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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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The Berryton, Shawnee County, Farmers' Institute will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, January 18 and 19. The extremely crowded condition of our columns this week prevents the publication of the very interesting program.

A feature of the fall of Port Arthur seems to have been generally overlooked. There have been no reports of looting by the victorious army. The world has been so accustomed to the idea of the Japanese that they are expected. But the

Japs, having now taken Port Arthur twice—once from the Chinese and now from the Russians—should keep it forever.

The State Horticultural Society did a graceful act when it elected Judge Fred Wellhouse, the retiring president, and Hon. J. W. Robison, the retiring

in Kansas and his reputation as such is not bounded by State lines. The KANSAS FARMER desires to congratulate the most important educational institution in our sister State on securing a man for this important work who is at once so practical, so experienced, and so able to instruct as is Mr. Berry. Thoroughly practical men

producing an uncomfortable feeling on the part of the great packers of the country, commonly known as the meat trust. Conspiracy to depress the prices of meat on the hoof and conspiracy to enhance the price of meat on the block will, it is said, be disclosed by the evidence. The people of the United States are weary of robbery by



MRS. KATE WILDER CROSS,
Emporia, Kans.
Owner of Fair Acres Herd of Herefords.



MISS LOU GOODWIN,
Blue Rapids, Kans.
Owner of Pleasant Valley Herd of Herefords.

vice-president, to be honorary vice-presidents for life. The long and able services of these veterans merit the distinction.

The Attorney-General of the United States is prodding the beef trust with a "big stick" in the shape of a law suit which, to say the least, is interesting the members of the trust and is likely to interest them more intensely. The termination of this may be a long way off, but when it is reached better prices for animals on the hoof and lower prices for meats to the consumer should prevail.

The Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association in its report for 1904 shows a healthy increase of business. One of the advantages of this insurance is the small expense of the administration. The honesty of the management and the conservative methods insure the continuance of low cost. No very large reserve is carried but the cash in the treasury is sufficient for the prompt settlement of losses as they are likely to occur.

Mr. Geo. W. Berry, Emporia, Kans., has been appointed as instructor in the short course in stock-judging in the Nebraska Agricultural College this winter. Mr. Berry is one of the best-known breeders and judges of swine

are needed in our educational institutions, especially in the agricultural colleges.

E. W. Hoch was inaugurated Governor of Kansas last Monday. The Legislature convened on Tuesday. There is a general expectation in Kansas that the work of the present law-making bodies will be more creditable than that of most of its predecessors and that it will cost the people of the State about \$30,000 less than was drawn by the last Legislature. A more creditable appearing body of men than those now in session never assembled in Topeka. May they succeed in meeting the expectations of the people.

Of a kind with the election of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency of the United States is the election of Joseph Folk in Missouri and E. W. Hoch in Kansas to the position of chief executive in their respective States. Whatever may be said of the world at large, here are at least three instances in which the political tree is bearing improved kinds of fruit. These worthies are not all of one political name and they have very much the same qualities of honesty, vigor, and ability.

The news indicates that the Bureau of Census is presided over by James R. G. (Continued on page 36.)

conspiracy. There is law for such cases made and provided, and the people expect that the Roosevelt administration will operate this law.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY ATTACKED.

We have just read a labored argument in opposition to the "parcels post." Objections are also urged against Mr. Bristow's suggestion that a special and reasonable rate be made on merchandise to be delivered on a rural route when mailed at the starting point of the route. In these arguments it is not denied that the proposed measures would provide a valuable convenience for farmers along rural routes and that the rates proposed would more than repay the cost of the service, thereby making good at least a part of the annual postal service deficit which has to be met with money derived from other sources. But the convenience of the patron of the rural routes, especially, and of the public generally, proposed by the parcels post advocates is swept aside by the writer of the argument. Indeed, the convenience and cheapness of this proposed service are the main objection to it in his estimation. And why not provide for the farmer and other users of the mails this cheap and desirable service?

The first objection urged is that the (Continued on page 36.)

Horticulture

Fruit Freights.

JAS. W. STEELE, CHICAGO.

Read before the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

We live in the midst of the strangest times this republic has ever known. Some call it a "crucial" period, and there are signs that it is so. These are the times, too, when the orator has largely passed, and the newspaper, the magazine and the telephone have usurped the field. It behooves a man who imagines he has something to say to say it quickly, to come to the point, and to immediately retire.

The subject assigned me is "Fruit Freights." It does not seem to me a captivating theme. Fruits are raised by professional growers and carried to market by the only available means, which is the railroad. Sometimes the business pays and sometimes it does not. In the field and in the market it has all varieties of vicissitudes, in which respect it does not differ from all human enterprises that are connected with the soil since that day when the man Adam with his wife went forth out of Eden with a curse upon him, henceforth to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow.

The business of fruit-growing is very old, yet in many ways it is very new. The commercial orchard is new. There are men listening to what I say who can remember when there was no such thing; when the gnarled old orchard that stood behind the house, full of seedling trees, was the only source of supply, is within easy memory. The fruit-trade and the transportation problems accompanying it are things of but yesterday. The traffic, as such, may be said to have been born at about the time when California came forward with resources that have long since eclipsed all the stories of her golden age.

The most I shall be able to tell you of fruit freight is connected with the typical "long-haul" of this country. It has items and examples that answer for all other localities and hauls and marketing conditions. The railway-haul, gentlemen, is what you are interested in after all other discussions of ways and means, and the how and the why of tillage and product have been fully discussed.

It will be found upon investigation, however, that fruit-freight is not freight at all under the usual meaning of that term. Ordinary cars are not used and the cars in which fruits are carried to market cost \$1,200 each—more than twice as much as an ordinary box-car.

All fruit-cars are built so that one of two processes can be used upon their contents. These processes are refrigeration and ventilation. There is an ice-box at each end of each car, and properly filled ice-boxes constitute the means of refrigeration. When not in use for ice, a hood that can be elevated at the top of the car over each ice-box catches the wind that is made by the movement of the car at the forward end and passes it through the car to an exit through a similar box at the rear end.

In summer all fruits except lemons are refrigerated. As a rule, every car loaded with fruit of any kind is refrigerated in summer and ventilated in winter. Constant watchfulness and care is required in both cases. Fruit in closed cars is not hurt by temperature that is seven below freezing. There is a standard thermometer in the caboose that governs. Each fruit-car has a stove provided for it. When the degree of cold requires, this stove is used, while the car is standing still only; the heat thus produced being carried to the next stopping place. There are times and conditions, also, when side ventilation is used, besides that already mentioned.

Nine thousand pounds of ice are required for each car as a beginning. This icing is renewed in hot weather six times between California and the market in Chicago; and when Chicago

is reached, the cars are iced again to provide against the time required in unloading. At least 23,000 pounds of ice are required for a fruit-car on the road between California and Chicago, with seven renewals of the supply on the journey. The cost of this is \$62.50 to the car.

There were for this year, 1904, 12,775 cars carried on the Santa Fe lines for citrus fruits alone.

The greatest trouble in the fruit-freight business grows out of carelessness. Connecting lines to whom fruit-cars are transferred are not always acquainted with the beginnings. Their employees do not understand the constant care that must be continued to the journey's end.

This enormous and expensive fruit-car equipment does not apply to California business alone, but applies also to all that lies between California and Eastern markets. Kansas, for the most part, so far, ships apples. Ventilation, as mentioned, applies always. No charge is made above the freight-rate for any care or any fruit-car appliance, patented or otherwise. There is a complete system for cars that carry less than car-loads. These cars are used on certain fixed days and trains. A little book, a kind of guide to shippers, tells among other things on what days these cars will be at given points, so that they may be used by local shippers of fruit and other perishable products. Where a man has, say, 5,000 pounds, the same service is given him as for a full car-load, refrigeration, ventilation, and all, only to his case is applied the necessary and usual less-than-car-load rate.

Out of the whole number of fruit-cars carried, as mentioned, in 1904 (some 12,000) there were 6,744 cars "diverted." That is, they were changed en route to go to other markets than that designated in the original bill of lading. These changes are made without cost to the shipper, though at considerable expense to the company.

In many instances east of the Rocky Mountains, and where the conditions of through shipments do not apply, icing is charged at \$2.50 the ton when the ice cost \$3.35. There are no great quantities of winter-made ice anywhere on the Santa Fe lines. Other lines to which transshipments are made can furnish it cheaper. The price is met and the loss assumed. This is one instance of what is known as "a rate modified by competition." There are many varieties of such cases unknown to the general public.

Meantime, these fruit- and produce-trains are required to make a schedule time as fast as that of ordinary passenger trains—not, of course, that of the through mail-trains or the California Limited. They are held to this schedule, and every locality on the lines between California and Chicago gets the benefit of these trains.

Kansas fruit farmers demand and get refrigeration the same as trains loaded with California oranges. Even cabbages are often shipped under ice.

The cars used in this service, up to October 31, 1904, not including the through California trains, numbered 19,474—all Santa Fe cars on the Santa Fe line. Five thousand cars, each costing twice as much as an ordinary box-car, are maintained and used in this service alone, together with a special corps of trained men.

This is a mere general and very brief and broad outline of the interior workings of the fruit-freight business as seen from the railroad side. Modified by time, by the growth of business, by the long experience of trained men, it has scores of features that hours of explanation would not make entirely plain. The farmer and the railway lines live and work together as a matter of absolute necessity. One cannot do without the other. The cases of complaint and dissatisfaction are rare when compared with the immensity of the business done. The farmer is an individual working always as such. He is an immense whole, working thousands of individuals, and it is a mistake to think of him as a general system that can be changed in a moment, and

even the modification of which is a work of time, training and cost.

And then arises the question that you would like to have definitely answered by me or by somebody in this immediate connection. What about the rate we pay for this service? Is it fair? Are we getting what we pay for?

Gentlemen, I remarked a while ago that we were in the beginnings of strange times and perhaps times that are crucial. Many questions require settlement, that of railroad rates among others. Probably no large number of intelligent men will deny that railways are public corporations. As common carriers the tradition, the belief, that they are subject to regulation by law, runs back five hundred years. I cannot talk generally, or declaim with any authority about the proper course for the congress or any State Legislature to pursue upon this much-agitated subject of regulating rates by law. But let me say this—that the truest of all ancient maxims is this, "the truth lies between two extremes"; no man, or body of men, has ever made a mistake in acting upon that maxim.

Nearly all of the lines of the nearly ten thousand miles of the Santa Fe system are agricultural lines. Their tonnage comes mainly from the soil. There was never a tremendous fact more easily stated. It is a fact that seems to mean little, yet means all. The farmer and his railway-line are inseparably connected, and for all time. Both must live and let live. Two individuals in ordinary life cannot prey upon each other and both survive. Suppose that the prosperity of each depends absolutely upon the well-being of the other, and that both know it. It becomes then a case in which the law of "the survival of the fittest" is set aside. No question between them can be settled by the arbitrary will of either the one or the other, even though each will shall be based absolutely upon a sense of what is right.

There is something curious about this remarkable community of interest between the producer and the carrier that I want to call your attention to very briefly.

When these Western lines were built there was nothing else there. The railways were the first occupants of the wilderness and were always the chief factors in the beginnings of that growth into opulence and independence that has astonished the world. This fact, as stated, if considered alone, is one of the most astonishing in the history of human progress. We are accustomed to it and never think about it, and it excites neither wonder nor comment. But if we did think of it oftener, another reflection would bear it company, and that is that railroad rates, as practiced year by year, in these new communities, carrying everything that was wanted to them, and everything that was sold by them away, have resulted in the destruction of no industries but in the manifest and constant building-up of all. From the beginning of every Western railroad it has necessarily been its business to build up and continually foster all the producing interests of every community touched by any of its lines. It was by the practice of this policy alone that the Western roads could hope to live. To be intentionally unfair, unjust, discriminating in the making of rates, would have argued an intention to defeat the hopes and intentions with which the lines were built across vast stretches of country that at the time of building had not a civilized inhabitant, and in which everything a railroad exists for had to be built up and established out of the raw state.

As in all human things, mistakes have been made. Adjustments and readjustments of railway rates have been made hundreds of times. Conditions and situations have changed in minor particulars so often that what has been fair and just at one time has been declared to be unfair and unjust at another. In such cases, during the entire general history of the Western lines, the remedy has been applied as soon as the actual

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cause of the trouble could be definitely known. No one needs to ask why, because the question is answered by the always existing situation stated above. The railroads and the communities they serve have a mutuality of interests, and a relationship which is incapable of being annulled. More than that, if they were annulled the community might still continue to live and prosper but the railroads could not. They know it. Mistakes may be, and are, temporarily made, but a moment's consideration of the evident facts of the situation by an intelligent man will make charges of oppression, intentional wrong, willful suppression of or hardship to any industry, by any railroad line, seem almost absurd.

There is more talk, and much of it may be called hard talk, about the railroads and their exactions during the last few months than ever before. The President, with his immense majorities behind him, honored alike for his honesty and his courage and his common sense, has in his latest message called for action by the National Congress. The coming State Legislatures are doubtless contemplating action upon the same subject. Now let me say to you that no railway "magnate," so called, desires to prevent legislative action. That which he fears is action that will be prompted and governed by an indiscriminate popular clamor.

For what the Congress and State Legislatures may attempt to accomplish is no light and easy task. For the whole vast and complicated science of transportation is new. Men have not learned it, and cannot learn it, as an exact science, because all its facts will not be known until the changes caused by constant growth and progress have caused to recur. Not only is the science of transportation new, but, also, is the region in which nearly all the questions about the adjustment of rates arise. Both are in a formative state. If transportation were an old science with fixed laws that could be taught in a college, the newness of the great Western country, with many of its resources as yet undiscovered, and something new always arising, would render all school-taught rules useless. As new wants and necessities arise, new transportation problems arise with them. No greater mistake could arise than that a mile is a mile and a ton is a ton; fix a "reasonable" charge and there is an end.

Why, gentlemen, it was simply the common belief in a few easily-stated and unquestioned facts that produced in their time some of the strangest events in human history. The entire story of the crusades, the facts of which are incredible to the modern understanding, was probably produced by the simple declaration that the place where the dead Christ had lain was in the hands of the "infidel." All the millions of Mohammedans gathered their enthusiasm in the beginning and keep it still, from the simple declaration that "God is God, and Mohammed is his prophet."

The task of "regulating" railway tariffs, so lightly considered by thousands of intelligent and well-meaning people is a heavier one than they suspect. The railways of the United States now haul every year property worth \$22,000,000,000. Let whoever can grasp the magnitude of such figures. The rates paid for this service amount to a billion, nine hundred millions of dollars. It is safe to say that no one, with all the discussion so far had, has approached the subject with anything like an adequate remedy for the evils alleged to exist.

On the side of the railways the question may be asked "What do they want?" I can not answer the question, but I can venture a guess. They want the rates that shall be adjusted by law to pass through the hands and the brains of trained and experienced men. They want adjustment to be made that will show that the magnitude of the problem is known and considered. The consequences of mistakes will be great not to the railroads alone but also to the people. Time, pain, labor,

experience, high integrity, these should all go to the making of whatever body of men shall be given the gigantic task of standing as arbiters of the enormous interests involved. All these men should be out of politics and independent of it. The vote-getting party issue is the most dangerous element that can enter into the adjustment of any economic question.

There are two sides—two enormous sides—involved in what is now known as the "Railroad Question." If I were the owner of a voice as influential and far-reaching as human ambition could desire, I should simply, as the first thing, revert again to the ancient wisdom that there are "two sides to everything"; that "the truth lies between two extremes," and that the ultimate design of all law is that justice, nothing more and nothing less, shall be done between man and man. That one of the parties may be a corporation, with immense interests, immense wealth and immense responsibilities, does not make the slightest difference.

To conclude, there are two or three facts in connection with this rate question that are rarely mentioned but that ought to be considered.

One of these facts is, that complaints of the rate charged are unusual. The usual complaint is that there is discrimination—that rates are made that are unjust as compared with others existing under similar circumstances.

Unfortunately the railroad business has never been exempt from the usual methods that are practiced by business men all over the world. Everybody in every other business has considered it to be within his natural right to force concessions from a railroad if he could. The competition in business has been fiercer and more rapacious in recent years than ever before. The cause of what are known as discriminating rates has been the natural competition for business between the lines, existing under a thousand varying circumstances, but always existing.

Twenty years ago or more the railroads invented a system to prevent the very thing the public now complains of. Discriminations and rebates were impossible under its workings. It became odious to the public and was suppressed by law. It was known in its day as the pool.

Time and experience bring their lessons. The pool had its virtues and was not altogether bad. There are hundreds of thinking men, and honest men, experts, besides, in the science of rate-making as far as that science has gone, who believe that under laws that shall control rates, that shall fix the uttermost prices for the only commodity the railroads have to sell, the necessary adjunct to insure success must be the revival of the condemned system of pooling. They understand, these railroad men, as well as you do, that pooling under uncontrolled rates may easily be turned into a trust. It is in connection with controlled rates that an ancient vice may be turned into a virtue. All the reasons why would fill a book. Laying aside all preconceived ideas, the subject is worth the best thought and investigation of those in whose hands shall be placed the making of the laws that shall regulate the details of the most extensive and far-reaching business the world has ever known.

The Nurseryman's Side of It.

E. J. HOLMAN, LEAVENWORTH.
Read before the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

In the beginning we read in the Holy Writ that man was placed in a garden where were all manner of fruits, etc. If this is so, God was the first nurseryman and he went further in the beginning than the nurseryman of today in that He not only produced the trees but planted and cared for them, bringing them to fruitage and then turning them over to man.

We judge that a good many of this generation have read the Bible account of creation and expect the nurseryman of today to do as did God in the beginning, that is, turn

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to them trees that will yield an abundance of fruit from the year of planting, the only price being good care of trees and the reservation of one specimen tree. And yet, with this favorable proposition by party of first part, party of the second part, a man named Adam, did not appreciate the magnanimity of party of first part. Said Adam's wife being of a curious nature and, we suppose, desiring a new dress (and she got it), chose to influence her husband to take advantage of the contract. And, horticulturists of 1904, do you know that sentiment still obtains that a nurseryman should turn over trees of full fruitage? But though such sentiment still exists, we are glad to state that there is another sentiment, the knowledge that the nurserymen of today are not gods and hence are limited in their responsibilities; and where the nurseryman's work ends the planter's begins. And so certain rules are established and of common acceptance, among which are these; that the nurseryman must take the seed, the cutting, the cion, the sprout, the layer, and by various means propagate and produce the tree, vine or plant in the best possible condition for the planter. The preliminary responsibility is with the nurseryman, the outcome with the planter.

It takes much time, patience, and care on the part of the nurseryman to prepare himself to meet the demands of patrons; and many "would-be" nurserymen fail at this point by not having the proper stock of patience and dollars. Some plants and cuttings and a few June-budded trees, especially the peach, which is largely planted South, are about all that can be made to produce in one year. The most of our shrubbery and fruit-trees require two and three years, while varieties of ornamental stock and evergreens require from four to ten years. It may be said that a nurseryman cannot complete a stock in less than eight or ten years. It is slow and not always successful for many reasons; but, when successful, we think it is the most satisfactory occupation on God's footstool. For is not the nurseryman the follower of Him who provided the first trees? And is not the business of all nurserymen to be of all men the most interested in the planting of vineyard, orchard and forest in lawn and park? of making the country productive and profitable, of beautifying both city and country? This is the nurseryman's aim; his ambition, his business, and his success is bound up in the horticultural progress of the people. Of a truth it may be said that the necessities of a nurseryman compel him to desire his neighbor's prosperity; and so it is an easy task to persuade people to buy his products. 'It was said of the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, that man is a benefactor of his race; then what will you say of those who cover the country with orchards yielding healthful, luscious fruit, trying to strew the pathway to every home with bright, beautiful flowers? To accomplish which laudable end the nurseryman's representative sometimes uses the best types of the engraver's and painter's art, supplemented by a special vocabulary, at times savouring of exaggeration and hyperbole. What a temptation! What would you do? Will charity condone it?

I do not write of the tree-dealer who unscrupulously takes the odds and ends of the nurseryman and labels them false or otherwise to suit his ends, nor the tree-peddler who goes to the woods and digs wild vines or bushes, giving them fancy names and unloading them at fancy figures on gullible people, nor of all the originators and introducers of novelties among whom are many fakes. These are not nurserymen but despised fakirs who assume the role of a nurseryman for nefarious ends and are alike the enemy of the nurseryman and the people. But nurserymen and people alike may write and remember that these characters whose business it is to deceive for their own ends alone will continue on while this old world stands and plant flower and trees unless (a big "unless") we react

a generation in time that overcomes the susceptibility of the present and past ages. A good insurance against these human leaches is an active identity with horticultural societies and a constant study of horticultural literature; it is the unwary that are caught napping. Sometimes the "get-rich-quick" idea seduces the usually watchful. A few that remember back in the forties of the past century will call to mind the *Morus Multicaulis* craze that swept the country and how many impoverished themselves by investing their all in mulberry trees to produce silk to gain great wealth. The following decade introduced the wine-plant, a special variety of rhubarb, the Victoria, sold at fabulous prices to the emptying of many pocketbooks and sad disappointment in the end. These false inducements are constant. To-day we call to your attention the ginseng craze, with a fortune in an acre; and the seedless apple, price \$3 a tree. These things are mentioned that the true nurseryman may be relieved of a burden that is too often imposed on him. One that spends a good portion of his life in preparing himself for business, cannot, will not, fritter it away in a moment by any questionable action.

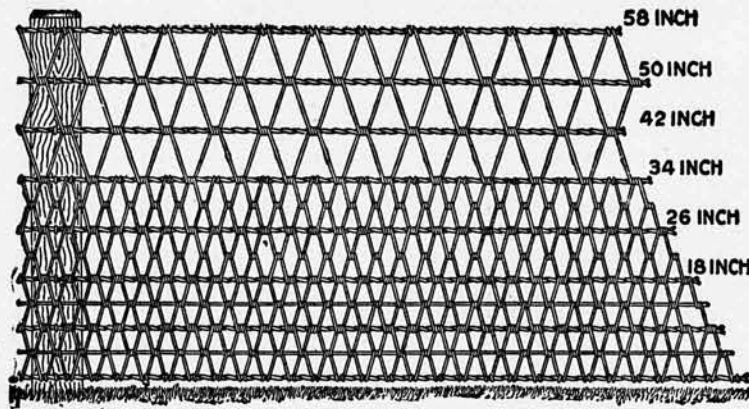
Nurserymen are the victims of many unexpected calamities. A low temperature wipes out blocks of trees just ready for market, a high temperature blights and the same loss, diseases of root and branch, insect enemies, incompetent, unfaithful unobtainable help, and the floods that in a few days destroy the work of years are contentions we all have to meet, and being in the susceptible class, a nurseryman would be a novelty who did not have a stack of unpaid bills and notes. While many nurserymen live, few become wealthy. Farmers by the thousands and many specialists in agriculture, horticulture and floriculture grow rich, while you may count the prosperous nurserymen of most any State on your hands. If the market is not satisfactory, the farmer puts his grain in the bin, leaves his hay in the stack, and can wait until the market improves and then sell or burn. The nurseryman, however, is conservative

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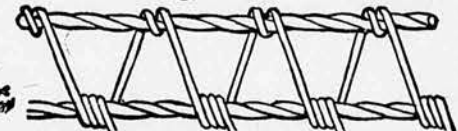
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Nurserymen by the extent of their trade, naturally overlapping States, even nations, employing many wage-earners, distributing much money and largely enhancing the wealth and welfare of a community, become in their business prominent, valued citizens. If a nurseryman avoids is political ambition; it is incompatible and destructive. Although the president of our National Association was elected to Congress at our last election, we predict his extensive nurseries will have a new manager or cease, should he continue in political life. Although nurserymen, as a class, avoid statecraft, we are extremely pleased with the horticultural side of our Theodore Roosevelt.

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ing more than any or all of His predecessors for the preservation of our native forests and parks, for reforestation and the utilization of hitherto extensive areas of unproductive land. He is entitled to honorary membership in all horticultural fraternities.

All nurserymen lead the strenuous life, possessed of active minds and strong bodies, for their labor is arduous and constant, in season and out of season. Their strong hopes are daily strengthened as they see the world growing better, mankind coming up to an exalted state with a betterment of all life's conditions. This is the stimulus, the goal; every family with a home, its own vine and fig-tree; the earth re-Edenized and fitted to turn back to the God that gave it for man's good, and the nurseryman called from labor to reward.

Cabbage.

F. P. RUDE, NORTH TOPEKA.

Read before the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

THE SEED AND THE SEED-BED.

To succeed in raising cabbage you must have good seed of well-established varieties of good strong germinating power, sown in its season. For early cabbage, seed should be sown the first of February in well-prepared hot-beds which should be carefully attended to and properly aired or the plants will grow too tall and will fall over and become crooked. Seed should be sown of early summer or early flat-head varieties, the last of February, and for the medium or larger summer varieties seed can be sown the middle of March in hot-beds covered with muslin. The beds must be carefully aired on warm days. As soon in the spring as danger from freezing is passed seed may be sown in the open ground with the seed-drill, and new seed of the later varieties sown every few days until May 15. After this time, if seed is sown, it will be best to sow some of the summer varieties that will mature quicker than the late varieties.

Early cabbage does best and comes to maturity quicker on a sandy loam soil and the summer crops on medium loamy soil while the late varieties do best on the heavier soils, black land preferred.

THE FIELD.

Almost any good land will produce a fair crop of cabbage. But, there is no crop that will give better returns from a good application of stable-manure or of green manuring the previous year. Commercial fertilizers, I have never tried.

In preparing the soil, fall plowing is preferred, with weeds or grass or some other green crop turned under to add humus to the soil. If not plowed in the fall, plow as early in the spring as the land can be worked, harrow thoroughly and use a heavy drag or roller to pulverize and firm the soil. The land is now ready to be set to early cabbage.

For the summer varieties plow early and harrow or disk the land to keep it clean and mellow until the time comes to set. Land for late cabbage should have the same treatment as for summer cabbage, except that some early crop may be taken off the land first.

Early plants from the hot-beds should have the glass taken off them ten days before they are set and kept off unless the weather gets too cold. In this manner they will be well hardened when the time comes to set.

As soon as danger from hard freezing is past commence setting, and if there is a continuous supply wanted for market, keep setting every few days, as the plants become large enough. From the different seed-beds, first the early, then the summer, and last the late varieties can be set until the last of June. After this time, it is best to set all of the summer varieties, as they mature quicker and are surer to make a crop than the late varieties.

CULTIVATION.

Cultivation should commence as soon as the plants are set as they can be kept up every few

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days, shallow cultivation preferred, unless the soil becomes hard or run together from heavy rain. If the latter occurs, it is best to cultivate deeper, following soon after with shallow cultivation to again pulverize and firm the soil.

WORMS AND APHIS.

On this subject I have not much to say. I find that if cabbage is kept well cultivated and in a good thrifty condition and set in solid blocks away from corn-fields or hedges, and all weeds kept cut around the edges of the patch, cabbage moth or millers will have no place to harbor; the worms will not bother much except around the edges of the patch. Aphis I have never been troubled with, so I know nothing about it.

Such crops as turnips, kale, cabbage, and any crop that is a rank feeder and exhausts the fertility of the soil should not precede cabbage.

All vine crops, such as melons and cucumbers or leguminous crops, such as peas and beans would best follow cabbage.

The Strawberry.

F. W. DIXON, HOLTON.

Read before the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

I have grown strawberries with more or less success for twenty-three years. I began when quite a small boy. I have had to unlearn so many things that I was sure I had learned that I have doubts as to whether I know anything about strawberries. I will outline a few facts and the balance the grower must learn. For there is no instruction given even by the best of authority that can be implicitly followed.

1. Any location and soil in the State will grow good strawberries, but of course some places are better than others. I have tried almost all locations and planted in several kinds of soil. One year one place does the best; another year the other place does the best. Some varieties succeed on a heavy bottom soil and others succeed best on the poorest upland soil, that would be an entire failure on our best soils.

2. Varieties. For early market I would recommend, August, Luther, Excelsior, Bederwood, and Johnson's Early. For general purposes, Senator Dunlap, Warfield, and Gandy are far ahead of any other varieties on our grounds. Gandy fails sometimes but the other two never fail entirely. Aroma, Ridgway, Haverland, Bubach, Clyde, Crescent, Parker Earle, Splendid, Staples, Saunders, Stayman, Sample and Windsor Chief, all do well generally and no one can make a mistake by planting some or all of them. It is best for the grower who is growing for market to confine himself to as few varieties as possible, but he must test a great many varieties to know those that succeed best on his soil.

For family use I recommend the following in order of their ripening: August Luther, Bederwood, Stayman, Senator Dunlap, Warfield, Aroma and Gandy are the best. Dunlap and Warfield are the best for canning and preserving.

For experiment and further trial I would recommend the following: Climax, Early Hathaway, Miller, Ranger, Texas and Marie. There are others that might pay to test further.

3. Fertilizing. Most of our soils here in the West do not need any fertilizing to produce the best crop, but have used stable manure for years and followed with strawberries and cannot say that it paid on the strawberry crop. One reason is that the plants go too much to vine if soil is too rich. I have never used any commercial fertilizers and do not think I will waste any money on experimenting.

Planting and Renewing. The strawberry field should be plowed the fall before planting and all planting should be done in the very early spring. It is entirely risky to plant in the fall.

There are a number of ways recommended to plant strawberries any of which is good if the results are satisfactory. For the past three seasons I have used a Nagley transplanter operated by three men and a good, steady team. With one man or boy to follow and set his foot on every plant and another to get the plants in shape for the two droppers, we plant easily 4 acres per day and we have been successful in getting a No. 1 stand of plants every season. During a dry season it is very successful, as a barrel of water on the machine waters the plants automatically.

I suppose that most of my listeners have read catalogues of nurserymen who have described an elaborate plan for planting strawberries. Did you ever stop to think that it was a scheme to make the reader think the catalogue writer knew it all? Well it is; and half we read in the catalogues and fruit and farm papers is the greatest nonsense. Now I do not set myself up as a judge, but it is possible that I read as many periodicals as any one devoted to farming and fruit-growing, and I will guarantee that the most of the writers are theorists. A practical man does not have much time to write. Reading sets a man to thinking, and therein lies the benefit. Now in planting strawberries, one man says "Plant them thin and so." Another says, "Be careful that you make the place to plant just this way." And that way describes a plan that would take a regiment of men a day to plant an acre. We sail in with a team and five good workers and plant an acre in two hours. The results are the same. What is the use of making the novice believe that it is such a particular job?

I practice different methods in renewing old fields. No two seasons are alike and hence it is not practical to follow any set rule. I always mow the field as soon as the fruit is picked and if the weather is favorable, work up the paths between the rows with a 6A Clark's Cutaway harrow, removing three disks on a side, leaving three disks together on each side just the right distance apart to work 3 1/2-foot rows, two at a time. Two good horses will easily pull it and go over 15 acres in a day. You have to use your judgment on how best to set the machine to do the best work.

If the weather is very dry after mowing the field, I do not try to do anything; and if it continues dry I just let them go and trust to luck. And I want to say that the most profitable crops I ever grew, were from fields that were treated in this way. I never did a thing but mow them off once and pick the berries the next season. I know that this is not according to the best horticultural teachings but it is so nevertheless.

Our new fields we do not treat in that way. We plant and before night we follow with the weeder. Some growers say that this won't do, but we make the weeder work all right for us and we keep up the good work, never allowing a weed to get a start, and continue cultivation until almost October. We use the very best tools obtainable, using double-row cultivators mostly and what single-row work is done we do with a Planet Jr. 11-tooth cultivator. As soon as the rows have set, runners enough we put two straight disks on the cultivator and cut all runners.

If the plants are too thick in the rows, we usually thin them in October using a narrow hoe cutting square across the row.

We mulch early, beginning about November 20, whether the ground is frozen or not. This applies to new fields only. Sometimes we mulch old fields but usually the leaves and litter on the ground furnish a good mulch.

I do not want it understood that I am an advocate of shiftlessness in growing strawberries. I am not. I only give advice to show that we do not have to do all. Weather conditions have a great deal to do with a profitable crop. I have seen many all other causes, but I have seen a man who can successfully grow all kinds of weather and change his plan

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at any time to suit conditions is the chap that will succeed.

Picking strawberries is another important phase of the business. Where the grower has from one to five acres it is a comparatively easy matter. But with 24, 30 or 40 acres, or more, it is an entirely different thing. One foreman can usually oversee 30 to 40 pickers and the number of foremen can be regulated by the number of pickers needed.

We have sheds erected at convenient places in our fields to which the pickers take their berries when picked, six boxes at a time, using a heavy 20-pound basket for a packing stand.

A capable woman oversees the work at each shed, punches the tickets and inspects the berries as they are brought in by the pickers.

This position calls for a person with good nature, tact and firmness, and one who can talk from morning till night. Hence the possible reason a woman is best in this responsible position. We find that the best pickers as a rule are women, though we had a number of men the past season who were better than the average woman and could pick more berries. Some picked as many as 270 quarts in a day, but our berries were extra good this season. It is not always an easy matter to keep pickers to the end of the season. We have always paid our pickers 1 1/4 cents per box for picking, and 1/4 cents per box premium if the picker picked to the end of the season. This usually keeps all the pickers that are worth keeping.

The entire success in berry-growing depends on whether or not you can sell them profitably. It is not such a difficult matter to market the product of a small field in the home market but it is quite another thing when you have large shipments to make.

The best plan to follow in the home market is to furnish your leading grocer, allowing him to sell on commission, conferring with him frequently in regard to prices, and never selling any berries for less money yourself than is asked by the grocer. Our grocer sells three times as many berries as he did eight years ago and at better prices.

For a number of years we have shipped more or less berries every season but not until the past season did we ship in car lots. It is an easy matter to talk of selling on the track but quite another thing to put in practice.

We have always supplied small towns in Western Kansas and received good home market. But the past season we had more berries than this market could use, and we were compelled to ship in car lots. With only one season's experience we do not feel that we could say anything that could be of benefit.

In conclusion we must say there is more pleasure and profit in growing strawberries than any other crop, in a small way, notwithstanding the fact that the past two seasons have not been very profitable. If you would read the catalogues of some strawberry growers they would have you believe that they always had big crops of berries that bring top prices and getting plants of them will regulate your crops, your price and everything, and you will grow wealthy. Be not deluded. If you read between the lines you will probably read, "We grow strawberry plants to sell only."

Growing strawberries for profit and growing plants for sale are two different things. My advice to the beginner is "Go Slow." "Hold fast to that which is good."

Fruit Packages.

T. E. ARMSTRONG, TOPEKA.

Read before the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

Ever since Mother Eve began picking fruit, there has been more or less agitation as to the best method of preserving it for future use. Fruit-packing has now reached such a degree of perfection as to completely bewilder an amateur, and the results can be tested by the weary traveler on a long journey in an attempt to find the North Pole, or the equally hard

undertaking of crossing a barren desert. The always-ready-and-fresh fruit is with him, because of the improved package in which it is placed. In the beginning, the process was very crude and did not succeed to any appreciable extent, but to-day the business of packing and preserving fruit is a most important one, of large and growing proportions and is accompanied with satisfactory results.

I presume that the package that would most interest this convention would be one for apples, as that is the principal fruit-crop in this section of the country. Therefore, I shall confine myself to a discussion of this branch of the subject.

Orchardists used to haul their apples to town in a common lumber wagon, loose and with no protection; consequently, they were more or less bruised and totally unfit for storage purposes. Now, they are carefully picked from the tree, placed on a sorting table, and from there directly placed in the storing package, and often transferred immediately to the cold-storage plant.

The question is being agitated to a considerable extent, as to which is the better package, the barrel or the box, and were I to answer it from a manufacturer's point of view, I would say the box, because our machinery would simply cut out the lumber and the orchardist would nail up the box, while with the barrel we have to manufacture the material, and then employ experts to make the barrel, and in case of a good crop they often become very independent, and demand exorbitant prices for their labor. But if, for instance, we have contracted to furnish a large number of barrels, what are we to do? We are at their mercy.

This is from a manufacturer's standpoint, but this does not seem to agree with the opinion of the shipper, as the report of the International Apple-Shippers' Association will testify. This report for the fall of 1904, embracing returns from the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, gives the number of barrels used during the season as 4,369,005, and the number of boxes as 95,000, and the most of these boxes were put up in the districts where they have never used barrels, namely, the West and Northwest.

It is not necessary to send your money to Arkansas or Kentucky or any other foreign clime to get packages, as there is plenty of timber and machinery in the borders of our own State to make the packages for our apples for several years to come, and although our experience is limited in the manufacture of boxes, I suppose that the same kind of timber as that used in the manufacture of barrels would do. In fact, the claim has been made that cottonwood is the best material for the purpose.

Boxes, as well as barrels, should have a standard of measure instead of supposed weight, for the reason that there is such a difference in the weight of different varieties of apples. Take, for instance, a measured bushel of Ben Davis apples and a measured bushel of Genets, and the difference is considerable, as any orchardist will know. Take a box, say, of 9 1/4 by 10 1/4 by 20 1/4 inches, inside measurement, which is the present bushel box, or any other standard measure that would be just and proper, and the purchaser would come nearer to getting his money's worth than is now the case. We are anticipating a demand for a "short box" and have always had a demand for a "long barrel."

It is my opinion that there should be some regulation governing the size of the barrels. The first call in the market is for ten-peck barrels, these for the early fall apples. Then for the late fall apples they want a three-bushel

WOULDN'T TAKE \$25 FOR IT

OLD WAY



If I couldn't get a New Model Harrow Cart, is a common expression among farmers. WHY? Because it is the greatest labor saver of any single piece of farm machinery. Covers more ground in a day. Farmers write us that their 10 year old boy now does nearly double the work they did the old way. Holds harrow steady, does better work and avoids jading team. Runs easy, turns on castors. We guarantee the New Model to work like a charm or refund your money. 30 days free trial. We have said enough. See what others say. Postal us today for free booklet.

WM. GALLOWAY CO., 35 THIRD STREET, WATERLOO, IOWA.

NEW WAY



Blacklegine

BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO

CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

barrel, and in the spring an eleven-peck barrel again, and even a ten-peck, each of which is a barrel of apples and sells for such. The only difference in the size of apple-barrels is in the head. For the three-bushel barrel it requires a 17 1/2 inch head; for an eleven-peck, a 16 1/2 inch head; and for a ten-peck barrel a 15 1/2 inch head. But the greatest difference in packages is shown in the sweet-potato business. When we first began shipping sweet potatoes it required a three-bushel barrel, next an eleven-peck, later a ten-peck, and now we even have calls for a 14 1/2 inch head, which is less than the size used for cranberry barrels.

The New Jersey people have a pretty good law governing the packing of their cranberries; they must be in a barrel which holds 100 quarts and takes a 16 1/4 inch head. Now these people have a large and steady sale for their fruit, because of the fact that a buyer knows when he buys a car of cranberries packed in New Jersey he will get 100 quarts to the barrel. Then he can ship them to another State, transfer them to 90-quart barrels, or less, and have a very nice margin on the deal.

The packing of apples should be uniform throughout; that is, a package should contain apples of the same, or nearly the same size, and not have small ones in the center and on the bottom, and large ones on top. That suggestion reminds me of a little experience I had in Denver. It happened a number of years ago when apples were scarce. I had sold a car to one of the large dealers there, who, by the way, was a very nice gentleman, notwithstanding the fact that he was a commission merchant. The dray had hauled a load, and the men were busy opening up the barrels for show and filling orders. A customer came in and began taking the facers off one of the barrels, and getting down towards the center, when the proprietor observed, "Mr. Jones, if you are looking for large, fine apples, you will find they are just as nice on top as anywhere." I thought the idea very suggestive, and it made an impression on me which I have never forgotten. These facts go to show that legislation is needed that Kansas may have a name for an honest pack, giving a bushel for a bushel, thereby gaining the confidence of the buyer and reaping the full benefit of our wonderfully productive orchards.

There are instances, where in my opinion the box is superior to the barrel. With extra fancy fruit, or fruit intended for a small market, such as fruit stores, restaurants, etc, the box is the better. In such cases the dealer can make a better showing than with fruit packed in barrels. But for number one fruit, down to choice, and for export and long-distance transportation, I think the trade will demand barrels as they are less liable to be roughly handled.

Horticulture and agriculture are very closely allied, standing in relation to each other as man and wife. Agriculture represents sturdy manhood, while horticulture suggests the beautiful, accomplished woman, and these industries are here represented by two of the best secretaries of the best State, of the best Union of States the sun ever shined on.

Killing Osage Hedge.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can I kill Osage hedge by sowing alfalfa after cutting it and mowing the young sprouts with the alfalfa? If not, how can I best kill it?

ED. ATKINSON.

Pottawatomie County.

I think it very doubtful if hedge could be kept down in such way. It would be very likely to cause the growth of stubs which would, after one or two cuttings, be disastrous to the mowing machine.

The most successful method we have seen tried is that of cutting back and piling all the brush and as much other material, as straw or corn-stalks, as can be obtained easily, upon the roots; when the growth is good and strong along the last of June, set fire to and burn them. This has been fairly successful in a number of cases.

ALBERT DICKENS.

There is a merchant in New York who has made a fortune by the sale of celery. For twenty years he has handled nothing else. In season he buys it in carload lots. Out of season he keeps large quantities frozen in ice, for which he obtains big prices. The celery comes out as brittle as glass.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

The Western Seed Co., of Shenandoah, Iowa, have announced their Diamond Joe Big White seed-corn is now ready for the market. The claim is made for this new variety of corn that it is larger and will yield more big bushels per acre than any other variety in existence, that matures anywhere near as early. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower with luxuriant foliage and a large, deep root growth which enabled it to withstand periods of dry weather. It is also claimed that it will yield from 80 to 150 bushels per acre, and that it will yield a good crop when other sorts fail in whose or in part. Read their advertisement on page 27 and write them for further information.

The seeds that yield are sold by Field. Field's first name is Henry and his home is Shenandoah, Iowa. This year he has issued one of the handsomest seed catalogues that has come to our desk. Mr. Henry Field has won the reputation for telling the truth about his seeds and his customers feel that they can rely on what he tells them. He has also won a reputation for a thorough knowledge of his business, which he has organized perfectly, so as to give his customers the quickest, promptest and most reliable service. He is a man who always attends to his business personally and does not trust the filling of orders to inexperienced clerks. His catalogue has a picture of a bouncing baby sprawled on the floor playing with an ear of his big corn. That picture alone is worth the trouble of sending for a copy of this catalogue, which is free to all who mention the Kansas Farmer when they write for it.

We are pleased to place before our readers the announcement of the A. A. Berry Seed Co., the big seedsmen of Clarinda, Iowa. Mr. Berry, the head of this substantial firm, is one of the best known seedsmen in the Trans-Mississippi country. His experience in growing and curing of seed-corn, garden and field seeds, taken together with his known integrity as a business man, and the location of his plant in the very heart of the great seed-producing section, all conspire to make the A. A. Berry Seed Co. one of the best seed houses in the United States to patronize. By so doing you get the best varieties and the best quality that can be produced in seeds. The business of this firm has grown to such an extent that assistance in its care and management became necessary. To this end he has secured as a partner, Mr. Ahfeldt, a young man of wide experience and fine executive ability. The year 1905 under the A. A. Berry Seed Co. better equipped than ever as to shipping facilities, seed, and general equipment, to serve their hosts of customers. Their new catalogue explains the business plan. It is free for all who write for it. It is well to send for it. It is a valuable compendium of information for farmers.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

January 18, 1905—Combination sale of Berkshire bred sows at Hope, Kans. J. Frank Rhodes, Mgr., Tampa, Kans.
 January 20, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Girard, H. N. Holdeman.
 January 21, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas, Poland-China bred sows.
 January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.
 January 26, 1905—Poland-China swine, A. & P. Schmitts, Alma, Kans.
 January 30, 1905—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 January 31, 1905—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans., Manager.
 February 1, 1905—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 2, 1905—Poland-China brood-sow sale, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans. at Osborne, Kans.
 February 2, 1905—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 2, 1905—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 4, 1905—W. F. Garrett, Portis, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys, at Concordia, Kans.
 February 6, 1905—Gus Aaron, Leavenworth and H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale at Leavenworth.
 February 7, 1905—Leon Cathoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale at Atchison, Kans.
 February 8, 1905—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans., Poland-China bred-sow sale.
 February 8, 1905—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, and Jas. Malin, Okaloosa, Poland-China bred sow sale at Nortonville.
 February 8, 1905—Schmitts Bros., Alma, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 February 14, 1905—R. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kans., closing-out sale of Poland-China.
 February 15, 1905—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., Percheron horses.
 February 15, 1905—W. H. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kans., Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.
 February 16, 1905—Combination sale of Shorthorns, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
 February 17, 1905—Swine Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.
 February 18, 1905—Cattle Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.
 February 17, 1905—Combination sale of Herefords and driving mares, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
 February 18, 1905—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Chester Whites, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
 February 20, 1905—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sows.
 February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale.
 February 22, 1905—N. E. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans., Poland-China.
 February 22, 1905—L. L. Vreeman and C. W. Taylor, Hope, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 23, 1905—Shorthorns, N. F. Shaw, Mgr., Plainville, Kans.
 March 7, 1905—Jacka, Jennets, and stallions, at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., L. M. Monroes & Sons proprietors.
 March 8, 1905—Poland-China bred-sow sale, Herbert H. Whiting, Kans.
 April 19, 1905—Closing out sale of Shorthorns J. D. Stanley, Horton, Kans.

Cottonseed-Meal with Corn and Alfalfa.

Please give me all the information possible as to the economy of feeding cottonseed-meal in connection with corn and alfalfa, corn at 35 cents.

Lincoln County. H. P. BACON.

If you have first-class alfalfa hay available and corn cost but 35 cents, I would not advise feeding cottonseed at all. The protein required is in sufficient quantity in the alfalfa so that the ration is practically a balanced one and it is also one which is very palatable to the animals, and with the price you mention for corn it will be impossible to make a more economical ration by using cottonseed-meal in connection. Cottonseed-meal might be fed for the last two or three weeks before they are marketed and possibly give a better finish.

G. C. WHEELER.

Feeding Calves.

Will you please inform me as to how many pounds per head per day of alfalfa, sorghum hay and straw it should take to maintain calves of about 400 pounds weight through the winter? I would like to know the proportionate amount of each in feeding this roughage together, also the amount of each to be fed when fed singly.

What in your opinion is the average gain of calves to yearlings and from yearlings to 2-year-olds? What proportion of alfalfa and straw should maintain a calf of 400 pounds during the winter, also what proportion of alfalfa and cane hay, and what proportion of cane hay and wheat straw? Would the mixture of all three roughages do better than any two or alfalfa, and how much more of each mixture would it take to keep the calf in growing condition? What amount of alfalfa hay should keep a calf in growing condition?
 Rawlins County. H. L. COPSON.

In wintering calves it is desirable to have them grow and increase in weight. The feeds which you have, viz., alfalfa hay, and straw

gains on the calves. Some recent experiments conducted at the Nebraska Experiment Station gives some valuable data on this subject and your questions could not be better answered than by referring to some of their results. The object of their experiment was to determine whether it was more profitable to winter calves upon hay alone or upon hay and a small grain ration. They fed in their first experiment, two lots of calves in comparison, one receiving alfalfa hay 80 per cent and prairie hay 20 per cent; the other lot receiving in addition four pounds of grain daily. The calves receiving grain made an average gain of 60 pounds per month, while those fed hay alone gained 33 pounds per month. Figuring the relative cost to produce gains in each case, it was found that with hay alone the cost was \$6 per hundred pounds, and with hay and grain it was \$4.66 per hundred pounds. During the following summer the calves were pastured on the same pasture. The grain-fed calves made 60 pounds less gain on pasture than the no-grain calves, but were still 20 pounds ahead at the end of the period, October 30. The grain-fed calves were appraised 25 cents per hundred more in price than the hay-fed calves, which indicated that their quality was somewhat better.

This experiment was continued at the Nebraska Station the following year, 1903, fifty grade Hereford steer calves being used, one lot receiving a grain ration of six pounds daily, another three pounds, while the third received alfalfa hay and prairie hay only. The first lot receiving six pounds of grain daily gained 197 pounds in eighteen weeks. The second lot receiving three pounds of grain daily gained 139 pounds in eighteen weeks, while the lot receiving hay only gained 71 pounds in eighteen weeks. The cost of producing 100 pounds of gain with the first lot was \$4.53, with the second lot \$4.95, and with the third lot \$7. These cattle were turned out to pasture on May 2, and gained during the summer as follows: Lot one, 176 pounds, lot two, 207 pounds, and lot three, 212 pounds. The total gains from the beginning of the experiment to the close were as follows: Lot one, receiving hay with six pounds of grain in winter and pasture in summer, 373 pounds; lot two, receiving hay and three pounds of grain in winter and pasture in summer 346 pounds; lot three, receiving hay without grain in winter and pasture in summer, 283 pounds. The actual cost of producing 100 pounds of gain for the whole period extending from December 27, 1902, to November 23, 1903, was as follows: Lot one, \$3.46; lot two, \$3.14; lot three, \$3.17. These figures were composed on the assumption that the steers which received grain consumed the same amount of pasture as the steers receiving no grain, equal charges being made for the pasture. In all probability the steers which went through the winter without grain consumed much more grass. Results of these experiments would seem to indicate that in wintering calves it will pay to feed considerable grain in connection with hay. Calves which have been wintered without grain and allowed to run down in flesh and vitality are apt to result in making the cost of the beef-production greater than if they had been kept up in better shape with the addition of grain.

As to the amount and proportions of roughness consumed, if you do not care to feed grain, your calves would do well on about 7½ pounds of alfalfa hay with 5½ pounds of sorghum hay daily. You would probably secure gains on this ration of three pounds per month through the winter season, making your calves weigh about 600 pounds by May 1. If you should wish to feed wheat straw in addition, you might feed the seven or eight pounds of alfalfa hay daily and supply them with straw and sorghum hay in racks so that they could eat at will.

As to the amount of gain calves should make up to 1 year old and from yearlings to 2-year-olds, it would be impossible to say exactly without out knowing the method of feeding



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Standard Stock Food Co., 1517 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.
 Ask your dealer for Standard Poultry Food, Standard Worm Powder for Hogs, Standard Worm Powder for Horses, Standard Gail Cure, The Standard Guarantee is back of them.

We offer Free the services of our Department of Advice. If you want any information about the care of your stock in health or disease write us, and our Dr. Sanborn will reply fully without charge.

Holdeman's Second Annual Sale.

50 PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS 50

Girard, Kansas, Friday, January 20, 1905.

12 Tried Brood Sows,

35 Bred and Open Gilts,

1 Herd Boar, Diamond Dust, and 3 Young Boars.

These hogs were sired by Keep On, Missouri's Black Perfection, Kansas Black Chief, Diamond Dust and others of equal merit. The females were bred for early farrow, to such great boars as Diamond Dust, Kansas Black Perfection, a son of the \$2,500 Missouri's Black Perfection, and W. O.'s Stylish Chief.

Sale under cover. No postponement. Buyers from a distance stop at Hotel Huber as my guests. Mail bids may be sent to either auctioneers or to I. D. Graham, of the Kansas Farmer.

H. N. Holdeman,

Col. J. W. SPARKS, Col. BERT FISHER, Auctioneers. Girard, Kans.

Poland China Bred Sow Sale

McPherson, Kans., January 17, 1905.

I will sell in the old Gleason Livery Barn, 40 bred Sows and Gilts: 4 by Garver's Kansas Chief, 4 by Highland Chief Jr., 10 by Hadley I Know, 6 by a son of old Curtis Chief, 2 by a son of Corrector, and 14 by other good boars. They will be bred to Kansas Chief 28250, and Sunflower 35469.

This is a very choice offering, and we want all lovers of good hogs to send for our catalog—it is now ready—and try to arrange to attend the sale. We extend you a cordial invitation and furnish you free entertainment at Conner's Cafe. If you can't attend send bids to either auctioneer in my care.

Sale begins at 1 o'clock, sharp. Send all bids to L. D. Arnold, in my care.

M. O. Kilmer,
 McPherson, Kans.

Auctioneers.

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Just a Smile.

You can drive the clouds away
With a smile,
Just a smile;
Turn the darkness into day
With a smile,
Just a smile;
Oh, there's nothing, when a man
Feels the weight of sorrow's yoke,
In this whole wide world that can
All distress and grief revoke,
As a smile,
Just a smile.

How the way is brightened up
By a smile,
Just a smile;
Sweetened is the bitter cup
By a smile,
Just a smile;
Oh, the world may frown at you,
And your spirits try to blight,
But the skies are ever blue,
If you always have in sight
Just a smile,
Merry smile.

It's a simple little thing,
Is a smile,
Just a smile;
But 'twill joy and gladness bring,
Will a smile,
Just a smile;
Many hearts will dry their tears
And go singing on their way,
And they'll put away their fears,
Thinking of the glad to-day,
By your smile,
Glad some smile.

How the heavy burdens fall,
By a smile,
Just a smile;
Hope again beams over all,
By a smile,
Just a smile;
Lonely lives are cheered each day,
Duties lightened, hearts made glad,
Heaven's beauty fills the way,
If to kindly words you'll add
Just a smile,
Happy smile!

—E. A. Brininstool, in Sunset Magazine for November.

Miss Dean Discourses on a Delicate Question.

Dear Dorothea:—Your letter astonished me! To think of you, my little niece, of whom I have been thinking as a child, to think of your being in love! And what is infinitely worse, engaged! For girls often fall in love—I think I loved at least a hundred, one at a time! But when one goes far enough to become engaged, that is another matter, and far more serious.

Do you really love him? Is your feeling more than pleasure in his society, or mere vanity at the great compliment he pays you by his constant preference? Love is a great thing, my dearest. It casteth out, not only fear, but all selfishness, and all falseness, and all fickleness. It even drives out jealousy and distrust; and as for such small and ignoble things as vanity and trickery and light speaking, they can not live in the same heart with it. If this great thing has come to you, my dear little girl, I will say "Heaven bless you," and rejoice with you, though he be as unworthy as a frog to a star. For such love will purify, and ennoble, and enrich your life, till it is beautiful and sweet and gracious. And such love will make you happy—it will glorify you and him all through the long years that you must live together.

But, dearest Dora,—forgive me if I say what hurts you—something in the tone of your letter makes me think that you have not this great love in your heart for your fiancé. Your letter is light, and gay, and jolly but—perhaps I imagine it—but it seems hard in its brightness and thoughtless. It lacks the serenity that a great feeling imparts.

Believing as I do that you do not love so much as you like to think you do, I have the courage to tell you frankly, dear, that I do not approve of the young man. You remember that I met him at your home one evening. He came in with the smell of tobacco upon his clothes. Now, while this habit of using tobacco is not an insuperable barrier to marriage, as I should consider the habit of drinking, yet, it is one score against him, in my mind, at least.

Another thing that displeased me was his personal appearance. While he has a certain kind of attractiveness of feature, a certain beauty in his eyes, and a largeness of frame which is often attractive to small people,

you, my dear, yet to me he was absolutely repellant, from the merely physical standpoint of looks. In the first place, he was slouchy—you will admit that, will you not? While his clothes were good enough in themselves he yet wore them with an ill grace. They hung upon him like rags on the wooden and immovable thinness of a scare-crow. His collar was not immaculate, his clothes were not brushed, his shoes were ill-blackened—in short, my Dorothy, in the matter of clothes he did not appear the gentleman. But all these things are insignificant, really. Appearances are not always true index of character. But, to go a little deeper, he had not the courtesy of a gentleman. While he was devotion itself to you—ah, yes, indeed, I noticed, though you thought me a half-blind old thing—I feared this announcement of yours was coming—though he was very attentive to you, his politeness stopped there. I was left to seek my own seat, to entertain myself as I could. When your mother came in, he had not even the grace to rise to give her a greeting. I remember that there was some slight argument between him and me about some trivial matter, and he lost his temper. My dear! my dear! I do not see where your eyes can be, that you have given your promise to such a man. I will not go on, telling you more details of what I noted about him, for it can not be pleasant reading to you, and perhaps you will not forgive me now. But an old woman has sharper eyes than a girl, and I own up to a large amount of family pride. I want you to marry—when you do—somebody who is truly worthy of you. I will talk more about him some other time. But I want you to read every word of what I have said, and to think of it, and see if it is true. If you do not think so, if you are angry, if you think I have taken an unwarrantable liberty in speaking thus to you, do not hide it in your own heart and grow bitter over it. Write it to me. Tell me just how mean you think me. Then, after a while, we shall come to an understanding. Believe me, my dear, that it is your own welfare that concerns me most of all. Yours with sincere affection,
DOROTHY DEAN.

Some Everyday Mistakes in English.

Set a watch on your lips, and if you are accustomed to making these "slips" try to substitute the correct expression. But don't be content with that alone.

Learn why the preferred expression is correct, and this of itself will so fix it in your mind that you will soon use it unconsciously:

"Guess" for "suppose" or "think."
"Fix" for "arrange" or "prepare."
"Ride" and "drive" interchangeably.
"Real" as an adverb, in expressions such as "real" good for "really" good.
"Some" or "any" in an adverbial sense; for example: "I have studied some" for "somewhat"; "I have not studied any" for "at all."

"Some" ten days for "about" ten days.

Not "as" I know for "that" I know.
"Try" an experiment for "make" an experiment.

Singular subject with contracted plural verb; for example; "She don't skate well" for "She doesn't skate well."

"Expect" for "suspect."
"First rate" as an adverb.
"Right away" for "immediately."
"Party" for "person."
"Promise" for "assure."
"Posted" for "informed."
"Depot" for "station."
Try "and" for try "to" go.
Try "and" for try "to" do.
"Funny" for "odd" or "unusual."
"Above" for "foregoing;" "more than" for "beyond."

Does it look "good" enough for "well" enough?
Feel "bad" for feel "bad."
Feel "good" for feel "well."
"Between" seven and seven.
Seldom "or" even "if."
More than "you think" for "more than you think."

"These" kind for "this" kind.
"Nicely" in response to an inquiry.
"Healthy" for "wholesome."
Just "as soon" for just "as lief."—
Ex.

For the Little Ones

One Side.

WUSH'T I WUZ A BOY.

Wush't I wuz a boy
So's I could jump an' run
And yell real loud, an' whistle,
An' fite, an' have the mostest fun,
Like boys duz—
Wush't I wuz a boy!

Wush't I wuz a boy!
So's maw won't allus say:
"Don't straddle the fence, now, Liza Ann,
Nice girls don't do that way."
But boys does—
Wush't I wuz a boy!

Wush't I wuz a boy,
'N when they call me names,
'Tom boy,' 'tag tail,' an' 'whistlin'
Ann,
'N I could fite same's
Billy does—
Wush't I wuz a boy!

Wush't I wuz a boy!
All girl's good for—jist
To dust, an' sweep, an' scole,
An' so on buttons what yo' mis't—
So'm on last week;
Wush't I wuz a boy!

Wush't I wuz a boy—
Wush't God made gurls boys,
An' made boys gurls—t'd bin the same
'N I'd been John, an' John
Bin 'Lizy Ann,' by name,
Wush't he had!
Wush't I wuz a boy!

The Other Side.

WISH'T I WUZ A GURL.

Wish'd I wuz a gurl,
Stid of bein' a boy,
An' bang my hair an' eat ice cream,
An' ride behind my feler's team,
Like gurls duz—
Wish't I wuz a gurl!

Wish't I wuz a gurl!
An' when't come Sunday nite
I'd whack that old planner,
Just clean up outen site,
An' I'd marry some rich feller
Like gurls duz—
Wish't I wuz a gurl!

Wish't I wuz a gurl!
I'd just chaw gum an' talk,
An' when out to promenade
I'd take up all the walk,
Like some gurls duz—
Wish't I wuz a gurl!

Wish't I wuz a gurl!
All boys good for is't
To carry coal an' run odd jobs
An' git off the walk for dudy snobs
Like I did t'other nite—
Wish't I wuz a gurl!

Wish't I wuz a gurl!
Wish't the Lord made all boys gurls,
An' made gurls boys, t'd been the same,
An' I'd bin 'Lizy Ann' by name,
An' she'd bin John or Joe stid of Jane,
Wish't He had—
Wish't I wuz a gurl!
—Mary Flammer.

How the Ants Fooled Their King.

Once upon a time there were two ants, whose names were Red-headed Molly and Quick-footed Jack. There were a hundred other ants in the family, and they would all have looked alike to you. But to each other they all looked as different as you and all the other people in this world. Red-headed Molly was the smartest ant among them, and Quick-footed Jack could get around the fastest and do the most work of any of them.

One day the King said, "I command you, all my subjects, to move all our eggs from this store-house to another."

"What for?" said Red-headed Molly, who was sometimes allowed to speak to the King because she was so smart. "What for?"

The King looked at her indignantly for a few seconds before he answered with a angry dignity. "Because" he said, "that was all."

Red-headed Molly, as if she had understood perfectly. And she started away as if she were going to work at once. The King looked after her thoughtfully, for he knew she was smart and up to all kinds of tricks.

She pretended to be working very hard for a while. The others were running about as if they had not a bit of sense—they really had not—and were not accomplishing anything. Red-headed Molly moved her front eyes—she had a great many—and beckoned Quick-footed Jack. He was by her side in a moment. She looked at him and said, "I've

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talked to him, raising her foot now and then, as the preacher does his arm to make something very clear.

"Now there is no use in moving all those eggs," she said. "You know there is no use. This house is just as good as the other—and besides, some of my friends are talking of moving in there. Now, I'll tell you how we'll manage. And then she talked very low for a few minutes, and the last thing she said was, "The old king has not much sense anyhow."

Quick-footed Jack went away then, and ran about among the toiling ants telling them something or other. They did not laugh—ants never laugh—but they all wagged their heads, and began hurrying about faster than ever. But they did not do a thing but pick up eggs and drop them down again in the same spot.

Red-headed Molly and several of the other important ants went with the King for a walk, and they talked so much and ran around and around him so fast, that he grew confused and did not know where he was going. He really only went twice around the ant-hill, but he thought he had gone a long walk. When he came around to the door again the ants were all there, wagging their heads at him, while a few of them were cleaning up around.

The King was very much pleased. "My good subjects," he said wagging his head, "You have done well to-day. Come in to my royal palace and banquet with me."

They all wagged their heads at him, and Red-headed Molly was as sober as any of them, even though Quick-footed Jack winked at her with his eyes. They all banqueted with the King, and had a fine time, talking about their new store-house, and the King lived there all winter keeping watch over the eggs, and he never knew it was the same old store-house.

A Clever Boy.

Near the end of the season our boy announced the height of our tall maple tree to be thirty-three feet.

"Why, how do you know?" was the general question.

"Measured it."

"How?"

"Foot rule and yardstick."

"You didn't climb that tall tree?" his mother asked anxiously.

"No'm; I just found the length of the shadow and measured that."

"But the length of the shadow changes."

"Yes'm; but twice a day the shadows are just as long as the things themselves. I've been trying it all summer. I drove a stick into the ground and when its shadow was just as long as the stick I knew that the shadow of the tree would be just as long as the tree, and then I measured three feet."—Boston Herald.

The propeller of the ship made a speed of 1 1/2 miles an hour, made two thousand revolutions per minute.

what are her relations to these about her.

Let us see why this, the Twentieth Century, is or should be termed the "woman's century." What are the privileges of the woman of to-day over the woman of a century ago? First and foremost let her do reverence to her illustrious friends! The woman of to-day has the privilege of living with in the influence of such spirits as Abraham Lincoln, Mary A. Livermore, James A. Garfield, Susan B. Anthony, Frances Willard, Clara Barton, William McKinley, Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Theodore Roosevelt, the first Governor who ever had the courage to recommend woman suffrage to his Congress in his inaugural message, and Ed. Hoch, whom we hope will have the courage to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious chief, and all the others who lived in the nineteenth century and believed in the ultimate enfranchisement of woman, and her equality with man. These friends earned for her all the privileges that follow:

The first of these is higher education. Do not imagine that the college doors flew open noiselessly at the sound of a faint feminine voice saying "Open Sesame." No, indeed! The request had to be supplemented by a demand from the woman's men friends who said, "Open up there, we are coming in." And the chivalrous doctor of medicine met Elizabeth Blackwell on the threshold with the remark, "If we had had even a by-law against you, you would never have gotten in." But woman proved herself. Even the crustiest of the crusty doctors dare not now rule against her. For hundreds of years woman was taught repression; she now has the privilege of expression.

Now she may organize. Think of the privilege of organization, with all its powers, its leverage for good, its educational facilities, the broadening influence on heart and mind of the association together of women. One hundred years ago a woman's organization did not, could not exist. Man said, "Woman has no executive ability," so she was not allowed a voice even in church matters. Consider now her clubs with all their varied aims for the betterment of women, her fraternal orders and civic leagues. She has proved that she has executive ability; that she can organize bodies of women, and they will stay organized.

And this leads up to the two greatest of all woman's privileges: She has become an individual within the knowledge of statute law. In Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, New Zealand, and all the Australias, woman has full suffrage and is the political comrade of her husband. Half a million of the women of the United States had the right to vote for President at the last election, but none of them lived in Kansas.

But be it said to the credit of Kansas that under her laws the woman of to-day is a business woman. There are no society women, no dolls, no butterflies. All are women of affairs. Think, 4,000,000 women in the United States earn their bread, and 228,000 own and conduct their own business. Under the old common law, and indeed some of the statute laws now extant in some places women are chattels. They could not own anything. The very clothes that a woman earned became as did the woman the property of the man she married. He was her master and might chastise her if she needed it; although one learned judge handed down the humane opinion that the husband should not use a stick which at its largest part measured more than the bigness of his finger. What an excellent gradation of executions! If the erring wife burned the pantries, or forgot the missing button, he could make her repent by using the smallest stick. If in the heat of argument she contradicted her lord and master he could easily make the punishment fit the crime by choosing a larger finger, and so on. Under those conditions I should have thought the little men would have been taken first. But the attitude of the law toward women has suffered a revolution. When a daughter is now born into the

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home the household does not go into mourning. She is not considered as half of the philopoea and not to be counted until the other half is found, but she is called one. A married woman in Kansas may own her own clothes, keep her own earnings, sue and be sued, hold half of the common property, and have a half-interest in her children. Do you know that Kansas is one of but twelve States out of the forty-five where this equal guardianship of children exists? The women of poor old hide-bound Massachusetts tried for fifty-five years to have such a law enacted, and succeeded only two years ago. A man might take his 3-days-old babe from its mother and send it even to China to have it educated.

But with these privileges come attendant responsibilities; many of the intimate family relations of women are changed. The woman of to-day is still her husband's cook, and what can be finer than the ability to cook just such a meal as one's husband will like. My husband said to me after the Kansas-Day banquet last year, "Those pumpkin pies they bragged so much about were not half so good as what you put up for us right along here at home." That was a compliment worth while. She is still his nurse, and mothers him when he is sick. She is his daughter in that she does his bidding a dozen times a day; his seamstress, the purveyor for his household; the keeper of his morals and his religion. She makes the social place for him and his children, and as the mother of those children saves his name to posterity. These are the old relations. Nothing can change them. They are as abiding as time. The law in addition adds these: The woman of to-day is her husband's principal heir-at-law, his executrix or his administratrix, his attorney, in fact, for the settlement of his estate. The law presupposes all these, and that she is the guardian, counselor and attorney for the minor son.

When a man chooses a woman to fill all these places, to sustain all these relations to himself what must be his sentiments toward her, what his appreciation of her abilities. He has evinced his faith in her by choosing her, then what should be his care of her? There is something that I have for a long time wanted to say to country men. It is this: I hope you will pardon my frankness, but I am afraid you do not fully appreciate your wives, the womanhood of the farm. Do you realize that it is the motherhood of the farms that furnish our statesmen? Almost all of our Presidents, our men of note have been the sons of the women of the country. You are so engrossed with the pedigrees of your fancy stock that you do not remember that we are looking to the farms for the brains to run the country. Now think of it. Compare the brains of the young mother in the country with her husband and does not allow her to have a voice in the management of the household. In the city the woman is in a position to have a voice in the management of the household. In the country she is not.

fluences that make for its happy temperament. "The sour grapes the mother eats will set the child's teeth on edge" is an old adage. The struggle for appearances, the petty jealousies, the fads, the senseless following of silly fashions, the morbid longing for social preferment, the striving for empty social honors all influence the city-born child. When the country mother knows all of these things, when she has a full appreciation of her privileges, knows the full value of pre-natal influences, and has the hearty sympathy of her husband, her influence on posterity will be immeasurable.

Contrast the manly boy of the farm with the insolent, cigarette-smoking, loafing dude of the city, with all his foolish and perverted notions of what is becoming to a man, his utter distaste for any sort of labor, his familiarity with all sorts of crime and criminals, and his idea that he will get his living any way but to work for it, and then tell me where did he get all of those notions? Do you think that a woman can use any and all kinds of money to support her family on and still have them morally clean? I do not. If the city mother does not hesitate to take the money from the gambling table to buy her luxuries, or the money from the sale of liquor to keep her household she ought to look in the lives of her children for the effects of it. There is much responsibility resting on the shoulders of these political comrades in the cities.

Do you not see if the woman of to-day stands in the relation of political comrade to her husband and son that her relations are multiplied infinitely? She must be worthy the relationship. She must prove herself along political lines as she has along all other lines in which she has taken rank. When my husband says to me, "Come on, let's go vote" (that isn't all he says, he generally says, "Come on, old fellow, let's go vote") he expects that I know all the questions at issue and have looked up the moral bill of health of the candidates. He has a right to expect this. My son has the right to expect that I am posted on the political questions of the day that I may be ready to answer any query he may propound. And that is my duty, and my ambition. One of the saddest things that can come to a parent is to be weighed in the balance by the growing children and found wanting. Of course we expect the new edition to be better, smarter, and happier than the old, but the old edition ought to be able to contain the main facts, even if it does get rusty and dilapidated as to binding and outside appearances. If the women in four States of the Union are full political comrades of their husbands and sons, it is just as necessary that we be just as well informed as are they. We do not want any Kansas man to compare the women of his State with the women of Colorado (whose candidate for governor told me they had the best-informed women of the world) and be made ashamed of the comparison. We ought to be able to talk intelligently on any subject that is of interest to those about us. We ought to have ideas, sentiments, and party affiliations, because somebody is responsible for political conditions. Do you think that a man can be politically corrupt, dishonest, or even careless of his enfranchisement and not have it brought home to him at some time or other? I do not. Of course it is easier to make laws than it is to enforce them. But the men and women of Kansas ought to meet the law-makers half way. If the woman of to-day may be her husband's executrix or administratrix he ought to see to it that she is qualified. A copy of the Kansas Statutes ought to be in every home. There are some cardinal principles of law that anybody may understand. The woman ought to have a better knowledge of probate law than her husband because the law assumes that she may after his death have to settle up his affairs, while the man has the blessed assurance that he will not be so called upon. If the woman is to have business in the probate court ought she not to have a voice in the selection

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of its members? The men of Kansas ought to see to it that the vote from the farm is doubled. I read in a recent daily paper that Governor Bailey had pardoned out thirteen criminals from the State Penitentiary and had restored to them their right to vote. I wish I might pick out thirteen good women from this audience to offset those criminal votes.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
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).
Challito Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Lutius Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literatae 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).
Portnight 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).
The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

Household Program.—Washing and Ironing Days.

Roll-call—Quotations on "Drudgery."
I. Laundry work in different countries.

II. Good ideas for the housewife on the laundry question.

III. The old question of ruffles and frills from the standpoint of the laundries.

So much has been written on the subject of domestic drudgery that it will not be at all difficult to find helpful and encouraging things on the subject with which to respond to roll-call.

The first paper will certainly be a most entertaining one, for though the method of washing clothes must of necessity be always in its essentials the same, yet in different localities, the process does vary and other people's customs seem very quaint to us.

The second paper comes nearer home, and should be taken by some one who is known to be a good, intelligent, and thorough housekeeper.

Frills and furbelows take on quite a different aspect when viewed from the wash-tub or ironing-board. They will doubtless be met with a not too warm approval from this point of view.

These papers will all be rather long ones and for this reason it will be wise to have no more than the three.

American History Program.—Woman's Part in the Making of Kansas.

Roll-call—Famous Kansas women.

I. The pioneer woman.

II. "The First Lady of the Land."

III. Kansas' daughters in literature.

IV. The problems of the Kansas women of to-day.

The pioneer woman of Kansas has been toasted and eulogized and made the subject of poem and story, yet we never tire of the subject, nor can we exhaust it. A heroine she was—and is, to-day—daring bravely and bearing with smiling face what well might daunt her. An afternoon spent in her honor will not be amiss, therefore.

"The First Lady of the Land," in the sense, was Mrs. Sara D. T. Robinson, wife of Dr. Charles Robinson, our first State Governor. She came here with her husband in the first year of the settlement of the territory and from that day to this day her chief thought and devotion has been for Kansas. A woman of rare charm

of personality, of fine intelligence and of great kindness and generosity, she has a character well worth studying. The sketch of Mrs. Robinson, the first Governor's wife, may very interestingly be supplemented by one of Mrs. Willis J. Bailey or perhaps better, of Mrs. Hoch, our new Governor's wife.

Kansas women in the fifty years since the first one came have done many things to honor their State. To speak of their achievements in literature will be the duty of the third paper.

The last topic brings the whole subject very near the home to us. Many are the problems confronting the Kansas woman. Her duties often seem to conflict, here, as everywhere else in the world. In public and in private, she has many things to accomplish.

The afternoon may very appropriately be closed by a poem by a Kansas woman. The one given below is very appropriate:

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

You say that you are but a woman—you
Who are so very wonderful to me.
You tell me there is little you can do;
Little, indeed, that all the world can see.
There are not battles on the open plain
That you can fight as I, a man, can
fight;
But who shall say your life is lived in
vain
If all my darkened days you have kept
light?

Oh, little woman-heart, be glad, be glad
That you are what God made you! Well
I know
How you have nerved me when the day
was sad,
And made me better—yea, and kept
me so!
Be very glad that you in your white place,
Your little home with folded hands can
be
A silent influence to whose source I trace
The little good there ever was in me.

To be a woman! Is there any more
That you have need to be from day to
day?
How wonderful to have your heart, your
store
Of purity and goodness and to say,
"One that I love is nobler since I came;
One that loves me is better for my
sake."

A woman! Oh, there is no greater name
That ever on the mortal tongue shall
wake!
—Anon.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

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First Quarter—Lesson IV—John 2:1-11.
January 22, 1905.

The First Miracle in Cana.

Arriving in Nazareth with his five lately-called disciples, Jesus found an invitation awaiting him to attend the marriage to which his mother had already hastened on. A ten-mile extra walk across the wide and fertile plain brought the little company to Cana. As they entered the festive home of the bridegroom, six great flagons, beaded with moisture and their orifices crammed with fresh leaves, greeted them in the vestibule. The last water was drawn from these capacious jars to cleanse hands and feet of these late arrivals. The size, number, and material of those flagons was graven on John's memory by what afterward transpired.

The ablutions over, Jesus and His disciples entered the humble banquet-room. There the male guests were disposed according to their fancy on mats about the floor. Jesus' presence was no dash of sadness to that festal hour. The riddle-guessing and story-telling incident to such occasions went right on. The Master came not to mar, but to adorn and beautify the marriage-feast. A moment later Jesus Himself was reclining; and, perhaps for the first time, the favored disciple in whom His human nature delighted was leaning on His arm. The symposium continued to the feast. The happy bridegroom adorned and anointed, surrounded by the "sons of the bride-chamber," was still the center of attraction.

From the festal-room, where the women congregated, and where the bridegroom covered from head to foot in her robes and flowing veil, garlanded with flowers and dressed in her fairest robes, was the observed of all—Mary came to whisper in her Son's ear that the store of wine had failed, an event considered peculiarly humiliating in an Oriental home.

Jesus, leaning to His mother, said to her, "What wilt thou?"



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He should use His Divine power to bridge this domestic chasm, which His coming with His disciples had helped to create. And it was altogether appropriate that, as other guests had done, He should add to the provisions for the banquet by a personal gift.

Even against maternal interference Jesus must guard His miracle-working prerogative. In this matter He has nothing in common with any mortal, not even His own mother. The times and seasons (indicated by the phrase "Mine hour") for the display of supernatural power were matters of agreement between Father and Son. In these matters it is presumption in the last degree for a mortal to interfere. Again, His mother must know her status toward Him. "The Son had now become the Lord even of the mother."

Divorced from tone and look, the words, especially in our version, seems harsh. They were not so; and, even in them, Mary's quick woman's wit divined that, though Jesus did not work the miracle at her suggestion, He would still soon work it.

Not in the splendid temple, but in a humble home; not before the Sanhedrim of savants, but before a company of humble Galileans, Jesus manifested His glory in His first miracle, the special purpose of which was to confirm His disciples' faith in Him.

The Teachers' Lantern.

Worthy of remark is it that Jesus produced a flagon of wine for each in His company—one for Himself and one for each of His five disciples. Over a hundred gallons of richest wine—a goodly dowry for the bride.

To magnify Jesus' making of wine on this occasion, however, is to make a mere accident the principle, and miss the mark entirely. The chief design of this record is to show our Savior's sanctification of marriage and home-life.

No argument for wine-drinking in our country, under present social conditions, can be constructed from this incident. In the Orient wine is a staple of food. Its use is a matter of dietetics. In its quality it is not, as a rule, highly alcoholized. The making of wine in Cana does not justify the use of it in Chicago.

The conditions are all changed here. We have an abundance and variety of food never dreamed of in an Oriental home. We do not need wine. The wine in common use is doctored and more highly alcoholized. The climatic conditions are different. They predispose to excess. Excess is the rule. Intemperance prevails.

Under these conditions, total abstinence is our duty to self and neighbor.

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RURAL FREE DELIVERY ATTACKED.

(Continued from page 25.)

parcels post will interfere with the express business by carrying through the mails and delivering at the farmers' doors packages which the express companies can, in the nature of the case, deliver only at towns.

The second objection urged is that the parcels post will enable farmers to buy their goods from certain great stores, selecting from descriptive and illustrated catalogues and that these stores will be able to sell and deliver their goods at lower prices than can be afforded by the "regular trade."

Neither of these objections appeals to the disinterested as having enough life to keep it sweet. Express companies can not probably extend their lines to the country to do the service that the rural free delivery is prepared to render. This work must therefore be rendered by the postal service, if done by any agency.

The second objection is that the service ought not to be provided at all because that in its rendering a portion of the business done with farmers will be transferred with its profits from one set of merchants to another set of merchants who, it is said, can perform the service at smaller charge than is possible for those now enjoying this trade. The admission that smaller profits on goods will be necessary to remunerate the trader under the proposed than under present arrangements ought not to be considered a rational objection to an extension of the postal service which will admittedly be profitable to both the Government rendering the service and to the people served.

The writer of the argument under consideration, objects to the Bristow proposal, not because it will interfere with present business arrangements. He is inclined to admit that these would be somewhat benefited by a reasonable rate on small packages of goods sent by the rural carrier from his starting point to farmers along his route. He does not doubt the advantage to the farmers. But, he is fearful that having profited by this limited service, the farmer will find it so good that he will insist on the introduction of the entire parcels-post proposition.

The writer then goes further and attacks the entire R. F. D. system as dangerous to established modes of doing business, and intimates that a demand will be made for the abolition of this provision for the convenience of farmers. How much of an organized effort against rural free delivery is represented by the writer under review is not known to the KANSAS FARMER, but it will be well for rural route patrons to have an eye to windward and at the same time to push so hard for the Bristow special delivery measure and for the universal parcels-post measure that those who would deprive farmers of these advantages will have enough to do without attacking the system which has brought so much of convenience and economy of time to country homes.

BURNING COTTON.

Growers of cotton in the United States are appalled at the size of the crop produced during the season of 1904. At first they were inclined to doubt the official statistical reports, and they roundly berated the statisticians as tools of the interests which favor lower prices for cotton. The inevitable has happened and the truth came out and had its legitimate effect in depressing cotton prices far below the fancy figures which have lately prevailed. A proposition was made that 2,000,000 bales of the staple should be burned to reduce the supply that a rise in price might follow. Late in December a bonfire of cotton was made in the streets of Fort Gaines, Georgia, in accordance with this scheme.

There are several points of view from which to consider this proceeding. The agitators who are urging the scheme figure that if by destroying 2,000,000 bales they can raise the price so as to make the remaining cotton sell for more than it all will bring at

present prices, the cotton-growers will have scored a point in business.

On the other hand it may be mentioned that a large part of the clothing of the people, especially people in moderate circumstances and the poor, is made of cotton. Blankets and other articles of bedding are made largely of cotton. When the price is high, well-to-do people can buy what they need, but another class must limit their purchases according to their means. If everybody should be as well supplied with cotton goods as his well-being would suggest, the great crop of 1904 would no more than go around. "Over production" is generally under consumption. The destruction of useful commodities is, in one of its effects, taking away gifts of nature that somebody ought to enjoy.

The question of the legal right of the possessor of valuable products to destroy the same has been raised in connection with this cotton-burning. It is urged that the saying that a man may do what he will with his own is subject to limitations in a civilized country. In illustration it is cited that a man may own a horse, but if he assume the right to cruelly abuse that horse, the hand of the law will lay hold of him. In crude states of society, there was little restraint upon the actions of men. If we could conceive of a man occupying a country alone, such a man would owe no obligations to society, for there would be none. Such a man would be scarcely able to supply his bare necessities. But the person who enjoys the advantages of association with others necessarily exchanges some of his liberties for these advantages. What a man produces would be of little use to him if he could not dispose of most of it to his fellow men. Community of interests is shared by every member of society. Every person has an interest in every useful commodity. The courts may be unable to restrain or to punish destruction of products, even when such destruction brings hardship to more than half of the community, but the offense is none the less reprehensible on account of the lack of power of the aggrieved to prevent, or to punish the offender.

But the policy of making cotton artificially dear may have its own retribution. Scarcity of cotton during the last few years has led to carefully planned and comprehensive experiments in the production of cotton in other countries, notably in India and Egypt. America has had almost a monopoly of cotton-production, but if rivals shall develop in countries having cheap labor, this profitable monopoly may easily be lost, and the American cotton-planter be obliged to compete with the cheapest labor in the world.

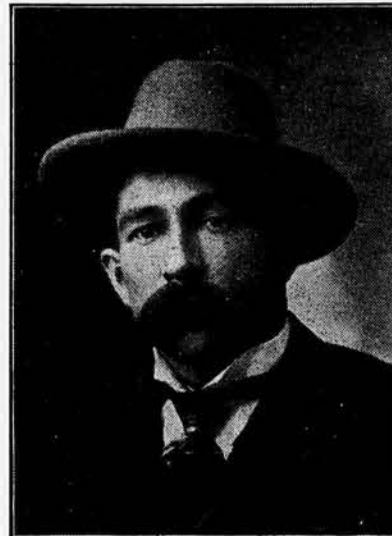
Better abstain from burning the cotton.

THE KANSAS AUCTIONEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Kansas Auctioneers' Association met in annual session at the Savoy Hotel in Topeka on December 29 and 30, with President J. M. Burton, of Abilene, in the chair. The attendance was the largest in the history of this association, and the number of new members enrolled was greater than ever before. A feature of the meeting was that each of the applicants for membership was present in person with the exception of one. The report of the finance committee showed that the financial affairs of the association were in first class shape. During the meeting Secretary L. F. Kent, of Hutchinson, gave a complete history of the association from the time it was organized to the present. He is peculiarly able to do this because he was the first secretary elected and has succeeded himself annually in that office ever since. Charges having been preferred against a member at the annual meeting held in Wichita last June, the association took action and for the first time in its history conducted an unbecomingly gentlemanly and honorable proceeding.

Considerable portion of the session was devoted to the preparation of a bill to be presented for adoption to the Legislature this winter. After

the bill had been perfected, Colonels West, Fisher, and Kent were made a legislative committee to look after the interests of the association before the Legislature. Among the resolutions passed was one requesting that the managers of the American Royal sale and show at Kansas City employ at least one auctioneer who is a resident of Kansas when they make their purebred sales at that point. Another similar resolution was addressed to Kan-



Col. L. F. Kent, Secretary Kansas Auctioneers' Association, Hutchinson.

sas live-stock breeders, requesting them to employ Kansas auctioneers in all their sales. This does not mean that the association requests the Kansas breeders to employ nobody but Kansas auctioneers but they are asked to patronize home industry to the extent of at least one Kansas auctioneer in each Kansas sale of pure-bred stock.

After consideration of the claims put forth by various towns, the association voted to hold their next semi-annual session at Manhattan on June 5 and 6.

A good many bouquets were thrown at Col. Bert Fisher, of Topeka, for the very satisfactory manner in which he acted as local reception committee in providing for the comfort and pleasure of the visiting auctioneers. In company with the proprietor of the Savoy Hotel, he acted as host and gave the visitors a thoroughly enjoyable carriage drive among the points of interest in the Capital City.

One of the pleasant events, and one which will be long remembered by those present was the recitation, by little Mary Fisher, of two long selections which showed her ability in this direction although she is but four years old. The auctioneers at once passed a vote of thanks to herself and mother and made up a purse with which to buy her a gold medal for presentation by the association.

The gentlemen who compose this body are an enterprising lot of business men and they have conducted the affairs of the association in such manner that it will result to the mutual advantage of all the members and of the breeders and others who hold public sales. The quality of the membership is high and that they intend to keep it so is shown by their action in purging the association of unworthy members.

Evidently the auctioneers had a pleasant visit and a profitable meeting at Topeka, and the KANSAS FARMER ventures the hope that they will make this city their headquarters.

THE MISSOURI AUCTIONEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Missouri Auctioneers' Association held its annual meeting at Maryville this year and transacted considerable business of interest. We note that our friend, Col. Harry W. Graham, of Chillicothe, was elected secretary for the fourth time. As he was the organizer of this association in 1901, and was its first secretary, it is evident that his services are appreciated by the association, as he received his fourth election by acclamation. The new officers of the association are as follows: President, Geo. P. Bellows, Maryville; Secretary,

B. P. Wilkinson, Allendale; secretary, Harry W. Graham, Chillicothe; treasurer, E. B. Rogers, Brookfield; sergeant at arms, Geo. A. Hart, Higginsville. These are a brainy lot of men and we are glad to note among their proceedings a series of strong resolutions in behalf of the animal husbandry department of the Missouri State Agricultural College. These resolutions recite in part the good work that has been done by this college in the development of pure-bred livestock industry, and ask of the Legislature an appropriation commensurate with the importance of the work now being done there. We feel that if all associations in each State would take an interest in its agricultural college, such as all should feel, there would be no difficulty in securing from the legislative bodies such recognition and financial aid as is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of the good work for which these institutions were established. We hope this action on the part of the Missouri Auctioneers' Association will be an example that will be followed by other associations whose interests center in live stock and agriculture in all the States of the Union.

ANOTHER HUNTER IN TROUBLE.

The good work of showing careless hunters the error of their ways goes bravely on in the vicinity of Vinewood Park, Shawnee County. A young man was celebrating New Year's Sunday by shooting squirrels on the Doran farm. He drew his gun on Deputy Sheriff Constable. Mr. Constable, though a farmer, had seen guns and young men before. He therefore brought both man and gun into court. The young man got off cheap by contributing \$18 to the school fund.

Mr. Constable thinks this work would be more enjoyable if backed and directed by a strong branch of the Anti-Horsethief Association and will take measures to secure such organization for defense not only against depredations of hunters but against all law-breaking troublesome to farmers.

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 with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

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

We have the skunk all to ourselves in North America. He lives in Canada as far north as the upper part of the Mackenzie River, and is distinctively a North American animal. He is found throughout our broad domain from Portland, Me., to Oregon, and from Florida to Los Angeles. For some reason he seems to have a prejudice against Nova Scotia and is not known in Newfoundland. The skunk is really a very respectable beast and can not be severely blamed for making himself obnoxious to his enemies. Some bold experimenters assert that the skunk is very good eating.

The population of the United States, which fifty years ago was about 20,000,000, is now more than 100,000,000.

Agriculture

Crop Experiment Reports Delayed for Lack of Funds.

I would like very much to have a copy of your corn and oat experiments for 1904. Also a copy of your experiments with corn on unmanured land for 1903. I have your corn report for 1903. I am interested in your grain experiments and will feel very grateful to you for a copy. J. F. RANKIN, Johnson County.

Our report of the crop experiments for 1904 is not yet ready for publication, and when we have it ready it is a question whether it will be published. There are already half a dozen bulletins in the hands of the director of this station waiting publication, but their publication is prevented by the State Publication Committee on the grounds that no funds are available. It is to be hoped that this will be remedied by the meeting of the Legislature, but it is a question whether anything will be accomplished until after July 1, 1905, which is the end of the college year. If you are displeased with this condition of affairs, it would be well for you to write to your Representatives in the Legislature explaining the situation to them and asking them to see that the proper appropriations and arrangements are made for publishing the bulletins of the station another year, and on time.

If you wish any particular information regarding the crops I will be pleased to give it if you will specify what crops. A. M. TENEYCK.

Oats for Seed.

Will you kindly inform me which would likely be the best adapted to this part of the State, seed-oats raised in Iowa or seed-oats raised in Texas. Osage County. H. W. HENRY.

It will likely depend largely upon the variety of oats as to whether seed oats from Iowa or seed oats from Texas will be best adopted for growing in Osage County. At this station during the last two seasons in a trial of twenty varieties, the following varieties of oats have given the largest average yields: Sixty-day oats, 39.7 bushels; Kherson, 37 bushels; Red Texas, 34.9 bushels; Early Champion, 27.5 bushels. The Red Texas oats are a Southern variety grown most extensively in Texas and Oklahoma, while the Early Champion are a Northern-grown variety and the seed came from the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa. The Sixty-day and the Kherson oats were recently brought from Russia, but the seed that was brought to this station was from the North, the Sixty-day oats from North Dakota, and the Kherson oats from Nebraska. The Red Texas oats are more generally grown in Kansas than any of the varieties named. We did have some of the Sixty-day oats but our supply has been exhausted and I do not know where you can secure seed of this variety unless it be from the North Dakota Experiment Station, Fargo, N. D. The Kherson oats are quite similar to the Sixty-day oats and this variety is now grown quite extensively in Nebraska and you can secure seed of this variety from the Griswold Seed Co., Lincoln, Neb. For general seeding, however, I would recommend Texas Red oats and unless you can secure a good quality of home-grown seed, it will probably be best to import from Oklahoma or Texas, being careful to get good oats and clean seed. A. M. TENEYCK.

Broom-Corn Question.

Do you think broom-corn injurious to land, or much more so than an ordinary corn-crop? Would you recommend raising broom-corn on land several years in succession? Reno County. S. F. HUTTON.

We have had little experience in growing broom-corn at this station. So far as I find, however, in studying up the subject, broom-corn is not a hard crop on the land. It is grown on rather poor soil. It does not seem to be usual to manure or

ize land much upon which broom-corn is grown. Ordinarily, as grown for broom production, the amount taken from an acre is so small that we would not expect the fertility of the soil to be rapidly exhausted if care be taken to plow back into the land the large stalk-growth left on the field. I find from the bulletins published on this crop that any land which will grow fair crops of corn are recommended as good broom-corn land. It is recommended, however, that the soil should be uniform in fertility and uniform in character and exposure in order that a uniform growth of brush may be obtained and ripened uniformly.

It may not be best, however, to grow broom-corn continuously on the same land. If land is kept year after year in cultivation, it loses its humus and becomes compact in texture and in undesirable condition for the best production of crops. The land should be occasionally returned to grass and legume crops, such as cow-peas, soybeans, clover or alfalfa, in order to restore the humus of the soil. Broom-corn does well after legume crops. Another objection to growing broom-corn year after year on the same land is that it favors the accumulation and propagation of injurious insects and diseases to which the crop is subject. However, so far as exhausting the fertility of the soil is concerned, probably profitable crops of broom-corn may be grown in succession for as long a period as corn could be grown continuously and successfully on the same land. A. M. TENEYCK.

Our Special Club List.

By special arrangement with publishers of leading magazines, dailies and other publications, we are able to offer KANSAS FARMER subscribers the most attractive club offers ever made by any publisher or subscription agency.

All combination offers include one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one other publication is wanted subtract \$1 from the combination offer and the remainder will show the amount necessary to add for each additional paper wanted. If your subscription is already paid in advance, you can send the KANSAS FARMER to some other address. In taking advantage of our Special Club List it is not necessary that all papers should go to one address; they may be sent to any address you name.

If other periodicals are wanted that are not named here, write for what you want, as we have the lowest clubbing rates with all publications. Address all orders to Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

DAILIES.

	Price.	With Farmer 1 year.
Kansas City Star and Kansas City Times, 1 year.....	\$3.00	\$5.50
Kansas City Journal, 1 year.....	4.00	5.50
Topeka Capital, 1 year.....	3.60	4.00
Topeka Journal, 1 year.....	3.60	4.00
Topeka Herald, 1 year.....	3.60	4.00

WEEKLIES.

Western Horseman, 1 year.....	2.00	2.50
Breeders' Gazette, 1 year.....	2.00	2.50
Inter Ocean, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Globe-Democrat s. w., 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Kansas City Journal, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Mail & Breeze, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Capital s. w., 1 year.....	1.00	1.50

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Cosmopolitan, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
McClure's, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Leslie's Magazine, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
St. Nicholas, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
American Boy, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Good Housekeeping, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Lippincott's, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Success, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Twentieth Century Magazine, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
New England Magazine, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Board's Dairyman, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Irrigation Age, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Western Fruit Grower, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
American Swineherd, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Western Swine Breeder, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Good Housekeeping, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
The Outlook, 1 year.....	3.00	3.50

Coming Events.

Will secretaries and those having management of coming events, oblige Kansas Farmer by sending dates?

January 19-20, 1905, Annual Meeting Indiana State Dairy Association, at Indianapolis. H. E. VanNorman, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

Farmers' Institutes.

January 18-19, Berryton, Shawnee County, W. H. Waters, R. F. D. No. 20, Berryton, Kans. Profs. E. A. Pennoce and J. D. Walters.
January 24-25, Stockton, Rock County, J. C. Stockton, Prof. E. A. Pennoce.
January 24-25, Stockton, Rock County, J. C. Stockton, Prof. E. A. Pennoce.

eca, Nemaha County. Professors TenEyck and Popenoe.
February 1, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hutchinson, Reno County, Kans., B. F. Tucker. Professors TenEyck and Erf.
February 2-3, 1905, Summerfield, Marshall County, S. B. Baringer, Beattie, Prof. E. A. Popenoe and Henrietta W. Calvin.
February 10-11, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Burdett, Harvey County, J. A. Welch, Burdett, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf and Assistant R. E. Eastman.
February 16-17, 1905, Tri-County Farmers' Institute, Edgerton, Johnson County, J. B. Dickson, Edgerton, Kans. Profs. Henrietta W. Calvin and J. T. Willard.
The Summerfield Institute is a joint farmers' institute of the farmers of Marshall County, Kans., and Pawnee County, Neb.

Smoking Meat With a Brush—New and Simple Method.

The old smoke house fire has gone out, and with it the usefulness of the smoke house itself. Neither is any longer wanted. A substitute, much simpler, and in every way superior has been found.

Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke is the new agent successfully and very largely employed in smoking meats. Cheaper, quicker, cleaner, simpler—it has numberless advantages over the old method of the smoke house. It is applied with a brush or sponge, as easily and rapidly as paint on a board. A boy or girl can do it as well as an expert curer, and it occupies far less time than the old way. Always ready; no fire to build, no waiting for wood to come, or to cut it. Each piece of meat given exactly the coat it needs, thick or thin. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke is made from selected hickory wood, and while having the peculiar properties of the wood that cure meat by smoking, it also imparts a more delicious flavor to ham, sausages, beef, bacon, fish, or whatever is smoked with it, than the old method gave and is perfectly wholesome. It also affords perfect protection against insects or mold. It costs less to smoke meat with Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke, and the meat so cured brings the best of prices. Information concerning its use, cost, etc., can be had by writing to the makers, E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

Cash Prizes for Our Readers.

The subject of advertising is one of growing interest to people generally. In connection with this, here is an offer that will interest our readers.

"Agricultural Advertising" is the name of a magazine devoted to the subject of advertising published at 156 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. This magazine proposes to publish a series of articles entitled "Advertising from the Farmer's Standpoint."

The editor, in these articles, wants to present to advertisers the views of farmers and farmers' wives, sons, and daughters, on this great subject, and in order to stimulate a free discussion, they offer thirty cash prizes as follows:

Six cash prizes of \$5 each for the six best articles by farmers or farmers' wives on the subject named, to cover the following points:

Give your unbiased views on advertising generally. What advertisements outside of implements, seeds and things used on the farm, appeal most forcibly to you? Has advertising influenced you to buy anything? If so, what?

Are there any advertisements appearing in the farm papers you take that you would like to see excluded?

Name the things not now advertised in farm papers that you would like to see advertised, and say anything about advertising that you are minded to.



THE EARLIEST MATURING BIG EARED CORN IN THE WORLD.

The above illustration of an ear of Diamond Joe's Big White seed-corn, advertised in another place in this paper, was made from an ear of this corn grown in 1904. It is not claimed for it, however, that all or any great number of such ears could be found in a hundred bushels, but in a general way is said to be an illustration that shows the general character and development of this new variety of corn. The business manager of this seed firm, Col. J. R. Ratekin, who was formerly associated with another seed house at Shenandoah, says in a private letter: "I am now past sixty years old, and have had more than fifty years' practical experience on the farm as a corn-grower. In one of the best corn-growing sections in the world; twenty years or more of which time I have made the business and growing of new varieties of seed-corn a specialty. During all these years I have never before been able to grow any corn that came up to my ideal of perfection as closely as the corn does. I scarcely believe it possible for a human being to grow a corn of the type of perfection shown by the finest specimen of this variety. Its color uniform, and its shape and size from any standpoint I can

not see where it can be improved upon for general purposes for a field crop."

By reason of its extra large sized ears, and its productiveness, one of our growers who planted 125 acres for us last year, grew and obtained an average yield of a little over 80 bushels per acre, weighed out, and so well matured it was that I believe 93 per cent of all the entire crop would show good, strong germination if planted. By the way, it is so easy to husk that one of his boys, 20 years old, husked, weighed and cribbed 2,400 bushels in just twenty consecutive working days, while a brother, two years younger, 18 years old, husked and cribbed 2,360 bushels during the same time, all weighed on scales. "If every corn-growing farmer in Kansas would plant all his crops to this corn the coming season we venture the belief that Kansas alone would show an increased yield of one hundred million bushels, over what it will from planting the ordinary varieties."

To all who are at all interested the Western Seed Co. will send their large, fully illustrated, 116-page catalogue free, if you will drop them a postal card and mention that you saw their advertisement in this paper. Address Western Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.

These articles should each contain not less than fifteen hundred words. Twenty-four cash prizes of \$2 each for the twenty-four best short articles on the above subject not to exceed three hundred words. These articles are to be written by men and women, and boys and girls over seventeen years old.

Literary excellence is not to be considered in the awarding of prizes. Write just as you would talk. The editor will correct grammatical mistakes and mistakes in spelling. The whole object is to let advertisers know just how farmers, their wives, sons, and daughters view advertising, and, as far as possible, get an idea of how it affects them. Advertisers are, so to speak, bombarding you in your homes. How many shots are effective and how many go wide of the mark? What kind of ammunition could they use that would be more effective than the kind they are now using?

These articles must be mailed by January 21. Address, Editor Agricultural Advertising, 156 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A Good Old Horse Remedy.

As long as the remedy does its work there is no occasion to change. This is the doctrine that has been acted upon by a whole generation of users of a horse remedy that is being advertised in our columns. We refer to Kendall's Spavin Cure, the preparation of the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., though it is hardly necessary to tell readers of this paper where or by whom Kendall's Spavin Cure is made. The most common ailments of horses are very similar from year to year. Spavins, ringbones, curbs, and splints are characteristic horse ailments. What is found to be a good method of treatment in one case, even a generation ago, is good still. Kendall's Spavin Cure is beyond question, such a remedy, we had almost said the remedy. All these common horse ailments, the ones coming up most frequently to be treated, do not change, so Kendall's Spavin Cure does not change. It is the same remedy that was discovered by the great veterinarian thirty years ago. Its use has been continuous, always widening out until it has become the standard remedy for horse-owners in many countries besides our own. Nothing could more emphatically attest its virtues. It is a remedy that no horse-owner should be without. All druggists handle it. The Kendall Company's book, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," helps out of many a tight place. It enables you to know your horse and to treat intelligently most every case. It may be obtained at the drug store, or will be mailed free if you address the company as directed in the advertisement.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Topeka Independent Telephone Company held at No. 519 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, on Tuesday, January 3, 1905, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"BE IT RESOLVED by the stockholders of The Topeka Independent Telephone Company in general meeting assembled that all business of this corporation be discontinued and that no further business be transacted by its officers and directors save and except such as may be necessary to wind up its affairs and conclude its operations, and to this end the President of this Company is hereby authorized to cause public notice of this resolution to be made in the Kansas Farmer, a weekly newspaper published at the City of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, near the principal office or place of business of this corporation once a week for six weeks, and he shall also forthwith forward a certified copy of this resolution under his hand and the seal of the corporation to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia."

B. F. PANKEY, President.

PILES

NO MONEY PAID UNTIL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

We have a 222-page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, 100 pages on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our method, we furnish their names on application. Send 1 cent for a copy. 1007 Oak St., St. Louis, Mo., and 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

DRS. F. J. HARRIS & SONS

In the Dairy

Experimenting with Dairy Cows.

Excerpts from Bulletin No. 125, Kansas Experiment Station, by D. H. Otis.
(Continued from last week.)

The Question of the Balanced Ration.—Most dairymen find that they get the best results from their cows during the month of June, when they are pasturing on luxuriant grass. In supplying winter feed it should be the aid to get just as near June conditions as possible.

Analyses of fresh mixed pasture grasses show digestible nutrients, as follows: Protein, 2.5 per cent; carbohydrates 10.2; and fat, 0.5. From this it will be seen that there is a liberal supply of protein, and if we are to approximate these conditions in winter, it is necessary to furnish feeds that contain plenty of protein. Where cows have been wintered on feeds deficient in protein the milk flow is greatly stimulated and the yield is greatly increased when turned on pasture. The experience of this station is, that when we continue to feed plenty of protein there is not this difference in turning cattle on pasture.

In a test conducted with twenty-one cows, in the spring of 1899, we found that in a lot of eleven that were turned on pasture there were seven cows that gained in the yield of milk while four lost; the average being a weekly gain of 3.6 pounds per cow. Eight cows out of eleven gained in the per cent of butter-fat, the average being 0.18 of 1 per cent. One cow lost both in yield and in test, while three others lost in yield and gained in test. There were five cows that gained both in yield and in test. This shows that there was very little gained in total production by turning on pasture, but this is accounted for by the fact that the cows previous to being on pasture were fed liberally on a ration containing plenty of protein. At the same time that we carried on the pasture experiment a lot of ten out of the twenty-one were fed on soiling crops. These cows did not yield as well as those on pasture, as might be expected in early spring, when the grass is green and succulent. Only three cows out of ten gained in the yield of milk, the average result being a weekly loss of 4.2 pounds per cow. Seven cows gained in the per cent of butter-fat, the average being a gain of 0.09 of 1 per cent. As in the pasture lot, one cow lost both in yield and in test, and six lost in yield but gained in test.

As far as the experience of the station goes, when cows are kept on a

liberal ration that is well balanced and approaches the conditions existing with June grass, there is very little increase in yield and practically no decrease in test due to pasture or soiling crops.

Economy of Liberal Feeding.—A cow giving a large flow of milk is a hard-working animal, and needs to be fed accordingly. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of what a cow is able to consume goes to maintain the wear and tear on her system, and the profit in milk- and butter-fat production comes from the feed she consumes outside of this amount needed for support. The cow is selfish enough to take her share of the feed first, and then what is left over goes to the owner for his profit. If this per cent needed for maintenance is correct, it stands to reason that a cow fed 70 per cent of what she will eat will return 10 per cent profit; while the cow fed 100 per cent will return 40 per cent, or four times as much. Of course it is possible to overfeed, and a man should watch his feed-bin and milk-scales at the same time. If he suspects that the cow is not getting enough then he should increase the feed, and if she responds in the form of increased yield of milk perhaps the feed should be increased some more; but if she fails to respond, then withdraw the extra feed. Our experience indicates that the cows must be studied individually, and the amount of feed given them must vary according to the individual capacity. It took very little more feed for our best cows than it did for our poor cows. If we had withheld the feed from the good cows, the amount realized would have been materially decreased. It does not pay to feed a poor cow, but it does pay to feed a good cow liberally.

Importance of Raising Dairy Feeds on the Farm.—It used to be said that a balanced ration for a dairy cow could not be produced without buying high-priced concentrates. The experience at this college proves that statement to be false. The possibility of producing a balanced ration on the farm, together with the economy of the same, is shown in the following rations:

RATION NO. 1.				
	Feed lbs.	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
Corn-fodder	25	.50	8.30	.15
Corn	10	.78	6.67	.43
Totals	35	1.28	14.97	.58
Required	2.50	12.50	.40	
RATION NO. 2.				
Corn-fodder	25	.50	3.30	.15
Corn	5	.39	3.33	.21
Bran	5	.61	1.85	.13
Totals	35	1.50	13.48	.49
RATION NO. 3.				
Orchard-grass hay	10	.48	4.20	.14
Clover hay	10	.68	3.54	.17
Corn	4	.31	2.66	.17
Bran	1	.12	.37	.02
Chicago gluten-meal	3	.93	1.31	.14
Totals	28	2.52	12.08	.64
RATION NO. 4.				
Alfalfa	18	1.90	6.71	.25
Corn	8	.62	5.33	.34
Totals	26	2.52	12.04	.59

The experience of this station shows that, with pasture and soiling crops, we can produce butter-fat from 6 to 9 cents per pound; with alfalfa and Kafir-corn meal we have produced butter-fat at 11.9 cents per pound; with Kafir-corn one-half, bran one-fourth, and ground oats one-fourth, and Kafir-corn stover, for 10.8 cents per pound; and with Kafir-corn meal one-half and soybean meal one-half, and Kafir-corn stover, for 12.3 cents per pound.

When we have had to buy high-priced concentrates it has cost 15, 16, and 17 cents per pound for butter-fat. This emphasizes the importance of raising as much of the feed as possible on the farm. Mill feeds may at times be cheap enough so that a man can afford to sell the crop from the farm and buy them. This can only be determined by taking into consideration the feeding value of each, the cost, and the expense of making the exchange.

Management of the Dairy Herd.—When feeds are high it sets the dairyman to thinking how he can combine them to the best possible advantage to get the best results from the feed used. This means that the man must size up his herd

and not feed the cows more high-priced feeds than the value of the products they will turn out.

Mature dry cows and those so near dry that their milk is not paying for their feed can be put on maintenance rations; i. e., enough feed to keep the animal in good health and enable it to maintain its present weight without making gains. The following may serve as a guide to the amount of different feeds required per thousand pounds live weight:

1. Wheat straw 18 to 20 pounds (feed all cattle will eat), corn chop or bran 4 or 5 pounds.
2. Corn-fodder (stover) 18 to 20 pounds (feed all the cattle will eat), corn chop of bran 3 or 4 pounds. Oat straw can take the place of corn-fodder by increasing the grain allowance one-half pound.
3. Sorghum hay 20 pounds, corn chop or bran 2½ pounds. Fodder, corn, and timothy hay can be used in place of sorghum hay, and the allowance of grain increased a trifle.

4. Oat hay, millet hay and orchard-grass hay will probably maintain an animal without grain. Prairie hay may require a little grain. Alfalfa and clover hay will not only maintain an animal but will enable it to grow or gain in live weight. When alfalfa forms a part of the ration with other roughage an animal can be maintained without grain.

In the above rations, corn chop and bran have been used for the grain because in many localities they are the cheapest. Where ground wheat and oats can be had at the same price they make excellent substitutes. Kafir-corn or sorghum seed can also be used, by slightly increasing the allowance.

In an ordinary herd, cows will be found that vary considerably in their milk yield. It stands to reason that a cow giving 10 pounds of milk daily does not need the same quality and quantity of feed as a cow giving 20 or 30 pounds daily. The rations following indicate the amount needed daily per head where different amounts of milk are produced. When cottonseed-meal is used cows should be accus-

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tomed to it gradually. Allow one-half pound the first day, and increase not over one-fourth, or one-fifth of a pound per day.

(To be continued.)

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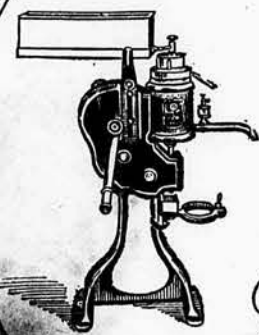


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Grange Topics, 1905.

Suggested by N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H., Lecturer National Grange, for discussion in Pomona and subordinate granges.

FIRST QUARTER—LEGISLATION.

January.—What National legislation endorsed by the National Grange is of the greatest importance to members of this Grange, and what can we do to promote it?

February.—What State legislation is of most importance to the farmers of this State, and what can we do to promote it?

March.—What is the most important matter to come up for consideration in our primary caucus or local election, and what is our duty in regard to it?

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPIC—OUR SUBORDINATE GRANGE.

January.—Is it important to have the ritual work well rendered, and will our officers attend to it?

February.—What features of the literary work are most helpful to members, and how can those features be strengthened?

March.—What Grange events should be observed by our Grange in addition to holding the regular meetings?

The Report of N. J. Bachelder, Lecturer of National Grange.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange: The work of the Grange in the subordinate, Pomona, State and National degrees may be properly divided into two classes. The first and most important is the action necessary to strengthen the organization by the observance of rules and regulations laid down by the constitution and by-laws of the order, the execution of which is largely in the hands of the master, through his own efforts and the efforts of his organizing and inspecting deputies.

Upon this depends in a large measure the extension of the order through increase of membership and the strengthening of the ties that tend to make a thorough and impregnable organization. The opportunities for doing this are limited only by the ability and ingenuity of the master, and may well be considered from a business standpoint. The master of any Grange is primarily its business manager.

The second proposition in Grange work, is the direction of its educational policies by such action and through such exercises as are best adapted to existing conditions, noting the effect upon the public at large.

For mental development of members there should be well-arranged programs for Grange meetings, which no amount of degree work should be allowed to crowd out, and for shaping public sentiment toward the Grange toward policies indorsed by the Grange.

Public discussions should be held and the printed page utilized to the best extent consistent with probable results. The execution of this work is in the hands of the master, through his own efforts and the efforts of his organizing and inspecting deputies.

ized by the Grange, and is commonly known as educational work. A consideration of this matter will constitute the basis of this report.

A comprehensive discussion of this matter involves separating of the subject on the line separating the granges of various degree. Suggestions appropriate for lecture work in the subordinate grange would not apply to lecture work in Pomona, State, and National Grange, except so far as general principles are concerned. We will, therefore, address the lecturers of the lower granges through the members of the National Grange, commencing with the subordinate, which is the most important branch of the order, upon the success of which depends the success of all others.

LECTURE WORK IN SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The lecturer of a subordinate grange occupies a unique position in the work of the order. It is in that it is entirely separate and distinct from the work of every other officer. It can not be said that it is the most important office in the Grange, for we can not compare things that are unlike. We are reminded of the old illustration of the controversy between the organist and the boy who worked the bellows as to which was the most important in producing the music for the church services. In the midst of a selection the boy stopped work, and when the music ceased, announced that it was a good time to determine that question. The master of a subordinate grange can not make a successful grange without the assistance of the lecturer, and the lecturer can not make a successful grange without the work devolving upon the master has been faithfully performed. The basis of successful lecture work is the printed program for the year. In theory the freshly prepared program announced at each meeting for the next is most desirable, for by this course matters of local interest that could not be forecasted at the beginning of the year may constitute the prominent feature of the program, but in practice such a course generally results in no program. The lecturer will be more likely to attend to the arrangement of the program when made a special duty at the beginning of the year than when attended to at twelve different times during the year. The members assigned parts in the program will be more likely to prepare themselves when notified at the beginning of the year, and all other members notified that they have been so assigned. The program should be sufficiently elastic to admit of the introduction of topics of local, timely importance as they arise from time to time, in addition to the topics suggested by the State and National lecturers.

After the program has been arranged and printed there is still much for the lecturer to do. The manager of a railroad arranges his train schedules with great care and publishes his timetable accordingly, but if he dropped the matter there the people would be seriously disappointed in train service.

Contingencies are constantly arising that can not be forecasted and arrangements made accordingly. Employees are to be directed and vacancies are to be filled. The lecturer must notify those who are assigned parts previous to the time, however many programs have been printed, and fill any enforced vacancies. The lecturer should assign duties according to the mental capacity and characteristics of members, constantly keeping in mind that mental development is of paramount importance to the maintenance of the grange. These two objects can generally be harmonized. It is what members do for themselves that develops mental powers, rather than what others do for their entertainment. It is a nice thing to arrange the lecture work in the subordinate granges to the best possible advantage.

LECTURE WORK IN POMONA GRANGES.

The suggestions made for lecture work in the subordinate granges will generally apply to lecture work in Pomona granges, except that Pomona granges have the same relation

bordinate granges that the high-school bears to the lower grades. Topics of a broader nature should be discussed and more difficult exercises should be introduced and participated in by members of better attainments. This will afford more entertaining exercises for those who have traveled long distances to attend the meetings and for the public frequently admitted to Pomona meetings. Generally speaking it is better to assign parts to members outside the grange, where the meeting is held. A prime object of these meetings is to awaken an interest among the local people rather than entertain visitors, and this can best be done by hearing those from outside the town. It is seldom wise to depend upon participants from outside the grange except in case of persons of exceptional ability, and it is still rarer when paid entertainers of any nature should be obtained for regular meetings. We must constantly bear in mind the fact that mental development is the object sought rather than purchased entertainment.

This suggestion has no reference to the employment of specialists in literary or musical matters, either by subordinate or Pomona granges, as a source of revenue outside of regular or special meetings, and also has no reference to field-day meetings, which will be considered later.

LECTURE WORK IN STATE GRANGES.

Lecture work in subordinate and Pomona granges entails but trifling expense, as the work is done gratuitously, and the only cost being for printing and postage. When we reach the lecture work in States the matter of expense is an important item for the services and expenses of the lecturer have to be met in addition to printing and postage. This makes it subject to the funds available for the purpose as well as to the policy of the State Grange.

Its extent in any event will depend somewhat upon the ability of the master to respond to the demands for a representative of the State Grange. Such occasions are generally arranged for the extension of the order by a public discussion of its aims and purposes, and the master will rightly consider it his duty to represent the State Grange.

The extent to which the lecturer and other officers of the State Granges participate in such work and attend Grange meetings will depend upon the orders of the master under authority of the State Grange. However much may be done in this direction, there will be benefit derived from regular communication between the State lecturer and Pomona and subordinate lecturers through the medium of a quarterly or monthly bulletin. Such publication will very materially aid the lecturers receiving it and assist in promoting systematic lecture work. Several State Granges already provide for this, and the slight expense involved more than justifies the adoption of a similar policy in every State. In no way can a State lecturer accomplish so much for the expense involved as through this medium of communication with those working in lower granges.

FIELD MEETINGS.

One of the most important means of disseminating Grange doctrine and awakening Grange enthusiasm is through well arranged and well advertised field meetings. Such meetings are now held in nearly all the States and are regarded as important as any meetings of the Grange. In order to be successful they must be arranged long in advance and local and visiting speakers secured.

Whenever failure has occurred in such meetings it has been traceable to neglect of local interest. It is not fair to make a speaker to travel hundreds of miles to attend a field meeting and fail to make the proper local effort to secure an attendance in localities where the Grange is strong comparatively. No special effort should be required, but in new fields and unorganized territory it requires the most thorough and persistent canvassing to get the people to attend. Some of the localities (Continued on page 44.)



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The Scrub Must Go.

Notwithstanding the immense strides that the fancy poultry industry has taken in the last ten years, there are still too many scrub chickens on our farms. One reason why so many farmers have not tried to raise pure-bred poultry is because they think that a chicken is a chicken and one kind about as good as another. Of course this idea is being gradually dispelled and it is high time, for if ever a class has overlooked the profitable side of a business, the farmer has done so in being satisfied to breed nothing but scrubs. We know that some flocks of common chickens will bring in a nice profit, but under the same conditions, a line of standard-bred fowls will do much better. Improvement is the order of the day in everything, and there is no business that can be benefited more by improvement or a calling in which there is more room for improvement than in the poultry industry on our farms.

Had we been satisfied with the old horse-car for our cities, we would not now have the rapid electric cars. Had the farmer been satisfied with the old-fashioned method of harvesting wheat, we would not to-day have the self-binder. This is true all down the line, and in no case has the profit in any improvement been to the farmer of the same value that the improvement in his poultry will be. Some hesitate because it requires the outlay of a few dollars for breeding stock and wonder if it will pay to take the risk. Of course it will pay. Buy new breeding stock, even if you have to borrow the money or sell one of your favorite shoats. The chances are ten to one that the chickens will double discount the shoat in returning a profit. A farmer that is satisfied with scrub chickens is just as foolish as the farmer who will buy a new harvesting machine and when through using it, will let it stand in the field until he is ready to use it again next season.

We hope every farmer who reads this will consider that this advice is offered for his benefit. We do not tell a farmer to buy any certain breed of poultry, as tastes differ and there are many different varieties that are good and profitable. We do not tell him to buy from any particular breeder, as there are many who have first-class stock and who can be depended on to treat their customers honestly. But we do advise the buying of thoroughbred breeding stock of some variety and from some breeder and to do it at once and so hasten the day when the scrub must go.

White Wyandottes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am proud of the record our Kansas White Wyandottes Club is making and believe it will be of interest to readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

The club met at Great Bend with the Barton Country Poultry Association. Out of 203 White Wyandottes shown there 164 were entered by club members. This class constituted almost one-third of the show. The club organized with the following list of officers: President, J. M. Beecher, Jr., Belleville; first vice-president, W. A. Dunn, Great Bend; second vice-president, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Nickerson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Glunette, Florence; registry, W. J. Carson, Dalton.

One of the most important steps taken was the formation of the Kansas White Wyandotte "Peerage" register of standard-bred and heavy laying birds with their pedigrees and egg-records.

The details of the work of the hands of the club, two of whom are breeders of thoroughbred trotting horses. Mr. Carson, who will keep the records, is a member. We believe we have this work well started

and a number of birds will be registered as soon as blanks are ready.

No bird is eligible to the fancy list unless it scores 93 or better by a poultry judge who is a member of the American Poultry Association. For registration in the utility list the same score is required and also an egg record of at least 144 eggs in twelve consecutive months.

These standards are probably too low but the object is to induce as many breeders as possible to begin this line of work. The standard can be raised as conditions improve.

Breeders of other varieties should get in line and make Kansas poultry of all kinds the standard of excellence. Yours for "Better Birds for Kansas,"

J. M. BEECHER, JR.

Republic County.

A Fine Catalogue.

We are in receipt of the new catalogue of the Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders, Clay Center, Neb. Printed in colors on fine calendered paper and illustrated with about three hundred half-tone photographic cuts, it is easily the leader of all incubator catalogues. The engravings are views of the incubator and chickens hatched by it in all quarters of the globe. It is not necessary for a man to be able to read in order to know whether the "Old Trusty" is a successful hatcher. The photo's of the thousands of chicks speak for it without any reading matter. But there is good reading material in it, nevertheless, and that in Johnson's lucid and original style. It has the stamp of truth and honesty about it. Besides information about running incubators and brooders, there is information about feeding and caring for chicks, plans of poultry- and brooder-houses, poultry- and egg-records, incubator tables and other valuable knowledge. If you are thinking of buying an incubator, it will pay you to send for this catalogue for it records the triumphs of one of the best incubators manufactured. Mr. Johnson sold thousands of them last season and they invariably gave the fullest satisfaction to all their customers. One unique feature of Mr. Johnson's business is that he prepays the freight to whatever town you live in, no matter how far away you may be from Clay Center, Neb. Do not send for this catalogue out of mere curiosity, for it costs too much money to send it promiscuously to those who are not interested in artificial incubation.

Poultry Pointers.

You should season with salt the cooked food you give your fowls, about the same quantity as your own food is seasoned with is about right.

Bran is rich in phosphates, but it is food the hens do not like unless it is scalded. Never feed it to them in a raw condition as it is liable to cause bowel disease. A mixture of equal parts of bran, cornmeal, and ground oats scalded and allowed to remain until the mess is cool, is the best grain food that can be fed to poultry. If cut clover or alfalfa is added it is much better.

Straw on the floor of the poultry-house is valuable for the reason that it absorbs the moisture that will collect in cold weather. It makes a good place for the hens to scratch in and it makes the house warmer. It should be renewed every few days. If you have oat straw with the heads on that will be better. Millet straw is also good picking for fowls.

It is not difficult to keep two or three hundred hens on a farm, and two or three hundred dollars thus picked up will buy all the extras which a farmer finds necessary to purchase during the year. In this way he need not go in debt for the numerous small things which can not be produced on the farm and which of necessity must be purchased. Every time he goes to town he can take chickens and eggs enough to pay for his purchase. It is the small things on the farm that sum up the profit or the loss in the aggregate, and poultry-raising is one of the most important, though most neglected industries on the farm. Other farmers have found profit in poultry,



Is the egg that is laid when eggs are high, and the hen that lays the golden egg is the hen that is fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a. This preparation, fed with other foods, tones up the egg-producing organs and enables the system to appropriate all the egg-making material from the stuff fed. It makes hens lay all winter.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A

is the guaranteed egg producer. Cures diseases as nothing else can. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c
5 lbs. 80c
12 lbs. \$1.25
25 lb. pack \$2.50.

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

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

A Free Book About Incubators

We issue the best book ever written on incubators—written by a man who has spent 23 years in perfecting them—by the man who made the Racine. It tells facts that you must know to get the right incubator. Don't buy without reading it, for the book is free. We pay the freight.

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 88, Racine, Wis.

Warehouses: Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul.



tells how to make money—How to raise young chicks for early spring markets when prices are high. How to make a profit on ducks. How to feed for heavy fowls. How to make hens lay. Why not get an adequate return from poultry? Why not try modern methods this year? Why not learn about incubators and brooders from a firm who have been in business since 1867, and who know how to make satisfactory machines? Write us for the book today. It is free.

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

Easy Money is made with a HAWKEYE

Special Incubator
Try it on our 30 days' free trial plan, before you buy it. Start in the poultry business NOW. More money for less work than anything you ever tried. Our free catalogue will guide you to success in poultry raising. Hawkeye Incubator Co., Box 94, Newton, Ia.

More and Stronger Chicks can be hatched in the Standard

CYPHERS INCUBATORS

than in any other, or your money back. Send your name and the address of two friends who keep poultry, for Free Copy of Complete Catalog and Poultryman's Guide, 231 pages (211) and 100 illustrations. Mention this paper, addressing nearest office.

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

Burr Incubator

Up-to-date; no night watching. Perfect regulation, economical heater, price low. Test it yourself for 30 days; if you don't want it, for some reason, return it. Special attention to beginners. We pay freight. Catalogue free.

BURR INCUBATOR CO., Omaha, Neb.

\$12.50 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

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

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

YOU WILL TRANSFORM all fertile eggs into strong, healthy chicks by using the famous "Egg-Maker." It is thoroughly tested by an experienced hatcheryman. It is made of durable copper tanks, and is so designed that it will hatch 200 eggs in 21 days.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

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.

C. O. SHOEMAKER, Box 905, FREEPORT, ILL.

MANDY LEE

Incubators and Brooders have nine brand new improvements, which make them the latest and greatest INCUBATORS and brooders now on the market. Free catalog gives full details—proves they're best. Send for copy.

GEO. H. LEE CO., OMAHA, NEBRASKA

WATCHED THE HENS

Then used them. Siems, the German Poultry Specialist, uses the hen in his Natural Hen Incubator. Nature's own way, hen instinct, hen work. Cuts high prices. 200 egg hatcher costs but \$33. Agents wanted. Write him to-day. Catalog with 25c. lice formula free.

Natural Hen Inc. Co., B-93, Columbus, Nebraska.

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.

POULTRY TOPICS

Is a handsome 24 to 40 page monthly that tells how to raise chickens. Every farm should get it. 14 years old. Sample free or a trial year for 10 cents.

POULTRY TOPICS, Lincoln, Neb.

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

OUR COOK BOOK OFFER.



The White House Cook Book, 500 pages, comprehensive treatise on cooking. All kinds of cooking and baking. Everything from soup to nuts. Cooking for the sick. Health suggestions. Kitchen utensils. Family recipes. Toilet items. Dyeing and coloring. Measures and weights, etc. Prepared by the former chef of the Hotel Splendide. Regular price, \$2. Our price with this offer, one year, \$1.25. Delivered to your door. Address, Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

and are now shipping to America to supply the demand which should be met right here at home.

Green food in winter should be given the fowls in some form if it can be obtained, as it is essential to thrift and egg-production. The object in feeding green food in the winter is not because such food is extra valuable in the essential elements composing the eggs, but because the concentrated food deranges the digestive organs and the fowls get out of condition. It is because dietary systems are advantageous that they are suggested. Cabbages, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., are largely composed of water, and will not provide a large proportion of the matter devoted to the production of eggs, but it is in dieting more than in the quantity of food allowed that the best results are obtained. For instance, feed a small flock on one quart of cornmeal and a pint of cooked potatoes, and another on a pint and a half of cornmeal, and the hens that are fed the mixed food will lay more eggs than the others, yet there is more real nutritious matter in the cornmeal than in the mixed food, but the hens receiving the mixed food will digest the food better and a variety promotes health. Bulky food in winter always gives excellent results, and if cabbages can not be obtained, use anything that will prove acceptable, rather than to feed exclusively on grain. If you have alfalfa, cut it into half-inch lengths and scald, and mix with the meal. This will take the place of green food and is also very valuable as an egg-producer.

Gas Tar for Lice and Mites.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see so many things in your paper that are helpful I thought I would ask for some information. Can you tell me if there is a gas plant in Topeka and give me their address? Also, do they sell coal tar and for how much per gallon by the barrel on the cars at Topeka? You may think this is something queer to want to know, but if more people knew about it and could get it, there would be more chickens raised throughout the country, for it is sure death to lice and mites when used as directed for liquid lice-killer. WM. McCUNE, Ness County.

Gas tar, or coal tar, is sold by the Excelsior Gas and Coke Co., Topeka, at \$4.75 per barrel, f. o. b. A barrel contains 47 to 52 gallons of tar.

Rome has a water supply of two hundred million gallons a day, London only 160,000,000 and Paris ninety million.

The Incubator Man.

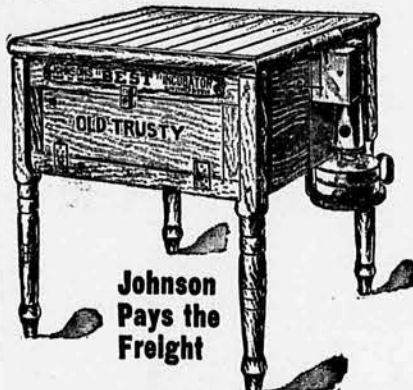
This heading will at once call to the minds of our readers M. M. Johnson and his Old Trusty Incubator. It is a great record that Johnson has made. No wonder he has become known as "the incubator man." He has done, perhaps, more for the poultry industry than any other one man. His great energy is shown in the fact that in five years, as manufacturer, he built an incubator business up from a few machines to a 20,000 annual output. Then, with his experience and his practical ideas and his thorough interest in poultry-raising to back him, he severed his connections with the old concern and started a business all his own. He built a new factory, and within twelve months he had sold 13,000 incubators and brooders. That is the Old Trusty, the only machine he has anything to do with now. Johnson has a common sense way of doing things that makes people like to trade with him. He handles poultry matters as though he loves and understands the business. There is no doubt that he does love and understand the business. This is made plain to any one who reads his catalogue. All poultry lovers find a kindred spirit in Johnson. Our readers will be the better for it if they will write to the man and get personally acquainted.

Good Little Poultry Book.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to a little book before us, entitled, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys." It is published by the Des Moines Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa, and is sold for 10 cents a copy. No reader will begrudge the small price for the accurate, specific information which this little book contains. It is in neat, compact form, and gives directions and pointers in a way that will be applied every day by the poultry-raiser. The different classes of fowls are treated separately. Particular attention is given to right starting, the foods that are adapted and those not adapted to the new-born fledglings. It is an especially valuable book for beginners. Old poultrymen will get many valuable suggestions. A copy of the book procured by the 10 cents and the publisher.

Old Trusty Incubator.

The new machine by an old hand. Made by Johnson, the Incubator Man. Only a year old, and it didn't have to be improved for 1905. Johnson made it right to begin with.



You Can't Know Too Much About Johnson's Pay-for-Itself Hatcher.

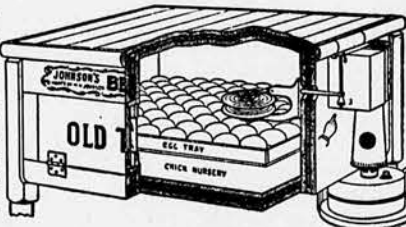
The more you know about it the better you like it. Johnson wants you to know all about it. Take a square look at the cuts and read:

Made of select California redwood and 12-oz. cold-rolled copper. Miller Safety Lamp, Taylor Bros.' guaranteed incubator thermometer, double doors, sides, bottom and top. There could be no better material or construction.

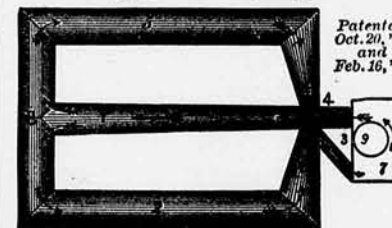
Forty Days Free Trial

And Johnson Guarantees Every Machine 5 Years.

This cut shows the workings. Johnson's system is planned for results and convenience. Note positions. All parts below the level of the lid, leaving the lid for a table. Automatic regulator comes already attached and connected, a single adjusting nut on the outside of the machine. The double wafers well out over the eggs and down close to them. Regulator counter-balanced within itself.



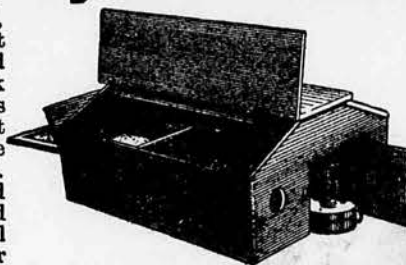
Copper Pipe Heating System



The hot water discharged to opposite end of the egg chamber, divided and returns back to boiler, No. 7. Pipes 2 and 5 and 1 at point No. 4 equal in radiation to pipes 2 and 5 at any point. Boiler No. 7 fitted with patent return hood, saves half the kerosene and draughts of air do not affect the lamp.

The Old Trusty Brooder

Made of best California redwood, never shrinks, swells or pulls apart at joints. Miller Safety Lamp in solid iron lamp box, no gas can enter chick chamber. Inclined floor prevents chicks from piling up. Enough heat under floor to take chill off. Note the hover cloth frame, partly withdrawn. Chicks hover under cloth warmed from above. Chick backs are warmed and sleepy nerves soothed the natural way. Chicks don't pile up, chill or become overheated.



Nearly 13,000 Old Trusties

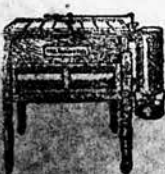
Incubators and Brooders, used the first season. That's the record for a new machine. The only machine that ever got into the first rank the first year. They went out on Johnson's long trial plan and with Johnson's guarantee. They went at a reasonable price, too, for you know

JOHNSON PUT INCUBATOR PRICES DOWN.

None came back for no better machines can be made at any price. Johnson has made 80,000 Incubators and Brooders. He put all his experience into his new Old Trusty—the only machine he has anything to do with now. Get his new catalog and Advice Book. Over 100 pages, 300 reproduced photographs, records, house and yard plans, etc. Mailed FREE.

M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb.

The Kansas Incubator



Was recently pronounced by the U. S. T. R. to be the best Incubator in the country. The KANSAS INCUBATOR is the "HONEST INJUN" Incubator, built right here in our own state, up at Hiawatha. It's a warm air machine, and has no leaky copper tank to give out. Ten-year guarantee won't prevent copper tanks from leaking, no more than an insurance policy will prevent sickness. We have a special proposition to make to every Jayhawker, who writes us a postal, immediately, and mentions the Kansas Farmer.

THE HIAWATHA MFG. CO.,
81 Oregon St., Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.

PREVENTS BLACKLEG

Vaccination with BLACKLEGIDS is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. Each BLACKLEGID (or pill) is a dose, and you can administer in one minute without any special doctor.

Keep the birds healthy, before being marketed. Increase the quality and activity. Literature free—write for it.

PARKE DAVIS & CO.
HOME OFFICE: LABORATORIES: Detroit, Mich.
BRANCHES: New York, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Orleans, Kansas, Chicago, Minneapolis, Memphis.



WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Feeding Calves.

(Continued from page 31.)

to be employed. If pushed for "baby beef" your calves ought to weigh 700 to 800 pounds in the spring; if merely kept in growing condition, 500 to 550 pounds. Yearlings pastured through the summer ought to gain 300 to 350 pounds, making the weight in the fall 800 to 900 pounds. Fed yearlings should weigh over one thousand pounds.

It would not be possible to make a satisfactory ration of cane hay and wheat straw alone. Growing cattle the age of yours require a nutritive ratio of 1:6.8. The nutritive ratio of wheat straw is about 1:100, sorghum fodder about 1:21. You can readily see that there is a great deficiency in protein, and protein is absolutely required for animals which are expected to grow or increase in flesh.

In answering the above questions I have not attempted to suggest a ration which should simply maintain the calf, but have rather recommended such methods as would make a satisfactory and economical increase in weight. I do not think it would be profitable to feed calves simply a maintenance ration, if it be possible to secure the feed and feed them a growing ration. However, if you wish to feed a maintenance ration it would not vary proportions from what has been stated for a growing ration, merely reduce the quantity of each feed, feeding say, 5 pounds of alfalfa hay and $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 pounds of sorghum hay or wheat straw. G. C. WHEELER.

Kansas Experiment Station.

The Hope, Kans., Berkshire Sale.

The combination sale of Berkshire swine to be held at Hope, Kans., on January 13, 1905, will be remarkable in that it will contain more imported blood than has probably ever been offered in a Berkshire sale in the West. The quality of the stock will make the sale full of attractions. Among the good things to be offered is Imp. Elma Lady 4th for whom Mr. Will H. Rhodes, of Tampa, Kans., paid the highest price ever paid for a Berkshire hog in a Kansas City purebred hog sale. After Mr. Rhodes bought this great sow he showed some members of her first litter at the American Royal and won the special prize and State championship for Kansas. Her owner considers her one of the greatest sows of the breed and was only induced to put her in this sale because he has more than twenty of her daughters and thought it would be a special attraction. Besides the imported blood to be offered in this sale there will be included a number of sows that are bred to Lord Premier 50001, who is easily the first boar of the breed and who was grand champion at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. There will be sold some daughters of the \$1,000 Masterpiece; some sows bred to Bachelor Boy and many other attractions that will be explained in the catalogue which can be had by addressing J. Frank Rhodes, Tampa, Kans., and mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

Premier Woman Hog-Feeder.

To Mrs. O. E. Jones, of Irwin, Kans., belongs the distinction of marketing the heaviest load of young hogs, one of the best loads of any age, ever seen on this market, and of obtaining almost a record-breaking gain for a four-months' feeding period. She sent in to-day from her big farm near Irwin, 50 hogs which had been handled directly under her supervision, and which, for results obtained, places her in a class by herself as a successful hog-feeder. On September 6, last, these hogs averaged 173 pounds. To-day, just four months later, their average weight was 404 pounds, a 231-pound gain per head in 120 days. Who can equal it? Competent judges pronounced them the best ever marketed here and the fact that the price was 7½ cents higher than the next sale for the day goes to show how well the buyer thought of them. Swift & Co. got them at \$4.70.

Poland-Chinas at Auction.

On Tuesday, January 31, at the new sale-barn at Hope, Kans., Messrs. S. H. Lenhart, M. O. Kilmer, J. H. Cutter, M. M. Kelm and others will sell a top lot of Poland-China bred-sows and gilts. This offering will include the very cream of the Poland-China blood, and will be bred to such boars as Missouri's Black Perfection 2d, the sweepstakes boar at Ottawa this year, Kansas Chief, Keep On's Image, and M. M. Kelm's Sunshine boar. All lovers of good Poland-China swine are requested to write to-day for catalogue. Address S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans.

Gossip About Stock.

Our representative visited the old reliable Klondyke Herd of Duroc-Jerseys owned by Newton Bros., of Whiting, Kans., last week and reports as follows: "The herd is in shape for future business. It is healthy, strong and vigorous. The blood lines and individuality are up-to-date and give promise of future usefulness. It is no speculation to prospective buyers, but we believe the best of these goods will have the pleasure as well as profit of clipping from six to twelve coupons from every share (animal) bought."

Mr. F. L. McClelland, of Route 20, Dayton, Kans., has a herd of eight

Duroc-Jersey hogs. This herd is headed by Lord Bacon 25513, by Olympus 69479, dam Tuberosa 15723. There are about sixty head in the herd, and among them are some prize-winners that carried away ribbons at the State Exposition last fall. He has a nice bunch of young boars and some gilts that are now for sale, and the prices he makes on these are very reasonable when quality is considered. Write him a line for information and prices and tell him you saw his advertisement on page 46 in the Kansas Farmer.

Maple Lawn Herd of Duroc-Jerseys at Edgar, Clay County, Nebraska, belongs to Mr. C. H. Searle, who states that he has an exceptionally fine lot of gilts that are now for sale. Some of these gilts have been bred and some are yet open so that the wants of the buyer can be met either way. Mr. Searle is proud of these gilts and feels that he is able to provide his customers with first-class goods when gilts are wanted. He also has a few good young boars but the demand for them has been so great that he can spare but a limited number. A letter to him will bring full information.

On Monday, January 16, 1905, at Wichita, Colonel Groom will hold another sale of his famous Panhandle Shorthorns. These are all highly bred Bates cattle brought from above the quarantine line and are of the kind that he has been handling so successfully heretofore. From the rich, grassy plains of the Panhandle region of Texas these cattle have gone forth from past sales and have uniformly proved themselves good breeders and feeders. Here will be afforded an excellent opportunity to secure some of these highly bred cattle at your own price. The sale will be held under cover in the Longnecker barn at the west end of Douglas Avenue bridge. No postponement because of weather. Col. R. E. Edmondson has charge of the sale and this means they will be well handled. Catalogues may be had by addressing B. B. & H. T. Groom, Wichita, Kans. No young breeder who wants to get a start in Bates Shorthorns and no old breeder who needs this class of breeding cattle can afford to miss this sale. Remember this sale is next Monday and be there.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer, in the breeders' column, will be found the advertisement of Chas. Dorr, formerly of Peterson, Kans., who has recently removed to Osage City, Route 6, his Gold Standard Herd of pedigreed Duroc-Jersey swine. Mr. Dorr is not a new breeder but has been in the full-blooded Duroc-Jersey business for over twelve years, and has shipped to almost every State in the Union. This winter he has already shipped to fifteen States. He is the breeder of the sire of Bessie H. and owned Peterson Boy from a pig, who is known to almost every breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is offering some very cheap bargains in boars that weigh from 125 to 200 pounds, and has bred gilts for the price other breeders ask for sucking pigs, because he must make room for sows to farrow, and on account of the failure of a corn crop in his county. These gilts are bred mostly to a son of Chief Perfection out of a Van's Perfection, the undefeated boar in his class in many State fairs and shows. Some are bred to Ohio Chief, he out of Topnotcher, who has the breeding of some of the greatest prize-winners at the World's Fair. Mr. Dorr's large herd boar weighs to-day 700 pounds in breeding condition. Here is a boar as good as there is in Kansas. Very large bone, a head like a big, very short nose, nice back, good hams, and very nice ears. So you see Mr. Dorr has as good as the best. Hunt up his advertisement and write him. You can get a good boar or bred gilt safe in pig. These are all good color and well built. Mention the Kansas Farmer when writing.

A Symphony in Gray.

In the 1905 calendar of N. W. Ayer & Son, the Philadelphia Advertising Agents, is worked out a color scheme in grays and white so harmonious as to merit the above title.

On the back-ground of gun-metal gray cover paper is developed in lighter tones their well-known medal trade-mark and motto "Keeping Everlastingly at It Brings Success," the latter being the predominant feature of the design.

The calendar is a large one, fourteen by twenty-eight inches and designed for office or library. The figures are large, and, being printed in white, stand out clearly across a large room. Whether the popularity of Ayer & Son's calendars is due to the uniformly tasteful design, to their utility, or to the epigrams on advertising and business-building which fills the blanks left on the flaps, it is hard to say, but they have enjoyed a steady sale for years at twenty-five cents each; for this sum, which barely covers cost and postage, the 1905 edition may be had as long as it lasts.

The Markets

Kansas City Markets.

Kansas City, January 6, 1905.
WHEAT.

The market was fairly active and higher for all good milling samples, and more could have been sold if here. The low grades, however, were draggy and showed no improvement. Yet even at old prices they are high and are bringing big money. Liverpool came in at 4½¢ higher, 100 bushels, and received a favored higher bid. Chicago received a closed ½¢ higher, and the market option finished 1½¢ higher. On track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, 3 cars \$1.08½, 2 cars \$1.08, 4 cars \$1.07½, 13 cars \$1.07, 2 cars \$1.06. No. 4 hard, 4 cars \$1.06, 2 cars \$1.05½, 3 cars \$1.05, 2 cars \$1.04, 4 cars \$1.03½, 7 cars \$1.02, 1 car \$1.01, 1 car \$1.01, 2 cars \$90c, 1 car \$88c, 1 car \$87c, 1 car \$86c, 1 car \$85c, 1 car \$84c, 1 car \$83c, 1 car \$82c, 1 car \$81c, 1 car \$80c, 1 car \$79c, 1 car \$78c, 1 car \$77c, 1 car \$76c, 1 car \$75c, 1 car \$74c, 1 car \$73c, 1 car \$72c, 1 car \$71c, 1 car \$70c, 1 car \$69c, 1 car \$68c, 1 car \$67c, 1 car \$66c, 1 car \$65c, 1 car \$64c, 1 car \$63c, 1 car \$62c, 1 car \$61c, 1 car \$60c, 1 car \$59c, 1 car \$58c, 1 car \$57c, 1 car \$56c, 1 car \$55c, 1 car \$54c, 1 car \$53c, 1 car \$52c, 1 car \$51c, 1 car \$50c, 1 car \$49c, 1 car \$48c, 1 car \$47c, 1 car \$46c, 1 car \$45c, 1 car \$44c, 1 car \$43c, 1 car \$42c, 1 car \$41c, 1 car \$40c, 1 car \$39c, 1 car \$38c, 1 car \$37c, 1 car \$36c, 1 car \$35c, 1 car \$34c, 1 car \$33c, 1 car \$32c, 1 car \$31c, 1 car \$30c, 1 car \$29c, 1 car \$28c, 1 car \$27c, 1 car \$26c, 1 car \$25c, 1 car \$24c, 1 car \$23c, 1 car \$22c, 1 car \$21c, 1 car \$20c, 1 car \$19c, 1 car \$18c, 1 car \$17c, 1 car \$16c, 1 car \$15c, 1 car \$14c, 1 car \$13c, 1 car \$12c, 1 car \$11c, 1 car \$10c, 1 car \$9c, 1 car \$8c, 1 car \$7c, 1 car \$6c, 1 car \$5c, 1 car \$4c, 1 car \$3c, 1 car \$2c, 1 car \$1c, 1 car \$0c.

No. 2 red, nominally \$1.11@1.13.
No. 3 red, nominally \$1.07@1.10.
No. 4 red, 1 car \$1.05.
Rejected red, nominally 95¢@1.
CORN.

There was very fair demand for this grain, and prices ruled much the same as on Saturday. Some bright samples may be a little stronger. Home dealers were good buyers, and there was a fair inquiry from the nearby order trade. Receipts were only fair for two days, and the weather was cold, which means more consumption. There was no visible supply statement. Liverpool came in ¼¢ lower, but this had no influence upon the market for cash grain here, which was controlled by the home demand, as prices are too high for export yet. By sample on track here at Kansas City:

No. 2 mixed, 1 car yellow 42½¢, 1 car yellow 41½¢, 10 cars 41½¢.
No. 3 mixed, 1 car 41½¢, 1 car yellow 41½¢, 9 cars 41½¢.
No. 4 mixed, nominally 40½¢.
No. 2 white, 1 car 42½¢, 2 cars 42c, 1 car 41½¢.
No. 3 white, 2 cars 41½¢.
No. 4 white, nominally 40½¢.
OATS.

While home dealers took most of the offerings, there was some order trade, which helped holders to keep prices up. But while spot oats were wanted, no one seemed to care to anticipate their future wants. In Chicago May closed steady, and here the same option finished unchanged. By sample on track here at Kansas City:

No. 2 mixed, nominally 30½¢@31c.
No. 3 mixed, nominally 30½¢@30c.
No. 4 mixed, nominally 29½¢@30c.
No. 2 white, 3 cars 32c, 3 cars 31½¢.
No. 3 white, 3 cars 31½¢, 3 cars 31c.
No. 4 white, nominally 40½¢.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand. Following are the quotations: Soft winter patents, \$5.40@5.70; patents, \$4.80@5.20; clear, \$4.70@5.30; hard winter patents, \$5.40@5.55; straight, \$4.80@5.35; clears, \$5.10@5.30.

CORNMEAL—Quiet, but steady. Country, 9c per hundredweight, sacked.
CORN CHOP—Still dull. Country, 8c per hundredweight, sacked.

BRAN—In good demand. Mixed feed, 91¢@92c; straight bran, 89¢@90c per hundredweight; shorts, 95¢@1.

FLAXSEED—Receipts none, same time last year, none. Steady at \$1.07 per bushel, upon the basis of pure; in car lots, to arrive, \$1.07.

COTTONSEED-MEAL—Prime meal, new, at all points in Kansas and Missouri taking Kansas City rates, \$23.50 per ton in car lots.

GROUND OIL CAKES—Quotations: Car lots, \$26; 2,000-pound lots, \$27; 1,000-pound lots, \$14; 100-pound lots or less, \$15.50.

BROOMCORN—Choice green self-working, \$75; good green self-working, \$70; slightly crooked self-working, \$60; common self-working, \$50; stained and damaged, \$40.

SEEDS—Timothy, \$2.45 per hundredweight; red clover, \$3.12 per hundredweight; alfalfa, \$3.12 per hundredweight; cane, \$1.05@1.15 per hundredweight; Kafir-corn, 80¢@83c per hundredweight; millet, German, \$1.20 per hundredweight.

HAY.

The market was dull. Receipts were liberal and buyers were disposed to hold back and do little, and the tone of the market was weak, though prices were not quotably lower.

Sales included: No. 1 timothy, 1 car \$8; No. 2 timothy, 1 car \$7.50, 1 car scant \$6.75; No. 3 timothy, 2 cars \$6.50, 1 car \$6.25, 1 car \$6; 1 car \$5.50; No. 1 clover mixed, 1 car \$8.50; choice prairie, 2 cars \$7.50; No. 1 prairie, 3 cars \$7.50, 4 cars \$7.25, 3 cars \$7; No. 2 prairie, 2 cars \$6.75, 4 cars \$6.50, 2 cars \$6.25, 5 cars \$6; No. 3 prairie, 3 cars \$5.50; wheat straw, 7 cars \$5; choice alfalfa, 3 cars \$11, 1 car \$10.50, 1 car \$10.25; No. 1 alfalfa, 1 car \$10; No. 2 alfalfa, 1 car \$9.

Clay, Robinson & Co. write: Official receipts of cattle for the week ending last Saturday were 20,371, against 19,478 last week and 25,399 a year ago.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

DEATH TO HEAVES

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper 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.

THE OLD RELIABLE KLONDYKE HERD. For Sale—One April and four September males. Two June and eight Sept. gilts. Choice of 80 head. Prices right. Quality right. Newton Bros., Whiting, Ks.

FOR SALE. Forty head of pedigreed Duroc-Jersey spring pigs or bred gilts; weigh from 125 to 175 pounds; at farmers' prices, \$9 to \$12 each.
CHAS. DORR, Route 6, Osage City, Kans.

CEDAR LAWN BERKSHIRES. My sows are sired by Elma's Prince 64778, and Berrington Duke 72946. Boar at head of herd, Jurists Topper 78277. Wm. McADAM, Netawaka, Kans.

MAPLE VALLEY STOCK FARM. Pure-bred Poland-Chinas from leading strains. Visitors welcome and correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. P. Brown, R. 2, Whiting, Ks.

FOR SALE

Agricultural College Live Stock

Thirty head of imported and home-bred Shropshire ewes, 1 to 3 years old. Strong, healthy and safe in lamb. Also the Galloway herd bull, First King of Avondale 19420, calved April 9, 1900. Sire, King Hen-sol 9967, dam, Maid of Bellewood 12334. The Ayrshire bull, Marquis of Woodcroft 12945, calved September 27, 1900. Sire, Glen-carn of Maple Grove 6973. Three young Ayrshire bulls, one yearling Red Polled bull, one Jersey bull calf, and a few Ayrshire and Galloway cows. All in good condition, well bred and sold for no fault. Prices very reasonable. Visitors always welcome. Address,
PROF. R. J. KINZER,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kans.

Auction Sale of Registered Shorthorn Cattle

We will sell 38 head of highly bred Bates Cattle from our herd located above quarantine line, Groom, Texas, at

Wichita, Kans., January 16, 1905

Shorthorns are the Farmers' Cattle. They are the Milk, Butter and Beef Producers

Cattle bred in the famous Panhandle of Texas have proven great breeders and feeders. The market reports show the value of good blood. Export steers sell for 6 cents, common cattle at 2 cents. These cattle have never been de-vitalized by close stabling—they are strong, vigorous breeding cattle—the sort on which to found a herd that will grow into great value. Sale begins at 1 p. m. in Longnecker's barn at west end of Douglas Avenue bridge. Buyers will be comfortable regardless of weather. Terms: One-third cash, balance in bankable paper, payable in eight months with 5 per cent interest from date of sale; 5 per cent discount on deferred payment for cash. Address us at Wichita, Kans.

B. B. & H. T. Groom, Mgrs.

Col. R. E. Edmondson, Auctioneer.

The market started Monday with a decline on beef steers but since then there has been a good demand and Saturday's closing figures were 10@20c above the preceding week's finish. Preference was given to the heavy weights. Cows and heifers did not fare so well and the net loss for the week was 10@20c on all but very best stuff. Canners and cutters were very dull. Stock cows remain low. Bulls were active and firm throughout. All calves were scarce and active. The supply of stockers and feeders was moderate and the demand brisk and 10@20c advance has taken place on almost everything. Receipts to-day were 9,000. Beef steers good enough to bring \$4.60 and above sold steady; others weak to lower. Cows and heifers were strong. Packers and feeders were unchanged. quote: Extra shipping and export beef \$5.65; ordinary dressed beef \$4.25@4.75; choice heifers \$4.25@4.50; choice corn-fed cows, \$3.25@4; canners, \$2.25@2.50; fancy native or Western stock, \$3.50@4; choice heavy feeders, \$3.75@4; choice stock heifers, \$2.25@2.50; veal calves \$4.50@6.25. Receipts of hogs for the week ending Saturday were 46,204 against 21,556 last week and 33,235 a year ago. Heavy hogs on Saturday showed 5@10c advance for the week; lights steady. Receipts to-day were 4,500; quality generally good. Prices were generally full 5c higher with light weights and butcher grades sometimes 10c higher. Bulk of sales were from \$4.45@4.75 top \$4.75. The week's supply of sheep and lambs were 13,710 against 9,198 last week and 8,111 a year ago. This was a good deal less than required by the trade and the market has been an active one, closing fully 10c higher than the previous week. Receipts to-day were 2,900, bulk of them Colorado. The market was active and strong to a shade higher. We quote: Choice native wethers, \$5.50@5.75; choice ewes, \$4.75@5; choice yearlings, \$6.15@6.25; choice lambs \$6.75@7.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., January 9, 1905. The continued light receipts of beef cattle has been very beneficial to the market, as prices generally are 20@30c higher than a week ago and strong to 10c higher than the high close of last week. Good to choice steers are quotable at \$5.50@6; good fat export grades, 1,250 pounds up-ward, \$5@5.50; and half-fat natives from \$4.25@4.75. Practically no fancy heifers are arriving although the demand is good at \$4.25@4.50. Good to choice heifers are selling at \$3.75@4.25 with common to fair from \$2.25@3.50. Best cows are selling at \$2.75@4, with pretty good kinds at \$3.25@3.50, and common to fair \$1.75@3. All kinds of she stock shows no especial advance, but the demand is very strong for all offerings. Bulls and stags are steady at \$2.25@3.75, and veals are steady to 25c lower at \$3@6. Thin light yearlings and calves are 10@15c higher at \$2.50@3.60 and the big advance is on the stockers and feeders, and especially the good heavy-weight feeders, which show an advance of 20@50c over the low time of three weeks ago. Receipts are only nominal and the demand is especially strong on both country and local dealers' account. The hog market shows little variation from a week ago. Prices have fluctuated to some extent, but of late the tendency has been a little higher. The market today was up 5@10c, with prices ranging from \$4.40@4.70, and the bulk selling at \$4.50@4.65. Pigs were also up 5@10c and were quotable at \$3.50@3.75. Any increase in supplies at the principal markets would result in a general lowering of values, whereas, should receipts continue light for a period there would probably be a permanent gain. The local supply, however, is insufficient for the wants of the packers, and for this reason prices here are being maintained relatively higher than at competing points. The sheep market has been fairly well supplied, but prices have ruled higher, nevertheless. Natives and Colorado lambs are now selling at \$6.75@7.25, yearlings at \$5.75@6, and ewes from \$4.25@4.75. WARRICK.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—The great show breeding bull, 18th of Wildwood 1481, weighs in breeding condition 5 years old. Address Geo. Manville, Agency, Topeka, Kan.
BONDING HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service, to \$50 each. They are right in a shape, size, color from cows that produce from 1,000 to 12,500 pounds of 3.7 to 3.9 milk. All registered. Burton & Son, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.
FOR SALE—One thoroughbred, registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, coming 3 years old. He is a good individual and a fine breeder. Call and see him, or write to me. Z. E. Henry, Waldo, Russell Co., Kan.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for another of the same kind, a double standard Polled Durham bull, years old last October. First-class in every respect. Have 8 calves from him and all hornless. R. T. Anderson, Mankato, Kan.
FOR SALE—Shorthorn bulls, 11 to 18 months old, bred by Goddy Butterly 142556; two are Rose of Arons, one Wild Eyed and one Lydia Langish; one better bred and few better individuals; each one of an extra good big cow; will sell my herd, Goddy Butterly, having used him 4 years. E. S. Over, Chanute, Kan.
FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Oriskany, good ones, and four right. H. W. McAfee, Sta. C, Topeka, Kan.
FOR SALE—A Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls at a bargain, serviceable age. Address, Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kan.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALVES FOR SALE—From best registered stock. Address A. J. Blue, Route 7, Station B, Topeka, Kan.
FOR SALE—A 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address, N. J. Taylor, Barton, Kan.
FOR SALE—A 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address, N. J. Taylor, Barton, Kan.

SWINE.

CHOICE young Shorthorn bulls very low prices; also open or bred gilts, Poland or Duroc. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kan.
REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS from families that won first prize over Poland-Chinas, Berkshires and all others at Fort Worth Fat Stock Show last year and the year before; young boars ready for service at \$6 to \$10 each. E. S. Burton, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.
FOR SALE—Boars for immediate use. Sons of Perfect I Know, out of daughter of Ideal Sunshine. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kan.
DUROC-JERSEYS—Forty-five fine gilts bred to best males. John Schowalter, Cook, Nebr.
FOR QUICK RETURNS—11 of the very choicest breeding of Duroc-Jersey boars from premium stock, April farrow, color right, ears right, head right, and all right or money back; special price for the next 30 days. F. L. McClelland, Route 1, Berryton, Shawnee County, Kan.
WANTED—Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 35 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 809 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE. J. H. Glenn, Wallace, Kan.
FOR SALE—2 choice Hereford bulls, 22 months old; something good. Call on or address A. Johnson, Route 2, Clearwater, Sedgewick Co., Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED—CORN—"Hildreth Yellow Dent easily ranked first as the best producing variety." Bulletin 123. Write C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.
FOR SALE—Emmer (apels), extra quality; order early. Willard A. Miller, R. 2, Rantoul, Kan.
ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. Reference First National Bank. Address J. G. Hinish, Eureka, Kan.
HONEY—New crop, water white, 8 cents per pound. Special prices on quantity. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.
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.
FOR SALE—New crop alfalfa, timothy, clover, English and Kentucky blue-grass, and other grass seeds. If in want, please ask us for prices. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan.
WANTED—New crop alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English blue-grass, and other grass seeds. If any to offer, please correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES WANTED—Will trade stock in a good incorporated ranching company having an earning capacity of 15 per cent. for good horses, mares preferred. Must be in good condition. Big commission to anyone who will put up a bunch of 25 or more for us. Write for particulars to M. M. Newby, Secretary, Yukon, Okla.
IF YOU WANT to buy a young trotting-bred stallion that is bred right, is right himself, and does or will sire colts that are right, write to C. D. Close, Gorham, Russell Co., Kansas. He has that kind, and wishes to sell a few.
EIGHT REGISTERED PERCHERON and French Coach stallion and one large black jack, cheap for cash, to close them out by April 1. H. C. Staley, breeder, Rose Hill, Butler County, Kan.
FOR SALE—Standard and registered 4-year-old stallion by Honor, also the aged registered stallions Senator Updegraff and Honor, or will lease the aged horses. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kan.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—French draft stallion, black in color, 12 years old, registered, weight 1,800 pounds, sound. One imported black Percheron, 12 years old, weight 1,600 pounds, sound. One steel gray jack, 7 years old, 15-1 hands in height, sound and good performer. One unbroken 3-year-old black jack, 15-1 hands high. Can show colts from all the above stock. What have you to offer. Am quitting the business. J. A. Marshall, Gardner, Johnson County, Kan.
FOR SALE—Registered Clydesdale stallion, will be 4 years old next May, weight 1,750 pounds, fine styled horse. J. B. Osburn, Route 2, Erie, Kan.
MULES FOR SALE—14 young mules. Address R. B. Irwin, Modoc, Kan.
TWO GOOD JACKS—To trade for Percheron mares, or western land. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kan.
FOR SALE—Black Mammoth Jack, with white points, 8 years old, good breeder, can show colts, easy handled, quick service. \$175 if taken at once. A. E. Cooper, Route 1, Miami, Indian Ter.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Two male Scotch Colliers, nearly grown. Eligible to registry, strong in the back. Metchley Wonder. Price, \$10 each. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kan.
FOR SALE—White Holland toms and Shorthorn bulls. H. M. Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS \$2.50 to \$5 each. H. C. Staley, breeder, Rose Hill, Butler County, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Cockerels and pullets. Write for prices. E. W. Caywood, Clifton, Kan.
FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rocks, pure-bred and well barred. Chas. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1 each two. Mrs. Bertha Green, Clinton, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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 \$10. Grass land in any sized tract from 160 to 4,000 acres, from \$10 to \$12.50 per acre. Try us. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kas.
160 ACRES—7-room-house, terms; Anderson Co., \$3,600. Owner, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kan.
FOR RENT—1440 acres, mostly pasture land, 80 acres broke, 5 miles north of Ogallah, Trego county, Kansas, well watered and well fenced, small house; cash rent \$400 per year. W. J. Rogers, Clyde, Kan.
FOR SALE—Improved farm, 1280 acres, 20 miles northwest of Topeka, 5 miles west of Hoyt, on Rock Island railroad, all fine tillable land, 300 acres in cultivation, 75 acres now in wheat, one mile of creek with timber, 640 acres fine clean prairie pasture and meadow, frame house, 10 rooms, 2 good frame barns and other buildings, plenty of water, school near. Price \$35 per acre. Would divide. A. T. Daniel, 116 W 6th Street, Topeka, Kan.
I HAVE 2500 acres in my home ranch, seven miles from Meade, on Crooked Creek, 320 creek bottom hay land, mostly under ditch, 60 acres alfalfa, 200 acres farm land, 3 pastures fenced and cross-fenced, living water in each; good house, stable, granary, toolhouse, sheds, corrals. Will lease for three or five years for 60 cents per acre, at sell for \$5 per acre. Small cash payment, balance any kind of time up to 10 years. Also 1120 acres of wheat land, fenced, good well, windmill, small house granary, five miles from Plains, in Meade County, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. at \$3 per acre; or lease for 50 cents per acre or one fourth wheat and barley delivered at Plains. Would want 1,000 acres farmed if on the shares. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kan.

MARION COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

80 acres; 50 acres in cultivation, 10 acres alfalfa and orchard; frame house of three rooms, all kinds of outbuildings; handy to school and near to market. Price, \$2,100.
160 acres; 80 in cultivation, nearly all under fence, 20 acres alfalfa; house, stable, granaries and all kinds of outbuildings; 8 miles from Marion, and is a bargain at \$20 per acre.
320 acres of magnificent grass land near this city for \$4,500. Write for descriptive folder.
W. P. MURRIS, Marion, Kan.
MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—320 acres unimproved, 5 1/2 miles from County seat, most all can be farmed, a money maker at \$5,000 400 acres, all can be farmed but 40 acres, 2 1/2 miles from station, buildings built about 2 years at a cost of \$4,000; this farm for \$25 per acre. 160 acres, 4 miles from County seat, well improved, good stock farm and a snap at \$3,600. Write me what you want. A. S. Quinsberry, Marion, Kan.

LAND FOR SALE.

In western part the great wheat state. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kan.
VIRGINIA FARMS—\$5 per acre and up with improvements. Address Farm Dept., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

FARMS

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

FARMS and RANCHES

WHEAT LANDS

KANSAS \$6 to \$10 PER ACRE

Splendid sections combined farming and stock raising. \$1.75 to \$5.00 Per Acre. Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Only one tenth cash. Best land bargains in West. Ask B. A. McMASTER, J. and Commissioner. Dept. F., U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

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, Kan.

We Can Sell Your Farm

OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.

no matter where it is or what it is worth. Send description, state price and learn our wonderfully successful plan. Address

Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co.,

MADEIRA, MINN.

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 is furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call.

DAVIS, WELLOOME & CO.,

Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Kas

CASH For Your Real Estate

I Can Sell It; I MEAN IT

Send me Description and LOWEST CASH PRICE today
W. E. MINTON.
New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IN THE HEART OF THE

CELEBRATED Pecos VALLEY

Artesian Dis-

Government lands, assignments, relinquishments, deeded lands, farms, apples; cattle range, towns, etc.

WM. E. CLARK, Artesia, N. M.

(On Pecos Valley Branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R.)

AGENTS.

WANTED—150 agents to sell American Poultry Mixture in Kansas. S. H. Seever, General Manager, Vassar, Kan.
AGENTS—Here is a corker; only pancake griddle in world that bakes square cakes and turns them; bakes six each time; 100 per cent profit. Canton Griddle Co., Canton, Ohio.
WANTED—Man with rig. In each county; salary, \$85 per month. Write to-day. Continental Stock Food Co., Kansas City, Mo.
LADIES—Our Handy Sheet Bluing and Tablet Flavoring Extract are the best made. Something new. Absolutely pure. Non-poisonous. Once tried always used. Price 10 cents each, 8 for 25 cents. Sample and circulars for stamp. Lady agents wanted. J. C. COOK & CO., 275 E. Erie, Chicago.

PATENTS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVERY housewife needs it—Ever-Ready Mending Tissue. No needle and thread; no sewing; mends all fabrics. Big seller for agents—10 cents. C. E. Field, Fitzwilliam, N. H.
FOR SALE—12-horse gas engine, nearly new. Guaranteed to work or no pay. A bargain. Address F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Rice Co., Kan.
WANTED—Right away; a girl to assist with housework; good home, wages, and school if desired. Address at once Langley Stock Farm, Morland, Kan.
WANTED—Good strong country girl for housework, one that can do plain cooking and that is willing to learn; good wages, private family. Address Mrs. A. B. Quinton, 1243 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.
FOUR GREAT MARCHES FOR PIANO OR ORGAN—"Odd Fellows Grand March," "Doxes Twostep March," "California Commandery March" and "St. George Commandery March," 15 cents each or the four for 50 cents. If you are not pleased I will return stamps on receipt of music. Offer good for sixty days. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address Isaac Doles, Indianapolis, Ind.
WANTED—Young men to learn Telegraphy and Railway Business. W. J. Skelton, Salina, Kan.
FOR SALE—second-hand engines, all kinds and all prices; also separators for farmers own use. Address, The Gelsner Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
PALATKA—For reliable information, booklets and other literature, address Board of Trade, Palatka, Florida.

The Stray List

Week Ending December 29.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtrey, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Robert McClure, in Caney tp., Nov. 18, 1904, one blue-roan horse, 2-year-old; valued at \$20.
Chautauque County—C. C. Robinson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H. F. Kirchner, in Summit tp. (P. O. Sedan), Nov. 18, 1904, one dun mare, white spot in forehead, 4 ft. 10 inches high, branded "B" on right hip; valued at \$30.

For Week Ending January 5.

Cherokee County—W. H. Shaffer, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Samuel Sparks, in Shawnee tp. (P. O. Messer), Dec. 18, 1904, one black mule, 18 months old, 12 1/2 hands high; valued at \$40.
Woodson County—J. P. Kelley, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Silas Nager, in Center tp. (P. O. Yates Center), Dec. 8, 1904, one red and white Hereford steer, double under cut in right ear; valued at \$20.
Russell County—F. Smith, Clerk.
CALVES—Taken up by Emanuel Kell, in Lincoln tp. (P. O. Russell), December 10, 1904, one red and white faced heifer, 4 feet high, piece of right ear cut off; also one red yearling heifer, with white stripe on back; valued at \$9 each.

For Week Ending January 12.

Cherokee County—W. H. Shaffer, Clerk.
MULES—Taken up by J. B. Goodrich in Lyon tp. (P. O. Keelville), Dec. 17, 1904, one dark brown mare mule, about 3 years old, weight about 700 pounds, mane and tail untrimmed; one 4-year-old dark iron-gray mare mule, weight about 750, sore neck, mane and tail trimmed, harness marks; one dark brown mare mule, about 3 years old, weight about 700 pounds, mane and tail untrimmed, rather shy; one light bay mare mule, weight about 700 pounds, mane and tail untrimmed, rather shy; one light bay mare mule, weight about 750 pounds, mane and tail untrimmed, rather shy; valued at \$40 each.
Brown County—J. D. Wiltmer, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Mrs. Angie Gardner, in Walnut tp., one red yearling steer, cut in left ear; valued at \$20.
Crawford County—John Viets, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Anderson Fox, in Crawford tp. (P. O. Girard), Dec. 12, 1904, one 6-year-old light red cow, weight about 850 pounds, underbit out of each ear, small white spot back of right front leg, small white spot on right hind leg, also small white spot on inside of right hind foot; valued at \$12.

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L. L. Williams, May Press Co., Ithaca, Texas.

The Report of N. J. Bachelder, Lecturer of National Grange.

(Continued from page 39.)

must be intensely interested or the meeting will be a failure. When these details are given faithful attention the meeting will be successful in any locality, but should be followed with active canvassing in order to derive the greatest possible benefit.

AGRICULTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No feature of educational work in which the Grange can exert an influence is more promising than that of introducing the principles of agriculture in the curriculum of public schools. By this we do not advocate teaching students how to cultivate the soil, grow crops or feed stock, but something of the composition of soils, the nature of the rock formations that finally make soil, and the growth of vegetable and animal life. It is as well for the mental development of the child that the origin, composition and uses of the objects by the roadside between its home and the schoolhouse be understood, and far better for its success in life than to be taught the heights of mountains that will never be seen, or other intricate problems in the higher mathematics or the dead languages. Whatever the occupation or profession of the child in after life, it will be of advantage to him or her to know something about the common things of life with which he comes in contact every day. It will strengthen his interest in the soil and the occupations connected therewith. The State of Missouri has taken advance ground in this direction, and provides means for the teachers of the public schools to equip themselves for imparting such instruction. It has become one of the requirements of a State teacher's certificate in that State. The Grange can lead in this important matter and require similar regulations in other States, and provide means for enforcing them. This is one of the leading educational issues of the present time, and one upon which important results depend.

AGRICULTURE IN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

When the industrial colleges were established by act of Congress forty-two years ago, there were neither textbooks in agriculture, instructors qualified to teach agriculture, or even an agricultural science established, and from the lack of means for teaching agriculture these institutions drifted into industrial colleges without agriculture, or became sickly adjuncts of classical institutions. Later an agricultural science began to be developed, textbooks in agriculture were prepared and published, and men became qualified to teach agriculture. After these changes took place it was found that it required a vigorous effort to secure recognition of agriculture in these institutions. They had become firmly entrenched in other policies, and a change was not favored by the managers in many instances. During latter years there have been notable instances where public sentiment has demanded a more liberal agricultural policy, and good results have followed. The great need of agriculture to-day is better trained, better educated men, skilled in agricultural science. The more such men we have located upon the farms of the country the better the prospects for the agricultural people. Everything pertaining to the establishment of these colleges indicates that the idea of those through whose efforts they were established were concentrated on making prominent the agricultural features. The Grange can render valuable service in educational matters by vigorously championing the rights of the farmers in all such institutions. While these suggestions are not applicable in all the States, they are appropriate to existing conditions in some States.

IN CONCLUSION.

We have conducted an extensive correspondence in regard to lecture work and have aimed to arouse the lecturers of subordinate and Pomona granges to a better appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of their respective positions. Education is the cornerstone upon which this organiza-

tion rests, and the permanent advancement made depends in a large degree upon the attention given to this feature of Grange work. With this object in view, we have made this report intensely practical, dealing with matters that severally may seem of little importance, but which in the aggregate contribute in an eminent degree to the success of Grange work throughout the land.

Fraternally submitted,
N. J. BACHELDER,
Lecturer National Grange.

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.

Sweeney.—I have a mare 8 years old, that was sweeneyed in both shoulders by slipping two years ago. The muscles of the shoulder-blades did not shrink away for about two months. I used liniment on the shoulders in the meantime, for the sprain; when the shoulders shrank I had a veterinary surgeon examine her, and he advised a blister for the shoulder-blades and a liniment to use lower down on the leg and below the point of the shoulder. I blistered the shoulders three times and used two bottles of the liniment but the mare is still stiff in the shoulders and the muscles of the shoulder-blades have not filled out as they should. W. O. Chase County.

Answer.—Failing in getting good results from blistering and the use of the liniment, I would advise you to use a seton in the affected shoulders, changing the tape often enough to keep pus from forming; and rub the shoulders considerably daily, and I believe your mare's shoulders will fill out all right.

Supposed Blackleg.—I had a valuable Shorthorn calf about 4 months old die of what I thought was blackleg; when found he was swelled between the front and hind legs and some in the limbs; in the swelled part the blood was a very dark red, almost black; I took the carcass out of the corral, skinned it and put quite a strong solution of carbolic acid and water on it. Is the disease very contagious? Would what I did to the carcass be sufficient to disinfect it? If not, how should I go about it to disinfect the place? What should I do with the carcass? How can I protect the other cattle from the disease? Tecumseh, Kans. J. A. B.

Answer.—It would be best for you to burn the carcass that you think had the blackleg and after that lime the place where the carcass was found. To protect your other cattle would advise you to vaccinate them. You can get vaccine from Washington, D. C., from the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., from Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, and from Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Vaccination is the best preventive there is. C. L. BARNES.

Sometimes, when it seems that our own particular little world has been knocked into chaos, and all things for us have come to an end, it is merely that we are being born to better things.—Cora Lapham Hazzard.

Willing hands will not remain long idle, if wedded to thoughtful hearts and observant eyes.—H. W. Little.

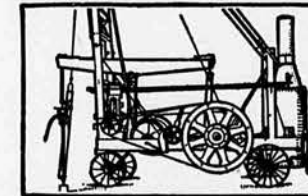
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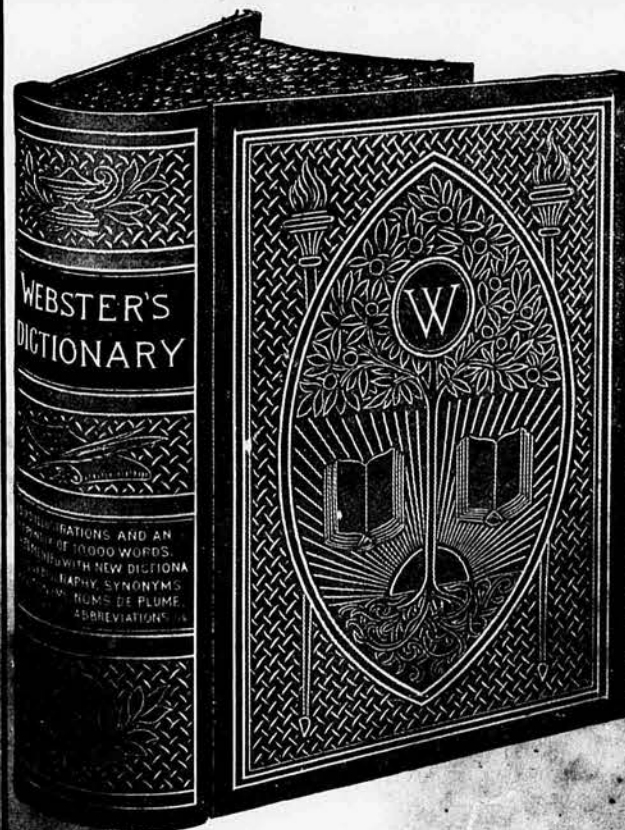
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Buyers throng his barns and say: Hello, New York; I'm Pete, of California. Say, Iams has the BEST LOT of stallions, and most of them, I ever saw. CHEAP, TOO. Yes; see those ten 2-year-old 2,000-pound "BLACK BOYS"—"RIPPERS." Iams' stallions are choice goods. WIE GEHTS? HANS, of OHIO. I'm Zeke, of Montana. See this barn of forty 2,100-pound 3-year-olds. All "TOP-NOTCHERS." Sure; dot vas dot vide-as-a-wagon stallion. Iams has one "HORSE SHOW more big as dot" "ROYAL," and he saves me MORE as \$1,000. SURE TING. No studs like dot in Ohio. Mr. Illinois, I'm Peabody of Colorado. Iams has the GREAT-EST and LARGEST establishment of first-class stallions owned by one man in U. S. "HUM-MERS, TOO." See those twenty 2,200-pound 4-year-olds LINED UP. "BLUE-RIBBON BOYS" None to compare with them in bone, big size, quality and finish at "INTERNATIONAL." You see stallions at IAMS JUST AS YOU READ ABOUT. Mr. Missouri, I'm "SOCKLESS JERRY," of Kansas. This DAILY HORSE SHOW of IAMS' beats any State Fair I ever saw. It's an "EYE-OPENER" to any man to see Iams' stallions. Best I ever saw. He sells these "TOP-NOTCHERS" at \$1,000 and \$1,500. Hello, Iowa, I'm Louie, of Minnesota. To see Iams' CHAMPION PERCHERON, BELGIAN and COACH STALLION, they are the "HOTTEST PROPOSITION"—(to competitors) I ever saw. Iams makes competitors "HOLLER"—and he "BUTTS IN," sells MORE stallions each year. Yes, saved me \$1,000. Mr. Indiana, I'm Hogg, of Texas. I came 2,000 miles to see Iams' 5,100 pound pair of "PEACHES AND CREAM." They are a "SENSATIONAL PAIR." Better than the pictures. SIMPLY IMMENSE. Iams is a HOT ADVERTISER. His horses are better than he advertises. AT LET-LIVE PRICES, too, Mr. Unbeliever.

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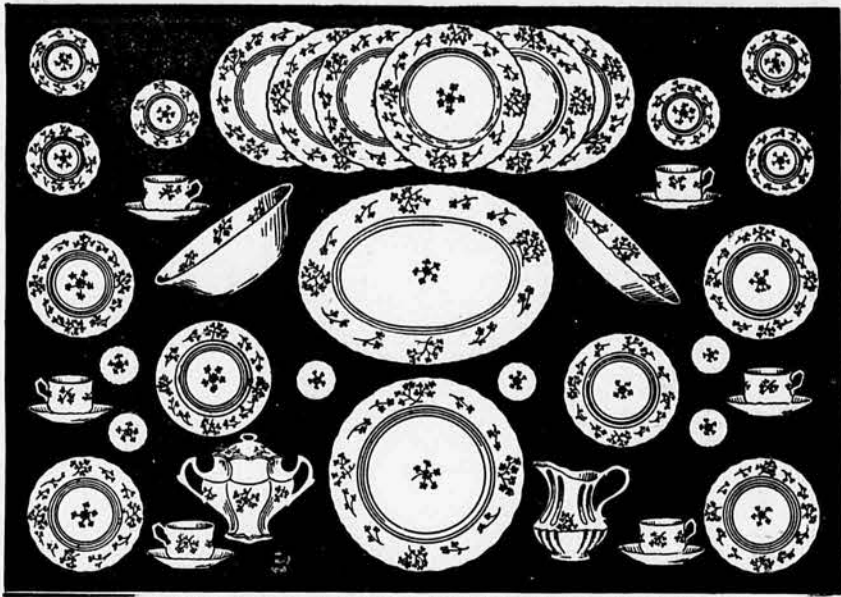
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There will be a meeting of the Kansas Breeders of Berkshires at same time and place, to perfect a state organization. Every breeder should attend.

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I have some choice March and April Poland-China boars for sale. Large, well marked, and as well bred as any in the breed. Sired by the state Champion, Grand Chief, and C's Perfection, he a litter brother of Corrector. Three of these are full brothers to the champion boar at Topeka this year. Three others are half brothers to Grand Chief. Have sold four boars to Kansas breeders this year and three full brothers to three of those mentioned above. Write me.

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