered—or, at least, answered satisfactorily. But one that is (or should be) agitating the minds of mothers far and near, who live in the country remote from a church or a schoolhouse where Sunday-school and church services are held. In a great many places there is a schoolhouse at a convenient distance from the people in the school district. But the mere fact of the building being there does not insure one a Sunday-school and church services. In some places the country is so thinly settled (as in our neighborhood), as to be unable to support a minister; and besides, there are some who take little or no interest in religious services. And those who are interested live so far apart that they can not always get enough pupils together to have an interesting Sunday-school. In this case one has to do the best he can at home, and to try and make Sunday a day of quiet pleasure to the children—a day that in after years will stand out hallowed and apart from the busy days of the week. A good plan is to sit down after dinner, in your low rocker, and gather your children (and neighbors' children, too, if possible) around your knees, and read to them stories from some good book of Bible stories; or if none is at hand, out of the Bible, and simplify and explain to them what they do not understand. When you have finished reading, ask them questions about what they have just heard; also teach each child a verse of Scripture, and accompany them in singing hymns—old, familiar ones—letting them choose what they will sing. But above all, make it as interesting as possible, even going so far as to get Sunday-school papers and cards for them. Do not undervalue these, as they are a power for good in the hands of the children, and this influence of the messages gleaned from them will go on adown the years that are yet in the future.

I well remember how eagerly our papers were read at home and how care-

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fully we cherished them, till we would have quite a bundle of them, and then our dear mother would send them to a family of children away up in the mountains, on a cattle-ranch in far-away New Mexico, where they were as eagerly read as though they were not a month, sometimes two or three months old.

To come back to our subject. Try to make the day as much as it would be if they went to Sunday-school as possible, and above all, never lose sight (nor let the children) of the sacredness. Make them understand that the lesson is just as much to them as if they had it at Sunday-school. What kind of men and women they will make and a great deal of their usefulness in after years depends much upon the religious training of the children at home.

No one can realize the value of religious training and influence of the church and Sunday-school better than the mother who has had the benefit of these herself. How hard then it is for her to have to sit with folded hands and see her children growing up around her, like weeds in the fence corners, without the elevating and refining influence of the church and Sunday-school, which so much better equips them as soldiers in the stern battle of life.

Club Department

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Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).
 Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1892).
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
 Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
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 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
 Literate Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
 Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1899).
 Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
 Woman's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
 Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

The Lady Farmer's Institute.

Perhaps the readers of the club department would like to read about the Lady Farmers' Institute of Marshall County. There are eighteen members, all being farmers' wives. We meet the first Wednesday of each month with one of the members, each taking her turn in entertaining. Our dinner hour is one o'clock. After dinner the program follows.

First is current events by all. Papers are read and discussed. Often one member prepares a paper on a certain author and quotations are given by all from the same author. We also have singing, instrumental music and recitations.

Each member has what we call a year-book. The book contains a program for each month in the year and the name of the hostess for each month.

On the first month of the year two members entertain the ladies and their husbands. That day, each and every one is assigned a part on the program.

Fourth of July we, with our husbands and families, gather at some shady grove and have a good time picnicing. We also have a program comprising drills, songs, instrumental music, recitations and plays, which is rendered by the young folks, mostly. We are much pleased by the loan of a number of books from a friend, which we call the Juvenile Library.

We all live quite a distance apart, and if it were not for the Lady Farmers' Institute perhaps would not see each other more than once a year. This way, we meet each month. Sometimes the weather is disagreeable, but in spite of it each member makes her best effort to be present. This being one of the pleasant and well-spent days of the month. A MEMBER.

Marysville, Kans.
 Readers of the club department have not forgotten the first introduction to us of the Lady Farmers' Institute of Marshall County, and will be equally interested to hear from them again. They are evidently doing good and enthusiastic work, which it is an inspiration to hear of.

We shall be glad to hear from other clubs, in the same vein at any time.

AMERICAN LITERATURE PROGRAM.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Roll-call—Quotations from his essays.

I. His life, and influence on the people of his own generation.

II. Transcendentalism.

III. Reading from the essay on "Domestic Life."

IV. His prose (a literary criticism).

We have for study in the program one of the most interesting subjects in American literature. Emerson, both as man and as a writer, is charming and helpful to know. Perhaps more than any other one man, he influenced the people of his own time. What he wrote has a value for all people and all time; and though succeeding generations may cease to look upon him as their oracle, yet it will be many a decade ere his countrymen cease to find help and inspiration in his writings.

At the time when Emerson was a young man and just beginning to think and write, there was a movement in New England which was a kind of revolt against the narrowness and illiberality of the Puritan spirit. In a former program the Puritan conscience was studied. A queer, fanatical adherence to a narrow creed of religion was one of its manifestations. The reaction from this restricted manner of thought came in the shape of a new theology. It was called Transcendentalism, and its central thought was the uplifting of spirit, reason, and culture above materialism of a hard and inflexible mode of belief. As with most reactions, the result doubtless was an extreme. Emerson became one of the chief leaders in this new movement, and out of his thought and the thought that was rife in the world about him, he forged many true and wise and beautiful words, whose wisdom will prove true long after the agitation of his times has been forgotten, and the new movement has had its influence and taken its place as one of the many chapters in the history of our Nation. There is much to be learned and told in regard to this subject, which is very interesting. Much in regard to it may be gathered from Emerson's own writings.

Emerson's essays are all good reading. As some one has said, he puts the spirit of youth even into the oldest thoughts, so that they appeal to us with the force of something new and heretofore unthought-of. The reading from the essay should not be longer than five or seven minutes.

The criticism of American prose will be interesting if it takes the form of a general discussion. This will include not only his literary style but also the discussion of the ideas to be found in his poems.

Below are some quotations which I find in an exchange. They are well-chosen and may be useful:

"The man who has seen the rising moon break out of the clouds at midnight, has been present, like an archangel at the creation."

"My life is not an apology, but a life. It is for itself and not for a spectacle. I much prefer that it should be of a lower strain, so it be genuine and equal, than that it should be glittering and unsteady."

"What I must do is all that concerns



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me, not what people think. It is the harder, because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.

"For everything you have missed you have gained something else; and for everything you gain you lose something. If the gathered gathers too much, nature takes out of the man what she puts into his chest; swells the state but kills the owner. Nature hates monopolies and exceptions."

"Give and it shall be given you. He that watereth shall be watered himself. What will you have? quoth God; pay for it and take it. Nothing venture, nothing have. Thou shalt be paid for exactly what thou hast done, no more, no less. Who doth not work shall not eat. Harm watch, harm catch. Curses recoil on the head of him who imprecates them."

"Let man then learn the revelation of all nature, and all thought in his heart: this, namely; that the Highest dwells in him; that the source of duty is there. But if he would know what the great God speaketh, he must go into his closet and shut the door, as Jesus said."

"Life wastes itself while we are preparing to live."

"What low, poor, paltry, hypocritical people an argument on religion will make of the pure and chosen souls."

To-morrow.

In the land of Tomorrow, near the entrance gate, two newly arrived spirits met, and looked each other in the face. One of them was a strong and beautiful spirit, with shining garments, and a face full of clear light; but the other was little and pinched and gray, and she trembled and cowered as she went.

"What ails you," asked the first spirit, "that you cower thus?"

"I am afraid!" answered the second. "It is all so strange here; I have no home, no friends, and I am alone and frightened."

"That is strange!" said the strong spirit. "I never felt so at home before. Everything is friendly to my eyes; the very trees are as if I had known them always."

"Let me hold your hand!" said the frightened one. "You seem so strong, and tread so freely, I shall perhaps not be so afraid if I am with you. I was a great lady on earth. I lived in a fine house and had servants to run and ride for me; and jewels and rich dresses, and everything that heart could desire; yet I had to leave them all in haste, and come alone to this strange place. It is very terrible. Was it so with you?"

"Nay," said the other. "I came willingly."

The frightened spirit clung to the other, and peered in her face.

"Tell me!" she cried. "Did we ever meet on the earth? Your face is not only friendly, it is familiar. It is as if I had seen you often, yet none of the noble ladies I knew had such strength and grace. Who were you, beautiful angel?"

"I was your washerwoman!" said the other.—From the Golden Windows, by Laura E. Richards.

The truest end of our life is to know the life that never ends.—William Penn.



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In the Dairy

Ex-Governor Hoard at the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Meeting.

At the last meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association Governor W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, editor of Hoard's Dairyman, was in the city for the purpose of attending the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. He was invited to be present at the Improved Stock-Breeders' Association meeting, and his remarks together with the discussion were so interesting, that we herewith reproduce them. After being introduced by Secretary F. D. Coburn, Governor Hoard said:

I feel somewhat like a rabbit that has been jumped out of the brush; don't know whether I have got my running legs under me or not. I am reminded of a little incident that happened in early history of Wisconsin. I went there forty-seven years ago, a cheese-maker and butter-maker, and with nothing for my hands to do except to go to work by the month on the farm, which I did; and I remember that there came out from the East an Episcopal clergyman, fresh from college, and he had all the scholastic ways and everything like that, and he got together a few of the good people into a country schoolhouse. He was earnest and sincere, and he commenced his talk by saying, in no doubt what was supposed to be a very cultured form, with a serious face: "No doubt all of you will at once recognize that I am just from college." It seemed to have a queer effect on those old fellows, there, but they didn't say much. He continued, "While I am fresh from the scholastic atmosphere of college, still I hope to do my duty, and I wish you to take me for what I hope to do and not from where I came." An old fellow on the front bench stretched out his arms and said, "Never mind, drive it ahead, we are all from somewhere." [Laughter.] And I think that is particularly true in Kansas. [Laughter.]

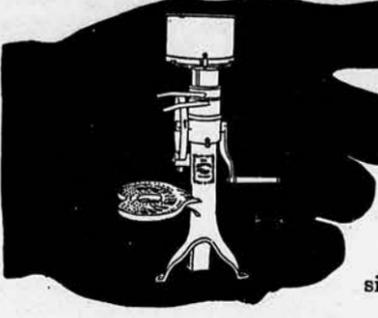
I was interested in the little I heard as I came in. Some one was talking about the hog, one of the most important adjuncts of dairy farming that we have. I wish he had a fair show. I wish the men who owned him had a fair show. I wish the whole market proposition of the hog didn't go into the hands of a few men in Chicago, so that the consumer has to pay the highest standard price for him when he goes on the table and the farmer gets the lowest possible price for him. We

are enormous producers of skimmed milk in our State. Take it in my county, where Mr. Coburn was raised, the little county of Jefferson, sixteen townships. She has a cow to every inhabitant. In Jefferson County we have 36,000 cows and 40,000 inhabitants. We have a hundred breeders and there are six cheese-factories, and the business is producing enormous revenue. The banks of the county carry in the neighborhood of three millions of dollars, deposited by the dairy. This thing has been worked up, starting gradually and quietly, a good deal as the Arkansas man did in regard to his windows. A man came along and said, "Why don't you put glass in your windows?" He said, "I reckon the cash will keep out most of the cold." And that's about the situation with us. Our ideas were great. But by constant rubbing together, one man's example and another man's example; one man's thought and another man's thought, we have accomplished much along the line of dairying. The great majority of farmers do not learn by what they read but from what they see. We have gone into the proposition of breeding our cattle to the highest degree of dairy efficiency; we have gone down into the study of the soil and in the proposition that we must do something constantly to keep up its fertility. And to-day we are getting, in Jefferson County, a large amount of alfalfa. I started as a pioneer in the alfalfa business; studied it for five years; never said a word to any man, making up my mind that there was a way, if I could see it, that would enable me to grow alfalfa successfully in Wisconsin, and finally I worked it out, and spread it among my neighbors until we have alfalfa in evidence all over the county and in many other counties in Southern Wisconsin. But we have got to do the thing that is right from every possible standpoint. We can't do as you have done in Kansas and Nebraska. As I state, we have got to handle alfalfa right. Now I learned some things about alfalfa. I have a large dairy, and I turn off every year seventy-five to one hundred and fifty hogs, and I found by studying these brood sows (depending somewhat upon the condition of the market, I run from ten to twenty brood sows) I have done something that has startled my neighbors. But they came to it. I found, and other men found, that there was a very great waste in mortality in young pigs. We found that we were not scientific and intelligent in the way we kept up our sow. We were asking too much of her. We were asking her to make half a dozen or more right sharp, strong little bodies and we were not giving her the food to make them of. We were giving her corn—and corn is not a protein food, and when the pigs were born they were weak and the sow didn't have the right kind of food to build up those little bodies—and every little body is a bunch of protein—I said to myself, "We are all wrong in feeding our sows." And a few years ago I started with a proposition to give them nothing from the time they were shut up, but alfalfa; not a spoonful of milk. Do you know, my foreman held up his hands and halloed. He said, "They will starve to death." So the second and third cutting of alfalfa is fed to these sows from the time they are shut up until they farrow; and, gentlemen, it is remarkable what kind of pigs they produce. You would be amazed if you never tried it, at the remarkably less mortality among young pigs.

Now, alfalfa men don't realize what a plant it is they have. It is within one per cent as rich as bran in muscle-making elements (potain). Bran has 12 per cent of digestible protein; alfalfa has eleven per cent. One has two hundred and forty pounds and the other has two hundred and twenty pounds to the ton. Now you see that when you give a sow that kind of food it keeps her in good condition. My condition, and their pigs are fine. The last bunch of nine sows farrowed 78 pigs and I raised 76 out of the 78. The difference in the character, in the vigor, in the ability to resist cold and all

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the things that destroy life, is wonderful between the two pigs. Where alfalfa can't be had clover is next best. Clover has 8.6 per cent protein as compared with 11 in alfalfa. A great many men don't raise alfalfa in a way to make it of the largest value. Go out in the Kansas fields and see how men cure alfalfa. They cure it in the cheapest and easiest way—in the sun. That is not the best way or the most profitable. I cure alfalfa absolutely out of the sun, if I possibly can. It is cut down and then as quickly as it can be handled it is raked up and put into ricks and covered with cloth. Now we are reaching a degree of refinement in this matter as we go further and further. The more we study these things the more we learn. I am not saying these things to instruct you. I am only bringing evidence and testimony from another standpoint. To me these questions are intensely interesting. I am approached by forty thousand people weekly constantly asking me questions about the economy and management of this and that thing, and I have to be a hard student. "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." The thing we are after is to know the truth, to stand out so we can see it. Farming is the greatest proposition, and it is turned over, in the largest majority of cases to the cheapest of men, men who are on God's soil and are putting no brain or intellect in it. It is no great trick to be a lawyer—no great thing to be a banker. What are these two men? They are but interpreters of man and the laws of man. The lawyer interprets from his bench the laws that other men have made before him, and the banker in the demonstration of finance interprets the financial laws that other men have made. But how about the farmer? Where does he stand? He stands as interpreter of God-made laws, and it is a big man that can interpret God's laws. [Applause.] That is the reason that every man ought to go to these questions in farming with a mind absolutely free of prejudice, open and hospitable and wide to the reception of truth. The thing we want in dairy-farming, hog-farming, or any other kind of farming, is to know the truth.

Gentlemen, I am delighted in having the opportunity of meeting you here, in a climate very much like my own. [Prolonged applause.]

Colonel Robison: Did you use the word "milk" or "drink" with the alfalfa?

Gov. Hoard: Drink. These sows are given what little surplus is left over after feeding the small pigs. I am raising now about thirty young Guernsey calves and if there is any surplus of skim-milk we give it to them. This happens about three or four times a week, that they get skim-milk, and then very little. Their drink is mostly water, and they are fed alfalfa, and not a spoonful of grain is given. They are not grazed on alfalfa,

it is cut and thrown over into the field with them.

A member: What breed of cattle do you raise?

Gov. Hoard: My cattle are Guernseys. They are raised on the island of Guernsey, on the coast of France. Have been bred for two hundred years without any other breed being allowed on the island, and their specific purpose is the making of milk and butter-fat.

Mr. Blair: I would like to ask what you do with these calves you are raising.

Gov. Hoard: The grade males are reared, and the grade heifers, if they are good, are reared, and sold when they are 8 or 10 months old. The registered animals are reared and sold for breeding-purposes.

Mr. Blair: What constitutes grade animals?

Gov. Hoard: They may be what is known as grade native cattle, which means most everything, or they may be grade Shorthorns, or grade Jerseys, or any other kind of animal that is of mixed blood topped with a thoroughbred Guernsey sire. The result is, of course, in that case, half Guernsey, and a part of the Guernsey that is in the grade cow. They make very fine heifers. My son and myself have ten creameries, handling the milk of about 12,000 cows every morning, many of them composed of these grade Guernseys. They make a very fine business herd. I have in mind now a herd of grade Guernseys on which we paid, last year, \$68 per cow for the cream, returning the skim-milk.

A member: What is the skim-milk worth?

Gov. Hoard: I could not say what it is worth. Some men make it worth a great deal more than others. There is quite an interesting problem there if I have time. I made skim-milk, separated on my farm, from grade Guernseys, worth, last spring, 50 cents a hundred pounds. That is as much as some men get for whole milk. It was this way: I sold this bunch of grade Guernsey heifers, 7 months old, at \$20 each. I advertised them. There were eight of them. A farmer came up and complained about the price. But I said, "Go back and look at the calves." He would go back and look at the calves and then come to me and complain about the price. I would say again, "Go back and look at the calves." He would go back again and look at the calves, and they sold themselves, finally. The calves were fed on skim-milk. They were fed a little whole milk until they got started on skim-milk. They were fed \$1 worth of oats, \$1.50 worth of alfalfa, and 50 cents worth of blood-meal. That made \$3. I then reckoned the carcasses of each one of them at what the butcher would pay, \$3. That made \$6. They sold for \$20. That left \$14. They consumed 2,800 pounds of skim-milk each, and they were between 7 and 8 months old, and that left me

Sharple's

Tubular

SEPARATORS

Just as They Are



The cut shows them—catalog I 165 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages.

The Sharple Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple West Chester, Pa.

\$14 for the 2,800 pounds of skim-milk.
Mr. Reiser: What do you reckon the labor at?

Gov. Hoard: I am not paying any attention to the labor. Labor is a question to be divided over the whole of the operation.

Mr. Reiser: Don't the manure pay for the labor?

Gov. Hoard: I think it will. I hire four men for the year. I paid last year \$1,600 for help. The farm isn't nearly organized yet. It produced for me \$4,760 in cattle. I took out \$1,600 for the help. There were \$30,000 invested in the farm. I allowed \$1,800 for interest at 6 per cent, and laid aside \$300 for taxes and incidental expenses, and it left me \$1,060 to be expended on the farm. I never take money off of the farm and put into anything else. I am loaning money to the farm. I can get no such interest out of my neighbors as I can get out of the farm.

A member: I would like to know if these calves were fed skim-milk up to the time they were sold.

Gov. Hoard: Yes, sir. Skim-milk is most powerful, used wisely, in connection with these other things. Nothing I ever saw is better, take it fresh and warm from the farm separator, to develop the cattle; I don't care whether it is beef cattle or dairy cattle.

Mr. E. Harrington: I was raised in the county just south of Governor Hoard, and was there before he came, and that county commenced in the dairy business with the cheese factory. Now they have gone from the cheese factory to the creamery. Please tell this audience why you did that.

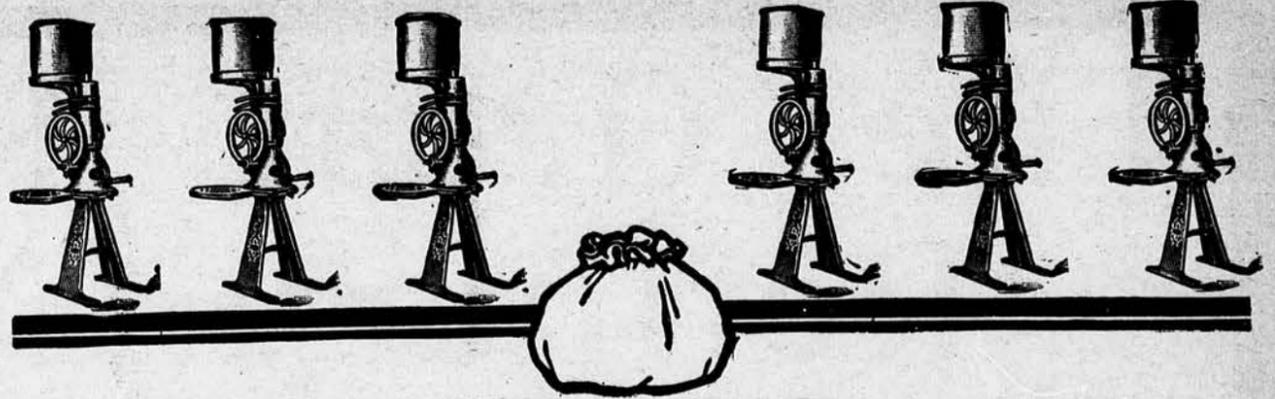
Gov. Hoard: On account of the live stock and skim-milk. We could not raise live stock and make cheese. We felt that we were not getting the largest value out of our farms, just as you people will feel in wasting 40 per cent of the corn-plant for 60 per cent which you save. Come over in Wisconsin and you won't find fields of corn with 40 per cent of the feeding-value wasted. Twenty years ago I said to the farmers in Wisconsin, "Some day when you have been punished long enough, you will build silos and you will save your corn-plant." So that when we sold off the skim-milk in the cheese-making we had nothing left but the calves and pigs, and consequently we were that much less farmers. Men make great mistakes in feeding skim-milk. They overfeed. You had better let the calf be exceedingly hungry. This is one of the best forces in the world. He is better if he is kept just below the point so that he is all the time hungry. It is astonishing how he will grow. My calves are all dropped in the fall. I calculate they are worth more dropped in September, October and December than any other time of the year, and the calf always does much better with fall drop instead of spring, for the reason that the calf is 8 months old when spring comes and is exempt from flies. A calf has a tender skin, and you start a calf in September and by the first of June, when the flies commence to bother, the calf has got the start of the flies.

A member: Do you use a stanchion?

Gov. Hoard: The only place where I use a stanchion is at feeding-time each calf is locked in when he is fed his skim-milk. And care is taken to clean the pails and steam them, because bacteria will go into the calf in that way. Then the calf is given his feed of oats. He learns to feed whole oats very young. Then he is given a little feed of alfalfa hay. By that time he has got over this sort of mania for sucking. The staple floor is made of cinders, and kept well covered with straw all the time and lime sprinkled in the straw twice a day, and in that way the calves thrive beautifully.

A member: What is timothy hay worth in the market?

Gov. Hoard: Timothy costs about four times what it is worth. Timothy has 3 per cent of protein, and costs \$10 a ton; and I never saw as poor hay for milk-making as timothy. Clover contains 8.6 per cent of protein, and alfalfa about 10 per cent. By the use of alfalfa and ensilage I was enabled

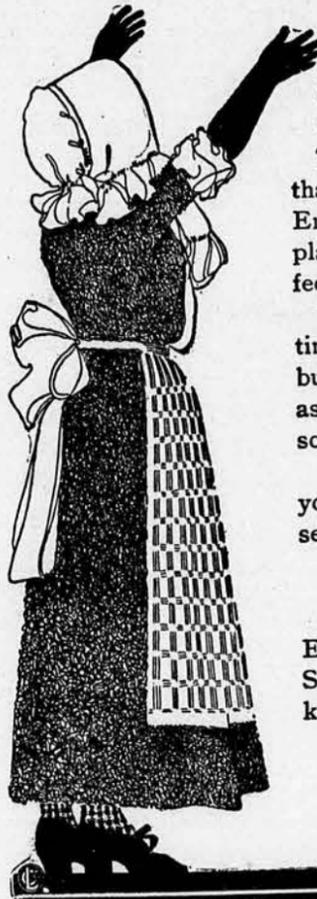


"It Makes the Most Dollars for You."

Those who have it, wouldn't give it up.
Those who know of its merits, want it.
Those who investigate it, buy it.

We don't expect in this advertisement to prove to you that the Empire Cream Separator is the only Separator a sensible farmer would think of buying, but we do expect to convince the intelligent man who keeps milch cows that his own best interests will be served by investigating the merits of the

Easy **EMPIRE** **Running**
Cream Separator



You will find that it is unquestionably the simplest of all separators. That means few parts—little friction—easy running—little wear—few repairs—little oil—no trouble—long life—bigger profits—more dollars for you.

The fact that the Empire is more carefully built than any other separator made; the fact that the Empire factory is one of the model manufacturing plants of the world, have much to do with the Empire's perfect construction, its easy running qualities and its long life.

The fact that the sales of the Empire during 1904 were 30 times as great as in 1900—the fact that no separator ever built has made such wonderful strides in the past four years as has the Empire, in sales and in popularity, ought to mean something to you.

At any rate, you'll admit that it's worth looking into. If you want the separator that's going to give you the best service, the only way to know for sure is to investigate.

SEND FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKS

We have several good dairy books, including our new Empire Catalogue, in which we know you will be interested. Send your name and address and tell how many cows you keep. Please mention this paper.

Empire Cream Separator Co.

Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Branch, 211 Temple Blk., Kansas City, Mo



to cut down my grain ration, which was usually eight pounds (gluten, bran and ajax), to four pounds.

A member: Do you weigh your feed?

Gov. Hoard: My men are required to weigh it twice a week; just enough to keep their hand in. If they are not required to weigh at all they are liable to get careless.

That reminds me of a story, of an old German in our county, Theodore Louis. He was, I think, the deepest thinker on the hog in this country. Theodore was talking one time before a farmers' institute, and a man jumped up in the audience and said, "How do you feed your grain?" The old German says, "Dry." "Do you feed it ground or unground?" "Ground." "That's where you are all wrong." "Vell, vill you told me dot reason for dot?" "Why any man that knows anything about hogs will know better than to feed ground corn and feed it dry." "Vell, vat is de reason for dot?" "Why, it takes two hours to eat it." "It take up two hour to eat dot same? Vell, mine friend, vill you told me vat is a hog's time worth?" It suddenly flashed over

my mind that many of my foolish economies were something like trying to get rich by economizing on a hog's time. [Applause.]

Prof. Smith: Have you ever tried feeding flaxseed gruel to calves?

Gov. Hoard: Yes, sir, I quite frequently buy the ground flaxseed, and if the calf shows that he needs some of it that is the way I give it to him. A little flaxseed with hot water turned on it is mixed with skim-milk. But I have to be very careful or the calf will get in too lax a condition of the bowels. A little laxity with horned animals is a good thing but it should not be overdone.

Mr. Baird: Do you think there is such a thing as a dual-purpose cow?

Gov. Hoard: There is what men call a dual-purpose, but it is a low purpose. To illustrate: A creamery paid me \$70 apiece for the cream of my cows. I don't know any dual-purpose cow that would pay that amount of money. I don't know of any, and I know of a great many herds. I can't reach the highest pinnacle of money-making in milk from what are called dual-purpose cows. I can't put the two together and make the highest.

Mr. Blair: Then you think a man that wants two cows, a beef cow and dairy cow, ought to own a dairy cow only for the dairy, or he had better own a beef cow for beef only, or ought he own a dual-purpose cow?

Gov. Hoard: I think he had better do the best he can.

Mr. Blair: That is the point I am trying to make. The majority of farmers are doing the best they can.

Gov. Hoard: If he is going into the dairy business, patronizing a creamery and to the expense of being a dairyman he will get the largest degree of money from a dairy cow.

Mr. Blair: Our farmers are not dairymen; neither are they large producers of beef animals, but they must have some beef on the farm and must have some butter.

Gov. Hoard: What difference is there between Kansas and Wisconsin?

Mr. Blair: Kansas is a little better.

Governor Hoard: Now what I am trying to get at is the proposition of the largest profit. Paul says, "When I was a child I thought as a child." But as men come up out of this grade into another grade and see a wider field, they take on different judgment. I

The Great Kansas Refinery Now Being

Everybody enthusiastic and remittances are pouring in from every corner of the United States. Over forty thousand dollar investments for 4-cent stock, while letters are coming in by the basketful and enough deals are now pending to sell the stock. The passing of the Anti-Discrimination Bill last week was a clincher in favor of the Independent Refinery, absolutely. The Uncle Sam Refinery Company worth at least eight (8c) cents per share. The Uncle Sam Company will offer stock a few days longer.

(From Cherryvale Daily News, March 1, 1905.)

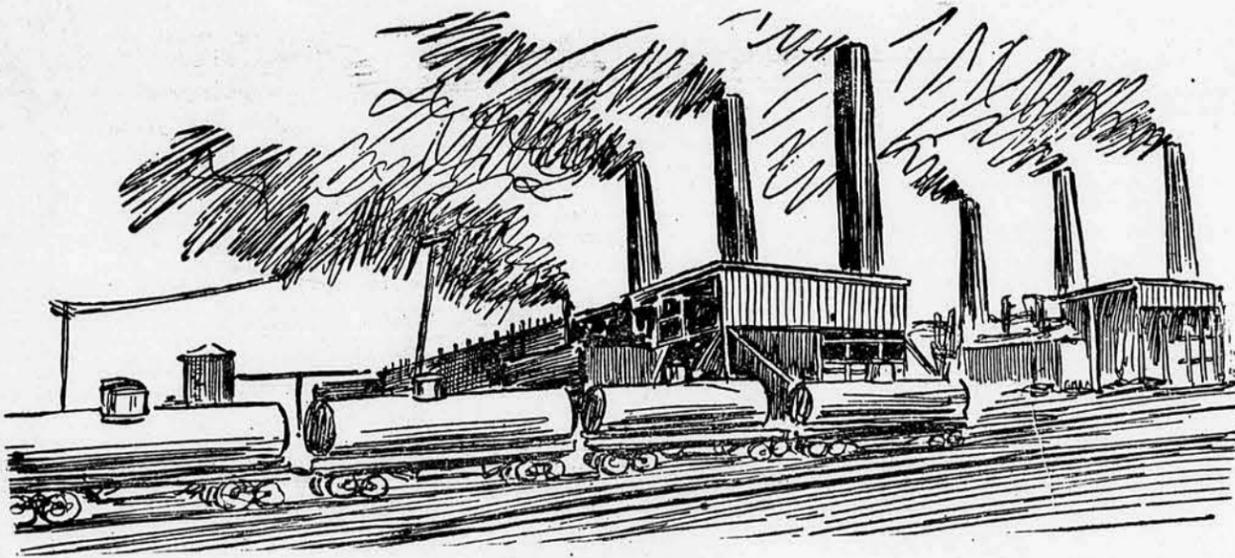
WE GET A REFINERY!

First Independent Oil Refinery in the Field in Which the Public is Asked to Participate—Uncle Sam Refinery and Development Company Site Purchased, Machinery Ordered, Dirt Flying, Stock Selling, and Work Being Rapidly Pushed.

Yesterday evening the management of the "Uncle Sam Refinery and Development Company," of Cherryvale, closed a deal whereby it secured a splendid tract of twenty acres, and valuable concessions for the site on which to build its refinery plant and work has already commenced on the construction of suitable buildings preliminary to receiving the necessary machinery for which rush orders have been placed. The site lies just west of the Catholic cemetery, about one mile southwest of the city limits, and lies along the right-of-way of the Southern Kansas line of the Santa Fe. The tract was secured from N. F. Veeder, who has always taken great interest in this, as he always has in every matter that was for the upbuilding of Cherryvale and her interests. In parting with this valuable

tract of land for the purpose Mr. Veeder again showed that public spiritedness that has ever characterized him. The plant will have a capacity of from 250 to 300 barrels daily and is expected to be in full operation early in the summer. The men behind the movement are the same who made the Publishers' Oil Company, of Cherryvale, a dividend-paying proposition in less than one year and that they made a success is proven by the fact that stockholders of the Publishers' are now the heaviest takers of stock in the Uncle Sam Refinery Company. This new industry means much to the wealth of this city. The Uncle Sam Refinery will be conducted along the same strict business lines that made the Publishers' Oil Company such a marvel of success and as

the stock will be owned largely by the same stockholders and the affairs managed by the same officers, it, too, will be a paying, successful enterprise, and bids fair to develop into one of the greatest stock companies in the land. Not since the great Edgar Zind smelters were located here has there been a more promising event in the history of Cherryvale than the locating of the Uncle Sam Refinery and Development Company. The company will have over \$2,000,000 back of it before the end of the year. That the popular subscription to the stock meets with favor is conclusively proven by the letters and telegrams that come pouring into the company's office every day. Then here's to the success of the Uncle Sam Refinery and Development Company, of Cherryvale!



Proposed Uncle Sam Refinery now under construction at Cherryvale.

\$ 40 will purchase 1,000 shares, ar valu
\$ 80 will purchase 2,000 shares, ar valu
\$100 will purchase 2,500 shares, ar valu
\$200 will purchase 5,000 shares, ar valu
\$400 will purchase 10,000 shares, ar valu
This Company will sell to one ma 50,000

One Man Invested \$1,200 in Uncle Sam Stock Yesterday.

The time to join any company is when that company is selling its ground stock. The Uncle Sam Refinery Company has been organized only fifteen days, but that time it has gone forward faster than any company in the Central West. Shares of treasury stock were placed on the market less than two weeks ago, and since that time prudent investors from all over the United States have been buying heavily. One man out in Western Kansas yesterday, who made big money on the stock of the Publishers' Oil Company, put \$1,200 in Uncle Sam Company at a price of 4 cents per share. A thousand dollars invested in this company now will make a man a small fortune. The stock will never remain at 4 cents long; it is bound to advance to at least 15 or 20 cents in the next four months. You can buy ten thousand shares by sending draft or check at once for \$400.

Work on the Refinery Has Already Commenced.

The first stakes for the refinery were driven at 2.30 sharp last Wednesday, and in just two weeks after the company was organized. At that time the managers had enough money promised so they were going ahead. Tears are now being dug brick onto the ground and other work will be pushed with all due haste, as the Uncle Sam Company desires to place refined oil on the market not later than June.

Will Commence Building Big Storage Tanks at Once.

The Uncle Sam Company will have work commenced on big twenty thousand barrel storage tanks almost by the time this paper reaches its readers. The company will build and equip close to three hundred thousand barrel capacity storage tanks in the next six months. The managers have been in telegraphic communication with several big steel tank concerns in the East for the last week. The time for any man to buy stock in this company is before the machinery gets onto the grounds and additional oil lands are secured. The managers of the Uncle Sam Company are practical oil men and are going at things from a practical standpoint. Not one cent will be wasted, because the men at the helm of this company are oil men; they represent and control one of the greatest oil producing companies in the oil belt, and the Uncle Sam Company almost by the time this reaches you will be in control of another large pro-

say that the making of a pound of butter in Kansas is to the advantage of Kansas and not to the advantage of Wisconsin. I believe if you look at the thing from the right standpoint, you can make larger profits on a pound of butter than we can in Wisconsin, because you can produce the same food, as a rule, a great deal more abundantly and cheaper than we can. The advantage, then, rests with Kansas. But if you put that food into an animal that will return you only \$30, when she might return you \$60, are you getting the best results? The man in Kansas who is a patron of a creamery becomes a dairyman that very minute and is subjected to every penny of dairy expense. He has got to feed, has got to take the milk to the creamery, and do everything the man in Wisconsin does. Now the man in Wisconsin finds he has got to stable better to get more milk; that, according to the law of milk-production, in order to get more milk, first of all he must breed towards milk and not away from it. It is the same with the trotting-horse in Wisconsin and the trotting-horse in Kansas; just the

same with the locomotive in Wisconsin as in Kansas. The draft-locomotive is different from the speed-locomotive. And any man that is wise takes advantage of that and develops along these lines for his larger profit. Now is there any reason why Kansas farmers should not take advantage of these things? I say no. It depends upon the standpoint of the man who looks upon it. If he expects to succeed he must have cows that are well-bred, well-fed and well-cared-for; and if he breeds and feeds specifically for the largest money in milk why can't he get it in Kansas as well as in Wisconsin?

Prof. Smith: I will ask the Governor, since he is comparing the Kansas man and Wisconsin man, if he thinks Kansas men can afford to use the silo. Gov. Hoard: Yes, sir. If I were raising a thousand acres of alfalfa I would raise corn and put it into the silo as a matter of highest degree of profit, as the combination of the two is what brings the highest returns. Alfalfa is a protein plant; corn is a starch-making plant, and the two are

needed. Not under any circumstances would I be without a silo, whether raising cattle for beef or cattle for milk. And my hogs and calves and young stock all get ensilage. If you want to catch the two at their best take the corn just as it glazes and the alfalfa as it begins to bloom and put them into the silo. You haven't got the cost of husking, the cost of grinding or shocking or any of the costs which belong to this proposition of raising corn. And you have got the corn-plant at its highest pitch of nutrition. There is more in the silo than we know of in the effect it has in the economy of beef-making and milk-making.

Col. Robison: Do you take the first crop of alfalfa and put into the silo?

Gov. Hoard: I don't put any alfalfa in the silo.

A member: What do you feed your sows?

Gov. Hoard: Ground barley is the best milk-making food for a sow of anything I have ever tried.

A member: Do you ever have any trouble from over-feeding? How soon

after farrowing do you give the full amount of food for a sow?

Gov. Hoard: About ten days. I have had some hard experience along that line by over-feeding too quickly.

Mr. Reisner: There is one trouble we are experiencing in Kansas. Some years ago we used to think we had a soil that never was going to be exhausted. In the eastern part of the State we are finding it is. I find in my experience I can not make a profit feeding corn alone to hogs. In the western part they are feeding corn successfully, but I find my profit is gone when I do it. I have substituted shorts and find that I can make a profit feeding shorts.

Gov. Hoard: Do you grow alfalfa?

Mr. Reisner: No, sir, not in the eastern part of the State. I have tried it two or three times, and am trying again this year, and it looks very nice.

Gov. Hoard: I think if you will raise clover, with three to five years rotation, one year with corn, another with barley, and three years with alfalfa and clover again you will find

Independent Being Built

and dollars (\$40,000) already subscribed by conser-
to sell all the ground-floor stock three times over.
fully insuring great profits and makes the stock of
stock at the ground-floor price of **4c Per Share**

es, ar value.	\$1,000
es, ar value.	\$2,000
es, ar value.	\$2,500
es, ar value.	\$5,000
es, ar value.	\$10,000
ma 50,000 shares, par value \$50,000 for \$1,950	

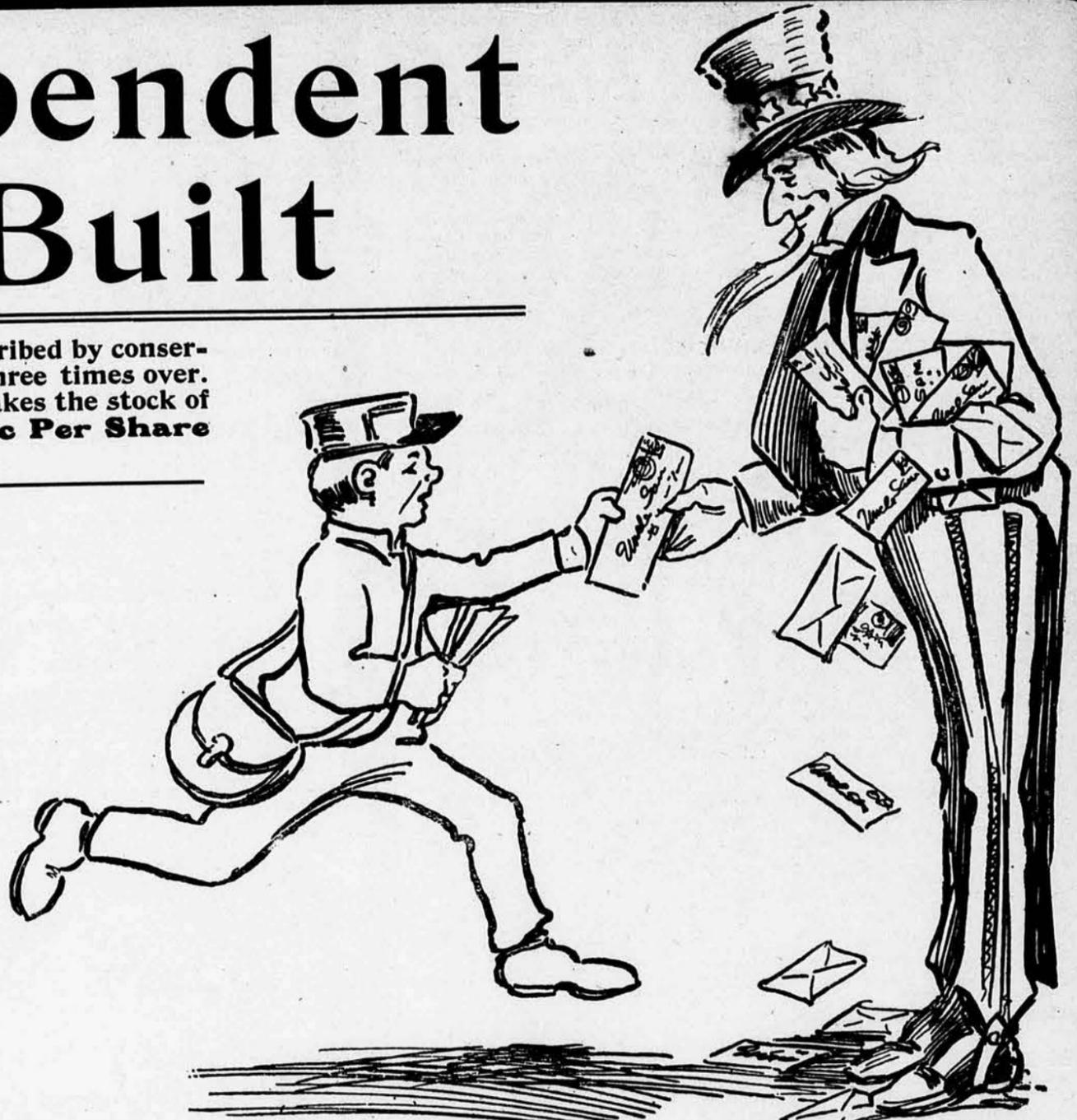
ducing company. The refinery company is building solid, we will own the oil lands, drill the wells, own our own tank cars and from one thousand feet from under the ground this company will bring forth the oil and carry it through the different stages until it will be burning in your lamp. The Uncle Sam Company is the greatest refinery company ever launched in the Central West, and it will grow stronger every hour. Why not help yourself and this company, too, by putting in from \$40 to \$1,000 while the stock is selling at cost, and be one of the ground floor men?

Splendid 20-Acre Refinery Site With Valuable Water Rights.

The Uncle Sam Company placed on record over ten days ago a warranty deed for one of the most valuable refinery sites in the oil fields. The company also secured the water rights on a large body of never-falling water adjoining the twenty-acre tract and will have all the company will need in the refining of the oil. If you have \$2,000 or \$3,000 you wish to invest with a company that will surprise the world with its rapid growth, come down and go out and look the company's property over.

Remittances Coming in from Every Corner of the United States.

Since the first announcement of the Uncle Sam Company appeared in the newspapers about ten days ago the letters have been coming in by the basketfuls; stock has been ordered by wire, men are coming in on every train until right tonight there are deals now pending for three times as much stock as the company will sell at the ground floor price of 4 cents per share. Why should you delay and let this stock get out of your reach. The managers of this company are in telegraphic communication with over 100 men and they are investors, too, who may take all this stock any day between the rising and the setting of the sun. There is no business on earth that will pay as well as the refining of oil. It is a question of raising sufficient capital, and you can bet your old hat that the managers of the Uncle Sam Company will get the money together, and in short order, too. In two weeks over \$40,000 has been rounded up. The company will raise at least \$50,000 more right off, then watch this stock go up to about two times this 4-per-cent price. Now, you know that just as sure as you read this advertisement that this stock will advance. The company is under the management of successful men—they succeed with the Publishers' Company and they will win out with this one.



Remittances and telegraphic orders for Uncle Sam 4-per-cent stock coming from the four corners of the globe.

The Passing of the Anti-Discrimination Bill Means Gold Dollars to the Uncle Sam Company.

There is close to \$5.50 per barrel profit in refining oil at the present prices— or 250-barrel refinery at the prices that are being paid by the consumer at present would earn close to \$1,400 per day. The Uncle Sam Company, however, expects to cut the present high price right in two, and the large number of stockholders it already has, and with the strength and support of the Publishers' stockholders, will be able to secure and maintain a good market for all the refined oil the company can put out. The anti-discrimination bill affords absolute protection to the Uncle Sam Company, and makes this stock worth right now more than double the price being asked.

Announcements in Full Were Published a Few Days Ago in the Following Papers:

Any one who reads over this advertisement and desires more full information are requested to either write to the home office at Cherryvale, or look up a Kansas City Star of Wednesday, February 22, or the Kansas City Journal of Sunday, February 26, also the Topeka State Journal, Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka Herald, Wichita Eagle, all of the same date, also the Kansas City World of February 28, also the Drovers' Telegram of March 1 and the Joplin Globe of the same date, also the Kansas Farmer and the Mail and Breeze of last week. Time is money on this deal with any one. Work is being crowded. If you have money you desire to invest where good dividends are assured and where the increase in value will be tenfold, you should buy this stock.

Par Value of the Stock is \$1.00 Per Share. Stock Should Go to Par in a Year.

There is not another investment in the United States to-day that offers the returns as the Uncle Sam Refinery Company. This company, judging the future by the past, should be advanced to where this stock will be worth at least 60 cents per share in a year and possibly par of \$1 per share. Publishers' stock under the same management as this Uncle Sam Company started out at 4 cents per share and you can not buy a share to-day under \$1 from the company's treasury and the stock is earning dividends and the company has forty-eight oilers. The Uncle Sam Company will be a producer as well as a refining company and will have close to 100 wells completed in a year. This company will be strong enough to protect its interests. For further particulars look up the papers of the dates mentioned above or write or wire.

H. H. TUCKER, Jr., Secretary, - CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

your soil will improve. Another thing—sell your hogs at light weight. We made an experiment to determine some facts with reference to this matter that cost us \$400, and I give it to you now very cheaply. We wanted to know when a pig reached its highest economic growth in weight, and we took a pig from ten pounds to three hundred, and found that fifty pounds was the highest economic weight. Up to fifty pounds they increased in ratio of gain for food consumed. Mind, I use the word "ratio." At fifty it stopped. Then we tried it with thirty-six pigs, all stopping at about fifty, (forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two). The pigs stopped and commenced giving a very slowly decreasing gain for food consumed, decreasing more rapidly as they went on in weight so that it required 10 per cent more to make a pound of growth at one hundred than it did at fifty, and it required 60 per cent more food to make one pound of growth at three hundred than it did at fifty. Now think of that! What does the average farmer do? He has an idea that he can make no money un-

less he puts it on the flesh of a heavy hog. He is losing money all the while. It requires one pound of food to maintain a fifty-pound pig each day. Now that is money lost in one sense. When a pig weighs three hundred pounds it takes six pounds of food each day to hold that weight. Now men say, "When my pig weighs three hundred pounds I will sell it." When it goes up to 299 they have got to give that pig enough food to hold that weight or it drops back. That is money thrown away. You get simply money for what increase you make. That is a problem that the average farmer's mind doesn't take into consideration. It applies to every animal, and you will find that the same ratio will hold all along.

Prof. Smith: I agree with the Governor in every particular in connection with this talk, but I do believe that there is one point open to discussion. The Governor made the statement that the silo is the proper thing in Kansas and Wisconsin for both beef and dairy. I am ready to confess it is the proper thing for the dairy. I

believe it is the thing for calves and yearlings, but I am very much in doubt whether it is reasonable to build silos for fattening 2-year-old steers when we can get all kinds of corn in the shock. It is a question in my mind whether by putting more labor into building silos and getting the increase in value of the corn, it is going to pay. Out here in Kansas and Nebraska we have cheap corn. In Nebraska, where corn is worth 30 cents per bushel, where corn-fodder is left standing in the field, the question of building silos and putting labor into them amounts to a great deal. We can put corn in the shock for 2½ cents. To put it in the silo would cost much more. There is always a loss due to fermentation in the silo. There is, on the other hand, a loss in the shock. We have conducted experiments and have found that the loss on account of weather is very

much the same as the loss in the silo from fermentation.

Mr. T. M. Potter: Any of the members of the State Board of Agriculture will remember that we appointed a committee to look into the silo, and we visited several silos in the State, and the result of our work proved this: While there was no doubt about the value of the ensilage as food, yet at this stage in our development, when this kind of food is so cheap, as it is in Kansas, we can not afford to to expend \$2 worth of labor to produce \$1 worth of food. That is why I asked the price of hay in Wisconsin. We can buy alfalfa hay for from \$3 to \$4 a ton now. The combination, now, is very desirable, but we found we could not produce ensilage nearly as cheaply as we were told we could. If any of you men want to put up a silo, there is a good stone building on my farm that

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is useless, that I tried to make a silo of. I gave it up because the cost of my silo was too great. The conclusion of the committee was that we could not afford ensilage as a beef-producing food until we have reached a state such as they have in Wisconsin, where hay is worth \$10 a ton.

Gov. Hoard: Do you think that it will cost you more to grow corn in Kansas than it will in Wisconsin?

Mr. Potter: I don't think it will cost us quite as much.

Gov. Hoard: Do you think it costs any more—that labor costs more here than in Wisconsin?

Mr. Potter: About the same.

Gov. Hoard: I never hired a man for less than \$25 a month; that is, a skilled man. I don't know of anybody being hired in Jefferson County at less than \$24 and board.

Mr. Potter: Farm hands in this country range \$25 per month and board.

Gov. Hoard: Now it doesn't seem to me that it ought to cost any more to build silos. Your lumber may be higher, but labor, I think, is about the same, and the cost of growing corn and taking it into the silo is a question of labor, is it not? There is where the cost is, aside from machinery. Now you buy your machinery as cheap as we do. I can't see why Kansas can't take advantage of the silo as well as anybody else.

Mr. Potter: We can produce a substitute so much cheaper than ensilage.

Gov. Hoard: But is it a substitute?

Prof. Smith: If we can, in this climate, give our stock a good quality of fodder out of the shock because of our less rainfall, what is the advantage of going to the expense of building silos?

Gov. Hoard: You are not favored with the climate when you carry that matter over to the feeding-qualities, when you leave your corn standing in the field, as you do.

Prof. Smith: We don't do that.

Gov. Hoard: Yes, you do. You men do that with your field-corn. My experience in traveling in Kansas has been that I have seen any quantity of corn uncut until it was dead ripe. This question is like what an old man said to me once about religion; that it could be argued over indefinitely, because you can't prove it. The cheaper you can raise corn the bigger advantage you have got in farming—not the less. Why not look at the proposition in the right way? Every argument that you bring me here is the poorer and cheaper view of the question and not the larger one. A silo that will hold 300 tons will cost about \$1.50 per ton to build. It will cost you \$10 a ton of fodder to build a barn with storage capacity in the barn. It will cost about \$1.25 per ton to cut corn and silo it, depending, however, upon the number of tons you get per acre. The more tons you cut per acre the less per ton the cost, the same as the cost of milk. A cow giving forty pounds of milk makes her milk cost less than one giving twenty. Corn ensilage is worth more—12 per cent more than fodder cut at the same time.

Prof. Smith: That is true for the dairy cow. The test for steers don't show that much. The Governor says that the cost of putting up ensilage is about the same as cutting, husking, and cribbing the corn. It is a good deal more than cutting corn and putting it up into the shock and feeding it to cattle on the stock. That's the proper way to feed corn to cattle.

Mr. T. A. Hubbard: Now, gentlemen, if the farmers of this State are going to put up silos on their farms, I shall be in favor of a larger appropriation to support the institution over at Osawatomie. I verily believe that we can put corn into the shock and feed it for less than one-half the cost of putting it into the silo. For less than one-half—one-third. Now, if there is a man on the face of the earth that thinks corn in the shock isn't worth one-third of the other, let him build a silo. That thing works very well for a State Agricultural College, with an appropriation behind it. But the farmers can't build them and make anything out of them. They do very nicely for dairy, Shorthorn breeders, and agricultural colleges and experimental colleges, but the man who builds it in

Kansas would likely have to go down to Osawatomie. Governor Hoard's talk was a good talk. I was well pleased with it, but I want to draw a line—I just want to draw the line on that silo. You can't make a silo pay on sixty acres of land. You can't go to all that trouble and expense. Don't touch it.

Gov. Hoard: My friend pleads with you to keep out of the insane asylum, and he is right. I never thought of it before, but come to think, probably thinking on the silo has been one of the greatest causes of Kansas insanity. But, my friend, let me say to you, that there are but five men in the town adjoining me that haven't got a silo. Three hundred and sixty, I think, is the number of farms. And in my town about 70 per cent of all the farmers have silos. Now I know these people are not in the insane asylum. When I first started, twenty years ago, I heard this same thing said over and over, and I sometimes wondered if I would live long enough to see everybody in the insane asylum.

Colonel Robison: Some one suggested that good alfalfa was selling for \$3 per ton in Kansas. There is a difference in alfalfa. It is like the Kentucky man's whisky; it is all good but some of it is better than other. If there is any one who has good, first-class alfalfa in Kansas for \$3 per ton I would like to know where it is.

The New Road Law.

Section 1. The township board, consisting of the township trustee, clerk and treasurer of each municipal township of this State, shall be and the same are hereby made commissioners of roads and highways of their respective townships; and all roads shall be under the direct control of the township commissioners of roads and highways except incorporated cities of more than 600 inhabitants and they are hereby authorized to appoint one or more road-overseers as necessity may require, who shall serve for a term of two years unless discharged for cause by said commissioners of roads and highways, and shall receive a salary of \$2 per day for each day's actual service for as many days each year as said commissioners may direct.

Section 2. All taxes assessed for the purpose of constructing and maintaining public roads and highways, shall be paid in cash and collected as provided for in relation to other taxes; and when so collected the county treasurer shall pay the same to the treasurer of the township or city from which said taxes are collected to be used exclusively for road-purposes; unless the commissioners of roads and highways shall when they meet to recommend the levy of the tax, provided for in this act, adopt a resolution that the same shall be paid in work, in which case such tax shall be worked out under the direction of the commissioners of roads and highways, as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. Whenever it shall have been determined, as hereinbefore provided, that said tax may be paid in labor, the county clerk shall, on or before the first day of January next, after said tax shall have been levied, furnish to the commissioners of roads and highways, in the township in which such tax shall have been levied, a list of all taxable real estate, and persons charged with taxes on personal property, within their respective townships, and the amount of road tax chargeable to each tract or person. The said tax may then be paid in labor under the direction of the commissioners of roads and highways of the township in which the property is situated, by any able-bodied man at the rate of \$1.50 per day, and the same amount shall be allowed for a two-horse team and wagon or a team and plow. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of roads and highways to receipt to each person who performs labor on public highways, in their township, under the provisions of this act for the amount of labor so performed, and such receipt shall specify the land or lands or the persons for which such labor was the payment of road tax. Such receipt shall be received by the county treasurer in payment of road taxes charged against the lands or persons described therein for the year, and all road taxes in townships where the same may be paid in labor, as hereinbefore provided, which remain unpaid on September 15, shall be returned to the county clerk who shall charge the same against the respective lands, lots or personal property on the county tax-roll for the current year.

Section 4. Said commissioners of roads and highways shall have entire control and general supervision of all roads and highways in their respective townships, and all tools, implements and road machinery, together with all materials for the construction of culverts and bridges, shall be purchased by the commissioners of roads and highways; and such commissioners are hereby empowered to let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder any road work in their township where they deem it advisable to do so after having given due notice of the letting of such contracts; provided, however, that said commissioners or any of them shall not be financially interested in any said contract.

Section 5. The commissioners of roads and highways shall have authority to divide their respective townships into not more than four road districts with power to change the number and boundaries of the same not to exceed four in number, and shall appoint one road overseer for each district; all road overseers shall make full itemized and sworn reports to the commissioners of roads and highways on the last Monday of April and October in each year, reporting all work done by them, days worked, giving dates of same, of moneys collected by them, how expended, and all information said commission-

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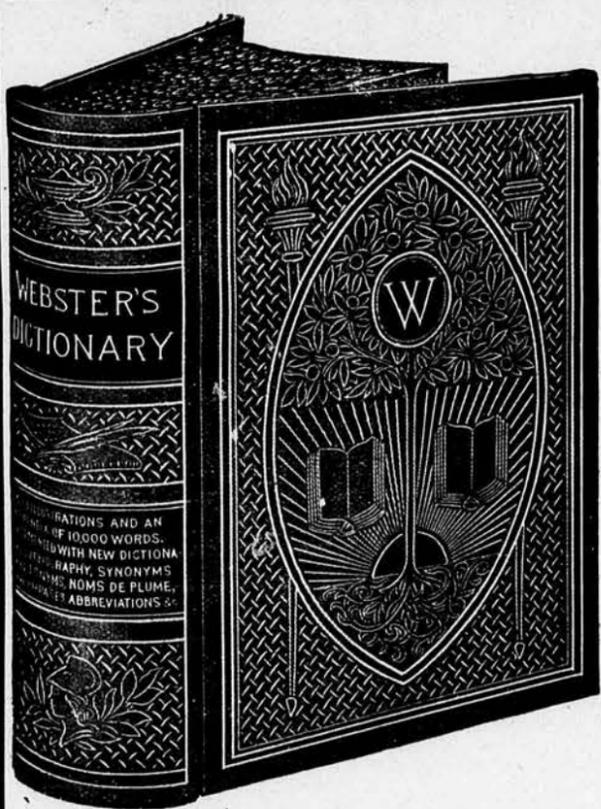
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Gentlemen:—The dictionary, ordered with the KANSAS FARMER, has been received, and am much pleased with it.
C. B. BURTON.

ers of roads and highways may require; and for failure to make said report, or any neglect of duty, commissioners of roads and highways may discharge such road overseers; provided that no road overseer shall incur any obligation not authorized by the board.

Section 6. No road overseer in this State shall make or cause to be made any ditch more than two feet deep without the consent and approval of the commissioners of roads and highways; and in any case where a ditch one foot deep or more shall be made in front of any residence property, the road-overseer shall construct and maintain a bridge or culvert at the usual entrance connecting said residence property with the public highway so as to make a good and substantial crossing over any ditch so made.

Section 7. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the requiring of each male resident between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years from performing two days' labor on the highway as now provided by law.

Section 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the commissioners of roads and highways shall recommend to the county commissioners of each county in this State on or before the first day of August of each year a levy of not more than five mills on the dollar on all the property in such township, and it shall be the duty of the county clerk to place said levy on the tax rolls of said county; provided that no provision of this act shall be construed to supercede any special act.

Section 9. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 10. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the official State paper.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)
First Quarter. Lesson XII. John 9:1-11.
March 19, 1905.

Healing of the Man Born Blind.

To the thirty-three parables the thirty-three miracles of Jesus may well be added; for the latter were, in fact, parables, too—deeds packed with an inexhaustible symbolism. . . . The uplifted stones, the glaring faces of those who thirsted for His blood, has just forcibly reminded Jesus of the rapid approach of the night of death, in which He must cease from these symbolic deeds. He will crowd the few remaining hours full of them. . . . Among the lazzaroni crowding the approach to the temple stands the well-known beggar blind from birth. Pfenninger, with the instinct of a poet, imagines a discussion among the apostles as they half halt in passing: "Judas began, 'His parents must have heavily sinned.' Thomas replied, 'Or God foresaw great sin in him.' John adds, 'I know not what to think thereon.' Peter finally breaks out, 'Master, tell us who.'" . . . The words of Jesus may have fallen upon the ears of the unfortunate man, all the more alert because the other sense was lost. Those words may have been the seeds of that faith which was so soon to shake like Lebanon. "Neither this man nor his parents!" . . . What joy to be rid of the odious imputation cast at him from childhood, that his phenomenal suffering must be penalty of phenomenal sin! "Now, that he is in this sad and, humanly speaking, remediless plight, he furnishes a rare subject for the display of My Divine power, I will make him a new, indubitable, and lustrous seal upon My claim to Messiahship." . . . It pleased the Master to condescend to the use of the crude materia medica of the day in order to strengthen the growing faith of the unfortunate man, and to make the cure the more conspicuous. Across the city he goes, holding the poultices of clay to his sightless eyes, followed by an ever-increasing crowd of curiosity-mongers, some of whom, no doubt, gibe at his credulity. He went; he washed; he saw. As the clay lozenges dropped, Siloam's mirrored surface reflected for him the beeting crags of the temple-crowned mount, and over all the azure dome. . . . What wonder that his very neighbors doubted the identity of the man upon whose expressionless face the light of the soul was now pouring through his opened eyes! The man himself has passed into a new world, but has no doubt about his being the same man who once cried on the temple steps, "Pity one born blind!" Nor has he a shadow of doubt as to who wrought his cure. Mayhap some hired and over-alert emissary of the Sanhedrim hales him before that august body. It was, for them, the most unfortunate "catch" they ever made. The man deposes like a self-possessed witness. He rests the irresistible lever of his logic upon an indisputable fact, and bears down upon it with the vigor of true manliness. Behold you, the ancient, vaunted, colossal superstructure of an effete ecclesiasticism topples to its fall! There is a wild scurrying to its rescue. . . . The attempt is made to terrorize the man's parents into the lie that his blindness was not congenital. Their very timidity enhances the value of their testimony. The man himself is now recalled, and, as if in his absence a foul plot had been discovered to foist Jesus upon the nation by means of a fictitious miracle, he is adjured by all the pains and penalties at discretion of the Sanhedrim to deny the validity of his cure. . . . Like a pillar of Hercules this humble man stands while the highest court of his nation frets itself into a foam of rage against him. He is overborne at length and swept contemptuously out like so much filth and offscouring. But he is quickly found of Jesus and ensconced in that Church against which the gates of hell shall ne'er prevail.

The Teacher's Lantern.

I picked up an autograph-album in the home of my friend, Professor

Sultzberger, in Frankfort-on-the-Main and, opening it at random, my eye fell on the, to me, familiar handwriting of the first Methodist bishop to make the circuit of the globe. The sentiment was one never to be forgotten: "The question is not so much how sin got into the world as how to get sin out of the world.—C. Kingsley." . . . Jesus steers His disciples away from a subject that is purely speculative in character. He attempts no theodicy. He simply affirms that in this instance, though the parties were not sinless persons, the uncommon suffering was not due to an unusual degree of sin in them. But Providence would avail Himself of this instance of phenomenal affliction to show the Divine power that was in Christ. . . . An eccentric thought which Victor Hugo weaves into one of his fictions is this—the normal condition of our world is one of darkness, only relieved by the intrusion upon it of the illuminating orb. What may be a mere conceit as regards the material world, is a fact in the moral sphere. The utter and obstinate darkness of men's minds to the things of God is only relieved by Him who said, "I am the Light of the world." . . . Professor Tyndall can trace the subtle metamorphoses of sunlight in its manifestations in organic and inorganic, vital and physical power. In every fire that burns, and every flame that glows, he sees a dispensing of light and heat which originally belonged to the sun. Yet, when it comes to believing that the moral darkness of the human soul can be irradiated, and its weakness stored with higher potencies, he hesitates, he denies. The miracles of sunlight to one so competent to define and trace them, ought to make belief in the miracles of moral illumination comparatively easy. . . . John's glowing narrative gives us a dissolving view, fascinating and impressive. The pitiful mendicant fades away, and in his stead appears a glorious confessor, witty, dauntless, meet to be enrolled in the noble army of the faithful if we but knew him name. . . . Converts shouldn't be coddled. The healed man was left to his own resources, left to fight it out with the august assembly, to suffer extreme ecclesiastical penalty, all with no word of comfort. Thus he endured hardness. And it was good for him. . . . Excommunication put the mark of moral leprosy on the Jew. If he died, there was no mourning for him. If he lived no one could come nearer to him than four cubits. His social and religious privations were of direst sort. But all this was as dust of balance compared with denying the reality of his cure, or the worth of the Prophet who had effected it. Converts of to-day may well imitate such an example. . . . The glad acceptance of Jesus by the beggar, his stubborn rejection by the chiefs of the nation, has its modern analogue. Jesus is set for the fall or rising of many. He is still a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death.

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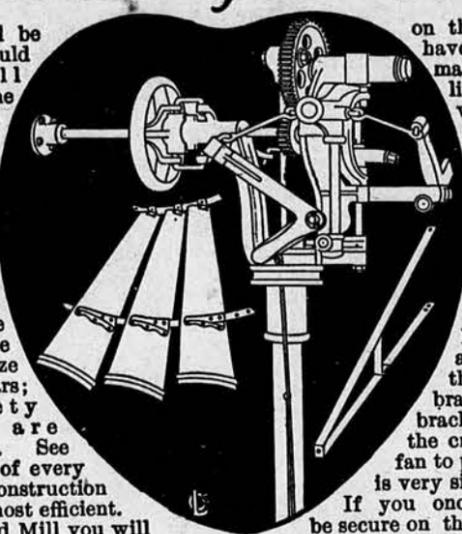
Toronto, Kans., June 21, 1904. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O. I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam more or less for about twelve years and have had much success. The last bottle saved me about \$14 in my stock, and I fully believe that it cured a small cancer on my wife's hand. My belief is based on personal experience, as my father had had a cancer on his hand a year before and this one was in every particular like it except not quite so large. The Balsam did the work and it has now been near eight months ago and no traces of it since. For proof of this statement you can write our druggist, Tom Finley, Toronto, Kans. HARKER LOVETT.

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Horticulture

Catalpa Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a grove of catalpa-trees that has been set out four or five years. The trees are set about four feet apart each way, which was said to be about the right width at the time they were set. Since then I have seen by a bulletin from the horticultural department of the Agricultural College that about eight feet each way is the proper distance. The trees are from fifteen to twenty feet high. They are growing well, and I believe will make posts in two or three years more. Would you advise cutting out every other row now for firewood, or wait till they are large enough for posts? I am not certain whether they are the hardy catalpa (catalpa Speciosa) or the worthless variety. How can one tell the difference between them? My experience with this variety has been that they do not come up to the advance notices so far as lasting qualities of the posts are concerned. HARRY C. TURNER, Jefferson County.

In reply to the above letter, as to the thinning of the grove, I will refer to the answer to Mr. Friends' letter in the KANSAS FARMER of March 2. The thinning can be deferred until the trees are seven or eight years old, but they must be thinned by the tenth year. Bulletin No. 108, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., contains much valuable information on this one point. If Mr. Turner will send some of the seed of the 1904 crop, I can tell what species he is growing. On pages 102 to 106 of above bulletin will be found a description of the several varieties of catalpa.

DURABILITY OF THE WOOD.

Catalpa wood is one of the best lasting timbers we have when in contact with the soil, yet we have many instances of early decay. I took this matter up fully with the Bureau of Forestry in 1900 with the following results:

Samples of the rotted wood in question were sent to Washington, and the following extracts from two letters from Dr. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, indicate in a general way the sources of decay of the wood, and point out the conditions under which even the most resistant woods yield to the attacks of soil fungi:

"The cause of the decay was a fungus working in the wood. This fungus, or fungi—for there may be two or three species present—is very abundant in the soil in Kansas and Nebraska, and soon causes the decay of wood in contact with it. The posts can be made to last longer if the part to be placed under ground is thoroughly charred on the surface and then soaked in hot tar. This, however, will only delay the work of the fungus. Of course, if the post has once begun to decay, this treatment will do very little good."

"These fungi gain entrance to the posts from the soil after they are set, and were probably not living in them before they were used. In many places in the States of the plains the soil is full of fungi of decay, especially in the regions that are now, or formerly were, somewhat wooded, as, for example, near streams or in draws. You will probably find that trees grown in upland will be more suitable for posts than those grown in the lowlands, since they do not grow quite so fast and are more exposed, and so form harder wood. A very important point in cutting trees for posts is the time of year. The cutting should be done in the late summer, before the nitrogenous and sugary materials that fill the leaves have been withdrawn into the trunk and branches, preparatory to the shedding of the leaves. These sugary and nitrogenous substances are very favorable for the growth of fungi that may attack the posts, and will cause them to work much more quickly and destructively than if the wood were not filled with them. As you say, the catalpa is one of the most resistant woods to the various forms of decay,

but even this wood decays under conditions favorable to fungi."

The above-mentioned two letters from Dr. Galloway are significant within themselves. Personally we have been using catalpa posts in my neighborhood for ten years. In South-eastern Kansas they have been used for fifteen years, and the users are always ready to buy catalpa posts again. As to whether a piece of timber is lasting should not be determined by isolated cases, for the reasons given in the above letters. My prediction is that in thirty years' time the catalpa will be one of the best-known post timbers in the prairie regions of the Middle West. GEO. W. TINCHER, Topeka, Kans.

Celery Culture.

ROBT. E. EASTMAN, ASSISTANT IN HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Celery is not a difficult vegetable to grow providing one has a proper soil and plenty of moisture. Celery makes a great demand upon nitrogen and water. Not only is nitrogen of importance in producing a good and desirable plant, but potash, phosphoric acid, and lime are important also. A rich, medium sandy loam is well adapted to the growth of celery. The dark, rich, creek bottom-lands that produce our best alfalfa are known to have produced celery of excellent quality and large yield. The particular piece of land on which one is to grow celery should receive during the previous fall or winter a good covering of well-rotted, rich barnyard manure. This should be deeply plowed in early in the spring. By subsequent harrowing the soil should be made in the best possible physical condition.

It takes about eighty to ninety days to get good, stocky plants from seed ready for transplanting into the field. For an early crop the seed should be sown about the first of March. Sow the seed in drills in hotbeds or seed-boxes, keep the soil moist, and as soon as the plants are large enough transplant them to a cold frame or other place to grow until they are good, strong and vigorous plants. In transplanting to the field the larger leaves should be clipped back. For the late crop the seed ought to be sown so as to have the plants ready for the field by the middle of June. The seed for this crop can be sown in the open or in seedboxes. It is very important that good seed be used. The use of old seed or seed from poor stock may cause a total failure. It is also important that the seed be true to variety.

The plants are set from six to ten inches apart in the row, and the rows are from four to six feet apart. The plants may be set on the level or in a furrow on the side of the ridge. Level culture is more common than the furrow method, yet we use the latter method here at the college. Care should be taken that the plants are not exposed to the drying sun and wind, that the plants are not set in a dry soil, and that the day or time of day be not excessively hot and dry, preferably setting the plants on a cloudy and damp day.

Celery grows very slowly at first, the late crop making its best and most rapid growth in the cool days of fall. During the summer cultivation must be carried on; the weeds must be kept down, moisture must be conserved, and availability of plant food kept up. For the best success it has been found profitable to use some fertilizer during the growing season. In the preparation of the soil the manure that was used added a considerable amount of nitrogen to the soil, and fertilizers applied during the growing season should especially contain potash with some phosphoric acid. A heavy application of a good basic fertilizer at the time of setting is practiced in commercial celery-growing. Subsequent applications of sodium nitrate at the rate of from two to four hundred pounds per acre produces a rapid and luxuriant growth giving the plants that crispness and tenderness which is characteristic of the best quality of celery. In our State some irrigation is best, if not necessary. The plant to use a great amount of

food and make its best growth must have an abundance of water. Do not allow the ground to become dry. We irrigate here, allowing the water to run down either side of the row in small, shallow trenches. A half day or thereabouts after watering, the ground is cultivated so as to prevent baking of the soil and excessive loss of moisture by evaporation. We repeat this watering week after week unless sufficient rain falls.

The leaf stock of green celery must be whitened before it is a desirable table commodity. This whitening, called blanching, is brought about in several ways—all of them being alike in that they exclude the light from a greater part of the plant, causing the green coloring matter to disappear and the new leaves to be devoid of chlorophyll. The plants may be enclosed in drain tile, veneer boards, stiff paper, boards, or soil. Celery is also often blanched in covered trenches, sheds, or cellars. For blanching in the field, soil or boards are probably the best. We use soil. Many growers use boards. Growing celery in furrows makes it easier to get the earth to and about the plants. We do not use a celery hiller or plow. The workman grasps the leaves within one hand and with the other he draws the soil up about the plant, leaving the foliage part of the larger leaves free and exposed to the light. As the celery grows larger one or more hillings will be necessary. In commercial celery-growing this hill-ing is often done with machinery. The use of boards is a desirable and a clean way of blanching. Boards from eight to twelve inches high are stood up on either side of the row of plants. Stakes are driven into the ground outside the boards to hold them up to and near the plants. If this is well done (the boards kept near to the plants), the light will be sufficiently shut out so as to get a well blanched and clean product. It takes from three to four weeks to blanch in the field.

Celery is a comparatively easy plant to handle in winter storage. Near the approach of freezing cold, about November 10, the celery plants are dug with a spade, leaving as much soil on as will cling to the roots, and stored either in trenches or a shed or cellar. The plants should be free of moisture in the form of rain or dew before they are stored away. The plants are set and packed close together on a moist surface—floor—using moist soil to fill in well about the plants somewhat higher than they originally stood in the field, and over this soil it is well to fill in with a thin layer of sand. While in storage, the celery should not be allowed to dry out. An occasional watering may be necessary. In this watering care should be taken to not wet the leaves—the soil is the only part that you want to wet. Ordinarily no additional heat is required, a cool cellar or shed being plenty warm enough. If outdoor trenches are used for storage, some winter protection against freezing must be provided for. Manure, straw, or soil are good to cover the trenches, the thickness depending upon the severity of the winter weather.

Aside from the possible and probable deficiency of moisture, there is another difficulty that celery-growers often meet with. That is, the more or less common disease, celery blight. Spraying during the growing season with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal copper carbonate solution have been found effective, as preventives and to hold the disease in check until cool weather of fall comes on, when the disease becomes less destructive. It is a serious thing and when it once gets a start in your field, unless you do something and keep on doing something the crop may be a total loss. Some of the better varieties are, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Evans' Triumph, White Plume, Schumacher, Perfection Heartwell, White Solid, and Golden Self-Blanching.

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Apples are useful as a stomach sedative, and will relieve nausea, and even sea-sickness.

Grafting Wax.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please publish a recipe for making grafting-wax that will stand the sun? And tell when it should be done?
Russell County. J. F. WOLF.

For covering all cut surfaces made in grafting, a wax made of resin, beeswax, and either tallow or oil should be used. For use during the cool days of spring the following formula will give good results:

Resin, 4 parts; beeswax, 2 parts; tallow, 1 part—all by weight; oil $\frac{3}{4}$ part, may be used instead of tallow. Melt together and when well mixed pour into cold water; after greasing the hands, pull like candy. When it reaches a light yellow color it can be used. If it be used in cold weather, it may be softened with warm water, while for warm weather the amount of resin should be slightly increased.

Dandelion Wine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask a question to be answered in your paper. Several years ago I drank some wine said to be made from the blossom of the dandelion, said to be a good tonic. Can any one give a recipe for making wine from the blossom of the dandelion?
W. E. G.
Franklin County.

Why does any Kansan want to make wine?—Editor.

Miscellany

The Decennial Census.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture has a gilt-edged reputation at home and abroad for the accuracy and completeness of its crop and other statistics, and it is always alert to better them wherever and whenever it seems possible. This year is the time when the board is required to take a complete (decennial) census, which is of great importance to the State, as it serves as a sort of analysis of our citizens, tells who we are, where we came from, what we are doing, etc.

In furnishing the respective county clerks with books for the use of assessors in gathering the census and other statistics, the secretary wrote each clerk personally, suggesting the great importance of the work and that he urge upon the assessors in his county the value of its being done with all possible painstaking.

Most county clerks have a sufficient pride in their counties and in the faithful discharge of their duties, to cheerfully follow the suggestions. One clerk especially who has seemed to catch the spirit is F. E. Lang, of Reno County, whose board of county commissioners adopted the following resolution at its meeting just prior to the beginning of the assessors' work:

"Whereas, the trustees of the various townships are required by law to gather an unusual number of statistics this year, and

"Whereas, these statistics are of great importance to Reno County and the State of Kansas, and

"Whereas, said statistics can not and will not be used for the purposes of assessment, equalization or taxation; therefore

"We respectfully urge every citizen of Reno County to assist said trustee

in the gathering of said statistics, especially along the line of cereal and fruit crops and the number of fruit-trees in Reno County."

In order to get this before the people and let its meaning percolate, the resolution was published in every paper in the county. This seems a capital idea and worthy of imitation by about 104 other county clerks in Kansas. Such cooperation as is indicated by the action of the Reno board of county commissioners will have a wholesome effect and serve to make the returns not only for Reno County but for the State much more trustworthy and complete.

For thoroughness and accuracy the statistics issued by the Kansas Board are incomparable, but it is always the aim to promptly fill any room for improvement. That's what keeps the standard up to its present high plane.

A New Book on Grasses.

Prof. W. J. Spillman, agronomist of United States Department of Agriculture has given us an intensely practical discussion of the farm grasses in his book, "Farm Grasses of the United States." It contains just the information the farmer needs about those grasses raised on American farms. The whole subject is considered from the standpoint of the farmer. One of the most valuable features of the book is the maps, showing at a glance, the distribution of the important grasses of the United States and the reasons for this distribution. There are chapters on seed and its impurities, the blue-grass, millets, redtop, and orchard-grass, brome grasses, haying and machinery and implements, insects and fungi injurious to grasses, etc.

This book represents the judgment of a farmer of long experience and wide observation regarding the place in agriculture of every grass of any importance in American farming. It is splendidly indexed, so the reader may find a subject at a glance.

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HENRY RHOADES.
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FOR BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, from best stock, send to Gem Poultry Farm; 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50. Pure M. Bronze turkey eggs, 11, \$3. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

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40 BREEDS. Fine, pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubator at low prices. Send 4c for fine 70-page poultry book and catalogue. R. F. NEUBERT, Box 894, Mankato, Minn.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Selection of Breeders.

The selection of birds for breeding purposes is a very important matter, more important than is generally regarded, as the parents impress on the chickens their own characteristics. Good points are reproduced, and if the breeding has been careful, these are improved upon. But bad points are also reproduced and can be aggravated unless great care is taken. By skill and knowledge the good points can be increased and the bad points decreased, if not altogether eliminated. But it must be borne in mind that the bad qualities are apt to return if vigilance is relaxed.

The poultry-breeder needs to have a clear idea as to his aims, and he must ever keep that end in view. Those who have high-class exhibition poultry are most particular regarding the choice of stock birds, and will take an amount of trouble which might be regarded as unnecessary by those who are unaware of the importance of the matter. Years of careful breeding can be upset by one injudicious cross, and though the poultry farmer need not be so particular as those who breed for feather and fancy points, yet it is necessary to exercise considerable thought concerning the question. It would be foolish, indeed, to spoil a good strain for want of a little forethought and work.

Each of the sexes of fowls has a certain and well-defined influence upon its progeny; and with the knowledge of this we have a sufficient guide to enable us to select those we require for our purposes. The male parent effects the external structure—shape, outward characteristics, and the movements of the bird; while the female parent controls the internal structure—constitution, temper, fecundity and habits. Here are well-defined lines upon which to proceed.

As the male bird influences the external structure and characteristics of the offspring, the first thing, therefore, is to see that the male selected for breeding purposes shall have size, and by this we mean size of frame, not merely fat and feathers. A fat bird is seldom a good breeder, and there is many a fluffy, feathered bird which appears to be of large size, which when taken in the hand is found to be very light in weight. A small bird will rarely breed large ones and thus the point of size is an important one. Then the bird should be examined to see if there are any grave defects; that is, whether deformed in body or limbs, or if it has any characteristics that are regarded as blemishes in the special variety to which it belongs. However good a bird might be in other respects, it would be very foolish to select a bird so affected, as it would transmit its fault, and probably in an intensified form, to its descendants. A bird weak or deformed in its organs of locomotion, would be a bad one to breed from; and, in fact, it may be taken as a rule that the bird which is shapely, of good size and looks best, is really the best for breeding purposes. Many birds with defects such as we have spoken of are of no utility as breeders, and if bred from, these defects will not only be perpetuated but intensified, until it will be very difficult to get rid of them. In choosing a male to breed layers, we should select one firm and close in body, of a good size, though not abnormally large, well-developed behind, clean and tall on legs and active and vigorous in its habits. For the production of birds for table use, it is better to pick one heavy in body, shortish on the leg, deep in breast, and not very active.

The hen, as we have seen, affects the internal structure and vital organs. Thus, it will be found that a good layer will produce good layers, a good mother, good mothers, and a ready fatterer those most suitable for table purposes, if—and the "if" is an

important item in the calculation—the male bird is selected accordingly. With respect to hens, the same thing applies to the selection of shapely, well-made, and good-sized birds, for though a hen may have a fault in the organs which she does not influence so much as the male, yet that defect will almost certainly be transmitted to her offspring to a greater or less degree. We need scarcely add that no bird with the slightest sign of disease or hereditary complaint should ever be bred from. Even fowls that have had roup and are apparently cured, should not be used as breeders. Stamina and good condition are of equal importance to anything else in a breeding fowl, and it is counting failure to neglect these points. Consanguinity is also to be guarded against, for inbreeding soon debilitates and reduces the size. In fact, inbreeding should be resorted to only by those breeders who understand the science of it thoroughly.

Broody Hens.

A correspondent writes: "Here is a bit of my experience last year in hatching: In two cases a thing happened which may seem strange, but nevertheless it is a fact. In February, having a broody hen, I placed eleven eggs under her. After three weeks there were no chicks. I placed another sitting of eleven eggs under her and from these I got nine chicks. Since then I have set other hens and got an average of about five chicks from each hen except one that did not hatch any. As in the first case, I set this hen over again and in due time received thirteen chicks from thirteen eggs. So you see that hens that failed to hatch the first three weeks and were set over again brought out more chicks from the last sitting than did any hen that sat the first three weeks. By this I am led to believe that a broody hen should not be given eggs for fifteen days at least from the time you first notice her to have become broody."

Our correspondent's theory is unique at least, but we think he is altogether wrong in his deductions. The trouble was in the eggs and not with the broody hens. In all probability the hens that laid those eggs were too fat, and the eggs were infertile and therefore would not hatch. By the end of three weeks, the hens had come to a proper condition and the eggs would hatch. There is trouble of that kind almost every spring, especially with the larger breeds of chickens. It takes five or six weeks of laying before the hens get into proper condition to lay fertile eggs. So there is nothing in the theory that it is better not to let a hen sit until fifteen days after she becomes broody. It is well, of course, not to put eggs under a hen until she is settled on her nest, that is, in three or four days, but to wait two weeks or more is nonsense. We have set hens six weeks in succession, when sitting hens were very scarce, but we always felt as if we were imposing on good nature and really sympathized with the poor hen. We also learned that her vitality was quite low during the second period of incubation and it took her longer to hatch chickens than it did the first time.

Poultry Advice.

Give your fowls all the out-door exercise possible during the breeding season. They must have it if you want good, fertile eggs.

If the crop of a fowl fills up with water, and on running it out by holding the head downward it smells sour, place soda in the drinking water, give the fowl a teaspoonful of castor oil, feed lightly on soft and easily digested food, and a cure will be effected in most cases.

Eggs more than ten days old are not suitable to ship to customers for hatching purposes, and in fact they will not produce as strong chicks if set under hens at home as will fresher eggs. The evaporation and long-continued exposure of the egg weakens the embryo, and in very hot weather it will die outright within that time. A little, say an ounce, of finely

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns EXCLUSIVELY.

Farm raised. Eggs, per sitting of 15, \$1. Incubator users write for special prices in 100 lots. P. H. MAHON, Route 3, Clyde Cloud Co., Kans.

Lindamood's Barred Rocks.

Prize-winners wherever shown. Four pens mated scores 90 to 92½. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$2 per sitting. From flock, \$3 per 100. Write for circular. C. C. LINDAMOOD, Walton, Kans.

Alfalfa Range White Wyandottes

With bay eyes and yellow legs; bred to lay. Send \$1.50 for 15 or \$2.50 for 30 eggs. A hatch of 5 chicks per 15 guaranteed. ROSCOE ROBINSON, Sharon, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

"Superior Winter Laying Strain," noted for size and quality. Sixteen years' careful breeding. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1.50. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

20 Cockerels for sale. E. W. Caywood, - - Clifton, Kansas

White Plymouth Rocks

FOR SALE—Cockerels, Hens and Pullets. ACHENBACH BROS., Washington, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

White ones, pure-bred, and good layers. Eggs in season. ALVIN LONG, - - Lyons, Kans

"PARTRIDGE COCHINS"

A few extra nice cockerels for sale. Pure-bred, and only \$1 each. R. J. CONNEWAY, - - Elk City, Kansas

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Have sold all the breeding stock I can spare, but can furnish eggs for hatching at a very low price from a winter strain of layers that have laid all through the zero weather in January and February. First prize winners at Lawrence and Topeka mated. Write for circular and list of matings, telling you how we can produce fertile eggs so low. Italian bees for sale. H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kans.

"A Nine Times Winner"

Bates Pedigreed Strain of White Plymouth Rocks have been shown in nine poultry shows the past two years and won in Every One of Them. If they win for us, their offspring ought to win for you. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Elmwood strain of White Wyandottes also hold their own in the show-room. Eggs, \$1 per 15.

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Ka.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS.

Highest known market prices will be paid this season, inevitable; scarcity, great demands; preserve yours with my Reliable Egg Preserving Method. Keeps eggs fresh indefinitely, prevents staleness and spoiling; peerless, indispensable, economical, guaranteed. Price \$1. Order now. Send stamp for further particulars. Address, W. L. JOHNSON, Dept. N, Clarksville, Tenn.

BARRED ROCKS AND COCHINS

Bred for winter laying as well as beauty. My 1st 1904 pullets laid first egg at 4 months and 18 days old. They lay much earlier than most strains and lay in winter when most strains are idle. Worlds fair winners. Send for beautiful catalog with photos of prize winners, etc. Sharpest and best Bill, 50c. per 100 pounds; \$1 per 500 pounds. Agent for CYPHERS INCUBATORS. O. E. SKINNER, Columbus, Kansas.

Do You Need a Brooder?

Bates' Security Brooder is no experiment, having been thoroughly tested the past three years under the most trying conditions, and it has proved its worth. Price, 100 chick size, at Topeka, \$7.50. Write for particulars.

W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for eggs, good to eat, and good to look at

W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls: eight pullets averaging 239 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 95½, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR. Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

The "Manda" Lee. Incubators and Brooders. Embrace nine original and distinct improvements not found in other machines—increasing their money-producing powers, making them simpler and easier to manage and insuring success to all users. Are all described in our new, free catalogue. Write for it. Geo. H. Lec Co., Box 41, Omaha, Neb.



To Bring Up The Chicks

strong and healthy there is nothing like Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. Chicks very frequently become exhausted from a rapid growth of feathers, which is characterized by debility, general ill condition and leg weakness. The digestive organs of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a work wonders in these cases. It strengthens every organ, makes pullets lay earlier. We guarantee that if Pan-a-ce-a is fed once a day, beginning when the chicks are less than a week old and continued until they are well feathered, there will be no loss from gapes or other diseases.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

is formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c
5 lbs. 60c
12 lbs. \$1.25
25 lb. pall \$2.50.

Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Sold on a Written Guarantee
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

When setting the hen sprinkle both hen and nest with Instant Louse Killer.



chopped meat, if fed to the male bird each morning or every other morning, besides his regular rations, will assist him in keeping in good health and condition, and the eggs will be more certain of strong fertility. Some males will not eat till the hens have their fill and by that time there is nothing left for them and they do not get enough food to keep them in good condition. Such should be taken out of the pens and fed by themselves, then replaced in pens.

Those wishing eggs from Silver Laced Wyandottes would do well to send to W. R. Comstock, Topeka, whose advertisement appears in this issue. Mr. Comstock is an old and reliable breeder of Wyandottes and had over thirty of them on exhibition at the great Kansas State Show and took first, second, and third prizes on them. He sells eggs at very reasonable rates—only \$2 per 15—and he pays the expressage. He also has some very fine cockerels for sale, scored by W. S. Russell, at less than half the price you would have to pay an Eastern breeder.

Money in Raising Poultry.

As a matter of news we take the following from a daily paper under date line of Smith Center, Kans., March 6:

"The poultry industry in Smith County is helping its share to further the wonderful prosperity which this county is undergoing. The faithful hen is claimed to have been the salvation of many families during the season of hard years. A few big poultry raisers in Smith County are now coming to the front and telling what their chickens did during the year 1904. J. W. Schwein figures that from January 1, 1904, to February 1, 1905, he sold eggs amounting to \$269. He has a flock of 300. In fact, they more than pay the grocery and clothing bills of the family. Now here comes Mrs. August Beckman of the same county, who can go the Schwein family a little better. Mrs. Beckman has 500 hens, which during the twelve months ending December 31, 1904, brought her \$536.31 for eggs alone, not to say anything of the amount she received from the sales of poultry.

"Many other incidents of this kind can be said of the industrious farmers' wives of Smith County who raise poultry."

Farmers Need Pay Nothing Down on a Fine Victor Talking Machine.

Write to Lyon & Healy, 17 Adams St., Chicago, for their offer. Pay for records only. Thousands of homes are availing themselves of this great opportunity to secure one of these splendid entertainers. Begin to pay for the Victor next month.

The Little Weather Cock.



This is the very appropriate name that Mr. Geo. H. Stahl has given to an entertaining, interesting and really valuable little novelty which he will send free to any of our subscribers. It is a very fetching and saucy looking little rooster, so dressed that the color of its clothes surely foretells the weather—dry, wet, or changing. It is really a scientific weather forecasting device. Mr. Stahl will send one free to any of our subscribers who will write to him for it, enclosing 6 cents for postage and packing and mentioning this paper. He will also send one of his new, large, illustrated catalogues of the famous Excelsior Incubators and the Wooden Hens, which he has manufactured for the past twenty years. His advertisement will be found elsewhere in this paper.

We recommend that our readers send at once. Address Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and do not forget to mention the Kansas Farmer.



On The War Path

Not for "Scalps" for I'm a "Friendly" but for orders for the

Hiawatha Incubator

THE "Honest Injun" Hatcher. This is the machine you need if you want to make a success of the chicken business. Get my catalogue. You will see that my prices are lower than any other good machine. Those that sell as cheap or cheaper, are not as good as mine. We give you every last penny of your money back if you don't like the Hiawatha. You won't "take a farm for it" after you have used it once. Ask the man that runs one. Don't put off ordering any longer. Be forehanded. Do it now. Let me have that order. Write today to



Not the Oldest BUT THE BEST

THE HIAWATHA MFG. CO.
81 Oregon St., Hiawatha, Kan.

\$7.00 Freight Prepaid, Buys the Best 120 EGG Incubator Ever Made.

Double cases all over; best copper tank; hot water; self-regulating; satisfaction guaranteed. Our book, "Hatching Facts" tells all about it. Mailed free. Write for it.

BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

1890—SINGLE COMB BROWN LECHORNS—1905

Boston and New York winners. In three Kansas Shows this season won every first and second ribbon competed for. Stock with and without score-cards. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$6 per 100. Send for circular. Fifteen hundred eggs sold for hatching last year.

CHAS. C. SMITH, Lincoln, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Thompson, Lefel and Conger strains; headed by cocks scoring 91 and over. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. A few cockerels left. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

STOCK ALL SOLD—Eggs from two grand breeding pens of B. P. Rocks, Bradley and Hawkins strains, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. White Rocks, \$2 per 15. Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Winners of the blue at Kansas State Fair, 1904. Won 1st pen fowls, and 1st and 2d pen chicks. Kansas State Show, 1905, 1st and 2d pullets, 5th cockerel, 3d pen in hot competition. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, expressage prepaid anywhere in United States. Several fine cockerels for sale. W. R. Comstock, Topeka, Kans.

100-EGGS size Sure Hatch Incubator; new, used one season, good condition; price, \$9. E. W. Caywood, Clinton, Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS—Biggest layers of biggest eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Also at same price, eggs from choice mating of Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, American Black Polish, Pit Games, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, White Crested White Polish, Buff Cochins Bantams, James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

H. M. JOHNSON Laying strain R. C. Brown Leghorn. Breeding pens selected with care in extra layers and fine points. Eggs from pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 45. Range flock per sitting, 75 cents; \$3 per 100. Two pens S. L. Wyandottes from prize stock, \$1 per sitting. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Large birds, farm range. Eggs, 75 per 15. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kans.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Pure-bred cockerels, \$1. Eggs, \$1 for 15, from healthy farm raised fowls. Mrs. S. Goldsmith, Route 3, Abilene, Kans.

FULL-BLOOD PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, \$1 for 18. H. C. Burns, Edgerton, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Eggs from pen No. 1, \$1.50; pen No. 2, \$1 per sitting of 15. James Bottom, Onaga, Kans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Large, farm-raised, Good winter layers. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 45 for \$2. Selected and carefully packed.

A. F. HUSE, Manhattan, Kans.

Kansas Incubators and Brooders

Are warranted to do the best hatching and brooding with the least expense and attention. If interested please write for free catalogue.

W. E. SMITH, Osborne, Kansas

.... MERRITT'S Barred Plymouth Rocks

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Eggs, 50 cents per sitting; \$2.50 per 100.

A. C. MERRITT, Hill Crest Fruit and Poultry Farm, North Central Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Bell Phone 842 Black.

BEE SUPPLIES

Now is the time to buy your Bee and Poultry supplies, large stock, lowest prices. We are Western agents for the Cyphers Incubator Brooders, etc., at factory prices. Write to-day for catalogue.

TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, 632 Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas

YOU WILL TRANSFORM all fertile eggs into strong, healthy chicks by using the **TRUMPET INCUBATORS**. It is thoroughly tested, built by an experienced poultry breeder, very durable, copper tanks, double walls, automatic regulator, etc. 30 days trial, 40 breeds, southern raised, fine poultry. Prices low. Large catalog free.

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Royal Incubator

One Hatch Free

So easy to operate and so certain to please that we send it **30 DAYS FREE.** Pay for it if you like it. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 yr. 10c.

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CHICKS ...that are hatched in... **IOWA ROUND INCUBATORS** come in big numbers and are healthy and strong. Anyone can see why if they read our catalogue. Even Heat and Exact Regulation do the work right. Catalogue is Free, Ask for it.

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| Thanolice (lloe powder)..... | 25c |
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| Buff Orpingtons. | Partridge Cochins. |
| Black Langshans. | Light Brahmans. |
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All high-class stock of the best strains. For prices on larger or smaller lots write,

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ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR Mexican Rose Cream

The greatest of all skin foods
Removes pimples, blackheads, and restores the bloom of youth.

A Free Book About Incubators

For your own sake don't buy an incubator until you read our book. It is written by the man who knows most about incubating—a man who devoted 23 years to the problem. It tells vital facts that you must know to buy wisely—facts you would not think of. It tells of Racine Incubators and Brooders, of course, but whether you buy ours or another, the facts are important. The man who writes the book made the Racine Incubator. When you learn what he knows you will want his machine, we think. The book is free—write today for it. Remember, We Pay the Freight. Address

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 88, Racine, Wis.
Warehouses: Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul.

OLD TRUSTY

In First Rank the First Year.

Incubator Johnson's 12 years making 50,000 other incubators put it there.

40 DAYS TRIAL
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The Incubator Man has new patents. He'll tell you in a personal letter what "Old Trusty" is. His big Catalog and Advice Book handles poultry raising in a practical way. And it shows what Johnson has done to high incubator prices. Ask for it. It's Free.

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and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chicken-dom. You need it. Price only 15c.

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More and Stronger Chicks can be hatched in the Standard CYPHERS INCUBATORS

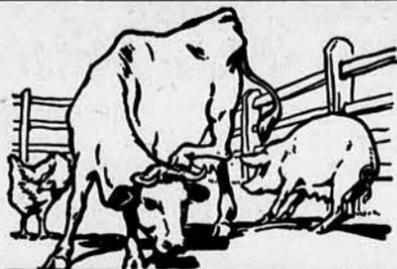
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Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.

40 DAYS FREE TRIAL

This Great Western 100-Egg Incubator is sold on 40 days free trial for \$10, to be paid for when satisfied. Positively the best incubator made; obtains most successful hatches. Best for the amateur as well as expert poultry raiser. Large Catalog Free.

Great Western Incubator Co. 280 Liberty St. Kansas City, Mo.



Free Them From Lice

Instant Louse Killer is sold on a positive written guarantee to destroy lice on poultry, stock of all kinds and ticks on sheep, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.)

For destroying lice on calves and colts, nothing equals Instant Louse Killer. For sheep ticks it is most effective, doing away with the muss and annoyance of a "dip."

Instant Louse Killer

is the original powder louse killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can—there are over 25 imitations.

1 lb. 25c; 3 lb. 60c; except in Canada and extreme West and South.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will forward 1 lb. by mail or express, prepaid for 35c. Sold on a written guarantee.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio.

CAR-SUL

The Disinfectant Dip That is Guaranteed.

Stronger and more efficient than any other. Absolutely harmless. Does not gum the hair, crack the skin, or injure the eyes. Kills all lice and vermin. Cures scurvy, mange and all skin diseases. Heals all cuts, wounds, galls and sores. For hogs, cattle, sheep, young stock, poultry and general household use it has no equal.

Send For Free Book

on care of hogs and other livestock. If your dealer does not keep Car-Sul, do not take an imitation but send to us direct.

Trial gallon \$1.50, express paid; 5 gallon can \$6.00, freight paid.

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co.
Originators of Dipping Tanks. 1507 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Rare Chance TO GET A Baby Beef Herd

Have thirty head of registered Aberdeen-Angus cows and heifers for sale at a bargain. All young. No off colors. Well bred. Write or see,

Charles N. Severance,
Box 451, Garden City, Kans.

REGISTERED TROTting STALLION FOR SALE

Black, 3 years old, high style, high action, speed. Sired by Sampson Wilkes 34244 by Ellerslie Wilkes 3804 by George Wilkes 519 by Hamblonian 10. Dam sired by King Sprague 4596, second dam Evolax by Saxolax, third dam Everline by Evermond, fourth dam B. W. L. by White Line 2144.

R. J. LINSOTT, - Holton, Kansas.

PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM

Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers by Lord Evergreen 96661 in calf to Orto 132866 for sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale.

JOSEPH CONDELL,
Eldorado, Kansas.

Hazford Place Herefords

Herd Bulls: Printer 66684 and the American Royal prize-winners, Protocol 2d 91715 and Imported March 142149. Visitors always welcome.

ROBERT H. HAZLETT,
Eldorado, Kans.

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. C. L. Barnes, Manhattan, Kans.

Lump on Steer's Jaw.—I have a red 3-year-old steer that has a hard lump about the size of a pint cup on the right side of the face about one-fourth of the way from the eye to the nostril. It began to grow last May and is still growing. Would it be worth while to try to do anything for it?

Cabool, Mo. C. L. W.

Answer.—I would advise you to open the lump on your steer's jaw, and if it is a tumor, remove it. If it is an abscess, open freely so as to get good drainage of the abscesses that may have formed; wash out with a 5 per cent carbolic-acid solution; then inject tincture of iodine into all the abscesses. This treatment should be repeated daily. Internally, give the affected animal one dram of iodide of potash dissolved in a pint of water, as a drench. Repeat this dose daily for a week, then withhold for a few days and begin again.

Lame Mare.—I have a gray mare about 8 years old due to foal in a month. A few days ago I noticed her coming from the pasture with a peculiar limp, and when I came up behind her I noticed that every time she stepped with her right hind leg there was a peculiar cracking sound as the bones of her knee were being pulled apart and, suddenly released, going back with a snap. I could find no swelling in her knee and nothing wrong with her foot. She does not flinch when I press on her knee and yet she acts as though it hurt her, and when she stands still she throws the weight on her other leg and when she walks seems unable to bear any weight on that leg. I can find no swelling but fancied that the knee felt slightly feverish when I examined it. Can you tell me what to do for the trouble?

Fairview, Kans. JAWHAWKER.

Answer.—Use the following liniment on your mare's leg, and see if there is not improvement soon. If there is not, let us hear from you again: Fifty per cent alcohol, 1 pint; spirits of camphor, 4 ounces; poke-root, 4 ounces; tincture of belladonna, 4 ounces; oil of turpentine, 2 ounces. Mix thoroughly, and shake well before using. Wash affected leg first with water as hot as she will stand, wipe dry and apply the liniment with considerable hand-rubbing. Do not cover with a bandage.

Ailing Cows.—I bought a 2-year-old heifer in December. Her calf had been running with her all the time and her teats were a solid scab. I cured them up, using milk-tubes to milk. When they healed up I could not get any milk without using the tubes; I had to force tubes into the teats. I slit the teats and kept lead probes in them for a few days, but after taking the probes out she got so I could hardly milk her again. I have slit them again and inserted probes. Is this the right treatment?

I also have a 7-year-old cow, half Holstein, which dropped a calf January 12. Shortly after calving I noticed a bunch protruding from the vagina; it was the size of an unshelled walnut, and very sensitive to the touch; shortly afterward it began to slough and is very offensive in smell. It seems to hurt her when she urinates. She has been in heat twice but on account of this cancerous growth will not let the bull come near her. What is the remedy, if any?

Helena, Mo. N. H. S.

Answer.—It is not good policy to cut the end of the teat, as you injure the muscle provided to close the end of the teat and when it heals up you have practically gained nothing. It would be very much better to spread

the opening in the end of the teat with a rather large milk-tube. These milk-tubes may be secured from any of the veterinary supply-companies.

The growth you mention in the other cow will have to be removed before she will be in perfect health. If you are not able to do this yourself, you had better employ a skilled veterinarian to attend to the cow.

Lumps on Hogs.—I have two hogs that after being castrated and healed up began to swell and swelled to the size of a man's head; the swellings break occasionally and run a little, but do not go down. One is an old hog, the other a young one. Please give me cause and remedy. J. J. J.

Answer.—The condition your hogs are in is the result of performing the operation on them by the use of dirty hands or instruments, or allowing the wound to become severely infected after the operation. The result is a tumor starts to grow on the end of the cord and will continue growing with the formation at times of small abscesses in the growth which discharge pus from time to time, causing a very disagreeable affection. Oftentimes if a second operation is resorted to in the removal of this growth it causes the death of the patient, but the growth will eventually kill the animal, so would advise you to have the growth removed and then if the animal survives the operation heal up the wound with the use of disinfectants, such as a 5 per cent carbolic acid, or use creolin in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the medicine to two quarts of water. Wash out the wounds twice daily and keep the pigs in a clean pen until they are healed. C. L. BARNES.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

A very valuable little book of 156 pages on "Corn Growing and Intense Cultivation" has lately been issued by J. B. Armstrong, the big seedsman of Shenandoah, Iowa. The book is made up of articles prepared by Government and experiment station experts on corn-raising and by progressive farmers. In addition there is much original matter prepared by the author. The whole subject of corn-breeding, growing, harvesting and storing is thoroughly covered. It was a master stroke on the part of Mr. Armstrong when he prepared this valuable book for free distribution in the corn-belt where interest in the subject matter is so keen. The book is free to Kansas Farmer readers.

One of the problems that confronts the farmer who would be methodical and who desires to know at all times "where he is at" is that of bookkeeping. It is easy enough to keep books if one knows all about it and has plenty of time; but the busy farmer has many other things to do and must do whatever bookkeeping he does at the minimum loss of time from other duties. For this reason he will welcome a system that has been carefully studied out to meet his needs, a system that covers every phase of farm accounting and that will show his losses and gains and the value of property on hand. Such a book with complete instructions is offered by H. G. Phelps & Co., Bozeman, Montana, whose advertisement appears on page 306.

The Bovee Grinder and Furnace Works at Waterloo, Iowa, suffered a severe loss in the destruction, by fire, of their machine shops on Thursday, March 3. Our readers will be glad to know that the large foundry, office and other buildings were saved and that the company was enabled to secure the temporary use of other machine shops so that the total delay in filling orders caused by the fire only amounted to three days. Arrangements have already been made for the erection of a new building of more than double the capacity of the one that was burned. This has been rendered necessary by their rapidly increasing business. The Bovee grinders are known throughout the corn-belt for their excellence in construction, their light draft and the good work they do. Their furnaces are less widely known perhaps, because they have not been so long before the public, but they are well-nigh perfect. The writer has used one during the past winter, which was the coldest in Kansas in the past six years, and found it entirely satisfactory. If you will write this firm, they will send you a catalogue of either their grinders or furnaces.

Amatite Ready Roofing.

This is the new Ready Roofing the people are talking about. It comes in rolls, ready to lay, and any man can do the work—no skilled labor required. It is mineral surfaced, and requires no coating of any kind. The manufacturers are anxious to have farmers look into the proposition, and offer to send a free sample and booklet to any one who will send their name and address to any of the following offices of the Barrett Manufacturing Company: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Allegheny, Kansas City, New Orleans, Minneapolis.

Used Four Years—Excellent Remedy.

Red Star, W. V., Box 41, Nov. 29, 1904. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure in our stables for the past four years and find it an excellent remedy. Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." Very truly yours, LAURA MINING CO.



FREE

If you will send us your name and address we will send you a sample of Carboleum Dip, free. We will also include a complete set of plans for home-made dipping vats, and

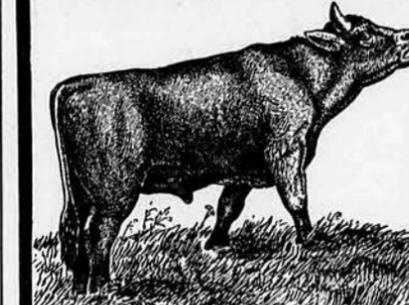
A Valuable Book "THE DIPPING PROPOSITION"

which treats on the common ailments that domestic animals are subject to, and tells how to cure them, and how to prevent a recurrence of the same. Tells how to cure Sheep Scab, Ticks, Mange, Texas Fever, Cattle Lice, Hog Cholera, Hog Lice, Worms in Hogs, Fleas and Lice on Dogs, Goats, Cats, Chicken Cholera, Lice, Gapes, Rot Foot in Sheep, Galls, Thrush and many other equally annoying, expensive diseases, and how to use, when to use and why to use Carboleum Dip in a hundred and one ways to promote health among animals and fowls. Carboleum is a non-poisonous disinfectant, germicide, antiseptic, and vermicide—a necessity in every home, invaluable on every farm. Trial gallon Carboleum Dip \$1.50, express prepaid—enough to make 100 gallons ready for use. Dipping tanks at cost.

PRESOTT CHEMICAL CO.,
1684 Pearl St., Cleveland, O.
Distributing Depots at Kansas City and Chicago



KRESO DIP



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

PREVENTS AND CURES PARASITIC AND SKIN DISEASES

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

NON-CARBOLIC, NON-IRRITATING, NON-POISONOUS

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

TRIAL LOT, \$1.25 PER GALLON CAN, at your druggist's, or direct from us (charges prepaid). Special quotations on quantities.

Write for descriptive pamphlet—it's free.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

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Grange Department

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited. The Kansas Farmer is the official paper of the Kansas State Grange.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary..... C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer..... A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Lecturer..... Ole Hibner, Olathe
Steward..... E. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward..... Frank Witzell, Ochiltree
Chaplain..... Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
Treasurer..... Wm. Henry, Olathe
Secretary..... George Black, Olathe
Gatekeeper..... G. F. Kyner, Newton
Ceres..... Mrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona..... Mrs. S. M. Phinney, McLouth
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STATE ORGANIZER.

W. G. Obryhim..... Overbrook

Bellflower Grange.

Bellflower Grange No. 621 holds regular meetings every Saturday night except when bad weather hinders. Saturday night, March 4, we finished up four new members in the fourth degree, after which a lap supper was served. We are expecting other initiations to follow soon. We have a regular program at every meeting.

The young members are the spice of the Grange; give them a wide range, music, question-box, a well-selected program, a long recess for social culture, etc., and you will not regret that you belong to that grange.

Some granges are somewhat sleepy. Wake up! Get some young people in your grange, especially the young ladies—the boys will come—and if you manage right, I guarantee they will keep you awake, and you will never regret the effort. Then, report your success to the grange department of the KANSAS FARMER. New granges are being organized in different parts of the State and we hope there will be general awakening of farmers in whose interest the Grange is working. Organize! Organize!

H. RHODES, Lecturer.

Grange Resolutions.

Tomahawk Grange No. 497 of Patrons of Husbandry, Lenexa, Kans., in their meeting of March 1, 1905, unanimously passed a resolution congratulating Representative Lander of McPherson County for introducing a concurrent resolution in the House to investigate thoroughly the methods of the International Harvester trust. We also demand of our Representatives in both House and Senate to give their support to this or any act of the Legislature of this session or in the future to bring this trust under strict surveillance of our State laws. And to further this end of justice to the farmers of our State, we most urgently request all granges in our State to take immediate action in their first meetings commanding their Representatives to give their support to any legislation that will put an end to the thralldom of this gigantic trust, that is endeavoring to control the manufacture and sale of implements and tools that are indispensable to the farmers. We feel sure that there are few, if any, Representatives in our Legislature that do not recognize the importance of this matter of legislation that is so vital to the best interests of our whole people, who are now so justly priding themselves on having the hearty commendations as well as support of our Governor, and above all of our President, in extricating ourselves from the deathly grip of all corporate greed.

Such beautiful reports are current from granges all over the Eastern States. Meetings so generally attended, the lecturer's hour brimming with songs, speeches, recitations, and addresses. And the fine social part of it! Now, what is the matter with our Kansas granges?

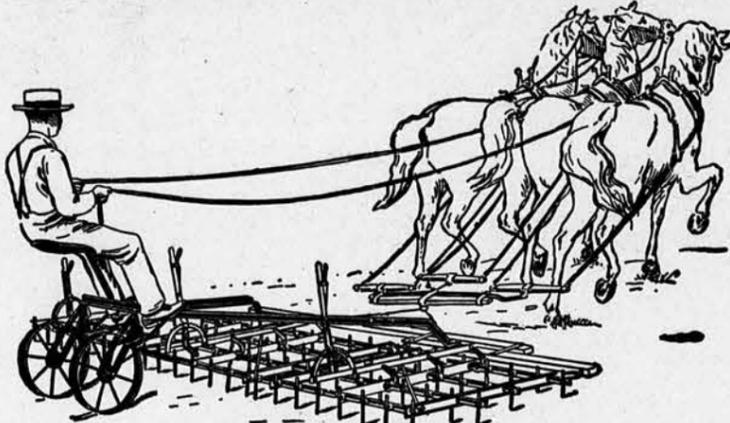


SAVES MORE HARD WORK

SUCCESS HARROW CARTS

Than any other piece of farm machinery. Adds years to your life. A ten year old boy does a man's work, and that's why thousands of farmers are ordering. Positively works on hill side and can't tip over because wheels turn on knuckles. More and better harrowing than the old way. No heavier pulling and horses are not dragging you by the lines. Positive Guarantee. Any part proving defective in use replaced free for one year. Remember, you get your money back if not satisfied. There are no chances to take. Send today for free circulars, and order before the spring rush.

Napoleon Manufacturing Co., 81 Bluff Street, Waterloo, Iowa.



New Model Harrow Cart.

Every reader realizes what an essential implement a Self-Blinder Manure Spreader or Wagon Hay Loader is. They cost about \$100, but they save lots of hard work and pay for themselves by doing several men's work.

We make these remarks with the object of having you investigate the New Model Harrow Cart advertised elsewhere in this issue. It saves just as much hard work and costs fourteen times less than a Self-Blinder. With this cart a boy can do a man's work. The cart attaches to any harrow, no matter how many sections and does not interfere with levers.

The New Model Harrow Cart is just what our readers have been in need of for many years. The very fact that thousands of farmers have made carts from old cultivator or corn-planter wheels shows that there is a great demand for a harrow cart that is made right and can be quickly and easily attached to any harrow and sold at a reasonable price. It seems to be just what farmers are looking for.

Harrowing is just as hard to-day as it was fifty years ago—no improvement whatever until the arrival of the New Model Harrow Cart, which supplies the missing link in the chain of labor-saving inventions of the Twentieth Century and at a surprisingly low cost.

Counting the number of days you harrow and the length of time the cart will last costs you less than five cents a day to own one, besides you will do your harrowing better. So many who have the cart mention this feature. Oftentimes on account of the harrowing being such hard work enough of it is not done and in many cases the extra good you will do by a little more harrowing would soon pay for the Harrow Cart.

This Harrow Cart is guaranteed against all imperfections or flaws in material and workmanship and the manufacturers will furnish free of charge any parts giving out through flaws or defects inside of one year and will guarantee this cart to hold up the weight of any man and do the work it is intended for perfectly.

By the use of this cart the dirty and hard work of harrowing is overcome, as it enables the operator to ride and he is high enough above the harrow to escape most of the dust and dirt. The illustration of the advertisement in this issue will give our readers a very good idea of the cart, and we believe that those who once try it will not be without it for considerably more than the cost of the cart. Don't fail to note the advertisement in this issue and write the William Gallo-way Company at once for their circular telling all about the cart.

A Good Point in Paint-Making.

The influence of temperature on the consistency of paint is not always sufficiently appreciated either in the factory or the painter's shop, says an exchange. On the whole the manufacturer is less liable to deviate from the standard of composition on account of differences in the consistency of his raw materials caused by variations in temperature than the painter is when the latter thins his paints himself, because the manufacturer works to a definite formula and uses the same relative proportions of the various ingredients winter and summer. The painter, on the other hand, mixes his paints by judgment only, his sole criterion being the ease with which the material can be spread with a brush, and this necessarily implies that the proportion of the various thinners varies according to the temperature and other local conditions. (Paint, Oil and Drug Review.)

This is only one of the reasons why ready-mixed paint can never be as satisfactory as Pure White Lead and linseed oil mixed at the time of application, and put on by a practical painter. Without the power of anticipating the temperature at the time of use and the condition of the surface to be painted, the manufacturer of mixed paints can never make his mixtures such that they will perform their duties of protection and decoration without some defect. In house-paint, the old-fashioned kind is still the best, and, because the best, the cheapest for you to use.

The Markets

Kansas City Grain Market.

Kansas City, Mo., March 13, 1905. Receipts of wheat were smaller than a week ago. Total offerings were fairly large. The mill demand was poor, but elevators were fair buyers. Prices were generally 1/2c lower, closing at about 1c decline for good wheat. Extreme light weight wheat was almost unsalable, a good many samples having no bids. The railroads reported with 131 cars a week ago and 120 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard, 7 cars \$1.01, nominally \$1.01@1.02 1/2. No. 3 hard, 5 cars \$1.01, 2 cars \$1.00 1/2, 11 cars \$1, 1 bulkhead car \$1, 1 car 99c, 1 car 98 1/2c, 3 cars 98c, 4 cars 97c. No. 4 hard, 1 car 98 1/2c, 3 cars 98c, 5 cars 97c, 4 cars 96c, 2 cars 95 1/2c, 1 car 91 1/2c, 3 cars 90c, nominally 87@88 1/2c. Rejected hard, 1 bulkhead car 80c, 1 car 70c. Screenings, 1 bulkhead car 65c per hundredweight. Soft wheat—No. 2 red, 1 small car \$1.01, nominally \$1.01@1.04. No. 3 red, 1 car \$1@1.01, nominally 98c@1.01. No. 4 red, 1 car 96c, 2 cars 92c, nominally 88@95c. Corn sold readily, mostly to elevators.

Prices were 1/4@1/2c higher in most instances. Receipts were moderate. The railroads reported 118 cars of corn received, compared with 171 cars a week ago and 24 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed Corn—No. 2, 2 cars yellow 46 1/2c, 2 cars yellow 46 3/4c, 3 cars yellow 46 1/2c, 1 car out of store 46 1/2c, 27 cars 46c, 7 cars 45 1/2c, 8 cars 45 1/4c; No. 3 nominally 45 1/4@46c, 1 car 46c; No. 4, 1 car yellow 45 1/2c, nominally 42@45c. White Corn—No. 2, 12 cars 46 1/2c, 4 cars 46c; No. 3, 1 car 46c, 1 bulkhead car 45 1/2c.

Oats receipts were light. The demand was fairly good. Prices were firm. The railroads reported 14 cars of oats received, compared with 50 cars a week ago and 5 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed Oats—No. 2, 2 cars 33c, 1 car 32 1/2c; No. 3 nominally 32@32 1/2c; 1 car red, poor, 34c. White Oats—No. 2, 1 car 33 1/2c, 1 car 33 1/4c, 2 cars 33c, 1 car color 33c; No. 3, 2 cars 33c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 76@78c.

Corn Chop—Nominally 90c, in 100-pound sacks. Flaxseed—Nominally \$1.17 per bushel. Timothy—Nominally \$2.70 per 100 pounds. Bran—Nominally 85c, in 100-pound sacks. Shorts—Nominally 87@92c, in 100-pound sacks. Millet—German, \$1.40@1.50; common, \$1.25 @1.35 per 100 pounds. Red Clover and Alfalfa—\$9@11.50 per 100 pounds. Cane Seed—\$1.40@1.50 per 100 pounds. Kafir-corn—Nominally 80@85c per 100 pounds. Linseed Cake—Car lots, \$27 per ton; ton lots, \$28; per 1,000 pounds, \$15; smaller quantities, \$1.60 per hundredweight. Bulk oil cake, car lots, \$26 per ton.

Kansas City Hay Market.

Receipts of hay were moderate. The demand was large enough to take about all of the tame hay and alfalfa offered, but some cars of prairie were not disposed of. Prices were unchanged. Straw sold slowly. The day's inspections were 31 cars of prairie, 20 cars of timothy, 6 cars of clover mixed, 1 car of clover, 20 cars of alfalfa, and 5 cars of straw; 83 cars in all, against 60 cars a week ago and 78 cars a year ago.

The day's sales included: Choice timothy, 1 car \$10; No. 1 timothy, 1 car \$9; 2 cars \$8.75; No. 2 timothy, 2 cars \$8.50; 3 cars \$8.25; No. 1 clover mixed, 1 car \$9; choice prairie, 1 car \$8; No. 1 prairie, 3 cars \$7.50; No. 2 prairie, 6 cars \$7; 4 cars \$6.75, 4 cars \$6.50; No. 3 prairie, 2 cars good \$6; choice alfalfa, 1 car \$12.50, 3 cars \$12; No. 2 alfalfa, 1 car \$10.75, 2 cars \$10.50; No. 3 alfalfa, 1 car \$8.50.

Quotations are as follows: Choice prairie, \$7.75@8.25; No. 1 prairie, \$7.25@7.75; No. 2 prairie, \$6.25@7; No. 3 prairie, \$5@6; No. 4 prairie, \$4@4.75; choice timothy, \$9.50@10; No. 1 timothy, \$8.50@9; No. 2 timothy, \$7.50@8.25; No. 3 timothy, \$6@7.25; choice clover mixed, \$9@9.25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$8@8.50; No. 2 clover mixed, \$7@8; No. 3 clover mixed, \$6@7; choice clover \$9.50@10; No. 1 clover, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2 clover, \$7.50@8.50; wheat and oat straw, \$5@5.25; rye

Prevent Tongue Dropping



by using Ziegler Automatic Lock Centers on your buggy or spring wagon yokes. Made of malleable iron, guaranteed. If your dealer does not have it send 75 cents for one prepaid.

The Ziegler Neckyoke Co.,
Department A, Coffeyville, Kansas.



This is just the book for the farmer to keep his accounts in; systematic in arrangement of accounts; covers every phase of farm accounting; shows the losses and gains at the close of the year; complete instructions and illustrations accompany each ledger; 200 pages 10 by 13 inches, substantially bound. Price, \$3.00 by mail or express, prepaid. Write for sample sheets and testimonials. Address H. G. PHELPS & CO., Publishers, Bozeman, Montana.

WELL MADE

My plans are well made, and your interests are carefully studied as my own. Send self addressed envelope and dime, and learn how to add to your income without capital, experience, talking or time from regular occupation. Either sex, any age; anywhere from Maine to Mexico. Ten cents promptly returned if plan does not suit. Nothing to buy; nothing to sell. Now.—Now.—Farewell. Henry Endsley, - Ellensburg, Wash.

CANCER

Cured to stay cured. My TRUE METHOD kills the deadly germ which causes Cancer. No knife! No pain! Longest established, most reliable cancer specialist. 16 years in this location. I give a WRITTEN LEGAL GUARANTEE. My fee depends on my success. Send for free 100-p. book and positive proofs. DR. E. O. SMITH, 2836 CHERRY ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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SAFE, PAINLESS, PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED 15 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION AND VALUABLE BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. Write to DR. C. M. COE, 915-B Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

JUST ISSUED

POULTRY FEEDING AND FATTENING

A handbook for poultry keepers on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry. The subject of feeding and fattening poultry is prepared largely from the side of the best practice and experience here and abroad, although the underlying science of feeding is explained as fully as needful. The subject covers all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys and waterfowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. The whole subject of capons and caponizing is treated in detail. A great mass of practical information and experience not readily obtainable elsewhere is given, with full and explicit directions for fattening and preparing for market. The broad scope of the book is shown in the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thrifty Growth, Expert Chicken Feeding, Broiler Raising, Nutrition for Layers, Special Foods, To Finish and Dress Capons, The Art of Poultry Fattening, Lessons from Foreign Experts, American Fattening Methods, At Killing Time, Preparing for Market, Marketing Turkeys and Waterfowl, Finish and Shaping. Profusely illustrated, 160 pages, 5x7-1/2 inches, cloth. Price 50 cents postpaid.

Kansas Farmer Company
Topeka, Kansas

The Stray List

Week Ending March 2.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Krutzmacher, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Kolterman, Mill Creek tp. (P. O. Onaga), Feb. 13, 1905, one red, white-spotted heifer, slit in right ear; valued at \$12.

Wichita County—F. G. Jones, Clerk.

CATTLE—Taken up by Jesse Bucy, in White Woman tp., Dec. 18, 1904, one black cow, between 6 and 8 years old, large horns with ear marks; one black yearling steer, dehorned, a little white in forehead; two 4-year-old spotted faced cows, dehorned; one white-faced red cow with horns; black cow with dash and heart, others branded with heart; valued at \$90.

straw, \$6@7; choice alfalfa, \$12@12.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$10.75@11.75; No. 2 alfalfa, \$9.50@10.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$7.50@9.50.

Chicago Cash Prices for Grain.

Chicago, March 13, 1905. Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, irregular, \$1.13 1/2 @1.14 1/2; No. 3 red, \$1.07@1.11; No. 2 hard, unchanged to 1/4c lower, \$1.09 1/2@1.12; No. 3 hard, \$1.05@1.10; No. 1 Northern, 1/2@1 1/4c lower; \$1.13 1/2@1.15 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.08 @1.11 1/2; No. 3 spring, \$1.03@1.10. Corn—No. 2, 1c higher, 48@48 1/4c; No. 3, 1/2c higher, 47@47 1/4c. Oats—No. 2, unchanged to 1/4c higher, 31 1/2@31 3/4c; No. 3, 31 1/4c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., March 13, 1905. There was a slight weakness in killing cattle after Tuesday last week, but steers showed firmness Friday, so that the loss was not much of anything in the killing line, from steady to 10c. Stockers and feeders, however, got too high to stick, and a reaction set in Wednesday, total loss till Saturday 25@40c. A good many buyers came in first of the week, but prices were too stiff and most of them went home without any cattle. A good many stockers and feeders were carried over at the end of the week.

The run of cattle this morning is 8,000 head here, but 31,000 at Chicago. Proportion of stockers and feeders is heavy here, and killing cattle are nearly steady to-day, stockers and feeders irregularly lower. This will be a good week to buy cattle for the country. A good many beef steers sold at \$5.40@5.75 last week, bulk of steers \$4.50@5.25, not many below \$4.25. Toppies heifers sold at \$4.25@4.60, best cows \$3.90@4.35, bulk of the stuff \$3.25@4.25, veal calves lower at \$5@6.25, canners \$2@2.75, bulls \$2.50@4. Some heavy fleshy feeders went out at \$4.50@4.90, about all the feeders sold above \$4. Stockers \$3.25@4.50, stock calves \$2.75@4.50, stock cows and heifers \$2.25@3.10. Market is expected to hold about steady this week, stronger if receipts are light to-morrow.

Hog runs are considerably bigger than last year at this time, and quality is very good, as receipts contain a good share of Northern hogs of good weights. Average weight last week 216 pounds, 11 pounds heavier than previous week. Packers protest against any advance in price, but market closed last week a little higher than close of previous week; barely steady to-day, top \$5.05, mixed packing hogs \$4.90 @5, light hogs up to \$4.95, pigs \$4.10@4.50.

Lambs lost 15@25c last week, sheep remained about steady. Buyers supported the market as lightly as possible, buying only for immediate needs, and apparently having orders to get their stuff cheaper. Wethers and ewes showed most strength, wethers selling at \$5.25@5.65, ewes \$4.75@5.35; yearlings bring \$6@6.60, lambs \$6.60@7.35. Market slow to-day.

J. A. RICKART, L. S. Correspondent.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 13, 1905. Arrivals of cattle for the opening market of the week were very moderate and made up largely of cow stock and not better than ordinary to medium grades of steers. There was absolutely nothing here to test the market on fat finished heavy steers, but general conditions of the trade indicate a steady basis of prices for the description of steers that have recently been selling at \$5.25@5.65, although the best here to-day were a medium weight style that sold at \$5 per cwt. Trade had rather slow tone for the kind of steers offered but prices were steady all around with the bulk of light to medium weight dressed steers selling at \$4.80@4.85. In the butcher line there was larger proportion of common and medium styles of cows and heifers than have been noted recently. Quality considered, the market was steady and in good tone; some very good corn-fed heifers weighing 1,150 pounds, sold up to \$4.50, but the country should note the fact that it takes extra feeding and quality to get such prices; the bulk of fair to good cows and heifers just as they come from the country selling within a range of \$3.50@4; the canner trade continues slow without any change in prices, the trade not showing any activity of demand especially for low grade canners; the market for bulls is very lightly supplied, in fact there are hardly enough coming to establish quotations. There has been no change in prices for calves during the last week, the best veals selling at \$6@6.25 with the bulk at \$5.25@5.75, while common heavy calves range from \$4.50 down. Stocker and feeder prices have broken somewhat in the last few days, and are now 15@25c lower than a week ago with the lightest decline being shown on fleshy steers that the dressed beef trade will compete for; prices range from \$3.25@4.40 with bulk to-day selling at \$3.75@4.25.

In the hog trade while supplies in sight were not excessive they were sufficient to cause weakness in prices and supplies on the local sold generally 5c lower than at the close of last week, though the trade had a very fair tone. The quality of hogs on offer was very good and included a large proportion of well-finished weighty hogs; top sold at \$5, with the bulk at \$4.85@4.95, those prices showing right at 10c decline compared with sales of one week ago. There is a feeling developing that prices will gradually work lower although it is not a matter of market history that severe breaks come in March or April, still the packers are claiming that the hogs are not cutting out even and with anything like liberality in receipts would no doubt force prices severely lower. On the other hand, it is argued that the country is not in condition, that it is obliged to sell and will promptly curtail shipments on any attempt to force prices severely lower.

Receipts of sheep continue quite liberal but the demand is good and prices are holding up fairly well, arrivals are mostly of the Colorado. Lambs continue to sell at \$7@7.40 for the fed grades and \$5@5.35 for the ewes, very few yearlings or wethers are appearing on the market. It will be but a short time until more or less shorn stock will begin to arrive and this will of course result in a wider spread in the range of prices between the shorn flocks and those carrying the fleece.

WARRICK.

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.

FOR SALE—Red Polled bulls, half-brother to World's Fair winner. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 Scotch Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 30 months old, all red. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kans.

FOR SALE—Aberdeen-Angus cattle, registered bulls, cows or heifers. J. L. Lowe, Erie, Kans.

FOR SALE—A 2-year-old solid red Shorthorn bull, Guardsman 206476, by Charming 4th; also 2 Thistletop cows. Address J. P. Engle, Alden, Rice County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shorthorns—One herd bull, Greenwood 165865 and 3 young bulls, all Scotch-topped. Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE—A registered Red Polled bull, 30 months old, weight 1,500 pounds, in good condition, will guarantee him a breeder; price, \$100. For pedigree or other information address W. E. Brockelsly, 815 E. Hancock, Lawrence, Kans.

FOUR GOOD HEREFORD BULLS, 15 to 20 months, at reduced prices if taken at once; also a few younger ones. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bulls, 11 to 18 months old, sired by Godoy Butterfly 142556; two are Rose of Sharon, one Wild Eyed and one Lydia Languish; none better bred and few better individuals; each one out of an extra good big cow; will sell my herd bull, Godoy Butterfly, having used him four years. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Sta. C., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—A 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For good draft stallion, registered trotting-bred stallion, 6 years, stands 16 1/2, weighs 1,275, a good, big, smooth handsome fellow, guaranteed all O. K. in every way. Answer quick. L. Cox, Concordia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—2 high-grade draft stallions, 4 and 7 years old, weight 1,700 and 1,800 pounds respectively; registered in American Draft Horse Association. Geo. D. Robertson, Ottumwa, Iowa.

82 HORSES FOR SALE at a bargain by Dahlgren Bros., Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

FOR SALE—Five high-grade Percheron stud colts, two coming 2 years old, weight, 1,450 pounds; three coming 1 year old. Two are thirty-one-thirty-seconds. One fifteen-sixteenths, and two are seven-eighths. Would sell cheap if any one can use the whole lot. C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.

WANTED—To trade standard-bred stallion for a good jack. Six stallions to choose from. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for other stock; three fancy saddle stallions, 4 and 6 years old; four servicable jacks, 3 and 4 years old. Address Fairview Stock Farm, Route 3, Hartford, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Or trade for cattle, one Mammoth-bred jack, 4 years old, black, good performer, a breeder; one Norman brown stallion, 1,800 pounds, 10 years old; one trotting-bred stallion by Silkwood, 16 hands, weight 1,200 pounds, 4 years old, sure breeders. J. C. Hentzler, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One large, black 4-year-old jack, sound, good bone, good actor, and sure. Address Lock Box 53, Sterling, Kans.

FOR SALE—Imported Shire horse, weight 1,800 pounds; Black Warrior Jack, 15 1/2 hands, weighs 1,000 pounds; both in fine shape; will sell cheap. C. J. Patterson, Duquoin, Kans.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM—5 miles north of Easton; 20 jacks and Jennets for sale. O. J. Corson, Potter, Kans.

FOR SALE—A registered black Norman stallion, weight 1,800, coming 6 years old; also a three-quarter grade, coming 5 years old, weight 1,500, a good individual and breeder. R. E. Casad, Ocheitree, Kans.

STRAY MARE—A black mare came to Wm. Cook's residence, one-half mile east of the city of Downs, Kans., on or about the 10th day of October, 1904, weight about 900 pounds, age about 8 years, worth \$40; branded on the left shoulder, owner or owners will please come prove property and pay expenses.

SWINE.

25 FINE DUROC GILTS—Bred to Improver O. K. 34651, for April farrow. Special price to close out. John Schowalter, Cook, Nebr.

FOR SALE—Say! I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

CENTRAL Kansas Stock Farm has for sale cheap, splendid Poland-China boars and gilts; May and June farrow, sired by Corrector Woodburn, and K. O. Perfection, out of Sunshine and Tecumseh sows. E. J. Knowlton, Prop., Alden, Rice County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Boars for immediate use. Sons of Perfect I Know, out of daughter of Ideal Sunshine. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

PATENTS.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

STRAWBERRY, Blackberry and Raspberry Plants—Best varieties, low price. J. H. Wendell, Route 5, 2 1/2 mi. north on Central Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Sweet potatoes of the different varieties, including White Brazilian and Southern Queen. In buying of me you get direct from the grower. Correspondence solicited. W. T. Bulkley, 319 Exposition Ave., Wichita, Kans.

SEPLTZ—Re-cleaned and sacked, 60 cents per bushel; 10 bushel lots, 55 cents; 25 bushels or more 50 cents. S. B. Wheeler, Ada, Kans.

SEED CORN—"Hildreth Yellow Dent easily ranked first as the best producing variety." Bulletin 123. Write C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Ten best kinds, 35 cents per 100; \$2 per 1,000. Asparagus, 100, 35 cents; 1,000, \$2.50. Rhubarb, 12, 45 cents; 100, \$3. Raspberries and Blackberries, 60 cents per 100. Hardy Shrubs, 15 and 20 cents each. Hardy Perennial plants, 5 to 10 cents. Bulbs, Dahlias, 7 cents; 100 \$5.50. Gladiolus, mixed; 12, 15 cents; 100, \$1. Tuberoses, 3 cents; Caladium (Elephant ears) 10 cents. H. H. Keln, Bonner Springs, Kans.

ENGLISH BLUE-GRASS SEED FOR SALE—My own raising; fresh and clear of all foul seed; \$5 per cwt., sacked and loaded. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.

FIELD SEEDS—Clover, timothy, blue-grass and all field seeds to sell. Will buy some more cane, Kafir and German millet seed. Write me. D. O. Coe, 119 East Sixth St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR PRICE LIST of small fruit plants. Address Wm. Brown & Sons, Lawrence, Kans.

SEED CORN—Both white and yellow at 90 cents per bushel; cane, millet and Kafir-corn seeds. Prices and sample on application. Adams & Walton, Osage City, Kans.

SEPLTZ—Pure clean seed, 85 cents per bushel with sack. Farmers plant your waste corners with Mammoth White artichokes. The yield will surprise you. Cheapest and healthiest food for hogs; 60 cents per bushel sacked. Fred Pacey, Milton, Kans.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS—Palmetto and Barr's Mammoth, two best varieties. Every home garden should have a bed of this early, healthful and delicious vegetable; succeeds everywhere; endures a lifetime. 1-year-old plants, by express, 50 cents per 100. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

SEEDS WANTED—There are many inquiries for seeds adapted to various parts of Kansas; Black Hulled White Kafir-Corn, different varieties of oats, corn suited to localities, etc., are in demand. Those who have such for sale may make profits for themselves and confer benefits on others by advertising in this column.

ALFALFA SEED—J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice alfalfa seed, guaranteed pure. For prices write J. E. Fife, Newton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Speltz, 60 cents per bushel; Soy-Beans, \$1.25; Red Kafir-Corn, 50 cents; sacks free in 10 bushel lots. Seed extra nice and clean. C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED, \$7. J. Glenn, Wallace, Kans.

WANTED—Cane, Kafir-corn, millet, alfalfa, clover, English blue-grass and other seeds. If any to offer, send samples and write us. Missouri Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

50,000 TREES AT HALF PRICE—First-class apple, plum, cherry. Plants, shrubs at wholesale. Peach trees, \$10 per thousand. Freight prepaid anywhere. Catalogue free. Seneca Nursery, Seneca, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—A well-improved Reno County farm, 7 miles of a good town, has a large modern 8-room house, good barn, sheds and other buildings; all fenced and cross-fenced; good land for corn, wheat or alfalfa; good neighborhood, German settlement; possession with sale. Price, \$8,000. Write F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

FOR SALE—For 30 days only; 320 acres farm land, some improvements, 5 miles from railroad town. Price, \$2,500; \$700 cash, balance in 4 years. Address C. S. Eno, Bazine, Ness County, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres fine wheat land in Western Kansas. Address D. O. Coe, Topeka, Kans.

BARGAINS in good grain, stock and alfalfa farms. J. C. Burnett, Emporia, Kans.

FARM of 320 acres for sale, well improved, fenced, good buildings, 75 acres in alfalfa. Address Ellsworth Fife, Route 5, Newton, Kans.

TWO SNAPS—160 acres, 130 acres cultivated, 65 acres wheat, one-half goes 5-room house, other farm buildings. Price \$2,800; \$500 down, balance in payments. 250 acre farm, 135 acres cultivated, 6-room house, barn and other out-buildings. Price, \$20 per acre. Write us when you come to see these. Garrison & Studebaker, Minneapolis, Kans.; also office at Florence, Kans.

FOR EXCHANGE—What have you to offer for this 319-acre farm, 25 miles south of Springfield, Mo.; a mile to country town, school and church; 70 acres ready for cultivation, balance saw timber, oak and hickory; soil rich; 4-room house, barn 24 by 52; peach and cherry orchard. Good spring on the place; no incumbrance. Write F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 966, Wichita, Kans.

FOR TRADE—200 acres improved near county seat, Central Tennessee; fine. Also Franklin County, Kansas, farms to sell. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

FOR SALE—In Reno County, Kansas, 320 acres as follows: 145 acres in cultivation, 100 acres pasture, 60 acres grass land, 15 acres in orchard, all kinds of fruit, 7-room house, barn 40 by 40, stone basement, 35 acres in wheat; all with sale; plenty of all kinds of timber; well watered, running stream through pasture; three fish ponds well stocked with fish. This farm is only six miles of a good town, and will be sold at a bargain. Price, \$10,500. Write F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

SOME GOOD BARGAINS—160 acres, 40 acres bottom, fine orchard, \$3,500; 320 acres, \$4,000 worth of improvements, \$6,500; 320 acres, 70 acres bottom, well improved, \$6,200; 240 acres nice smooth land, good improvements, \$3,600; 400 acres, 170 acres of first and second bottom in cultivation, \$5,000; 444 acres, 110 acres in cultivation, \$11 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance to suit. Grass land in any sized tract from 160 to 4,000 acres, from \$10 to \$12.50 per acre. Try us. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans. Office at Minneapolis, Kans., also.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Topeka, Kans., that suburban tract of 29 acres at \$150 an acre less than two miles from State Capital, and half mile east of Gage Park on Tenth Street, is a bargain. Near car line; might divide. Also that 7 room property Taylor Street, near Bethany, at \$250 cash, balance monthly. F. J. Brown, 17 Columbian Bldg.

FREE LIST—California farms, ranches. Write National Clearing House, San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE—200 acres fine pasture land, 175 acres of it mow land, two miles from Alma, living water that never fails, all fenced. This is a bargain if taken soon. Call on or address Mrs. M. A. Watts, Alma, Kans.

MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—160 acres, 5 1/2 miles from county seat, 4-room house, barn 44 by 18 feet, with shed addition, 11 acres alfalfa, 40 acres pasture with spring, balance all good farm land, part bottom. Price \$5,200. 400 acres, finely improved, all good land except 20 acres, which is a little stony, will sell on easy terms, or will take smaller farm as part payment. All kind and sized farms for sale. Let me know what you want to buy, sell or trade. A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

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

IMPROVED FARMS, ranches, alfalfa farms, pasture lands—Osborne, Russell, and Rooks Counties, Kansas. Mercantile stocks to sell or trade. Correspondence solicited. Write today. Otis & Smith, Natoma, Osborne County, Kansas.

75 A1 FARMS FOR SALE in Harvey County, Kans.—S. D. Williams, of Harvey County, Kansas, can sell you any kind of a farm you desire, from eighty to whole section. Many of these farms have running water thereon, some of them highly improved, others moderately. Correspondence solicited. Address S. A. Williams, Newton, Kans.

CHEAP HOMES in Southern Arkansas and Texas; no winter, fine health, good water, good crops of cotton, corn and all kinds fruit in abundance; good schools and churches; can get excursion rates for home-seekers there.

I have fine bargains in land near this city; also in city property. I want 100 salesmen to handle a swift-selling article. Something new. A hustler can make big money. If you are interested in any of above, enclose stamp, write to D. A. Williams, 206 North Main St., Wichita, Kans.

FARMS

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

Fine Farm For Sale.

Located in Anderson County, Kansas, 90 miles southwest of Kansas City and 60 miles from Westphalia, on main line Missouri Pacific Railway. Fine lay of 320 acres with very comfortable house and good barn. Lowest cash price, \$22.50 per acre, worth \$80. For full particulars, address L. A. B. care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

LAND IN THE OIL DISTRICT

We have land from \$5 to \$50 per acre in tracts of 160 to 1,500 acres. List your property with us. We sell or trade everything. Money loaned. Farms rented and rents collected.

ENLOW & CO., Elmdale, - Kansas.

FARM LOANS

Made direct to farmers in Shawnee and adjoining counties at a low rate of interest. Money ready. No delay in closing loan when a good title furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO., Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Ka

CASH For Your Real Estate or Business Anywhere I Can Sell It; I MEAN IT Send me Description and LOWEST CASH PRICE today W. E. MINTON. New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM, RANCH OR BUSINESS, no matter where located.

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. A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr. Real Estate Specialist 413 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kans

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRAYED—A Scotch Collie (Shepherd) dog, 1 year old; "Teddy," wearing new collar without name. Liberal reward. Mrs. E. W. Poindexter, 311 West 8th St., Topeka, Kans., or Will Caldwell, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

SHEEP.

WANTED—For Western Kansas ranch, 500 to 1,000 ewes bred to lamb about May 1. F. A. Lonner, Webster, Iowa.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address, and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 898 Detroit, Mich.

In the Oil Fields.

The special correspondent and Farmer fieldman who has put in the last month in the Kansas oil-field makes the following report:

Have been traveling through the Kansas oil-field for the past two years along the lines of the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific Railroads, I supposed that the great oil-pools were those extending from Bartlesville, I. T., north through Kansas by way of Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Chanute, Humboldt, Neodesha, etc.; but in the early part of this trip, hearing so much of Peru, in the Chautauqua County field, I came down here to investigate and found at Peru that so many oil-wells had been drilled upon the townsite and the ground was so saturated with oil, that all the insurance companies had cancelled their policies and retired from business in that place.

While in Peru, talking with oilmen in general about that field, I found that they, as a rule, recognized Sedan as being located in the very best part of the oil-field, so I came to Sedan. An investigation has convinced me that, given time enough for development, Chautauqua County, Kans., will prove to be one of the greatest oil-producing counties in America.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. A. Barrington, I was taken from Sedan out through the oil-field surrounding this city, which is now all connected up with the Prairie Oil Company's (Standard Oil Company) pipe-line. We drove two miles south of town to the Albright lease, a tract of 280 acres which could have been purchased two or three years ago for a matter of some \$4 or \$5 an acre. Mr. Albright and associates drilled their first well on this place some ten months ago. The first well proving a success, they were encouraged to go on and now they have the gratifying satisfaction of finding themselves with twelve producing oil-wells from which they could positively show a daily run of more than 800 barrels, and the amount of development which they have already done on this tract shows that they have proven territory for a total of 40 to 45 wells. This is one of the many properties in this section of the State that is absolutely not on the market.

While standing on this lease, looking over the surrounding country, one could easily count 65 producing wells within a radius of a mile, 35 of which were in the immediate section of less than one-half mile from where I was standing.

From there we came back to Sedan, to take a look over the development east and northeast of the city. We drove out for a distance of perhaps five miles and at different points along the road we noted the development springing up on every hand. Some two and one-half miles east of Sedan we came to a point from which perhaps 35 wells could be seen. One mile further east we came upon another group of wells, and one and one-half miles further east we came to a group of 40 or more producing wells, along the hillside of a ravine. We then drove two miles north and went west until near Sedan, passing two different groups of wells en route. One of these properties I was told was being developed by a South Dakota company and their local representative had made a sale within the last few days of one eighty, on which were three producing wells for \$35,000 cash, leaving them one eighty on which they still have two good producing wells.

As we turned on the road to go two miles south to Sedan, we could see off to our right some four or five more wells. This much I saw for myself, and daily the reports come in to town of oil being found from the Osage-Indian Territory line on the south clear up through to and in Elk County on the north, and I have been forced to come to the conclusion that this county will prove to be the best and richest oil county in Kansas or Indian Territory, that at the present time, it has only been touched along the lines of railway, and that the great field of the entire county lies undeveloped. New dwellings are going up on every hand in Sedan, and I do not know of a better place for investment in the oil region of Kansas than Sedan and vicinity.

Mr. W. A. Barrington, an oil-operator and the proprietor of the Barrington cattle-ranch of Eastern Cowley County, has opened an office here in the new Sedan Hotel and is handling oil-production and also oil-lands and leases, giving his entire time and attention to the study of Chautauqua County. Any of the patrons or readers of the Kansas Farmer desiring to invest in developed or undeveloped oil lands could not do better in the entire Kansas oil-fields than to put themselves in touch with Mr. Barrington, either by calling upon him or writing him at Sedan, Kans. See his advertisement on page 267 of this issue of the Farmer. Sedan, Kans., March 1, 1905.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

Denver is planning to entertain thousands of visitors during the coming summer. This is on account of the big conventions which meet in Colorado in 1905. Then is the best time to visit the Rocky Mountains, where are found the coolest places in the world in summer. Write C. H. Speers, General Passenger Agent, Colorado Midland Railway, Denver, and he will tell you the best places in the mountains to visit.

Seed Sense.—Spring is coming; it won't be long before you'll see the ice all out of the creek and hear the meadow larks trilling over the fields. Seed time! Yes, and what kind of corn are you going to plant? The same old variety and get the same old kind of a crop? Now, see here. Why not have the best that's going and get the largest possible return for your labor and time? What's the use of working all summer and then have Jack Frost harvest your crop before you're ready?

The Ratekin Seed House sells corn that ripens in eighty days. And talk about yield—did you ever see any of Ratekin's Pride of Nishna (yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, and Imperial (white) or Queen of Nishna (yellow) and Ratekin's Extra Early (white)?

The Ratekin Seed House has been twenty-one years growing and selecting seed-corn and ought to know good corn. Its leading variety is Ratekin's Pride of Nishna, and it's great. It produces ears from five to seven inches in circumference; matures in from ninety to one hundred

days, and yields from 30 to 50 per cent more to the acre than other varieties of yellow dent corn. They have others, too, but why not send for their catalogue? It tells all about the good things the Ratekin Seed House has for the farmer. Write to them and ask for their new big 1905 seed-book. They will send it free if you mention this paper. Don't forget that it's the Ratekin Seed House, of Shenandoah, Iowa, and that Ratekin's seed-corn is corn that's corn, something besides shucks and nubbins when the work is done and the harvest is in.

The writer has before him a copy of the Dollar-Making Incubator proposition. This is the title of the booklet recently issued by the Iowa Incubator Co., of Des Moines. It describes the methods they use in the construction of their incubators, and clearly points out the advantages to be gained by the use of Iowa incubators. It contains an entertaining discourse on the profits of poultry-raising in its various branches. We all know there is money in poultry but this book makes us know it more surely than ever. Any one who has studied the poultry proposition with a view to engaging in it at some future time, or any one who is now interested in the business, and thinks they would have use for an incubator of the right kind, would do well to secure a copy of this book. The publishers send it upon request. Simply mention the name of this paper when writing to the Iowa Incubator Co., of Des Moines, Iowa.

"It is strange," remarked a tired farmer's wife, "that with all the improvements and inventions it is only man's work that has been lightened, while woman's work remains almost unchanged. The cream-separator, for instance, lessens the man's work; he has one or two cans while he formerly had twelve or fifteen to lift about. We women wash up the separator and that is as hard—harder in some—as cleaning up the old milk-cans and pans." A notable exception, this farmer's wife might have added, is the Omega Cream Separator. It is not only light-running and a clean skimmer, but it is easy to clean. It can be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned and dried in three minutes' time. This is only one of the admirable features of the Omega. Send for their catalogue. It tells you all about the Omega; its ten-days' free trial plan. Write the Omega Separator Co., Lansing, Mich.

An Interesting Trade-Mark Decision.—Owners of trade-marks as well as all wholesale and retail druggists will be interested to learn that the proprietors of Perry Davis' Painkiller have recently won another trade-mark infringement. They took action against the Lightening Medicine Company, of Rock Island, to restrain them from using the word Painkiller. The court decreed that the Davis & Lawrence Company are only entitled to use this word, and issued an injunction against the Lightening Medicine Company restraining them forever from its use. The Davis & Lawrence Co. own the name Painkiller as a trade-mark, by right of originality, by right of adoption and first use. Apparently they have all the law and equity on their side and they have the will and disposition as well as the money to protect their rights. They will prosecute to the extent of the law any party using the name "Painkiller" as applied to a medicine.

Troublesome Parasites.

It would seem that everything possessing life has an enemy of some sort. Parasites attack both plant and animal with a persistency and destructiveness, which, if unchecked, works ruin and frequently death. Just what part these pests play in the economy of nature is sometimes hard to determine. That their extermination is, in many cases, an absolute necessity is certain. The George H. Lee Co., of Omaha, Neb., manufacture a preparation called Lee's Lice Killer for destroying parasites on poultry, hogs, and other stock. It is a liquid and is especially designed for killing lice and mites on chickens and hogs without handling, dipping, dusting or greasing fowls or animals. To do this, requires a fluid of sufficient strength so that the gas or vapor given off from it will kill the lice without touching them with the fluid itself. At the same time it must be harmless to fowls, animals, or operator and perfectly safe to handle. Lee's Lice Killer is placed on the market as a preparation meeting these requirements and is extensively used not only for poultry but for horses and cattle as well. In their booklet describing this article it is said that one dollar's worth of Lee's Lice Killer will go farther than twice that amount of any other lice liquid or powder in the world. There are also many testimonials as to its efficiency. Further information may be had by inquiring of your local dealer or writing directly to the Geo. H. Lee Co., who have had this preparation on the market for a number of years.

Heaves.

Heaves in horses are largely caused by the abnormal conditions of the stomach due to over-feeding, followed by violent exercise on an overtaxed stomach. An animal with indigestion will show a certain amount of distress in breathing and cough more or less, and if allowed to run on it will surely develop into a case of heaves.

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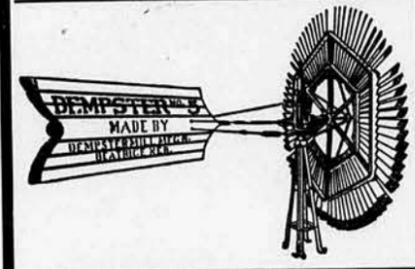
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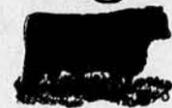
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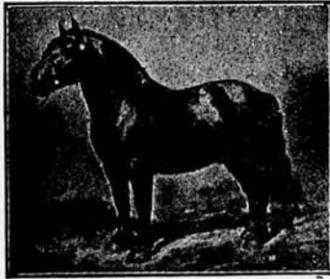
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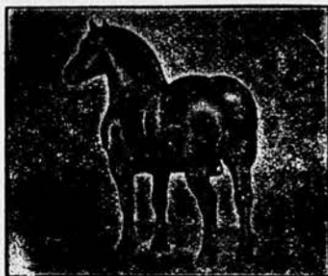


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Regretting that the license taken by certain unscrupulous would-be competitors in making false and misleading representations in the effort to keep in the Separator business makes necessary an occasional departure from our usual dignity in advertising, we are impelled to express ourselves plainly in respect to a recent flagrant instance of this kind.

One of our little competitors, striving desperately to remain alive (between the pressure of De Laval superiority on one hand and that of the trashy low-priced "mail-order" machines on the other) by making claims to faked "records" of one sort or another, could greatly simplify its advertising by laying claim to the only "World's Record" to which it is certainly entitled, and which would probably be allowed it without protest even from other of our would-be competitors more or less "accomplished" in that respect,—and that is the "WORLD'S RECORD FOR LYING."

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That the De Laval Cream Separators were awarded the Grand Prize (very highest award) at the St. Louis World's Exposition for "Centrifugal Cream Separators, All Sizes, Farm and Factory."

That Dr. Gustav de Laval was awarded at the St. Louis Exposition a Grand Prize for the invention of the De Laval Cream Separator, and Baron Clemens von Bechtolsheim and John Joseph Berrigan Gold Medals for the "Alpha-Disc" and "Split-Wing" inventions embodied in the De Laval machines.

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