

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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During the first days of the present week, while Kansas was enjoying the bracing air of the latter part of the Indian summer, the Atlantic coast was swept by a fierce snow-storm accompanied by wind which interrupted communication and impeded travel.

The election of Hon. E. W. Hoch to the office of Governor of Kansas places a clean, strong man at the

head of the State government. If reports be true, he is free from embarrassing promises to "pie hunters." All Kansas expects an upright, vigorous, wise administration at the hands of the new Governor.

The unprecedented majority given to President Roosevelt at the late election is an endorsement of fearless honesty in office which presages well for the country. He carried every State which usually goes Republican by larger votes and larger majorities than were received by the State tickets of his party, and in addition he carried Missouri. The uplift for clean politics and clean policies is immense. Legal machinery against unlawful combines has not been idle during the campaign. Activity along this line is increasing in a way that is encouraging to those who favor the interests of the common people.

Col. D. R. Anthony, editor and publisher of the Leavenworth Times, died at his home last Sunday morning. A brother of the well-known Miss Susan B. Anthony and a cousin of Governor George B. Anthony, Col. D. R. Anthony was a strong member of a strong family. He came to Kansas at a time of stirring events and took an active part in shaping the future of the State. He was aggressive, daring, a fierce champion and a relentless foe. The management of the paper built up by Colonel Anthony has for some years devolved upon his son, a man of ability and courage, and of finer judgment than his father.

COMPENSATIONS AND VALUES.

The variations in compensations received by persons engaged in the several branches of gainful employment have caused much comment and no little dissatisfaction on the part of those receiving the lower returns for their services. The reports required by the railroad laws of Kansas make it possible to institute comparisons in the compensations of railroad employees with an accuracy not attainable in most other callings.

From the latest published report of the Kansas Railroad Commissioners, p. p. 102-7, it appears that one of the great railroad companies had in this State employees at compensations per day averaging as follows:

4 general officers.....	\$16.05
14 other officers.....	5.69
62 general-office clerks.....	2.78
141 station agents.....	1.33
275 other station men.....	1.32
185 engine men.....	4.55
183 firemen.....	2.80
121 conductors.....	4.16
392 other trainmen.....	2.64
55 machinists.....	2.74
95 carpenters.....	2.31
712 other shopmen.....	1.68
170 section foremen.....	1.85
870 other trackmen.....	1.30
10 switchmen, flagmen and watchmen.....	1.17
80 telegraph operators and dispatchers.....	2.42
609 all others.....	1.91

The variation from \$16.05 to \$1.17 is a variation of averages and does not, probably, show the extreme. While the official report does not indicate how the \$20,100 per year received

by the four general officers is divided, it is not unlikely that one of them receives \$10,000 of the amount, or \$32.58 for each of the 313 working days of the year.

The disparity of compensations is constantly becoming more marked and becoming a cause of discontent with the tendencies of the times. The very great increase of the socialist vote manifested at the recent election is an evidence of this growing discontent. Agitators say that it is unfair to pay one man \$32.58 for a day's work and another man only as much for a month's work. A radical element of society holds that compensations ought to be equal, with a shortening of hours for those engaged in the more arduous labors.

The last suggestion is for a complete reversal of the system of compensations which has developed from the competitive system wherein it appears that the man who receives the great salary has short hours and full pay even if sickness or pleasure detain him from his duties, while the man who receives the low wages works long hours, loses the time when for any cause he is not on duty and is subject to be "laid off" as the interest of the employer requires.

On the part of the low-paid man it is suggested that he needs a house, clothing, and food equally with the high-priced man, that he is as likely to have a family to support and that he has more children to be clothed, housed, fed and educated than have been accorded to his well-paid fellow laborer.

There are two essentially contradictory views concerning the correct basis of the compensation for labor. One of these is that compensation ought to be a measure of the value of the service rendered; the other that it ought to correspond with the needs of the recipient.

It is not proposed at this time to argue the theoretical correctness or incorrectness of either of these views but to look briefly at the practical side of the question of compensations.

From the days when men took from the wild game and from the gratuitous fruits of the soil such supplies as their several allotments of energy, persistence and skill enabled them to take and used and disposed of it in such manner as pleased those who took it, there has been room for the exercise of generosity on the part of the successful, and there has been a growing disposition to helpfulness toward the dependent. But in all these years the acquisition and ownership of the reward for exertion constituted the strongest motive to effort. Under the stimulus of this system the advancement from barbarism has been made and the accumulations of unconsumed returns for labor in the form of permanent improvements have accumulated.

The invention of machinery and the introduction of specialized methods of doing useful services have led to the organization of many industries into great systems. The success of these depends in every case upon wise and

harmonious direction as well as upon efficient execution of every detail.

This specialization has extended to farming in less degree than to any other industry. In farming, the capable, diligent man achieves in proportion to his capacity and diligence.

But in all occupations, farming not excepted, there are continually appearing those who shrink from responsibility, those who want a sure return for service but with entire relief from harassing cares.

On the other hand, there are bolder spirits willing to assume responsibility and abide by the consequences. The large number for whom the results of taking responsibility are disastrous make constant additions to the more dependent class, leaving relatively decreasing numbers in the more strenuous positions.

The spirit of cooperation, together with the growing ability and disposition to accumulate, has resulted in meeting the demand of the times for great as well as small operations by the formation of great and small companies composed of few or many owners. The net result of this organization of industry has been to reduce the cost of production to such an extent that the individual operating in a comparatively small way whether engaged in transportation or manufacturing is unable to meet the competition. (The organization of monopolies, whether called trusts or by some other name, is a branch of the subject which will have to be omitted here.)

Perhaps the case of a purely cooperative company affords as good an example as any of the forces which compel disparity of compensations. The rock on which cooperative enterprises are most apt to go to pieces is incompetency of management. Every worker may do his part faithfully but if there be deficiency of management there is loss instead of gain, the shareholders receive notices of assessments instead of dividends and eventually the doors are closed and employees are out of work. If, in this state of the case, the stockholders seek to again make their plant valuable and to give employment to the idle laborers, they will, after locating the trouble in the management, seek a competent man for the place. On inquiry, they will find that such as have proved themselves competent are hard to find and always engaged at liberal compensation. But to save their property from becoming junk and to give employment to labor, saying nothing about dividends, it is necessary to have a capable head for the concern. Two courses are open to them. They may bid above the salary paid to the manager of a successful competing company or they may seek to advance a capable subordinate. The competing company can not afford to let its successful manager go; so his salary goes up. It is essential for the well-being of every employee in the competing concern that the successful manager be retained. As a matter of practical, every-day sense, will these employees sanction the payment of a sufficient salary to retain the success-
(Continued on page 1134.)

Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

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

November 26-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

November 23, 1904, American Southdown Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

November 29, 1904, American Berkshire Association, Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 7 p. m.

November 30, 1904, annual meeting of stockholders, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, 8.30 p. m.

November 30, 1904, American Hampshire-Down Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 10 a. m.

November 21, Farmers' Institute, Jewell, Jewell County. C. A. Shinn. Professors TenEyck and Willard.

December 8-9, Farmers' Institute, Hackney, Cowley County. Mrs. Ella Beach. Prof. E. A. Popenoe and Asst. G. C. Wheeler.

January 11-14, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hiawatha, Brown County. E. A. Chase.

January 12, Women's Day, Miss Flora Rose; January 13, Assistant V. M. Shee-smith.

"The Dodder Peril."

I enclose a sample of alfalfa that is affected with something that I am not acquainted with. I do not know just when it started as I have not done the cutting myself. I had it cut for seed about two weeks ago, and, in hauling, discovered a plot about four feet in diameter all matted together, with something that looks like corn silk. There is not a green leaf on any of the plants that it is on. What is it and what is there to do for it?

C. C. PETERSON.

Washington County.

Your alfalfa is attacked by "dodder," a parasitic plant belonging to the morning-glory family. This plant does not grow on its root except in the early stages of its development. As soon as its slender, yellow tendrils come in contact with a plant upon which the dodder can grow, it entwines about the plant, sending numerous suckers into the tissues which absorb the soluble plant elements, soon destroying alfalfa, clover, or other plants upon which the dodder may feed, and it grows and spreads very rapidly, forming tangled masses with its twining yellow stems as shown by the sample which you have sent. I have received several complaints of dodder in different parts of the State. The pest is becoming prevalent throughout the alfalfa region and may truly be considered a peril to the alfalfa-growing industry of the West.

I find a very excellent article on the "dodder peril" in Wallace's Farmer, issue of November 4, 1904. The article was written in answer to an inquiry similar to yours and is so explicit and covers the ground so thoroughly that I have taken the privilege to quote it in part as follows:

"This may be any one of the five varieties of dodder, which are so similar in appearance that none but an expert can tell the difference. Alfalfa dodder grows best on alfalfa or clover but can live on many other kinds of plants. Flax dodder, introduced from Europe, is the most prevalent species found on alfalfa in Wyoming and Idaho. Clover dodder grows on clover and alfalfa in the Southern States and in the prairie regions, and also on a great variety of other plants. Field-dodder is a native species growing mostly east of the Mississippi Valley, but is found in great abundance in almost all parts of the country farther west. It usually grows on dry upland meadows and pastures and lives on a great variety of host plants.

"The seeds of dodder are generally introduced in impure clover- and alfalfa-seed and are afterward distributed by the hay or blown about over the snow or bare ground in winter on pieces of the dead clover or alfalfa stems. When placed in the soil, they germinate with the clover-seed, throw up a slender, inconspicuous, yellow shoot which bends to one side and then swings slowly around, lengthening meanwhile until it strikes a green

plant. If it is not a plant the dodder can live on, it dies; but if it comes to a plant on which it can live, it strikes its suckers into it, lets go of the ground, and as the first plant dies of exhaustion it reaches on to another.

"It produces a wonderful abundance of seed in the fall and stops producing seed only when killed by frost. These seeds retain their germinating powers for five years or longer, and most of them will germinate during the same season in which they are produced. If thrashed with clover or alfalfa they can only be removed with the most careful recleaning with a very fine sieve. It is never safe to sow clover- or alfalfa-seed from a dodder-infested field.

"If there are but few spots, they should be hoed off close to the ground; and as far as the dodder extends, the infected plants sprinkled with kerosene and burned. Remember, however, that any newly-cut pieces of dodder vine falling on clover- or alfalfa-plants will grow. We have found by actual experiment that the most minute piece will strike its suckers into the plant and soon become a vigorous new plant.

"Another method of killing it is by going over the field and sprinkling it with a 10-per-cent solution of sulfate of copper. This will destroy both the clover and the parasite. The drenching must be complete, however. This brings us to one of the questions asked by our correspondent. As we understand it, his field and some other fields in the same neighborhood, sown with seed bought from the same firm, are literally covered with dodder. As some of the lands adjoining are too wet to grow corn and must be kept in grass, we do not know of any other way to destroy the dodder than to turn sheep on the land to eat everything that grows there to the ground, and be careful to confine the sheep to that field until their work is done. If you do not, they will carry the dodder to another field in the clefts of their hoofs and in their wool.

"On corn land, the only thing to do is to plow it up and cultivate it in corn for two or three years. The alfalfa- and clover-dodder can be destroyed more effectively by pasturing because they do not usually grow on any other plants, but the warty dodder and field-dodder will grow on almost anything that grows, and the only thing to do with them is to cultivate the ground in corn or potatoes long enough to get all the dodder sprouted and then killed."

From the information given above, I think you will be able to deal successfully with this pest. If the dodder has only become established in small spots, you will be able to stop its spread and completely eradicate it by some of the methods mentioned above. The farmers of Kansas should be informed and awake to this "dodder peril" and stamp out the parasite before it becomes established to any extent in the alfalfa-fields. Doubtless the dodder is almost always first introduced by sowing impure seed. The seed of this parasite is only about one-half as large as that of clover or alfalfa, and if alfalfa-seed is thoroughly screened with a fine sieve the dodder-seed may be largely separated from it. However, it is probably unsafe to sow alfalfa- or clover-seed which has been infected with dodder, since the sowing of a single seed may start a plant from which the dodder will rapidly spread so as to cover a large spot in a few years. Also, as soon as it is established, the tendency is to spread it over the field in cutting and handling the hay.

It would seem to me that wherever the dodder has become established to any extent in a field of alfalfa or clover that the best method of fighting it is to plow up the field which has become infected and plant it to corn or other cultivated crops for a few seasons and not reseed to alfalfa until the parasite has been thoroughly eradicated. Meanwhile, care should be taken to sow pure seed and every means which is available should be employed to prevent the introduction



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and spread of this parasite which promises to be so destructive to alfalfa-growing.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Crops for Worn-Out Wheat Land.

I am looking for something that will bring as good returns as wheat and at the same time improve the soil. Wheat has been grown on the land until it is an unprofitable crop. I have tried small red clover and found its life is too short. I presume you have grown Mammoth clover; will it yield a fair crop of seed? Can it be sown about September 1 and stand the following winter well? Do grasshoppers eat it much?

The fault with alfalfa is its being so tender when young and grasshoppers like it so well. W. W. MILLER. Saline County.

There is probably no crop which you can grow in Saline County that will bring a profit equal to that given by the wheat crop and at the same time enrich the soil. Possibly local conditions may be unfavorable to the growing of alfalfa, such as the depredations of grasshoppers, etc., but I take it that grasshoppers are no more prevalent in your locality in Saline County than in other parts of the surrounding country where alfalfa is successfully and profitably grown. When the alfalfa plants are young they are apt to be destroyed by grasshoppers, but when the plants have once become established they are very hardy and not easily destroyed. Perhaps the best method for you to follow in getting a good start of alfalfa under the conditions which you have named is to sow it early in the fall. The crop will thus start during the period of the year when it will not be injured by the grasshoppers, and the following season the plants will have become so deeply rooted and well established that the 'hoppers will not materially injure the stand.

The common red clover is a biennial. That is, the plants start one year, seed the next and then die, as a rule, when if new plants are not continually starting the clover soon runs out. You will find the same fault with Mammoth clover. As to the seed-yielding qualities of Mammoth clover in your locality, I can not give any information.

It would not be advisable to sow clover in the fall, not even as early as September 1, as it would very likely winter-kill. The best time to sow clover is early in the spring or it may be sown any time during the spring or early summer in a favorable seed-bed. It is my recommendation to always seed grass with clover; thus as the clover runs out the grass takes its place, giving a more permanent meadow or pasture and a longer rotation.

For your part of the State on ordinary land, either upland or bottom, I would recommend *Bromus inermis* as one of the best grasses to sow. On the bottom lands where the water-supply is abundant or where the drainage is not the best, the English blue-grass will probably do well, perhaps better than *Bromus inermis*. The *Bromus inermis* goes well with common red clover, while Alsike or perhaps the Mammoth clover may better be sown with English blue-grass. The Alsike clover is to be especially recommended for low, wet lands. The grasshoppers will eat Mammoth clover doubtless as readily as they eat common red clover or alfalfa.

Probably the only crops that you can grow which will enrich the soil are legume crops, such as the perennial legumes, clover or alfalfa; or the annual legumes, cow-peas, soy-beans, field-peas, vetches, etc. These latter are not usually so profitable as money-making crops but they can be used in rotation with wheat, being introduced

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every fourth or fifth year and thus the land is put in better condition for succeeding crops of wheat. Also other crops, as corn, cane, etc., or any cultivated crop is beneficial to grow in rotation with wheat. In fact, a change to almost any crop is in a measure a benefit to the succeeding wheat crop. The crops which benefit wheat least are other grain-crops, such as oats, barley, etc.

An ideal rotation of crops would be as follows: Grasses and perennial legumes for three or four years, followed by corn or other cultivated crops for one or two years, and then by wheat for three or four years and again seed down to grasses and perennial legumes. Shorter rotations can also be arranged in which wheat may follow corn and annual legume crops in such a manner that the soil may keep in fairly good tilth and fertility.

A. M. TENBYCK.

Seeding Timothy and Clover.

I have about twenty acres of old, worn-out corn land that I want to seed down to timothy and clover in the spring; I also desire a crop of oats from it. I have thought of sowing two bushels of oats and one peck of clover to the acre and after the oats are harvested, sow the timothy on the oat-stubble. Would you advise this, or had I better plow the land well this fall? It has been poorly tended for several years and is very foul and in bad shape; about half of it is bottom-land.

DEAN COMER.

Pottawatomie County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The way to get a good catch of clover and timothy on this land is to go on the land as soon as it is in working order in March and with a four-horse disk prepare the ground as for corn; then cross once with disk, then follow up with sloping-tooth harrow and ride on the harrow to pack the ground solid. Sow one bushel of oats, four quarts of clover-seed, and six quarts of timothy to the acre and harrow all in at the same time.

Then, between May 20 and June 1, turn stock on and pasture light. If weeds get too rank, mow them down about July 20, or leave on the ground for a mulch from the hot sun in July and August. This is still better. If it is convenient, use a manure-spreader, spread about nine loads of manure to the acre and he will be sure of a good catch of grass.

Kansas Farmer for Almost Forty Years.

Nemaha County.

How to Guard Against the Hessian Fly.

1. The preparation of the field, getting it into such a condition of tilth and fertility that the plants will get a good, strong start in the fall, even if sown late, is a most important item; and if the fly comes so late that the crop must be sown before its appearance and thus be obliged to breast the attack of the full brood, this point is yet more important.

2. Unless the fall brood of flies is very late in appearing, sowing should be deferred until after their disappearance. Perhaps no better plan can be devised to determine when the flies have appeared than for each farmer to sow a small "observation plot" of wheat during the last week in August in the northern border counties of the State, the first week in September in the central part and about the middle of September in the southern part. Each farmer should provide himself, as part of his equipment, with an ordinary magnifying glass such as may be obtained from his druggist. A good double lens with rubber case should be obtained for about 50 cents. The adult flies (small, dark, mosquito-like insects), may be seen by the sharp observer in September or at latest in early October, alighting upon the upper sides of the leaf blades where the eggs (the "flaxseeds" are not eggs) are deposited in the blade creases or furrows. Sometimes the eggs are found on the inner surface of blades not over one inch high and too young to have turned upward. With the mag-

nifying glass it is not difficult to find these minute, reddish, elongate-oval eggs and when they have once been found it will be but a few days until the brood of flies disappears. Wheat may be safely sown as soon as the eggs are found in any numbers, as the flies will have disappeared before it has time to germinate and get up through the ground.

The flies should be looked for as early as the first week in September in the northern tier of counties, during the first three weeks of September in the northern half of the State, and during the last week in September and the first ten days of October in the southern half. Since the flies may come either earlier or later than these dates, the utility of the "observation plot" suggested is apparent.

When the flies come so late as the last weeks in September in the northern part of the State and not until in October in the southern half, the farmer must decide for himself from previous experience on his particular farm, whether it is best to take the risk of injury from the fly or from weakness of plants due to late sowing. It is doubtless better in some instances to let the wheat stand the attack than to have it sown extremely late.

3. When the flies appear at about the usual time it is important for all the farmers of a neighborhood to co-operate in late sowing so that no early-sown field will furnish flies for the entire neighborhood.—The Agricultural Student.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

The profit of the farm is netting more than its surplus.

The rearing and feeding of live stock is the salvation of impoverished farms.

The test of the churn will show the quality of the milk and the value of the cow.

The farm team which is accustomed to heavy work should never be driven on the road rapidly.

An animal must be kept in good flesh and thriving to make it develop and prove profitable.

There is no use keeping a cow on the farm unless she is a milker and butter-maker.

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat and unless it is supplied they will not grow rapidly enough to be profitable.

In applying manure, the farmer must use his own judgment as to how, when, and where he applies it.

Lack of fibrous roots is one cause of the failure of so many of our forest-trees, dug up in the woods and transplanted.

The aim in keeping stock should be to secure the most rapid and largest growth with the least cost compatible with the end in view.

Any kind of stock, especially sheep, are benefited and do better when their appetites are stimulated by hunger.

Bedding under the stock should always be sufficiently liberal to absorb all liquid voidings. They are as valuable as the solids.

The condition of health and vigor of all animals are much more easily retained by good care than regained when lost through improper treatment.

In fattening cattle for market the care bestowed upon the animals will have a great bearing upon their growth and the rapidity with which they take on flesh.

Feeding-racks should be provided now without delay, and all the feed for the stock should be placed in them in order to avoid waste.

Fill out the vacant places in the orchard. It does not pay to keep up an orchard filled with worthless trees or with perhaps half of the places vacant.

Sheep consume their grain so readily that every precaution is necessary in the arrangement of things, in order to facilitate the sheep in getting their places.

Better cultivation and fertilization is essential to secure the best results

than is usually practicable when extensive farming is practiced.

A deep soil, the deeper the better, should be chosen for the orchard. Orchards located on soils of great depth withstand drouths the best.

The greater the depth to which the soil is stirred up by the plow the more moisture it will be able to stir up to nourish the growing crops.

Whenever a check in growth occurs, the animal necessarily must be stunted in degree, and whenever there is a falling away in condition, there must be a check in growth.

A small, fat sheep will always bring a better price than a large, poor one; but if the larger sheep is also made fat it will command much the better price.

Horticulture

Control of the Kansas River Floods.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

The Kansas River floods have called new attention to the methods recently advocated by the Bureau of Forestry for controlling the course of the stream and for repairing the damage to inundated farm lands. The high-water mark this summer is ten feet lower than that of last season, nor is the property loss comparable to that of a year ago, when the damage wrought exceeded \$20,000,000 and when over 100 lives were sacrificed. But in permanent injury to the productive capacity of the region it may well be that the river has delivered a second blow as serious as was the first. The flood of 1903 was the greatest since 1844. Until a year ago the valley of the Kaw was as fertile as any on this continent. For centuries the strips of woodland along the banks of the river bed impeded the rush of overflows, and the silt that built up the rich land had been precipitated. But under agriculture the trees were gradually cut down, in many cases right to the water's edge. The result was inevitable. In its natural course the river runs rather slowly and with many windings through its flat meadows. But when it overflowed, the water swept straight down the valley. Unimpeded by trees, it increased its velocity, in some places cutting for itself new channels, and for almost the whole 120 miles of the valley not only deeply eroded the river banks but played havoc with the valuable farm lands. In some places the rich soil was cut away to the barren sands or gravels; in others coarse sand was laid six and eight feet deep over the fields; in still other places great holes were gouged out and lakes formed acres in extent. Of the 250,000 acres of remarkably fertile lands, worth from \$100 to \$250 an acre, which the valley contained, 10,000 acres were completely destroyed for agricultural purposes, 10,000 acres more were damaged 50 per cent of their value, and the whole area was greatly depreciated in value owing to the general sense of uncertainty as to the future. That these fears for the future were well founded the repetition of the disaster makes sufficiently plain.

But the condition of the citizens of the valley is far from hopeless if they will put into active and general operation plans for the protection and reclamation of their lands. The Bureau of Forestry has devised systems of tree-planting for the river banks, the sand-covered lands, and the deeply eroded lands. The object of the first is to prevent washing of the banks, to protect the whole area from the full force of floods, and in time of overflow to check the tendency to gully and cut new channels. The last two systems of planting are for ultimately reclaiming the now-destroyed lands, and making them produce, in the meantime, a valuable wood product while the work of reclamation is going on.

The sanded lands are now useless for crops, but will grow cottonwood, which twenty years hence will make valuable sawlogs. In the meantime

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the trees will be reclaiming the land for field crops. This they will do partly by the fertilizing effect of the decaying forest litter. But should the flood-waters return again, the timber would very likely be in a position to render much greater service. Examination of the area affected a year ago shows strikingly that where protective growths of cottonwood checked the rush of the current, the land beyond was generally covered not with sand but with silt, and is often if anything more fertile than before. With extensive planting of forest-trees another flood would undoubtedly bring back at once to fertility much of the land which has now been made barren.

The lower part of the Kansas Valley was devoted chiefly to the production of potatoes. Crops of 300 to 400 bushels per acre were not uncommon before the flood. Thousands of acres of potato fields were buried two to six feet beneath coarse river-sand, causing the farmers to abandon much of this land. Of 1,000 acres of once valuable sweet-potato land in one body near Wamego, Kans., only thirty-five acres were cultivated last year after the flood, and this is probably all of this tract that will be fit to cultivate for many years to come.

The Bureau of Forestry is now sending to the citizens of the Kaw Valley a mimeographed circular of recommendations for guidance in forest-planting on their damaged lands, in which it is said:

"Wherever the river has changed its course and straightened its channel, every possible effort should be put forth to keep it straight. Much of the damage that was caused in the great flood of 1903 is directly traceable to crooks in the stream. The soft, bare banks should be covered with willows at the earliest possible moment to prevent the stream from again becoming crooked. In addition to the protection of the caving river-banks and the reclamation of the sanded and eroded lands, the landowners of the Kansas River Valley should immediately co-operate to secure continuous belts of timber 250 feet wide on both banks of the stream. Such protective belts will be far more serviceable than dikes of earth or masonry in mitigating the destruction that may occur from overflows. The future wealth and productivity of the valley as a whole will be largely dependent upon the practice of forestry for protection against devastation by floods."

The conditions are peculiarly favorable for the success of tree-planting in the flooded regions. The flood prepared an excellent seed-bed for trees, and willow and cottonwood seedlings are growing thick on ground that was too wet to plow last year. The young cottonwoods can be taken up and set out on the sandy ridges which the flood has damaged. Thus the nursery stock will cost nothing but a little labor.

Keeping Quality of Apples.

EXCERPTS FROM A REVIEW OF A BULLETIN BY S. A. BEACH AND V. A. CLARK, OF THE GENEVA (N. Y.) STATION, BY F. H. HALL, IN AMERICAN GARDENING.

Apple storage has become one of the most important features of the fruit industry. The demand for apples has increased greatly, and to meet the demand large areas have been devoted to orchards in sections where conditions do not favor ease in holding or length of keeping. The necessity of disposing of this fruit quickly tends to overstock the market in the fall and early winter and frequently to reduce prices far below the limit of profitable handling. Accordingly the ability to hold part of the crop until the perishable surplus has been disposed of often means higher prices, easier sales and better accommodation to the public. Consumers are also gradually but surely learning discrimination and demanding not only good apples but an ample supply of them throughout nearly the entire year. It is possible, by some system of storage, to avoid the glutted markets and to hold the crops with little loss for sale

late in the season and make good profits from the practice; but like all farm and orchard operations of the present time, apple-storage must receive careful attention to insure success. The grower or buyer must learn what varieties are suitable for storage, what conditions must be provided to secure the best and most economical management of stored fruit, and at what time and under what conditions the different varieties must be put on the market.

Apples are exceedingly variable in length of keeping: Early Harvest often becomes too ripe and mealy for choice eating while still upon the tree; while Schodack, in ordinary storage, may keep well until midsummer of the next year. They also vary in behavior in storage, some varieties scalding, shrinking, losing flavor and becoming dull in color and unattractive, while others, after six months' keeping, come out smooth, bright, fragrant and crisp. These variations in behavior are to a great extent varietal characteristics; yet the same variety grown upon sand or upon clay, grown in the North or in the South, grown in a wet season or a dry one, may show very striking differences. The problem of selecting varieties and storing them properly is, therefore, a complex one; and requires careful study.

STATION TESTS.

To secure information on some of these points, the station, in constructing a fruit-house, provided a large room, well insulated and so arranged that many varieties could be stored under uniform conditions and examined easily at any time during their holding. No artificial refrigeration was used, but when the temperature in the room was higher than desired and it was cooler outside, the windows were opened. The tests were continued for four years, 1895 to 1898 inclusive. During this time 165 varieties of apples were stored, most of them being under observation all four seasons, the others for one, two, or three seasons. These apples were all from the station orchards, consequently grown on heavy, clay-loam soil.

LIFE IN ORDINARY STORAGE.

As a general index to the keeping quality of apples the following lists have been prepared from the notes on the varieties grown in the station orchards and stored in the station fruit-room mentioned above. The average life of the variety is taken as a basis, rather than either the time when the fruit was half gone or the commercial limit of storage.

Apple varieties arranged in order of average life in storage:

October 1-31—Gracie, Keswick, Parry, Strode.

November 1-15—English Pippin, Alexander, Pound Sweet, Chenango, Pomona, Stump.

November 16-30—Boskop, Elgin, Pumpkin Russet, Jersey Sweet, Krimtarta, Haskell, Longfield.

December 1-15—Ohio Pippin, Helldorn, Gravenstein, Longworth, Tufts.

December 16-31—Haas, Ostrakoff, St. Lawrence, Tobias, Washington Strawberry, Romna, Ginnie.

January 1-15—Admirable, Tobias Pippin, Magog, Aucuba, Gideon, Disharoon.

January 16-31—Jefferies, McMahon, Stanard, Twenty Ounce, Blenheim, Mother, Wolf River, Fameuse, Crotts, Henniker, Jewett Red, McIntosh.

February 1-15—Pomme Grise, Clarke, Victoria, Hurlbut, Kalkidon, Rhodes, Pumpkin Sweet, Barbel, Wealthy, Peter, Jacobs Sweet, Flory, Fall Pippin.

February 16-28—Milligen, Pewaukee, Northern Spy, Felix, Brownlee, Greenville, Maiden Blush, Etowah, Cogswell, Grimes, Fall Wine, Landsberg, Jonathan Buler, Celestia, Dickinson, Borsdorf.

March 1-15—Sharp, Peach, Hubbardston, Smith Cider, Mildens, Tompkins King, Duke of Devonshire, Reinette Pippin, Marigold, Yellow Bellflower, Tolman Sweet, Buckingham, Northwestern Greening, Swenker, Melon, Domine, Dumelow, Rambo, Canada Baldwin, Orament.

March 16-31—Canada Reinette, Esopus Spitzenburg, Farris, Monmouth,

Moon, Scott, Red Russet, Golden Russet, Golden Medal, Peck Pleasant, Sutton, Coon, Rhode Island Greening, Washington Royal, Ronk, Wallace Howard.

April 1-15—White Pippin, Kansas Greening, Menagere, Holland, Mann, Jonathan, Olive, Swaar, Caux, White Doctor, Ewalt, Salome, Streaked Pippin, Arkansas, Duncan, Kittageskee, Walbridge.

April 16-30—Moore Sweet, Lankford, Yellow Forest, Newton Spitzenburg, Occident, Ontario, Fallawater, Roxbury, Rome, Lady Sweet, Vanhoy.

May 1-15—Kansas Keeper, Gideon Sweet, Cooper Market, Lawver, Chase, Wagener, York Imperial, Newman, Texas, Large Lady, Baldwin.

May 16-31—Jones, Edwards, Stark, Kirtland, Ralls, Winesap, Ben Davis, Zurdel, Nelson.

June 1-15—Green Newton, Pifer, Andrews, Red Canada.

July 18—Schodack.

EFFECTS OF KINDS OF STORAGE.

The efficiency of the different systems of storage differs greatly with different varieties; but, in general, storage with low temperature secured by the use of ice extends the keeping period from one to four months beyond the limit in ordinary storage, and chemical cold storage prolongs the life of the variety at least half a month—often much longer—beyond the life under ice.

The comparative efficiency of the various forms of storage is shown by the following varieties selected from a longer table:

Season in	Chemical cold storage.	Ice storage.	Cellar storage.
Var. in			
Alexander	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
Baldwin	June 15	May 15	Apr. 1
Boskop	June 15	June 15	May 1
Esopus Spitzenburg	June 15	June 15	May 1
Fallawater	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Fallawater	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Fall Pippin	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
Fameuse	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
Hubbardston	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
Jonathan	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
Maiden Blush	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
McIntosh	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
Northern Spy	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
Rhode Island Greening	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1
Washington Royal	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 1

Ice storage has several disadvantages, and storage houses employing that system are no longer built for commercial purposes. With ice, the temperature can not be held as low as with chemical refrigeration; so that warm fruit requires longer to cool off when first stored and therefore ripens more before reaching the point of slow change. The space required for ice also lessens by nearly one-third the storage capacity of the building.

WHAT TEMPERATURE TO USE.

Different warehouse men hold apples at slightly different temperatures, but the range is only 5° or 6°. From 32° to 34° is the favorite temperature with most storage men; and many of them hold all varieties as near as possible to some selected temperature within these limits. Others vary the temperature according to the variety and may store some varieties in rooms as low as 31° or as high as 35°. The tendency is toward the lower temperatures.

If any general rule for these variations exist, among practices widely different, it is that long-keeping varieties that go down slowly are held at lower temperatures, while early-ripening varieties and those that go down quickly are held one or two degrees higher. The early apple may be held for a longer time at a low temperature, but goes down much more rapidly when taken from such storage than when held at the higher temperature. Some fruit like Twenty Ounce can not be held as low as 32° since it freezes at a higher temperature than other apples like Baldwin. Very large fruit does not keep as well as smaller specimens of the same variety, hence some

(Continued on page 1130.)



Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles."

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

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The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

November 22, 1904—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, 100 Berasules.
 November 22, 1904—Herefords, at Hope, Kans., Dickinson and Marion County breeders; Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans., Manager.
 November 23, 1904—Wm. Wales, Osborne, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.
 November 23, 1904—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., Berkshires.
 November 23, 1904—Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' annual sale, Hope, Kans.; C. W. Taylor, Manager.
 November 26, 1904—W. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Shorthorns.
 November 29, 1904—Holstein-Friesian cattle at State Fair Grounds, Topeka, H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans.
 November 29, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago.
 November 30, 1904—Herefords, Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, E. E. Woodman, secretary, Vermillion, Kans.
 December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. McGeevock, Manager.
 December 6 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.
 December 15, 1904—Combination sale of Percheron stallions and mares, Coach stallions, and jacks and jennets, at Ottawa, Kans.; S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., Manager.
 December 21, 1904—M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Ia., Percheron brood mares.
 January 4, 1905—Herefords, James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans.
 January 11, 12, 13, 1905—Breeders' Combination Sale, Bloomington Ill., Percherons, French Drafts, Clydesdales, Shires, and Coach horses; Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Galloways and Herefords. C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
 January 20, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Girard, H. N. Holdeman.
 January 31, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale.
 January 26, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.
 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, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robinson, Topeka, Kans., Manager.
 February 1, 1905—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 2, 1905—Duroc-Jersey brood-sow sale, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans. at Os orne, Kans.
 February 2, 1905—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 3, 1905—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 4, 1905—W. F. Garrett, Portis, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 8, 1905—Schmitz Bros., Alma, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 February 16 and 17, 1905—Chas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.
 February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey brood-sow sale.
 February 22 and 23, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, N. F. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans.
 March 7, 1905—Jacks, Jennets, and stallions, at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo.; L. M. Monsees & Sons, proprietors.

Feeding Horses.

PROF. A. M. SOULE, VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT STATION, IN PRACTICAL FARMER.

The man who hopes to feed horses successfully should possess some slight knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of this animal. The usefulness of the horse, whether he be of the draft or the light type, depends on the development of his muscles and supply of muscular or nervous energy which he can store up to give out as work. The type of the draft and trotting horse varies essentially as does the character of his muscles. In the light horse the muscles are constituted of long, elastic fibers, which give a great range to the stride and to a high knee action, so that the unfolding of the leg enables him to cover a long distance at a single stride, and so materially reduces the time required to cover a mile. In the draft-horse the muscles are larger and coarser, while made up of bundles of short fibers. They have not thus the great elasticity of the muscles of the light horse, and hence the draft-horse does not possess the action or speed of the latter. These two distinct classes of muscles require practically the same kind of food for nourishment, and as the value of the horse depends on his muscular energy, it is evidently necessary that he be given plentiful supplies of food whose specific quality is muscle-building.

If one examines the skeleton of the horse, he will see that the pivotal part of the body, namely, the hind quarter, takes its form and shape from the development of the muscles, and not so much from the form of the skeleton. This in itself should convince every person of the great importance of feeding plentiful supplies of protein to horses. Examining the physiology of the animal somewhat, it is found that his circulatory and nervous systems are highly organized; that his digestive organs are rather small and compact. He only has one stomach and that not of great capacity; hence it is quite evident if he is to do good work he must be fed differently from the ox, which has the power of rumi-

nating and has a great pouch and three other stomachs to assist him in the reduction and digestion of coarse, rough fodders. Is it not a material advantage for every person dealing with horses to know and appreciate these important facts? And yet it is surprising how few people have considered the feeding of horses from a purely business standpoint, that of furnishing proper supplies of food in the best form for the nourishment of the animal. It is quite evident that where the horse is not fed suitable food supplies he will not be able to develop his full quota of energy, nor will his tissues be so well nourished, nor his staying qualities so great either for a day's labor, or, for that matter, for a lifetime. How much animal energy is wasted through improper food supplies. The loss, could it be figured up in dollars and cents, would be truly appalling; so great, in fact, as to revolutionize the methods now employed in feeding animals and make our farmers consider this question in its true and proper light, its relation to the economic nourishment of the animal body and to secure the greatest return in work for the least expenditure of food. From what has been said, it is evident that the horse requires rather a concentrated ration—a ration rich in muscle- and nerve-producing constituents. Such a ration will of necessity be a narrow one; that is, the proportion of protein to carbohydrates and fat will be close, as one pound of protein to between four and six of carbohydrates and fat; while a wide ration would be one pound of protein to six or ten, or even twelve pounds of fat. The former ration would be well adapted for the nourishment of the horse; the latter for the development of fat in a beef animal. With these facts before us, it would seem that the feeding of horses would be a simple matter, and so it would be if suitable concentrates were always available.

The food par excellence for horses is oats. These have a nutritive ratio of one to about six, and have a tonic effect on the nervous system. Every farmer who is breeding or caring for horses should make an effort to have as many oats as possible to feed his stock. Next to oats, the food generally used in the United States is corn. This is, however, not a desirable food for horses, as it is low in protein and tends to produce fat and heat rather than build muscle and supply nervous energy. It is also objectionable because it burns out the digestive tract.

Where it is necessary to feed some corn, the supply should never exceed one-third or one-half of the concentrates whenever possible. If a mixture of one-third bran, one-third oats, and one-third corn can be fed, it is infinitely better than pure corn. In extreme cases where oats can not be had, feed one-third bran and two-thirds corn. Bran is a protein food and has a cooling effect on the system and helps to keep the coat in a fine condition. The roughness fed to horses should be free from dust, as otherwise it is likely to produce heaves or various other affections of the respiratory organs. If the roughness is dusty, it should be cut and slightly dampened, not wet, and may have the meal scattered over it and mixed with it so as to insure the horses eating it. Where clean, bright hay from clover, cow-peas, wheat or vetch, or from the tame grasses is available, it can be used to the best advantage as a roughness for horses. Any of these combinations will give a sufficiency of protein and a roughness in a comparatively concentrated form, such as horses require.

Not more than 10 to 15 pounds of hay should be fed per day, as a horse will eat more roughness than is necessary for it, resulting in a distention of the pouch and a burdening of the digestive organs that detracts from the energy and general appearance of the horse. When horses are idle they do not require such choice hays for maintenance purposes. Some straw can be utilized to good advantage and shredded stover can also be fed. When it is necessary to grind grain for horses, as it would be should their teeth be bad or the grain particularly

hard, it is best to mix it with a small amount of chopped feed so they can not bolt it down without masticating it thoroughly. Grain should never be ground for horses unless it is necessary, as they prefer to masticate it for themselves, and it is much better for them to do so. A horse should have plenty of time to eat, as he only has one opportunity to chew his food and his digestive apparatus is much more delicate than that of the ox and is liable to be upset by the rapid bolting of his food. He will acquire the habit of rapid eating much the same as a man, if conditions are favorable. Horses should not be watered immediately after eating. This is an important matter, as a heavy draught of water at that time not only chills the stomach, but dilutes the digestive fluids so that it takes some time for the digestive functions to be reestablished. By giving attention to these points a horse can be fed to much better advantage, so that he can do more and better work at less cost and with greater comfort to himself.

Cross-Breeding a Hard Proposition.

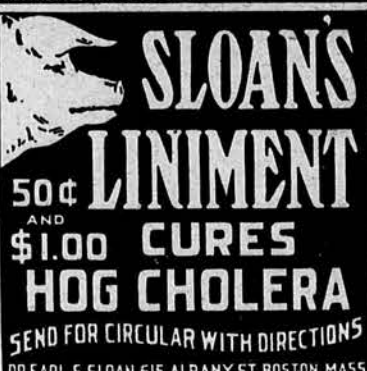
Professor McConnell, an English expert in live-stock breeding, says: "It has often and often been found that the best animals of any kind are crosses between two pure breeds. As illustrating this we can refer to the 'blue-gray' cattle, Oxford-Hampshire lambs, and the Yorkshire-Berkshire pigs. The pity of it is that we can not make these valuable crosses into regular breeds, retaining all the good qualities of the first animal. The first cross is all right, and we generally obtain a first-rate animal, combining the good qualities of the two original breeds, but when we mate these crosses again the results in nine cases out of ten are wastrels, and we have to fall back on the original pure breeds to make good crosses once more. It is quite within the possibilities of animal physiology, however, to make a new breed—say, to make the 'blue-gray' cattle a fixed type, breeding and coming true within itself—but it would require a millionaire's purse and a lifetime of work to do it. If a large number of cross females were mated with several picked cross-bred males, possibly out of the progeny about 10 per cent might be worth keeping to breed from again. If this system of selection were adhered to generation after generation, the type would become fixed and a new breed evolved which would retain its characteristics. The majority of cattle breeds cross well with Shorthorn, and of sheep breeds with the Down or Leicester, but this is because these have been longest developed by selection, breeding, keeping a register of pedigrees, etc., so that their 'prepotency' has been strengthened as against the less-developed breeds. Bearing in mind that it has taken from 50 to 120 years to bring some of our present breeds to their present state, we get an idea of what it would mean to bring a cross-bred up to the same stage."

Feed for Fattening Calves and Yearlings.

Will you kindly advise me which would be the most profitable feed for fattening calves and yearlings, cottonseed-meal or linseed-meal, the former at \$24 and the latter \$25.50 per ton, to be fed with ensilage and shelled corn, timothy hay being the roughness? What amounts of the meal would be the most profitable to feed with corn at 45 cents per bushel?

Miami County. M. A. KELLY.

Since the cattle which you are feeding are calves and yearlings, the linseed-meal will give better results than the cottonseed-meal, although slightly higher in price. Cattle of that age require a ration in which plenty of protein or muscle-formers are present, as considerable of the increase in weight is due to growth and not to the process of fattening alone. The ensilage will make a most desirable addition to the ration for this kind of stock and you ought to be able to secure very satisfactory results. Cottonseed-meal has not given quite so



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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
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 No 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,
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PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent to responsible stockmen on 30 days trial, or sent prepaid for the price, \$1.00. Address orders to **W. O. THURSTON,** Elm Dale, Kansas.

LUMP JAW No Cure No Pay.
 W. S. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., cured four steers of lump jaw with one application to each steer; and J. A. Keseman, Osborn, Mo., cured three cases with one application to each. Hundreds of similar testimonials on hand. Full particulars by mail. Write to **CHARLES E. HARTLETT,** Columbus, Kansas.

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

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From all sections of the country. Will pay highest cash prices. **A. E. BURKHARDT,** International Fur Merchant, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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

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BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. DR. F. E. MAY Bloomington Ill.

good results with calves and younger cattle, although it contains a higher per cent of protein than the linseed-meal. It is not so palatable and does not have the beneficial results upon the system that linseed-meal does. I would suggest the following ration as furnishing the nutrients in about the right proportion for this class of animals. Of course the roughness may be easily varied in one way or another according to the appetites of the animals. The grain-ration may also be varied in amount according to the length of time which you desire to feed and the appetites of the animals:

DAILY RATION PER 1,000 POUNDS OF LIVE WEIGHT.

	Dry matter.	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
15 lbs. timothy..	13.02	0.420	6.518	0.210
10 lbs. ensilage..	2.09	0.090	1.130	0.070
7 lbs. corn.....	6.24	0.553	4.669	0.301
4 lbs. oil-meal..	3.63	1.172	1.308	0.282
Total.....	24.98	2.235	13.625	0.863
Nutritive ratio, 1:7.				

This ration gives a little wider nutritive ratio than is called for by the German standards for feeding cattle. I hardly think it advisable, however, to increase the percentage of oil-meal at the price you will have to pay for it. If you had clover hay you could make a more satisfactory ration and also a somewhat cheaper one. I would suggest the following ration in which clover hay forms a part of the roughage. In your section of the State there should be an abundance of good clover hay and if you could exchange part of your timothy for clover it would greatly lessen the cost of your ration. You will note from the following table that the digestible nutrients are practically the same as the one given above and contains one-half as much oil-meal and more corn. There is a possibility that the ensilage and oil-meal in the first ration given might be too laxative; this you can easily remedy yourself, by varying the quantity of ensilage:

DAILY RATION PER 1,000 POUNDS OF LIVE WEIGHT.

	Dry matter.	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
8 lbs. timothy..	6.94	0.224	3.472	0.112
7 lbs. clover....	5.93	0.476	2.506	0.119
10 lbs. ensilage..	2.09	0.090	1.130	0.070
10 lbs. corn.....	8.91	0.790	6.670	0.430
2 lbs. oil-meal..	1.82	0.586	0.654	0.214
Total.....	25.69	2.166	14.432	0.945

The amount of ensilage which you have on hand will also enter into the problem as you should plan to feed ensilage through the whole period and should calculate beforehand how much you can feed daily in order to have it last.

Two years ago at this station we conducted an experiment in which corn ensilage formed part of the ration with a bunch of 2-year-olds. We had two other lots of 2-year-olds on feed, but the ensilage steers were the best of the three lots, selling for as high a price in the market as some 3-year-old steers and making the gains much more cheaply. We regard ensilage as a valuable feed in the fattening of cattle.

G. C. WHEELER,
Assistant in Feeding Experiments,
Kansas Agricultural College.

The Girard Poland-China Sale.

The combination sale of Poland-China swine held at Girard, Kans., on Friday, November 11, was hampered by two things. The weather was very damp and disagreeable and the barn in which the sale was held was much too small to accommodate the crowd in attendance. The first of these causes operated to prevent farmers and breeders from attending, and the second made the crowd less comfortable than it might have been.

The hogs offered in this sale were a good lot of highly-bred and well-prepared ones and were, generally speaking, worth more money than they sold for. They were contributed by H. N. Holdeman, Wilkie Blair, and Adam H. Andrews, of Girard, and J. W. Wampler & Son, of Brazilton, all of whom are more or less well-known as breeders. Mr. Holdeman's offering was especially good because it included some tried brood sows in good condition that were sold with the privilege of breeding to any herd boar on his farm. Mr. Blair and Wampler & Son had good hogs but they were either boars or were not so mature as those contributed by Mr. Holdeman.

Col. J. W. Sparks, of Marshall, Mo., conducted the sale and no one could have done it better. The genial Colonel knows a good hog and he knows its value. He does not like to sell until he gets something near its value. In this sale he did not get what the same hogs might have brought in other sections where there was a good corn crop; but we think all

will unite in saying that he got all they would bring.

This sale should have been advertised for several weeks instead of one only. Such good hogs are worth money and should not be given away. A good auctioneer can do much towards the success of a sale but he can not do it all. He must have buyers present or he can not sell. Under all the circumstances we consider the sale a fairly successful one. Lady Perfection, the top of the sow sale, was bought by Marshall Bros., of Burden, Kans.

J. S. Perkey, Hepler, Kans., and W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo., paid the top prices for boars, being \$15.
24 boars brought.....\$228; av.....\$9.50
36 sows brought.....5.28; av.....14.67
60 head brought.....756; av.....12.60

One Hundred Notable Berkshires.

Selected for the public sale at Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., November 23, are coming on nicely. Every animal to be sold is a good individual and will be in fine condition. To name the desirable animals in the sale would be going through the entire catalogue. We are confirmed in our opinion by many good judges who have seen the hogs that make up the offering, that they are the most uniform in type, in finish, in short, neat heads, in broad, strong backs, in quality of bone and feet, in markings and fine style, and, in all probability, the best one hundred Berkshires, all bred on one farm, ever offered at a public sale. Opinions differ on the merits of the yearling boars, Black Robin Hood 6th, lot 1, and Chief Robin Hood, lot 8, so nearly matched are they in size, length, heads, and backs. The March boars, Starlight, lot 25, and Double Premier, lot 44, no doubt will receive just recognition on the 23d.

Of the 40 yearling sows, lot 2, Silver Tips 87th, lot 10, Silver Tips 65th, lot 19, Dahlia, lot 21, Prosperity 3d, lot 22, Silva, lot 24, Silva 4th, lot 52, Judith, lot 55, Lily, lot 83, Forget Me Not, and lot 90, Mojeska, are ten head possessing exceptional quality, style and finish.

The sale to be held November 23 at Sunny Slope Farm will be an opportune time and place to secure the strains of Berkshire blood that have put the breed to the front in the best shows in the West for the past fifteen years. No other lines of breeding have won as many prizes as Black Robin Hood and Lord Premier. By uniting these two we have produced our best hogs. The qualities of Lord Premier, as handed down from old Longfellow, are retained and intensified by combination with the rare finish, style and great size of Black Robin Hood.

Angus Sale and Show.

The greatest event that has occurred in Aberdeen-Angus sale circles within the past year, is scheduled for Chicago, Thursday, December 1, during the week of the International Exposition. Ninety animals are catalogued from the herds of thirty leading breeders. Many show animals of both sexes are included, representing the best productions of both Britain and America. It is one of the last opportunities that will be presented to secure imported cattle, as under present conditions there are none being brought to this country. The sale is held under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and in connection with the exhibit of this breed at the International Exposition. The catalogue, which is profusely illustrated, sets forth the winnings of the breed in the great contests at the previous International Expositions and shows that the Aberdeen-Angus has there reigned supreme and that his position as market-topper is absolutely secure. W. C. McGavock, the manager of the sale, offers \$200 in herd prizes, which will be awarded on Wednesday, November 30. Such a show of sale-cattle has never before occurred in this country and all interested in Aberdeen-Angus cattle-breeding should witness it. If you are wanting a high-class show- or breeding-bull, cow or heifer, you will do well to attend this auction. The catalogue is rich in blood lines and represents the most fashionable families of the breed and the blood that is fighting the battles and maintaining the quality and standard of the Angus. W.



HOGS PAY BEST

when they are kept in a thrifty, healthy condition, with no "off-feed" spells, and no "back-sets." You can best keep your hogs in this best condition and make them pay best, by using the best conditioner in the world—

Standard Stock Food

It Makes Stock Thrive.

It makes every animal on your farm yield you a larger profit, because it tones the appetite, increases the flow of digestive juices, quickens the circulation, and helps the animal get more good out of the feed you feed. It pays for itself several times over because it makes every bushel of grain go farther and do more good. It does this better than any other stock food, because it is stronger, made of better material and more scientifically compounded. It is the most economical of all stock foods, because it is all good food—no waste—no cheap fillers—and less of it is required than of any other kind.

Standard Stock Food is used by more of the big feeders of hogs and cattle, in large quantities (from 500 pounds up to a car load) than all other stock foods combined. They use it because they have tested it and know that it pays.

You really owe it to yourself to investigate our offer. It will pay you.

Feeds it for Dollars. You can count on me being a continuous user of Standard Stock Food, as I am in the stock raising business for the dollars. I have fed it to hogs and never had them do so well in all my life. It pushes them faster and makes them sleeker than anything else. I consider it far cheaper than oil meal.

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We have dealers everywhere, but if your dealer does not keep Standard Stock Food, send for our special Free Goods introductory offer. We can interest you.

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Ask for Standard Poultry Food, Standard Worm Powder for Hogs, Standard Worm Powder for Horses, Standard Lice Killer, Standard Stock Liniment. They are standard.

We offer you free, the services of our Department of Advice. If you want any information about the care and management of your stock in health or disease, write us and our Dr. Sanborn will give you the best advice, free.

Farmers and Breeders! We Will Insure Your Hogs Against Death by Cholera

And other malignant blood diseases. Don't waste time and money experimenting with cheap stock food. Use a medicine prepared especially for the hog. Twenty years' test without a failure. We run all risk and in case THE GERMAN SWINE POWDER fails to eradicate the disease from your herd, we refund your money. The greatest conditioner and growth-promoter ever discovered, and the biggest money-maker for hog-risers known. Prices: 100 lbs., \$25; 25 lbs., \$7; 10 lbs., \$3; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 2½ lbs., \$1. Send for our Treatise on Swine—it's free. Make all checks and drafts payable to

LON ELLER, Manager and Proprietor of
The German Swine and Poultry Merchandise Co., Topeka, Kans.

C. McGavock, Springfield, Ill., will take pleasure in mailing this catalogue to any address.

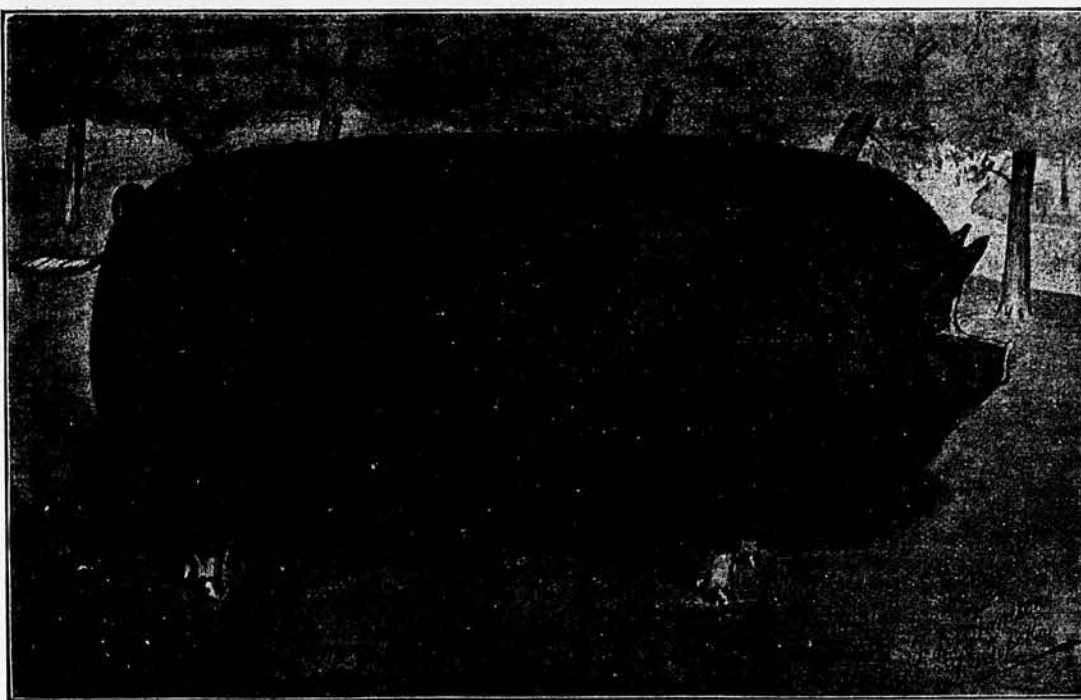
Galloways at the International.

What is probably the greatest lot of prize-winning Galloways ever offered in one consignment will be placed before the public by the American Galloway Breeders' Association at the annual combination sale at Chicago on Tuesday, November 29. The consignment contains sixty-one head of bulls, cows, and heifers from the herds of the most prominent breeders in the West. These breeders have put in the cream of their show-herds and it remains for the public to properly express their appreciation of these efforts to bring together such a meritorious offering. One will be able to procure some of the best Galloways that

have ever been bred in Great Britain and America and at the same time visit the greatest live-stock exposition in existence at the cost of a single trip.

A glance at the list of consignors to this sale is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the animals: O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.; C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo. J. E. Bales & Son, Stockport, Iowa; Brookside Farm Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; C. S. Hechtner, Princeton, Ill.; N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; T. J. Davis & Son, Mendota, Ill.; and C. C. Habecker, Danvers, Ill.

Among the Swigart bulls are Mackenzie of Lochenket and Grandmaster, both recently purchased from the herd of Wm. Martin, Winnipeg, Canada. Mackenzie of Lochenket was second prize-winner at the Scottish Highland Society Show as a 2-year-old and has been grand champion at Winnipeg show the last two years.



English Berkshire sow, Silver Tips 30th 42686, prize-winner at State fairs of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Illinois. Weight 670 pounds. Bred by Geo. W. Berry, Manager Berkshire Department, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans. See sale announcement on page 1148.

while Grandmaster is an exceptionally well-bred bull and considered one of the best individuals Wm. Martin ever had in his herd. Sales & Son offer in Mac-dongall 4th of Tarbreoch one of the best-known Galloway bulls of the present day. He was champion at the Highland in 1901 and since coming to this country has never failed to be a close contestant in every show, winning first in many hot contests.

In 1901 he also sold at International sale for \$2,000, the record price for a Galloway bull. His calves stamp him as a breeder of exceptional merit and, as he is only 7 years old, many years of usefulness still lie before him. To add to this list of stars, Moody sends in Mackenzie of Kilquhanity, which won first prize at Royal and Highland in Great Britain. He is one of the best bulls that has been shown this year. So far his only conqueror has been Clarke's great bull, Worthy 3d. Brookside offers a promising youngster in Two-in-One, who has been a consistent winner since he was a calf. C. S. Hechtner parts with the pride of his herd in Starlight of Thorniehill, a 2-year-old that has carried off the blue in many strong rings. C. C. Habecker will sell a useful animal 3 years old in his herd bull, Norman of Avondale. C. E. Clarke contributes a promising youngster in Scottish Champion. The Davis offering contains two strong young bulls of good type and more than ordinary merit and an aged bull that has proven a successful breeder. Never before has such a collection of bulls of superior quality been offered in one sale and it is to be hoped that all Galloway breeders will take advantage of this rare opportunity.

For catalogue and further information address Charles Gray, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

International Live-Stock Notes.

Speaking of the International Live-Stock Exposition which takes place at the Union Stock Yards, November 28 to December 3, Prof. W. M. Liggett, dean of Minnesota University, said yesterday: "The agricultural lands of the Central West are rapidly increasing in value. Farmers find more interest as well as profit in tilling good land, and the demand for fertile prairie farms is only the consequence of intelligent observation. Live stock is the only kind of husbandry that will pay a profit. Good management is essential. Two decades ago it was possible to grow live stock to the age of 4 or 5 years and make a living profit, because land was cheap and range unlimited. The farmer, to-day, however, can not afford to board cattle unless they pay for their keep.

Quick growth and short feeding periods are the only terms on which profit can now be made. The enterprising breeders of this and the Old World have given us breeds of stock with wonderful aptitude towards early maturity. Rich grasses and nutritious grains fed to such stock bring wonderful results.

"Calves weighing 1,000 pounds and yearlings shown at 1,600 pounds or more at our annual International Exposition at the Union Stock Yards show the possibilities of good feeding and good breeding. The old-style cattle would hardly have reached 1,600 pounds in a life time. Look, too, at the refinement of bone, the larger per cent of dressed meat, and at the quality of the meat.

"The highest skill of the art is exemplified at the International, where time and season permit the bringing of animals in the pink of bloom and condition. It is an object lesson that will stimulate live-stock interests to the utmost.

"The limit of possibilities has not yet been reached. Breeders are bringing out new features of improvement steadily. Methods of feeding are cheapening production. Pure-bred stock and intelligent management bring large and sure returns.

"By observing the types and breeds in large numbers we are educated to select the proper combination for large profits. There is no school more valuable than the International Live-Stock Exposition to bring out the desirable types of the breeds—and no other place where one can gain so much information in so short a time."

Dean Davenport, of the University of Illinois, is very enthusiastic over this year's live-stock show.

He writes General Manager Skinner: "I prophesy that this will be the greatest year in the history of the International. We are thinking of matters agricultural these days as never before, and men are studying live stock as they have never studied it before in this country."

Royalty will be represented at the coming International. The King of Belgium is sending fifteen of his crack Belgians to be exhibited during the live-stock show. Eighty-five horses will arrive from Europe on the "Cedric" this week, the shipment including in addition to the Belgians, a consignment of sixty German and French Coach horses from the German and French Governments respectively.

The Armour-Funkhouser Hereford Sale.

We wish to call to the attention of our readers the next Armour-Funkhouser sale of registered Herefords at Kansas City, December 6 and 7. These annual sales made by Messrs. Armour & Funkhouser are always watched with the keenest interest by all breeders, since the animals offered are from two of the leading herds of America, to say nothing of the imported cattle from the best herds in the Old Country. After looking over the catalogue and talking with Mr. Cummings, Mr. Armour's manager, and Mr. Funkhouser, we readily see that they are endeavoring to outdo in several respects their past sales, not in the number of head offered, but in individuality, breeding and number of cows with calf at foot. At least three-fifths of the Armour cows will have calf at foot, which is probably the greatest percentage of calves at foot of any sale ever made in this country. This is a special inducement to those contemplating starting a herd. Mr. Cummings says the entire Armour offering is exceptionally good. Mr. Funkhouser is offering five heifers

in calf which are sired by the great bull, March On 6th, the first he has ever offered at public auction. They are very choice heifers and the name of their sire is enough said about their breeding. Mr. Funkhouser says the 11 head of bulls he is offering are very choice and some of the best he has in his herd. A number of them are sired by March On 6th. If you are interested write to Mr. Charles W. Armour, Kansas City, Mo., for catalogue and information.

Jones' Duroc-Jersey Sale.

The honor of holding the best Duroc-Jersey boar sale reported this year belongs to J. W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans. The high quality of the offering, the excellent reputation of Messrs. Jones & Co., and the thorough advertising of the sale contributed to its success. Some of the best breeders in the State were in attendance and a majority of the boars went to head herds of good hogs. E. H. Erickson, Oldsburg, Kans., topped the sale, getting an excellent son of the great show boar, Orion, for \$68. Mr. Erickson is to be congratulated upon his purchase. Six head averaged \$36.50; twelve averaged \$29.13; and the entire 22 averaged \$23.16, bringing a total of \$509.50. When we remember these were all spring pigs, we can fully appreciate the success of the sale. Messrs. Jones & Co. still have a few choice boars for sale at private treaty. The following are the sales at \$20 or better:

1. M. Wesley, Bancroft, Kans.....	\$30.00
2. Guy Williamson, Glasco, Kans.....	42.00
3. John Irwin, Chapman, Kans.....	26.00
4. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans.....	22.00
12. F. D. Bishop, Glasco, Kans.....	20.00
19. E. H. Erickson, Oldsburg, Kans.....	66.00
21. Chas. Elliott, Aurora, Kans.....	30.00
22. Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.....	20.00
23. C. W. Taylor.....	22.00
23½. M. Wesley.....	22.50
24. J. Johnson.....	26.00
29. Guy Williamson.....	21.00
30. Ward Bros.....	25.00
31. T. S. Larrowe, Miltonvale, Kans.....	25.00

The other purchasers were: D. J. Churchill, Aurora, Kans.; H. J. Prentiss, Miltonvale; John Fellers, Delphos; John Breen, Aurora; C. T. Drum, Longford; and S. J. Post, Aurora.

The Percheron Registry Company.

Secretary Charles C. Green, of Columbus, Ohio, says:

"This association has been organized and is now doing business in the interests of all the breeders of Percheron horses in this country. Our object is to advance in every way the interests of the Percheron breeders and the smallest one will receive the same courteous attention as the largest.

"We have no litigation or controversies of any kind on hand. All of our money and efforts are being used to advance the interests of everybody connected with the best breed of draft-horses in the world.

"Since the organization of this association, entries have been coming in very rapidly, until at the present time nearly every Percheron horse coming from France is being registered in our stud-book.

"This association is recognized as the official organization by every large show in this country as well as by the Canadian Government and the Departments at Washington.

"We issue the finest certificate ever gotten out by any stud-book association, giving a complete extended pedigree in all cases.

"We are the only association possessing a complete record of every animal recorded in the stud-book of France from its inception up to the present time. We are, therefore, enabled to give accurate and complete information regarding all matters concerning Percheron pedigrees.

"We shall be very glad to send you application blanks for registry and if you send them to us they will receive our prompt attention."

Hope Combination Sale.

The great breeders' combination sale is to be held at Hope, Kans., next Tuesday and Wednesday, November 22 and 23, 1904. The first day, Tuesday, 46 choice selected Herefords, 24 bulls of serviceable age and 22 cows and heifers, will constitute the first event in the new sale pavilion which has been erected for the purpose of holding regular sales of pure-bred cattle and swine by the breeders of Dickinson and Marion Counties. This offering consists of select consignments from leading Hereford herds in Marion and Dickinson Counties, and the catalogue clearly indicates that a number of special bargains may be obtained at this sale. For Hereford catalogue catalogue address Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.


On Wednesday, November 23, the members of the Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold, in their new pavilion, their first Shorthorn offering, consisting of 25 bulls and 30 cows and heifers. For a catalogue of the Shorthorns address C. W. Taylor, Pearl.

In last week's issue was given some detailed information about the most desirable animals included in this sale, which comprises an unusual number of very desirable cattle of both breeds. In view of the fact that this is the first public offering by prominent breeders, it is more than likely that high prices will not prevail; therefore discriminating buyers of both Herefords and Shorthorns will find it to their advantage to be present at this sale of registered cattle.

Annual Galloway Breeders' Meeting.

Secretary Charles Gray, of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, announces that the annual meeting of that organization will be called in the assembly hall of the Pure-Bred Record Building on Friday night, December 2. On account of the event occurring during the week of the International Live-Stock Exposition a large and representative attendance is expected. The regular routine business of the Galloway Association will be disposed of, including the election of president, four vice presidents, secretary-treasurer, five members for the executive

(Continued on page 1187.)



2 DAYS 94 HEAD

HEREFORDS and SHORTHORNS

KANSAS CITY, NOV. 22 and 23.

Missouri Breeders' Blue Ribbon Sale.

Bull and Cow Opportunities. Catalog Ready. D. R. MILLS, Des Moines, Ia.

PRIZE-WINNING POLAND-CHINA SALE

Snyder Bros. and J. R. Cooper & Son, Winfield, Kans., will hold a special sale of

60 POLAND-CHINAS 60

selected from their herds, numbering 365 head, at

Winfield Kans., Nov. 28, 1904

The offering comprises 60 head of bred sows, serviceable boars, bred and open gilts and pigs of either sex sired by Simply O. K., champion of 1901, and other prize-winning boars. Will sell litters out of sisters to sweepstakes sow at the Kentucky State Fair of 1901, litter out of Beauty Eve, dam of 4th prize aged boar at World's Fair at St. Louis, two litters out of her daughters, and others out of equally well-bred sows. Mail bids to auctioneers or Kansas Farmer representative. Auctioneers Col. Jas. W. Sparks and J. R. Miller. Send for a catalogue, mentioning Kansas Farmer, to

SNYDER BROS., or J. R. COOPER & SONS, Winfield, Kans.

PRINTER 66684 FOR SALE

Having sold, privately, my entire herd of cows, I am permitted, through the courtesy of Messrs. Armour and Funkhouser, to sell AT AUCTION, in connection with their sale at

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my Great Herd Bull, PRINTER 66684. Come! He goes—NO BY-BIDS. The fortunate purchaser will make the great investment of his life. There is only ONE PRINTER, and few as good by any other name. Put him at the head of your herd—you will be proud of him. He will do you good.

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Boars ready for service, gilts ready to breed; sired by Harmonizer and Perfection Now; quality as good as I saw at World's Fair excepting in fitting; will make discount in price to save sale expenses. Will hold sow sale at Leavenworth in February.

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FREE, on request, 100-page book. "The True Method of Permanently Curing Cancer With No Pain."

DR. E. O. SMITH, 2836 Cherry Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Milking-Time.

"I tell you, Kate, that Lovejoy cow
Is worth her weight in gold;
She gives a good eight quarts o' milk,
And isn't five year old.

"I see young White a-comin' now;
He wants her, I know that.
Be careful, girl, you're spillin' it!
An' save some for the cat.

"Good evenin', Richard, step right in;"
"I guess I couldn't, sir,
I've just come down"—"I know it, Dick,
You've took a shine to her.

"She's kind an' gentle as a lamb,
Jest where I go she follows;
And though it's cheap I'll let her go;
She's your'n for thirty dollars.

"You'll know her clear across the farm,
By them two milk-white stars;
You needn't drive her home at night,
But jest le' down the bars."

"Then, when you've own'd her, say a
month,
And leant her, as it were,
I'll bet—why, what's the matter, Dick?"
"Taint her I want—it's her!"

"What? not the girl! Well, I'll be
bless'd!
There, Kate, don't drop that pan.
You've took me mightily aback,
But then a man's a man.

"She's your'n, my boy, but one word
more;
Kate's gentle as a dove;
She'll foller the whole world round,
For nothin' else but love.

"But never try to drive the lass,
Her natur's like her ma's.
I've allus found it worked the best,
To jest le' down the bars."
—Philip Morse, from Scribner's Monthly.

Courtship and Marriage in Puritan Days.

When young New Englanders in the early days of the colony wished to enter the state of matrimony, they did not find it any too easy work. In the first place, no young man could "make a motion of marriage" to any young woman whose fair face or deft fingers or sweet disposition had attracted his fancy or his affections, without first obtaining the consent of the fair one's father or guardian to thus address her. He was liable to arrest, fine, or imprisonment if he spoke to her first, and thus "inveigled her affections." It must have been somewhat of a dampener on love-making to have to make such a formal beginning, but there was no lack of marriages. Indeed, single persons were much scorned in the Puritan community. "Ancient maids" were few and much to be pitied. Bachelors were looked upon with open disfavor, were not allowed to live alone, and sometimes had to pay a weekly fine to the town as long as they remained single. In the first days of the colonies, a marriage "contraction," or betrothal, sometimes took place—so states Cotton Mather. This useless custom was abandoned after a few years of life in the New World, as it was not deemed productive of high moral results.

Judging from the pages of Judge Samuel Sewall's diary (which he kept during the closing years of the seventeenth and well into the eighteenth century), of the length of time elapsing between a proposal, or agreement, of marriage and its consummation, it is evident that short engagements were the prevailing mode, and that wedding arrangements were begun as soon as the engagement was announced.

The stock of linen, quilts and blankets had sometimes been spun, woven, and sewed by the bride long before any lover appeared. She had often been collecting for years articles suited to the furnishing of her future home. Sometimes these preparations were begun in childhood—but other families had a superstition that work done so long beforehand would never be needed. Often quiltings were held to furnish the bride with abundant supply of warm quilts for New England winters. "Job's trouble," "rising sun," "dove in the window," "Irish chain," "star and swallow," and other elaborate designs were pieced and quilted. It was thought that the girl helper who set the last stitch would be the next one married. And if any

one chanced to drop spool, scissors, or thimble, she must pick it up without looking under the quilt, else she would never be married.

I find no indication of the use of betrothal rings, though Judith Sewall's lover sent her, after her acceptance of his offer, a "stone ring, with a fan and a noble letter." Neither were wedding rings in common use. They were deemed by the Puritans a popish luxury—the "devil's circle."

When a young man began a persistent course of Sunday-evening visiting to a young woman, he was supposed to "mean something," and he usually did. But generally the engagement of marriage was not made public till it was published or "cried" in meeting. It was everywhere the law throughout New England that "intentions of marriage," giving the names of both parties, should be posted by the town clerk in the meetinghouse, on the door, or in the entry, for "three successive Sundays or public days." Usually this publication directly preceded the marriage, yet it "held good" for a year. It must have been somewhat embarrassing to walk into meeting facing one's own "publishing" posted up in the town clerk's best "large hand," the "observed of all observers." But I think to be "cried in meeting" must have been worse. This custom of public vocal announcement by the minister, deacon, or clerk obtained in Concord, Mass., till 1838; indeed, intentions of marriage have

by any other man of dignity in the community, and not by a clergyman. In a community that opened every function—a training, bridge-planning, christening, house-raising, or journeying—with prayer and psalm-singing, it was plain that at this most important of gatherings—a wedding—a religious ceremony would not long be withheld, and by the end of the seventeenth century the ministers solemnized weddings.

As a rule the wedding took place at the home of the bride. On the following day the bridal party were often entertained at the house of the parents of the groom or some near relative of his. This is called the "second-day wedding" in Maine. A marriage in church was rare. Occasionally one took place in the new home of the young couple. This was held to be somewhat unlucky. Thanksgiving day was a favorite time to choose to be married, as friends were then gathered from afar.

The bride was universally advised to wear—

"Something old, something new,
Something borrowed, something blue."

and though she could dress before a mirror, she must not look in the glass when once her toilet was completed, else ill-luck in vaguely defined but positive form was the result. Sunday was really the exhibition day for the bride; indeed, she found at meeting the sole place in which she could appear before an assembled public, and



Ruins of two sod houses—a familiar sight in the short-grass country.

been cried in the church on Mount Desert within a year.

There was one exception for some years to this universal law of publishings. The Government of New Hampshire, previous to the Revolution, as a means of increasing its income, issued marriage licenses at the price of two guineas each. Sometimes easy-going parsons kept a stock of these licenses on hand, ready for issue, at a slightly advanced price, to eloping couples. Such a marriage, without proper public publishings in meeting, was not, however, deemed at all reputable. It is known as a Flagg marriage, from one Parson Flagg, whose house was a sort of Yankee Gretna Green.

Wedding gloves were sent by the bridal couple as gifts to friends, as were mourning gloves at funerals. Judge Sewall records many gifts of gloves from newly married friends. I have seen old wedding gloves, gold-laced and fringed, with rich gauntlets—far from an inexpensive gift. I do not learn that it was customary to give presents to the bride, though Judge Sewall tells of his presentation of a psalm-book at a wedding, and at a later date a long shovel or "peel" and a pair of tongs were universal bridal gifts. Bride's cake was made in early days, and was always served with cheese at a wedding and given to friends. A rich wedding feast was frequently given, and the bride was kissed by all present, especially at Quaker weddings, though I must state that in some parts of New England, bride-kissing was strongly discountenanced. So, also, was dancing at weddings, as "abuses and disorders" arose, especially at taverns, where weddings often took place, since the inns contained the only large room to be found in the town. This was specially in early days, when marriage was held to be merely a civil contract, and was performed by magistrates, or

for this exhibition the happy pair donned their finest bridal attire. The bride and groom and bridal party opened the show by proudly walking in a little procession through the narrow streets to the meetinghouse on the Sabbath following the marriage, observed of all their fellow townsmen and townswomen, as they entered the church. The bride and groom, dressed in their richest garments, occupied a prominent seat in the gallery of the meetinghouse. Further public notice was drawn to the bride by allowing her to choose the text for the sermon preached on the first Sunday of the coming-out of the newly married couple. Much ingenuity was exercised in finding appropriate and sometimes startling Bible texts for these wedding sermons.

Many other curious fashions prevailed in different localities. In some towns the young men rode or ran to the bride's house for a bottle of rum. In others the bees were told of the wedding, and given bride's cake. In still others the unmarried girls scrambled for the bride's garter, to see who would be married next.—Alice Morse Earle, in Bay View Magazine.

English and Japanese.

You children who live at home (in England) live in brick and stone houses; Japanese children live in houses made of wood, bamboo, and paper. You go to school with leather boots on; they patter along to school either in straw sandals or wooden clogs. You eat your dinner of beef and potatoes with a knife and fork; they eat their rice and fish, bits of seaweed, and ginger and vegetables with a pair of chopsticks. And so you might think that Japanese children were quite, quite different from you. But it is only because you do not know them; if you did, you would find out that they are very like yourselves.

YEAST FOAM

TRADE MARK
OF PURITY AND EXCELLENCE

Home-made bread makes American men the tallest and strongest in the world—and no wonder. The most and best of it is raised with the celebrated Yeast Foam. Such

Home-Made Bread

is light, sweet, nourishing and productive of men of size and strength. Yeast Foam is a pure vegetable yeast, made of the finest malt, hops and corn. Try it.

The secret is in the yeast.
Yeast Foam is sold by all grocers at 5c a package—enough to make 40 loaves. "How to Make Bread"—free.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.,
Chicago.

We people at home often say that the Japanese are "as like as two peas." The Japanese say that the English people have all got just the same face, "as like as two sides of a lemon," they say. And they very often find it difficult to tell which is a man and which is a woman.

Often as I pass through villages I hear the discussion going, "Is it a man foreigner or is it a woman foreigner?" Not that I would look at all like a man to your eyes, but in this country, where the women always go bare-headed, though the men often wear hats, the very fact of seeing something on my head makes them think I am a man.

If you could live in Japan, and get accustomed to the language, and listen to the children talking to each other, the feeling that the Japanese are as "like as two peas" would soon pass away.

In my Sunday-school class I find the same naughty boy who will poke his neighbor and look about, instead of attending to his lesson; only, whereas at home I spoke to him as "Tom" or "Dick," in Japan I call him "Mr. Sato" or "Mr. Yamada," and one must not forget to say "Mr." even to children.

In my Japanese Sunday-school there is the smart boy, who learns his verse and always wants to say it first; and the girl, who, as "Emily" or "Sarah" at home, is fond of finery, likes to spend her money on feathers or ribbon bows, appears in Japan as "Miss Stork" or "Miss Waterfall," and wears wonderful hairpins ornamenting her hair, and a big sash round her waist.—From Fairy Tales from Far Japan, by Susan Ballard. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co.

Little People of Japan.

CHILDREN'S DAYS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, who writes the prefatory note to the book from which the preceding sketch is taken, says that Japan is the "only Oriental country in which what we know as girlhood has any existence." We have one children's day in our country, but in Japan there is a day devoted entirely to the little girls and one to the boys. The girl's day is called the Feast of Dolls and comes on March 3. Their dolls are tiny, stuffed figures of Japanese men and women, and the shop windows are full of them. "When a girl is born, a couple are purchased to keep for her until she is sufficiently grown up. When she is married these dolls are taken to her new home, and when she has children of her own they become their property. Thus it will be seen that a Japanese home is rich in these inanimate friends, and when the special day comes round they are all brought out and played with. The girls, like

their counterparts in the West, play shop and hold doll parties, at which they offer rice and sweetmeats to their dolls, and mimic the actual life of the family.

On July 5 is the Feast of Flags for the boys. Shopkeepers now provide the dark-haired, bright-eyed lads with figures dressed to represent the Mikado, his concilors, or the great heroes of history, besides toy dolls with guns, and military banners to train the young idea in the art of war. On that day, outside every house there is a nobori or paper fish hung out at the end of every pole; the figure being hollow and open to the wind, it flutters bravely in the air, and is supposed to illustrate the activity and youthful ambition of the young gentleman at home, who has been born that year or earlier.—From Japan: Its People and Missions.

Games.

The boys are very fond of military plays, and are wonderful at puzzles. With a language in which any one word may mean a score of things, they are capital punsters.

Sir Edwin Arnold says: "The children in the streets are forever breaking into a dancing run, for pure glee of existence, clattering along in merry groups upon their wooden clogs." They have their games and songs as we do. There is one in which the children stand in a ring and swing their hands first outwards and then inwards simultaneously, thus imitating the opening and closing of flowers, at the same time singing in soft, melodious tones a song which Sir Edwin translates:

"Opened! Opened!
Which is the flower has opened?
The lotus flower has opened.
You thought so, but now it is shut.
Shut, close shut!
Which is the flower that's shut?
'Tis the lotus-blossom that's folded.
You thought so, but now it expands."

They have an improvement on our mumbly-peg. Each child has a number of pointed iron sticks a few inches long. One pitches his iron into the ground; the next one aims to throw his so as to dislodge the one already thrown; and so the game goes on, each taking his turn. A variation of quoits is played as follows: Square bits of wood, fancifully decorated, are used, each player contributing to a common pile. A triangle is marked out on the ground, and at a distance from the base is a parallel line, from which the first player attempts to throw the squares into the triangle. The next player in turn gathers up those that flew outside of the triangle, and any within the triangle upon which he can lodge one of these he is allowed to take. But the moment he fails the next takes his place. I should think it would be a very good game; try it.

Things Not So Pleasant.

These children seem to have a fine time, but I would not spend much time envying them their lot. Here is one little privation: "The scrupulous inhabitant of the 'land of the gods' never dreamt of tasting the milk of a brute. If a babe is nourished with cow's milk, it is believed that horns will grow on his forehead." And the disadvantages are not all of a negative sort. This is written by one who has been a Japanese boy:

"The greatest fear I can recall was the ordeal of the yaito. This is a Japanese domestic art of healing and averting diseases, especially those of children. The Moxa (a vegetable substance), being made into tiny cones and placed on certain spots on the back, is lighted. Imagine how you feel when the flesh is burning. I used to hold out against the cruel operation—would you not sympathize with me? If I had a presentiment of it, I would slip away and keep from home till I became desirous of dinner. No sooner had I crossed the paternal threshold than I was made a prisoner; and, ailment or no ailment, my severe father and mother insisted on my having the yaito once in so often. Great was my demonstration of agony when father held me still and mother proceeded to burn my back; a promise of bonbons, which reconciled me to almost

anything ordinarily, did not work in this instance; I cried myself hoarse, keeping it up when there was no pain, and kicking frantically. 'The storm is over,' mother used to say with considerable relief when the trial drew near to a close; she hated the torture as much as anybody, but she had the welfare of her child at heart.

Once I had a blood-shot eye, and mother sent me to a worthy old woman in town who knew how to cure it by means of yaito. After much pressing of fingers, she hit the vital point in the back and marked it with a generous dip of India ink. Upon reaching home, it was burnt deeply with moxa, and miraculously enough the eye got well immediately."

It is to be hoped that the days of such cures are over.—L. A. M. B., in Advance.

For the Little Ones

A Truly Happy Family.

I know a happy family of cunning boys and girls,
Who have such round and rosy cheeks
and pretty, golden curls.
In all that they may have to do they
pleasantly agree,
And every one of them is kind and good
as good can be.

They never call each other names nor
pull each other's hair,
Nor find the slightest bit of fault with
what they have to wear.
They never cry at night because they
have to go to bed,
Nor ever frown at any one, no matter
what as said.

Not one of them was ever known to try
to tease the cat,
Or even have a wish to do a naughty
deed like that.
When they are asked to do a thing they
never say "I sha'n't!"
Because they're sawdust boys and girls,
and so, you see, they can't.

—Selected.

Katherine's Lamb.

A TRUE STORY.

Katherine was a very happy little girl in the summer, when she and mamma could go into the country to see Grandma Foss. Dear grandma was always so glad to have them come, and it was so nice to visit the uncles and aunts and cousins, to run over the fields full of daisies and clover, to play in the new-mown hay, to see the chickens, calves and pigs, to drink the warm milk and eat the fresh berries and vegetables.

But perhaps the best of all was to watch Uncle Walter feed the lambs. Almost always there were a few whose mothers would not take care of them, and these had to be brought up by hand, "cosset lambs" he called them, and they grew to be great pets. After he milked at night he would bring pans of the fresh milk and put

would send you the money for its wool."

"Do you really mean it, Uncle Walter?"

"Yes," he said, "you may choose any one you like best."

"I don't want Jack, because he's a boy, and Minnie isn't quite so pretty; shall I take Lucinda or Pineywoods?"

"Suit yourself," said her uncle.

Katherine called mamma to help her choose, but mamma thought there was hardly any difference. Katherine finally decided on Pineywoods and then she took great pride in telling every one about her own lamb.

When it was time to go to Sanbury, Katherine found it hard to say good-bye to Pineywoods, but she knew Uncle Walter would take good care of her. Often she thought of her lamb during the winter and all the time Pineywoods was doing something for her little mistress, for she was raising a fine crop of wool.

In the spring Pineywoods let them take off her nice thick fleece, and Uncle Walter sent his little niece a crisp dollar bill as the first profit from her own lamb.

Katherine was delighted. "I'm going to put it in the bank," said she.

"That's a very good plan," said papa. "It will grow a little every year, and when you're a young lady you can have something that you want very much."

The next summer when Katherine went to grandma's, Pineywoods was a big sheep, out in the field with the others.

In February came a letter to Miss Katherine Hastings, 513 Elm Street, Sunbury, Mass., marked in the corner "Personal." When she opened it she read this:

"Associated Press Dispatch,

"Private Wire.

"Mineral Springs Farm,

"Feb. 27, 1903, 10.30 a. m.

"Born in Hawthorn to Pineywoods, a daughter, weight 9 pounds. Mother and child doing well."

"Later—Special Bulletin.

"11.15 a. m.

"Child has nursed, seems strong and active. Send suitable name at once.

"WALTER P. FOSS.

"To Miss Katherine Hastings, Sanbury, Mass."

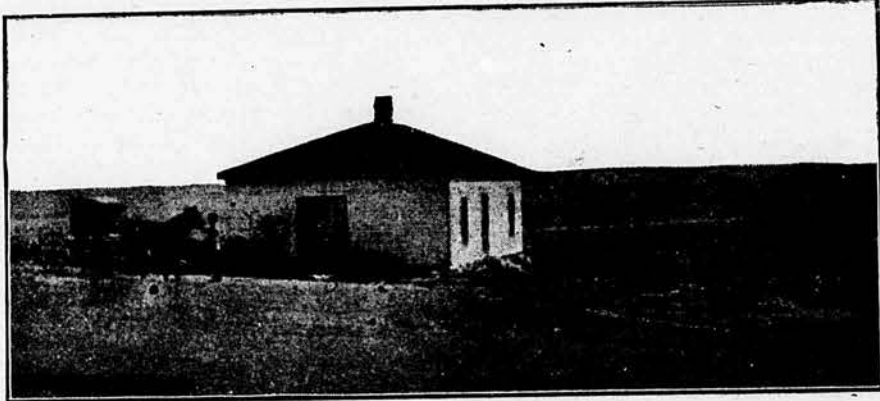
"O, O, my lamb has a little lamb of her own!"

"Why," said mamma, "it is only February. How early for a lamb to come!"

"Ho-ho," said papa, "what made her come so soon?"

No one made any suggestion to Katherine about a name. But she remembered a little poem beginning,

Why Phoebe, have you come so soon?
Where are your berries, child?



A little home on the prairie.

them on a kind of platform or table in the barn and call the lambs to supper. They seemed to know their names. Some sucked the rubber of a real baby's bottle, others he let suck his finger, and by and by taught them to drink from the dish. Almost every night Katherine would go and watch them frisk about, but how funny and stiff their legs looked when they ran!

One night Uncle Walter said, "Katherine, how would you like one of these lambs for your own?"

"O, Uncle Walter!" and Katherine danced for joy at the very idea.

"You couldn't take it home, for it would be lonesome, but you could let it board with me, and every year I

So after thinking a good while, she said, "I'm going to call her Phoebe, because she has come so soon," and this "suitable name" was sent to Uncle Walter.

In spite of the wintry weather Phoebe grew and flourished, and Pineywoods and Uncle Walter both took care of her for Katherine's sake. So the weeks went on, and summer came again. In June the postman brought this letter, with a dollar and ten cents enclosed:

"Mineral Spring Farm,
"Hawthorn, Me.,
"June 14, 1903.

"Dear Mistress Kate,
My pen I take
This to relate:
My shepherd Foss,

\$16 For 1c

"I spent one cent for a postal card and saved \$16 by buying a Kalamazoo Range." Will you spend one cent to investigate our special factory offer on

Kalamazoo

Stoves

and

Ranges

We ship direct to you from our own factory, freight prepaid on

360

Days Ap-

proval

and save you from 25% to 40% in the purchase price. You can't find a better price at any other place.

fectly satisfactory return it at our expense. We can do this better because we are the only stove manufacturers in the world who are selling their entire product direct from the factory to the user. We save you all jobbers', dealers' and middlemen's profits—therefore, do not be induced by dealers' prejudice; investigate for yourself. We have a most extraordinary bargain price on our Oak Stove—the price will surely astonish you—don't buy until you learn all about the Kalamazoo Oak.

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and compare our prices and quality with those of local dealers. That will tell the story. The catalogue is the most complete ever issued by any manufacturer selling direct to the user. Describes our full line, including:

KALAMAZOO STEEL RANGES.

KALAMAZOO STEEL COOK STOVES.

KALAMAZOO OAK HEATERS at special

factory prices.

A HIGH GRADE LINE OF CAST COOK

STOVES for wood or wood and coal.

A NEW CAST RANGE for hard coal ex-

clusively, made especially for the eastern and city trade—a great money saver.

A NEW SELF FEEDING BASE BURNER

—handsomely nickled—the equal of any high grade parlor stove in the world—a great bargain.

KALAMAZOO HOT BLAST STOVE for

soft coal.

A NEW CAST COTTAGE HEATING

STOVE for wood. ETC. ETC.

Don't fail to acquaint yourself with the many good qualities and superior advantages of our Grand Range. Made exclusively for hard coal or wood—it's the kind the New England, New York and Penn. housewives use—the price will surprise you because of its reasonableness.

All Kalamazoo Cook Stoves and Ranges are equipped with our Patent Oven Thermometer—great fuel saver—makes baking and roasting easy.

Highest grade patent blue polished steel plates used in all Kalamazoo Steel Ranges at no additional cost. All Kalamazoo blacked and polished ready for use. Anyone can set them up.

PLEASE REMEMBER we are real manufacturers—not simply dealers; we guarantee our product under a \$20,000 bank bond; we pay all freight charges; if you are not perfectly satisfied we don't want you to keep the purchase; we give you a 360 day approval test. The Kalamazoo is not excelled by any stove or range in the world, and we certainly do save you money. Send for free catalogue No. 188; read our offer; compare our prices and then let us ship you a Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

We refer to any bank in Kalamazoo, any Commercial Agency, or to the Editors of this Publication.

Though sometimes cross,
Has fed me well and often,
So for my part I yield my fleece,
Your peaceful path to soften.
Enclosed you'll find,
If you're not blind,
The proceeds of my shearing,
With which to fill your pocket-book,
Because the Fourth is nearing.
So please accept my annual yield;
'Tis all that I can do,
And don't forget to think of me,
And love me well and true.

"Your Own Pineywoods."

"Just as if Pineywoods wrote it herself!" said the delighted "Mistress Kate" "But I sha'n't spend the money for the Fourth; I shall put it in the bank to grow with the rest."

It was about the end of the school term, and then Katherine and her mamma would be off for a long summer in the country. "When I see Phoebe," said Katherine, "if she is very pretty, I may try to find her a prettier name."

Do you suppose Pineywoods and Phoebe would be glad to see their little mistress? And do you think finer wool would grow on a sheep that could write a letter in rhyme?

Katherine has a beautiful new Bible, given her when she graduated from the primary department of the Sunday School. Some Sunday afternoon she is going to find all the verses she can about sheep and lambs. She already knows the beautiful "Shepherd Psalm," and when she sees Uncle Walter taking such good care of the lambs, it will remind her of the heavenly "Shepherd's" loving care for us.—Mary Freeman Duncan, in Congregationalist.

The hardest working and the poorest paid people in this world are those who have nothing to do.—Josh Billings.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A Darktown Lullaby.

Sleep time, mah honey! evenin' shadows fallin',
Sun sinkin' down in 'a skies;
Sandman done reckons time now fo' callin'—
Close yo' lil' coal-black eyes!
Close dem, mah honey! Sandman won't lub yo'
Ef yo' 'sists to chattah dataway;
Yander he's callin'!
"Derry dum! derry dum! derry ditty ditty dum!"
Dat's what 'a Sandman say!

Sleep time, mah honey! shadows creepin',
Creepin' up aroun' a cabin do';
Down in 'a meadow dem bullfrogs am weepin',
Weepin' kase de sunlight had to go.
Sandman am walkin', sweet dreams he's bringin'—
Doan yo' blink dem lil' eyes dat way!
Yander he's singin'!
"Derry dum! derry dum! derry ditty ditty dum!"
Dat's what 'a Sandman say!

Sleep time, mah honey! shadows done foun' yo',
Foun' yo' an' yo' po' ol' mammy, too!
Whippo' will am singin', singin' all aroun' yo',
Des a sweet good-night he means fo' yo'!
Sandman! How do' suh! lil' one am ready,
Ready fo' to dream 'a night erway;
Chune up yo' singin'!
"Derry, dum! derry dum! derry ditty ditty dum!"
Dat's what 'a Sandman say!
—Baltimore American.

Letter from the Short-Grass Country.

I have been interested lately in the story of the early settlers. People who came here in '85 are the old settlers; those who came in '79 are very old settlers, indeed. Thus it can be seen that the country is yet in its early youth. Yet those who have been here twenty years have experienced so much and suffered so much that they think of the time when they came as inconceivably long ago. In those days the country was not as it is now, primitive though it still seems in some particulars. Then there were no railroads, no farm houses, no trees, no roads, no telegraph, no woods, no fences—no anything but huge, barren, rolling prairies. The people made themselves dug-outs in the sides of the hills; they followed the trail or the buffalo paths, or else drove over the grassy prairie. To reach the place, they came in emigrant wagons, pulled often by oxen. They worked day and night in hopeful determination to succeed, and subdue the wilderness; they plowed up the unbroken prairie sod, and planted corn; they planted orchards and groves; and chose lovely stretches of land on which they were going to build beautiful homes—in a few years when they had harvested a few bountiful crops of corn.

Alas! how desolate was the fulfillment of their hopes! The methods of farming to which they had been accustomed were not at all suited to this country. The corn, if it came up at all, soon withered and died in the fierce sun or furnished food for the hungry grasshoppers; the trees dropped their leaves and lifted their stark, scorched arms to heaven, a pitiful reminder that there only was their hope. No rain fell for months and months. That the courageous settlers longed and prayed for it, we can imagine—for even at this day we know something of it—of that pitiful searching of the glowing sky for a cloud—even the size of a man's hand, while slowly, day by day the heart died out of them. The women, in agony of homesickness gazed eastward across the empty plains, peering into their infinite distance, while in their hearts was only a dull conviction that never again would they see those dear, tree-shaded homes of their youth.

"No," the old settler says, "it was not courage that kept us here. We could not get away." But courage, or some other such sterling quality, it certainly was that brought them through those years of hardship and desolate loneliness, with hearts still strong and hopeful, and which gave them finally the victory. For victory

has indeed come to them. They are conquerors of the wilderness. At last it yields to them its tribute; it has taught them the secret it hid so long of how to get the wealth it hoarded under the sod and on the plains. They are wealthy, now, and many of them could not be tempted away from its storms and sun-scorched, wind-swept plains. Here they have found health and happiness. They have learned their own hitherto untried strength and resourcefulness, when they have matched them against the resistance of the stubborn prairie. They have built their homes here; they have buried their dear ones; they have seen their children grow up in health and vigor. Their hearts are bound to their ancient foe with all these ties, and they will not leave it.

Civilization will bring its crowds; it will plant trees and break up the wild sod. But to those who have known the country as it is now, these things will be no addition to its charms. The beauty of long sweeping curves of view uninterrupted to the horizon will be destroyed by them. Already the wild things—the eagles, the wolves, the wild hens—are forsaking these prairies, taking with them their charm of the untamed and the unknown.

Woman's Place in the Order of Creation.

The literature of all times has given to woman an idealized place in the world. She has been almost deified as the mainspring of all man's goodness, the source of his happiness, the

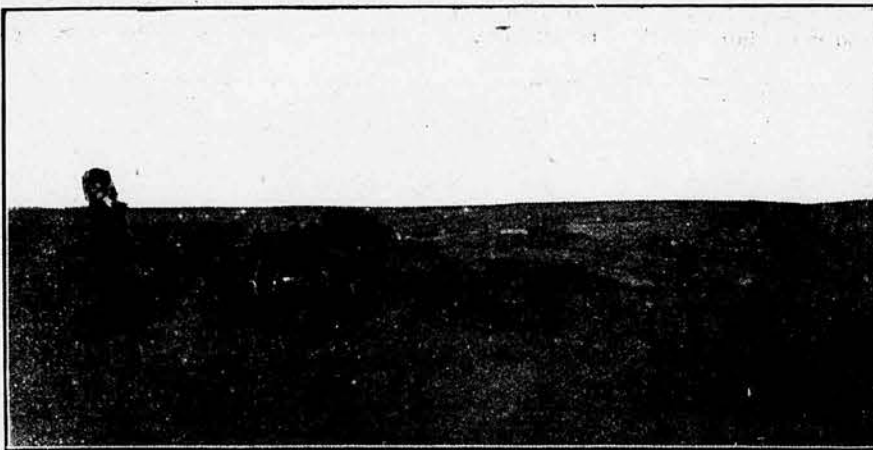
and to desire to do the same things in his way. She felt power in herself, and saw no way to prove this power but to compete with man in his province.

She must know books, in order to prove her claim to the possession of reason and intellect. She must enter into all fields of labor, in order to develop her acumen and skill. She must study, work, achieve in the same field as man, in order to prove her practical equality with man.

Perhaps this was a necessity. Perhaps in no other way could she have obtained recognition from man. But this has been accomplished. Woman has proven what she can do in fields of science, art, business. She has handled the forces which govern the strenuous workaday world, and with success. Now it is beginning to dawn upon her that she has not yet established her place in the order of creation. If she is to be only another man, why was she created at all?

If this is not her special work, what then is it? What is the field for which her natural endowments have more perfectly fitted her? The psalms sung in her honor have praised her as woman; and, in her revolt from that which has come to her to mean a servitude to sex, she has eagerly seized upon the thought that she is an individual before she is a woman. In so doing, she has undervalued her special mission.

While it is true that she is first an individual soul, having interests and rights apart from her sex, it is equally true that her greatest power as an



Home in the distance, where the editor sojourned in the short-grass country.

guardian of his honor. She has been enthroned in the kingdom of home, endowed with all imaginable virtues, and exalted almost as a being from another sphere. So near has she been placed to the source of all wisdom, in the praises sounded by man in her honor, that she has been supposed to have no need for reason as a guide to conduct, but could depend on divine intuition to direct her path.

This has been very poetical, very beautiful, but not altogether true or practical. It is very pretty to be enshrined in a hallowed niche and to be worshipped as a glorified creature exalted above all need of care, but the every-day prose of life has not corresponded with these poems of man's imagination.

Woman has stood by man's side and labored with him, meeting the needs of practical life, bearing its burdens, even as he has done, but always handicapped by lack of the practical knowledge which gives him so much the advantage. She has realized this more in these later years than before, and has come to feel willing to forego some of the delicate comforts at life's table, if she can be fed on the stronger foods that give more of vigor.

Woman is beginning to claim that she is a part of the great plan of the unfolding human race, and that, to fill her place well, she must have due preparation. It is not enough that she shall be praised: she must be worthy of praise.

In her first efforts to establish a right to this claim, woman has probably made some mistakes. The life of man has seemed so grand, his achievements so great, his honor so deserved, that it was no wonder that woman came to think these the highest good

individual comes through sex. Not sex in its relation to her influence over man, her power to contribute to his pleasure, but sex in its highest prerogative, that of influencing the destiny of the race, of contributing to the highest good of humanity. Sex has been the means of her enslavement to the passions of man, the cause of her retarded development as an individual. Sex must now become the means of her liberation, the stimulus to her rapid unfoldment. As in the past she has been classed with the influences which lessened man's self-control, so now she must become the great influence in increasing his dominion over himself.

Realizing her power in moulding the human race, she calls upon man to give her every possible assistance in this mighty task. She asks him to take her down from the pedestal of the Venus, and place her upon that of the Madonna.

Wondrous is the revelation that has come to her, and she begins to seek for ways to prepare herself to assume the dignity and glory of her high office. And as in the past she has, in a way, compelled man to admit her to his world of active duties, so now she beseeches him to enter with her into this glorious domain where they shall work, not with wood or stone, not with minds already warped, with souls already stained and marred, but they shall wield the powerful unseen forces that shall create minds keen and able, and shall bring into this world souls so instinct with purity, so uplifted by noble aspirations, that they shall be giants in intellect and moral power.

Woman is coming to know she must first prepare herself to be queen

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or goes farther.

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CHICAGO.

of this kingdom, and then shall she be able to draw into the kingdom the king himself, who shall know himself made in the image of God the Creator.

For this preparation woman needs: (1) to realize the magnitude of her office as woman, to know that there is for her a specific place in the great plan of creation; (2) to believe most sincerely that this place is second to none in importance, that no one can fill it but herself, and that as woman she is absolutely essential in the order of creation; (3) that her place is not man's, to work with material things, but her own, to wield spiritual forces; but that (4), in order to wield these forces wisely, she must have a varied education.

She must first know herself in her physical constitution both as individual and as woman. She must also study man in the same way. She must have knowledge of the laws of physical life in the individual and the maintenance of health by obedience to these laws. She must know the law of the transmission of life, and how to effect the endowment of the race through modifying the natural characteristics of the parents. She must understand how the traits of parents become the possibilities of their children either for good or evil, through inheritance.

She must investigate the field of moral science, and learn the laws of mind, and also the reciprocal relation of mind and body. She must learn the way in which the mind unfolds in the infant, and be able to gauge its progress through all after-years. She must know the influences at work in the adolescent, and how to direct them toward a symmetrical maturity.

She must have a practical knowledge of how a sick body may be restored again to health or an ailing mind attuned again to the music of harmonious action.

She must study the history of the past, that she may have broad views of life and know man's development as written in his achievements. She must know the facts of science and keep pace with its progress, in order to be a competent guide and wise companion of her children. She must study the laws of the land, that she may know where she and her children are lawfully protected or where unjustly dealt with. She must understand the principles of equity, in order to deal justly, and the ethics of Christianity, that she may be merciful.

She must be liberal and sympathetic to keep in touch with the unfolding individuality of youth, and wise and tactful to guide his restless feet through her education of his own powers of self-guidance.

Surely, no greater honor could have been conferred on a soul than that involved in purposive parenthood. To woman first has been granted the revelation. When she has fitted herself for her part as mother, then will she be able with gentle hand to lead man into fields of broader accomplish-

ment and more glorious achievement. No longer bound on "the Wheel of Things," he will see his place, and with her enter into the domain of soul.—Mary Wood-Allen, in American Motherhood.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley
Vice-Pres.....Mrs. Kate E. Appling, Council Grove
Corresponding Secy.....Mrs. Eustice H. Brown, Olathe
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. F. B. Hine, Kinsley
Treasurer.....Mrs. T. T. Willard, Manhattan
Auditor.....Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha
State Secretary for General Federation.....
.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
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).
Chalisco Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus 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).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

The Kansas Federation, through its president, Mrs. Lewis, has just issued an open letter to the clubs belonging to it, which says, in part:

"The per capita tax of the State Federation has been raised from 5 cents to 15 cents. This means 15 cents for each individual club woman to run the State Federation for one year. All dues for 1904 are paid except in two districts. The new tax is to begin in 1905.

"The Federation of Woman's Clubs has meant traveling libraries, extensive library building, traveling art galleries, 15 free scholarships in the finest educational institutions in Kansas, manual training in the public schools for communities desiring it, a special appropriation to place the civilizing influence of books in the industrial school for girls, the decoration of schoolrooms, and a general increase in the mental stature of Kansas womanhood.

"These things are of value to the State, and Kansas women will be more than willing to pay 15 cents each to support the organization that has done so much for the State.

"Please arrange in your year books a 'Federation Day' in December, 1904. Make a study of the work done by the State and general federations, two organizations whose existence depends on the loyalty of the individual club woman. On that day collect the State tax of 15 cents from each member, forward it to the district, city or county treasurer, who will forward it to the State treasurer in January. This will be your entire State tax if federated in a subordinate organization. If not, we advise that method of joining the State Federation. If clubs desire individual membership they may pay the same dues.

"Each club federated through city, county or district should elect its president a delegate to the State meeting hereafter.

"Kansas is a wonderful State. Her banks are full, her wheat-fields and orchards promise plenty, her gas, oil and other mineral sources of wealth inexhaustible. Let her women be generous in supporting the State club work, that has for its object the up-building of schools and libraries, the growth of the civic conscience, the promotion of all that makes Kansas a better place to live in.

"Fraternal yours,

"CORR. G. LEWIS,

"President Kansas Federation of Woman's Clubs."

A Sample Dish Day.

The Crescent Club of Rawlins County, of which I have had the very great pleasure of being a member for two months, had a meeting recently which was very unique and very enjoyable. They called it their Sample Dish Day, and ever since they were organized they have had two such meetings in every year. For responses to roll-call they named their favorite dish, and told how to prepare it. Then after the literary program, they adjourned to the dining-room where the favorite dishes which they had brought with them were served. This was a delightful meeting, for the variation in the usual method was both novel and pleasing.

Household Program.—With Needle, Thread and Thimble.

Roll-call—Christmas ideas.

I. Sewing for children—new ideas.
11. Patching, darning and renovating.

III. Christmas fancy work—general discussion.

IV. Fashion—exchange of patterns.

V. Debate—Frills or Books.

Everybody ought to take some sewing with them to this meeting. It is time for the Christmas sewing to begin and if every member takes some such work with her, everybody will get new ideas. While this practical part of the program is going on, the meeting will be called to order with roll-call, the responses being the explanation of some new idea for Christmas presents.

The topic will be very interesting to mothers. It should be full of reliable suggestions but should not go too much into detail. The clothing of

discusses it pro and con, it can not but be a helpful and interesting part of the program.

Kansas History Program.—Tragedies in Kansas History.

Roll-Call—Homes of Noted Kansans.

I. Quantrell's Raid.

II. John Brown's appearance in the story of Kansas.

III. Notorious Kansans whose lives have ended tragically.

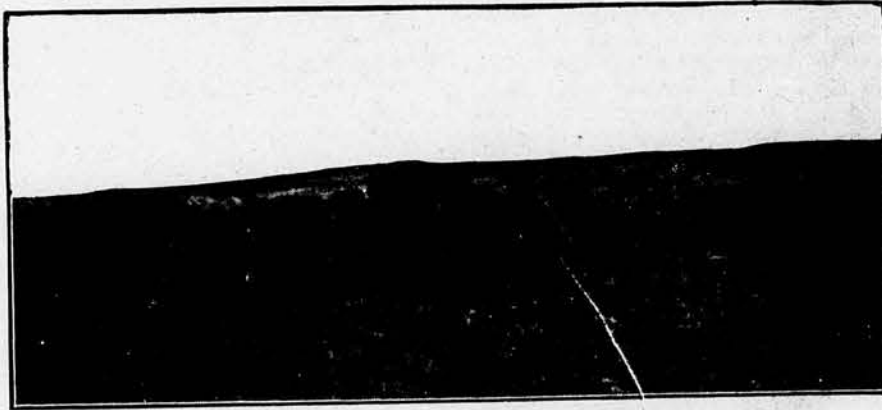
IV. Early life in Southeast Kansas.

Kansas has almost outgrown her early appellation, "Bleeding Kansas," yet it will do us no harm to recall some of the events in her past which made the name appropriate.

The greatest tragedy which has ever befallen our State, and the event of which all the old settlers are most eager to tell was Quantrell's Raid in 1861. The story of that event is thrilling, and the stories of individual adventure and escape and heroism are plentiful. There should be no difficulty whatever in making an entertaining paper on this subject.

I suppose there is no person who ever entered Kansas who has stirred up as much controversy as John Brown. To many he is a hero, to others a blackguard. Yet however differently persons think as to that, there is no question that his presence here was an event; that he brought with him an atmosphere of tragedy which enveloped him wherever he was. To tell of his whole life from the time of his appearance in Kansas, till his death; and of his men, some heroic, some fanatical, some mercenary, will be the work of the second topic.

Kansas has had many sons who



The brown, unbroken prairies are covered with herds of horses and cattle.

children sensibly and at the same time prettily is an important and not too easy problem. Certainly some mothers do foolishly in making elaborate clothes for the little ones which require strength and energy in their making and laundering which might better be used in other ways or stored for the child's future help.

The second topic sounds prosaic enough yet there is a good deal of interest in making old things look like new. If this subject is handled in the live way it is capable of, it will be entertaining enough.

The paper on Christmas fancy work will be timely and should be full of suggestions new and old.

The fourth topic should be discussed by the whole club, for every woman is interested in fashions, and has some ideas on the subject. It should be opened by a competent leader and she should cultivate the habit of taking up any such discussion promptly. Each member should bring with her some up-to-date pattern to exchange with some one else.

The debate which closes this program is upon an important and much-mooted question. To what shall we devote our energies—our spare moments—frills or books? Shall we clothe our bodies at the expense of our minds? Shall we dress our children in elaborate fashion, to be rewarded by their indifference, their sense of superiority of which they can not be unconscious, when in a few years they shall have advanced intellectually while we have forgotten how to think beyond the needle and thread, the pots and pans? Whether this topic is taken as a debate, or one person

honored her by their heroic lives and deaths, and some who have disgraced her by cowardice and infamy; several who met death from the assassin's hand, and some by their own. Their lives and deaths are to be the subject of topic III.

Southeast Kansas had an exciting time in its early settlement, but not so much has been said and written about it as it deserves. If there chances to be an old settler from there within reach, you have an excellent source of information. The histories of Kansas will tell something also, and scraps of information can be gathered from other sources.

A Terrible Disease.

Cancer of the lip—the most frequent location in the male—is caused from the constant irritation produced by smoking or chewing tobacco. Dr. Bye, the specialist on the treatment of cancer, Kansas City, Mo., advises early treatment in such cases, as most cases terminate fatally after the lymphatic glands under the chin become involved. Mr. N. H. Henderson, of Wilsey, Kans., was recently cured of a very bad cancer of the lip by the combination oils. Persons afflicted with this disease should write the doctor for his free illustrated book on the treatment of cancer and malignant diseases. Address Dr. Bye, 901-B Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

International Exhibition.

The crown of all exhibitions for livestock purposes is the great "International." It will be held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 26th to December 3d.
Of course you will plan to attend? It's there and back via the Santa Fe. Ask T. L. King, Agent.



A Marvel of Relief

St. Jacobs Oil

Safe and sure for

Lumbago

and

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It is the specific virtue of penetration in this remedy that carries it right to the pain spot and effects a prompt cure.

MORPHINE HABIT

CURED IN 10 DAYS

Not With Little Pain, but Absolutely None

DRUNKENNESS

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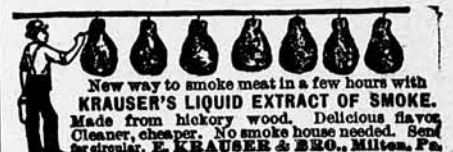
The Lanolix Cure has given to the world a new and positive cure for liquor, morphine, cocaine, laudanum, opium, and all drug addictions different from all others in results, and it sustains the system perfectly while a cure is being effected. Positively no sickness, pain or bad after effects. It is endorsed by the medical profession. Over ten thousand physicians are administering it throughout the country with perfect results. No patient under their personal care is asked to pay one cent until cured. All patients eat and sleep well from the beginning. The treatment is an antidote and can be taken at home with the same good results as though under the doctor's care. It leaves the patient in perfect health, greatly strengthened, both mentally and physically. The peculiarity of this new discovery is that it cures the worst cases of the drug habit in ten days without detention from business, and the worst case of drunkenness in five days, without sickness or confinement.

E. D. Hawkins, of 404 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., says: "I drank liquor for twenty-five years, took the Lanolix cure one year ago, have never had the least desire for liquor since." Mrs. C. E. Schomp, Paola, Kans., says: "I was given morphine by a physician to allay pain and became addicted to the habit. Was cured in one week without pain or inconvenience." There are hundreds of living testimonials like the above who have been cured and endorse his cure.
Write for free booklet. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address: Lanolix Cure Company, 907 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas State Agricultural College

The short courses in agriculture and dairying will begin Jan. 3, 1905 and will continue 12 weeks. The winter term of the college begins on the same date. All of the common school branches are taught each term, and classes are formed in all of the first-year and nearly all of the second-year studies each term. Write for catalogue.

PRES. E. R. NICHOLS,
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New way to smoke meat in a few hours with KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smoke house needed. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & SONS, Milton, Pa.
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SAFE, PAINLESS, PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED 25 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION AND VALUABLE BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. Write to DR. C. M. COE, 915-B Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

COMPENSATIONS AND VALUES.

(Continued from page 1125.)

ful manager? Failing to take the manager from any successful competitor, the directors turn to the other alternative. Possibly they will find many subordinates willing to be promoted to the managership. On examining the qualifications of the applicants the directors dare not take the risk of entrusting so great responsibility to any of the applicants even though some would be willing to undertake the work without increase of compensation. But there is one man who seems to possess qualities capable of development. This man hesitates to assume the responsibilities. He is induced to take the place only on condition of receiving increased compensation. If he prove a success, will one of the men who by this man's efficiency is restored from idleness and want to industry and comfort object to liberal compensation for the new manager?

In the organization of every industrial enterprise, there are demanded many grades of ability from that of the worker who can perform under supervision the routine task assigned him to the man whose creative genius is a scarce article in the world. The routine workers are abundant and cheap and easily replaced from the "taskall many" who are too indolent or too self-indulgent to make themselves capable of the higher grade of work. True, there are many grades of routine work and corresponding grades of compensation. "Creative ability" is a comparatively new term. It is applicable to those whose power to perceive and to decide and whose alertness shrinks not from the strenuous life. Creative ability is of many grades and has corresponding values, but whether applied on the farm or in the factory, on a railroad or in a mine, in literature or in art, it commands higher compensations than are paid for corresponding efforts at routine work. Whether the plan of paying for the value of services rendered, or according to the needs of the worker, be favored by theorists, the inexorable conditions met by those who direct the industries of the country demand that the largest compensation be accorded to those who are most difficult to replace. These are likely to be recognized always as rendering the highest type of service, and on the principle of equivalent value as the correct basis for every exchange will, until a new order shall prevail in society, continue to be paid more than the less competent, the incompetent and the indolent receive.

Schemes of the visionary for equalizing the conditions of society lack the elements of practicability and justice.

TELEPHONES AND MAIL BOXES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If a man who has a telephone and mail box sells a farm, do the above-mentioned articles go with the farm, or has he a right to retain them? In other words, are the 'phone and the box real estate or personal property?

Jefferson County. N. B. B.

The Kansas Statutes, chapter 100, section 388, defines the terms "real property" or "real estate" as including every estate, interest and right in lands, tenements and hereditaments.

In the same chapter, at section 387, "personal property" is defined to mean goods, chattels, effects, evidences of rights in action and all written instruments by which any pecuniary obligation, or any right or title to property, real or personal, shall be created, acknowledged, assigned, transferred, increased, defeated, discharged, or diminished.

The courts have for ages tried to make clear the distinction between real estate and personal property. They have succeeded in a measure, but there are still a good many uncertainties along the border line between the two classes of property. On the specific items of property men-

tioned by our correspondent there appears to be no decision by the Kansas Supreme Court, nor, so far as the writer is aware, by any other court of last resort.

It is proper here to state that the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, who answers these questions, is neither judge nor lawyer, and that his answers are based on plain common sense reading of the law and some of the best authorities, and that he seeks to make his answers such as will convey unbiased information with a view of helping his readers to understand their manifest rights on the one hand and to avoid useless and expensive litigation on the other hand. The term, real estate, refers primarily to land and includes such things as are permanently attached to the land, and such things as are growing upon the land. All permanent buildings are regarded as part of the real estate. Fences, even the old-fashioned worm fences made of rails laid up so as to turn stock, are real estate; but rails in a pile or scattered about the place are personal property. Temporary buildings not attached to the soil nor placed on foundations attached to the soil have generally been considered as personal property. Fixtures in a house which are so attached as to become a part of the structure are regarded as real estate. Some old English decisions even went so far as to declare the family pictures hung in the ancestral mansion a part of the realty.

Telephones in the cities are usually the property of the telephone corporations and are rented to the users subject to removal whenever the rent is not paid or the service is no longer desired. The poles and wires belong to the corporations also and are placed in the streets or alleys which to an extent far greater than in the case of the roads in the county, belong to the municipality. Clearly the telephone in the city is personal property and does not pass with the real estate. With the mutual telephone systems in the country the case may be different. In many cases the poles, though planted in the road, may be a part of the realty furnished and erected by the land-owner. The wires strung on these poles, furnished in the same way and made a part of the mutual system, may well be considered as belonging to the farm. The position as to the instrument is less clear. It may be removed without damage to either the house or the other users of the system. On the other hand, its removal would render the poles and wire useless to the farm.

The courts would probably hold the telephone to be personal property. The safe way, however, is to have a distinct understanding between seller and buyer whether the telephone is to remain or to be taken away, also to include or exclude the poles and the wire.

In the case of the mail-box it is well to have an understanding similar to that suggested with reference to the telephone. There is little doubt, however, that the courts would consider the mail-box personal property, although the post, such as is commonly used to support the box, is probably a part of the real estate.

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."

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has again drawn on Kansas for one of the capable men with which this State abounds. This time Prof. D. E. Lantz, formerly professor of mathematics at the Agricultural College, later in charge of the special work of destroying the prairie dogs which have infested the short-grass country, is called to be editor of publications of the Biological Survey. Professor Lantz is an enthusiast on biological subjects. His broad knowledge of the matters that will come under his eye and his habits of accuracy and diligence will be exceedingly useful in the position to which he has been called. The Biological Survey is to be congratulated.

Readers will be interested in reading the advertisement of the short course of instruction at the Agricultural College. It appears in this week's KANSAS FARMER. This short course affords an educational opportunity that will be appreciated by many who may be unable to take the full course of instruction at this excellent institution.

Kansas Wins Awards.

The Sunflower State has fared well in the winnings at the World's Fair. Following is the official report of the winnings:

GOLD MEDALS.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, seeds.
L. C. Copeland, Mt. Hope, wheat.
John Crosson, Ottawa County, wheat.
B. A. Heaton, Halstead, wheat.
Mr. S. Jarvis, Bonner Springs, corn.
State Agricultural College Experiment Station, Hays, wheat, barley and speltz.
State Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, grains.
John Kellinger, Topeka, corn.
Mutt. Linder, Newton, wheat.
Geo. McAdair, Pratt, wheat.
McBeth & Kinneson, Garden City, alfalfa.
T. C. McKinney, Great Bevel, wheat.
J. J. Menser, Hutchinson, buckwheat.
Nelson Brothers, Hutchinson, wheat.
A. A. Regier, Mound Ridge, wheat.
Jacob Siegrist, Hutchinson, wheat.
H. P. Stam, Washington, wheat.
J. P. Taring, Menire, wheat.
L. D. Virgin, St. Johns, wheat.
Peter A. Wilde, Lehigh, wheat.
Plainville Mille & Elevator Co., Plainville, flour.

SILVER MEDALS.

N. E. Bartholomew, Mound City, grass.
John W. Blaul, Neosho, wheat.
Business Men's Club, Wellington, wheat.
G. H. Case, Mankato, alfalfa.
S. D. Condon, Paola, grass-millet, seed-timothy.
H. S. Cooper, Scandia, corn.
J. J. Beerth, Hutchinson, wheat.
W. F. Flack, Longton, wheat.
W. T. Flack, Longton, wheat.
J. P. Fleming, Hillsboro, wheat.
G. E. Giles, Kiowa, wheat.
G. W. Grealy, Rice County, wheat.
Walter Hastings, Bonner Springs, wheat.
Wm. B. Herschell, Stull, wheat.
Byron Heaton, Larned, wheat.
J. F. Hobbs, Severance, wheat.
C. M. Hodge, Hutchinson, corn.
E. Grame, Burlingame, grass seed.
Thomas Hurrell, Jefferson County, wheat.
Sam Johnson, Great Bend, wheat.
Harry Kern, Bonner Springs, grasses, oats.
H. E. Lisonillo, Cowley County, wheat.
J. P. Lyons, Carbondale, millet seed.
J. A. McIntyre, Mankato, alfalfa.
E. L. Miller, Marysville, timothy seed.
Homer Myers, Bernal, wheat, rye.
Jacob New, Washington, wheat.
E. O. Newman, Wyandotte, wheat.
John Pardee, Lawrence, wheat.
John B. Rea, Mankato, alfalfa.
H. M. Sattler, Burlingame, oats.
David Shaw, Bernal, wheat.
G. R. Wheeler, Tyro, sorghum.
Mr. Snyder, Nemaha, wheat.
Geo. B. Stalk, New Cambria, wheat.
C. H. Sternmeron, Seneca, wheat.
H. E. Troville, Cowley County, wheat.
T. J. Waller, Narka, wheat.
A. M. Ward, Seward, wheat.
Washburn College, Topeka, timothy.
Peter Wihs, Lehigh, wheat.
John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, corn.
H. Henson, Marquette, broomcorn.
State of Kansas, butter.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Chas. Moreyanroth, Burlingame, speltz.
N. D. Murdock, Onida, oats.
W. P. Nelson, Great Bend, wheat.
E. Ney, Bonner Springs, clover.
W. B. Osburne, Mound City, timothy.
A. M. Piper, Monticello, wheat.
W. Raymond, Vera, wheat.
Rea & Dalton, Mankato, corn.
J. W. Reams, Bonner Springs, wheat.
W. H. Rinecker, Harvey County, wheat.
Samuelson Bros., Mariadahl, wheat.
Cris Smith, Bonner Springs, wheat.
J. J. Smith, Burlingame, flaxseed.
Zeke Smith, Girard, wheat.
Benj. Snyder, Jefferson County, corn.
J. S. Spore, Sedgwick, oats and barley.
I. N. Swihart, Lovewell, corn.
F. M. Swimple, Orgonia, alfalfa.
J. O. Tober, Burlingame, corn.
V. J. Trice, Hiawatha, corn.
E. Turner, Harvey County, timothy seed.
R. T. Vaughn, Mankato, alfalfa.
P. P. Waskentlin, Hillsboro, wheat.
Carl Weidling, Topeka, timothy.
W. W. Wheeler, Delphi, wheat.
S. Witt, Jewell, Limestone Twp., alfalfa.
Theodore Work, Hiawatha, corn.
J. P. Young, Girard, wheat.
Isaac Young, Girard, wheat.
Ross Brothers, Wichita, grass seeds.
C. Avery, Scandia, corn.
J. A. Allison, Lyndon, corn.
J. W. Babbitt, Hiawatha, corn.
Chas. Bates, Bernal, wheat.
S. D. Beeler, Mankato, alfalfa.
W. Bobenhouse, Republic, wheat.
T. H. Brinkworth, Mankato, alfalfa.
H. A. Buck, Burlingame, corn.
J. R. Burton, Burlingame, corn.
John Campbell, Lovewell, corn.
E. A. Chilcott, Mankato, alfalfa.
Pling Coberly, Brandy Lake, wheat.
J. H. Coleman, Overbrook, corn.
John Cooksey, Washington, corn.
Geo. Cross, Effingham, corn.
A. J. Crock, Topeka, wheat.
Fred A. Culhouth, Girard, wheat.
John Cuney, Republic, wheat.
A. J. Croakes, Topeka, wheat.
Fred Cuthbert, Girard, wheat.
Oxal Dahl, Lovewell, corn.
W. S. Davis, Hiawatha, corn.

Last Days of the Great Fair

The great World's Fair will soon be a thing of the past. Probably the last big fair the country will see for a generation. Up-to-date people should see it. Plan to go now. The last chance to see the splendors of the largest and most comprehensive of world's fairs.

St. Louis and Return,
\$7.60



On sale daily except Friday and Saturday,
until November 30.

T. L. KING, C. P. A.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
Topeka, Kans

D. W. Daily, Lexington, wheat.
M. A. Duncan, Ottawa, wheat.
W. J. Dickinson, Carbondale, oats.
J. Dietz, Hiawatha, corn.
John Duncan, Independence, wheat.
R. C. Dryer, Richton, wheat.
L. Durlin, St. John, wheat.
Geo. B. Stall, New Cambria, wheat.
R. C. Dyer, Richton, wheat.
B. R. Evans, Bonner Springs, corn.
J. E. Elhorn, LeRoy, wheat.
E. A. Fortune, Lovewell, corn.
W. D. Tiffin, Mankato, corn.
H. H. Gentry, LeRoy, wheat.
P. O. Green, Mankato, alfalfa.
P. Haney, Mankato, alfalfa.
P. A. Hawk, Mankato, corn.
E. S. Hayes, Topeka, corn.
Fred Hiber, Newton, barley.
Thos. D. Hubbard, Kimball, corn.
John Holland, Hutchinson, broomcorn.
R. B. Johnson, Hays, wheat, oats and barley.
Louis Kessler, Hiawatha, oats.
Mr. Kimberly, Kiowa County, barley.
E. D. Knight, Overbrook, corn.
Chas. Kuske, St. John, wheat.
Chas. Leece, Lovewell, corn.
J. Longfellow, Bonner Springs, cane seed.
Henry Lyons, Greensburg, wheat.
Geo. McCade, Pratt, wheat.
C. T. Mattens, Newton, corn.
R. L. Mones, Scranton, corn.
John A. Meyers, Hutchinson, rye.
Chas. Miller, Topeka, alfalfa.
W. P. Hogarty, Quindaro, honey section.
Yost Yeast Co., Arkansas City, yeast.
Mrs. S. W. Swope, Wichita, collection of jellies.

GRAND PRIZE.

Topeka, Shawnee County, State House, State of Kansas, grasses, wheat, barley, red clover, grains and grasses, rye seeds, flax, oats, cane, Kafir-corn.

Annual Galloway Breeders' Meeting.

(Continued from page 1131.)

tive board and three new members of the board of directors. Secretary Gray reports the past year to have been one of the most successful for the Galloway breed of cattle in the history of the association.

Gossip About Stock.

The annual meeting of the members of the International Live-Stock Show Association will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Monday evening, November 28.

C. H. Clark, Colony, Kans., is offering some Cloverdale Stock Farm bargains in Shorthorn cows, heifers, and bulls. He can furnish bulls not akin to cows; also, Duroc-Jersey boars ready for service.

E. P. Sherman, of Wilder, Kans., has announced February 14, 1905, for a sale of Poland-Chinas at Olathe, Kans. It will be a bred sow sale. Mr. Sherman reports that he has sold the young sow Queen's Commander to J. W. Reames, Bonner Springs.

H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans., advertises for special sale a number of Poland-China hogs which he will sell at 25 per cent discount to quick buyers. The class of stock offered is the kind of breeding that were the great winners at the World's Fair.

In our Special Want Column this week are several rare bargains offered in the way of pure-bred swine, among which are Poland-China specials from H. N. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, and A. P. Wright, of Valley Center, and Duroc-Jerseys from Charles Dorr, Osage City.

Thurston Pinkeye Cure, advertised in the Kansas Farmer, is being sent out to Kansas and Oklahoma, and has an increasing trade and calls from Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Nebraska. The advertiser says that every sale has brought a good letter of praise for this effective pinkeye cure.

James A. Carpenter, of Carbondale, Kans., announces that he will hold a public sale of Hereford cattle on December 14, 1904, at which time he will sell forty head of pure-bred Herefords, closing out his entire herd. Further particulars will appear in our advertising columns in later issues.

C. W. Freelove, Clyde, Kans., was one of the largest exhibitors of Tamworths from the United States at the World's Fair, where he found strongest competi-

tion with the Canadian breeders, yet he won a due amount of the prizes. He now has for sale fifty fall and spring gilts that will be bred to any of his three different herd boars.

Governor Tillman's Match 9432, the Clydesdale stallion who won first prize in the aged-stallion class at the World's Fair, was bred by Mr. John Sparrowhawk, of Junction City, Kans. Thus, while Kansas gets the credit for breeding the greatest horses on earth, she sometimes does not receive the credit that would come from showing them.

Mr. A. P. Wright, owner of the Park Place Farm Herd of Poland-Chinas, Valley Center, Kans., has purchased of C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, Kans., the great herd boar, Prince Proud, the boar that won second in herd at the Illinois State Fair last year. He will now head the Park Place Farm Herd in connection with Correction by Corrector, one of the champions of last year.

Our enterprising advertiser of O. I. C. White swine, John W. Roat & Co., Central City, Neb., report a brisk business but not as good as they would like. Their stock was never in better condition than at present. They now have on hand for quick sales fifteen fall boars which they will sell at a bargain. Every one is a toppy animal and will make a splendid herd-header. Write them at once.

We call special attention to the sale of prize-winning Poland-Chinas to be held at Winfield, Kans., on November 28, by Snyder Bros., and J. R. Cooper & Son. These two great herds aggregate 365 head, and sixty toppy selections from this combination offering consisting of bred sows, serviceable boars, and gilts make it an especially desirable offering. Most of the animals included in this sale are sired by the champion of 1901 and other great prize-winning sires. Notice the announcement on page 1131 and write for catalogue to Snyder Brothers, Winfield, Kans., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Visitors to the International Live Stock Exposition will find everything arranged for their comfort. A committee on boarding houses will have an extensive list of respectable private families, located near show grounds, who will open their homes to them, while railway and street-car facilities will be so increased as to comfortably carry the crowds of visitors to and from the city hotels at all hours.

We call special attention to the breeders' combination sale of registered cattle and registered draft-horses; a three-days' sale to be held early in January, 1905, in the Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill. This is a very important sale to many of our readers, who will be interested in reading the announcement and receiving a catalogue of the offering, which will be sent next month, on application to C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Chas. Dorr, owner of the Gold Standard Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, is advertising in the Special Want Column two herd boars and spring pigs at a great bargain. Mr. Dorr is the breeder of the sire of Bessie H. and has been the sole owner of Peterston Boy, two noted animals of the breed. His herd now numbers a hundred head and the foundation stock comprise strains of some of the greatest prize-winning blood known to the breed. When writing mention the Kansas Farmer.

The demand for dairy cattle is better now than for many years past, but the opportunity to secure them is not large, as but a limited number are offered for sale, and the only chance at present to secure a number will be at the Jersey cattle dispersion sale to be held at Maitland, Mo., on November 21, 1904, when Mr. C. T. Graves will close out his splendid herd of thirty-five head of high-class cattle of unusual excellence and breeding. Notice the advertisement in this issue of the paper and write for full descriptive matter to C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo.

Mr. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, will be present at the greatest offering of Berkshires ever held in this country in a sale to be held by C. A. Stannard, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, on Wednesday, November 23. Berkshire buyers, who can not attend, should send mail bids to Mr. O. P. Updegraff, care Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, and he will execute their orders in a satisfactory way without any cost to the buyer. Mr. Updegraff is one of the old Berkshire breeders of the State and is very competent man with whom to entrust bids for this sale.

Don't forget the last call for the grand two-days' sale of registered Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas to be held at Wichita next Friday and Saturday, November 25 and 26. Sixty head of Poland-Chinas will be sold on November 25. Description and catalogue will be sent on application to W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans. On Saturday, November 26, Wm. H. Ramsom, of North Wichita, will sell forty head of Shorthorns. This two-days' sale is an important event that should attract the attention of discriminating buyers because of the desirable class of pure-bred stock offered for sale.

G. D. Willems, of Inman, and G. W. Rummel, of Hutchinson, two of the foremost breeders of Berkshires in the State, are the joint owners of Black Robin Hood 2d 73523, an exceptionally fine yearling boar, bred at Sunny Slope Farm by C. A. Stannard, and sired by the sensational Black Robin Hood 66086. Mr. G. D. Willems, who is a most exacting judge of Berkshires, made the selection, securing a boar of great scale, finish, with the splendid style of his noted sire, and having for dam Longfellow's Lass that was got by the immense Longfellow W. 33611, whose actual weight was 1,025 pounds. Messrs. Willems and Rummel deserve congratulations upon the ownership of a herd-header combining the rare individuality and the desirable blood-lines possessed by Black Robin Hood 2d.

Four important sales of pure-bred cattle will be held at the fifth annual International Live-Stock Exposition which takes place at the Union Stock Yards,

Chicago, from November 26 to December 3. Fifty choice Galloways will be sold on Tuesday, November 26, catalogues for which may be obtained by addressing Charles Gray, secretary, 17 Exchange Avenue, Chicago. Fifty Shorthorns will be sold on Wednesday, November 30, catalogues for which may be obtained by addressing Mr. B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, 17 Exchange Avenue, Chicago. Ninety Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be sold on Thursday, December 1, catalogues being obtained by addressing Mr. W. C. McGavock, secretary, Springfield, Ill. Under the direction of the Hereford committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, fifty Herefords will be sold on Friday, December 2.

The third annual sale of the Marshall County Hereford Association will be held at Blue Rapids, Kans., on Wednesday, November 30, 1904. The offering consists of fifty Herefords, of which 37 are cows and heifers and 13 bulls. These consignments are choice, toppy selections from ten leading herds in Marshall County, and in the opinion of the management the quality of this year's offering is fully 25 per cent better than any of the previous ones. The enterprising breeders comprising the membership of this association fully realize that if they are to enhance their reputation as representative breeders they must put into the sale animals that will reflect credit to them as breeders as well as members of the association. And by reason of the fact that only a few head are selected from any one establishment, they can, as a future investment, afford to part with some of their best animals, such as will be in this sale. Buyers of first-class Herefords will find this sale an unusual opportunity to get choice individuals of best breeding at most reasonable prices. For catalogue mention Kansas Farmer and address E. E. Woodman, Vermillion, Kans.

Chas. Morrison, breeder of Red Polled cattle and Poland-China hogs and fine poultry, Phillipsburg, Kans., still continues to do an active business and reports as follows: "I have just sold to Mr. J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kans., a bull and four Red Polled heifers, all of the dairy type. Mr. Davis has been using a registered Red Polled bull in his herd for the last three years, and was so much delighted with the cross that he concluded to buy some registered heifers. The young bull that he bought was sired by Actor 7781, he by Iowa Davyson 10th, the World's Fair champion, whose weight was 2,400 pounds. Actor weighs now, in breeding condition, a trifle over a ton, is evenly made and has a smooth finish. I have ten young bulls sired by him, that are for sale. They are large-boned, deep, dark red, lengthy, low-down, square and straight, and in fine condition. I am selling this quality of cattle at very reasonable prices, and it will pay any one wanting Red Polled cattle to visit my herd. The Poland-Chinas are in fine condition, and I am making sales every day. I have two extra males of April farrow, good enough to head good herds, that will be sold right. Also forty fine gilts all ages. I am breeding some fine sows and gilts now and can give any one a bargain in the hog line. They are of the best of breeding, Tecumseh, Corrector, Missouri Black Chief, and Hadley strains predominating. Come and see them if you can and if not send your order. You will be treated right."

Michigan the Ideal State for Home-Seekers.

With land that is exceptionally productive and yields fine and dependable crops, and excellent climate, the grand and varied resources, developed and undeveloped, that are within its bounds, Michigan is the State par-excellence for the home-seeker.

The Michigan Land Association has placed upon the market what is known as "The Cadillac Tract," located in the heart of the fruit belt and a rich agricultural and stock-raising district, and is selling to bona fide home-seekers at \$10 to \$15 per acre. This land was formerly covered with a thick growth of gigantic timber of the finest quality, a guarantee in itself of the fertility of the soil.

The Cadillac Tract offers every advantage of modern farm life, free gravel pike roads, churches, schools, and is within one-half to six miles from Cadillac, a progressive city of 8,000 inhabitants.

Mr. S. S. Thorpe, 16 Webber Building, Cadillac, Mich., has charge of this sale. He will send to any one interested, maps, an interesting book of detailed information, etc.

Mr. Thorpe enjoys an enviable reputation and we assure all who deal with him of honest and fair treatment.

A Roof Insurance.

The new Ready Roofing Amattite advertised in our columns is certainly an excellent roofing for the farmer. No skilled labor is needed to put it down. It is rain-, wind- and weather-proof, and a fire-retardant. Our readers should write for free sample and booklet to the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Allegheny, Kansas City, New Orleans, Minneapolis.

Every Broad-Minded Citizen

Should plan to patronize the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, November 26th to December 3d.

It stands for growth and expansion in live-stock production.

Of course you are going! Low rates via the Santa Fe. Ask T. L. King, Agent.

PROOF OF EXCELLENCE

In one week fourteen practical farmers, home seekers, from Indiana, most of whom had investigated land elsewhere, came to

The Cadillac Tract \$10.00 to \$15.00 Per Acre

took their time and investigated thoroughly the soil and its products, the water, climate, health, roads, schools and market.

They purchased over 2,000 acres of this land.

This record-making sale proves the extraordinary excellence of THE CADILLAC TRACT.

and write for more testimonials, illustrated book of detailed information, maps, etc.

Read This

"I came to THE CADILLAC TRACT from Elkhart County, Indiana, and, after a careful investigation of the lands for which Mr. Thorpe is agent, I purchased of him an eighty acre tract, having found every condition just as represented."—Noah C. Bare.

A number of excursions at greatly reduced rates are coming to THE CADILLAC TRACT. If you buy not less than eighty acres I will refund your railroad fare.

S. S. THORPE,

16 Webber Building, Cadillac, Mich.
District Agent Michigan Land Assn.

Not Fatal.

No Matter What Doctors Say—We Know That Heart Trouble in Many Cases Can Be Cured.

There are seven main features of heart disease, viz.: (1) Weakness or Debility; (2) Rheumatism or Neuralgia; (3) Valvular Disorder; (4) Dilation; (5) Enlargement; (6) Fatty Degeneration; (7) Dropsy.

Documentary evidence will prove thousands of so-called "incurables" have been absolutely cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Patients often have no idea their disease is heart trouble, but ascribe it to indigestion, Liver Complaint, etc.

Here are some of the symptoms: Shortness of breath after exercise. Smothering Spells. Pain in Chest, left Shoulder and arm. Discomfort in Lying on one side. Fainting Spells. Nervous Cough. Swelling of Feet and Ankles. Paleness of Face and Lips. Palpitation. Nightmare. Irregular Pulse.

"I have great faith in Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and speak of its merits whenever opportunity presents. I can now go up and down stairs with ease, where three weeks ago I could hardly walk one block." One year later—"I am still in good health; the Heart Cure did so much for me, that I find it a far greater medicine than you claimed it to be."—S. D. YOUNG, D. D., 697 North Pine St., Natchez, Miss.

Money back if first bottle fails to benefit.

FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New, Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

ZENOLEUM

Famous **COAL-TAR** Carbolic Dip

For general use on live stock. Send for "Piggies" Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists or one call, exp. paid. \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid. \$6.25. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

The Great Cattle Exhibit

At Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 26th to December 3d, is an event that should not be missed. The aristocracy of the bovine kingdom will be there.

Attend the "International" by all means.

Via the Santa Fe only \$16 for round trip. Ask T. L. King, Agent.

It is hard work for the average citizen to catch a pound trout, and guess within 8 ounces of his actual weight. —Billings.

RHEUMATISM

REMARKABLE NEW CURE



FREE TO TRY

Send Your Name To-Day and Get This Great Discovery by Return Mail.

We want every one who has Rheumatism to send us his or her name. Return mail will bring a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts—the great Michigan discovery which cures all kinds of Rheumatism, in every part of the body—by absorbing uric acid and other impurities from the blood through the great foot pores. They apply a new principle which is curing the worst old chronic cases—cases considered incurable—after everything else failed. No one need despair.

Write to-day. Return mail brings the Drafts. Try them and if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received send us One Dollar; if not, send us nothing. You decide. You can see that we could not afford to make this offer if the Drafts didn't cure. Our new book comes free with the Drafts. Write to-day.

MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., FF19 Oliver Bld., Jackson, Mich

PILES

NO MONEY TILL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

We send FREE and postpaid a 232-page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 108-page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application. DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 3969 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., and 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

In the Dairy

The "Model Dairy" of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Model Dairy of the World's Fair, located near the center of the Palace of Agriculture, is fully equipped with all of the latest appliances for dairy use. It is built on the show-case plan for the purpose of displaying to those who are unfamiliar with dairy work, the machinery in operation and the dairy-products prepared for market. To those who are familiar with ordinary dairy work it reveals the most sanitary and convenient arrangement of dairy machinery which modern methods can afford.

The operating creamery, as it is called, is 250 feet long and 20 feet wide with 20 feet between floor and ceiling for ventilation. One entire side of the dairy is lined with small windows at the top for lighting. The walls beneath these windows are made of Rinald's porcelain enamel. The large glass plates on the opposite side are 8 by 8 feet in size and are so set that all operations in the dairy are visible from the outside.

The "Model Dairy" is divided into rooms in the following order: A record room, chemical laboratory, where milk is analyzed from the cows that are in the dairy cow demonstrations, a cheese-room, a farm dairy-room, a creamery-room where the pasteurizing and churning are done, a dairy refrigerator, a sanitary milk-room where milk is clarified and bottled, a number of wash- and store-rooms and a booth where milk, cream, and buttermilk are sold.

The milk and buttermilk are sold for five cents a glass, and are eagerly drank and highly appreciated by visitors of the fair. About 100 gallons of each are consumed daily.

The floors of the room are made sloping to a drain in the center which runs the entire length of the dairy so that all milk spilled on the floor is immediately washed down by water with hose connection. The floors are disinfected every night after scrubbing.

The milk-testing laboratory is equipped with five different styles of Babcock testers furnished by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., of Bellows Falls, Vt., and the Creamery Package Co., of Chicago, Ill. Three of these are 24-bottle steam-testers, and two of them are eight-bottle hand-machines. There is also a display of various products that are manufactured

from milk, viz., casein-paste paint, cold-water paint, water-proof paint, casein glue in paste form, pure-milk sugar in crystalline form, dry milk containing butter-fat, extra pure powdered casein for food-purposes, refined commercial casein, milk-sugar in powdered form, dry skimmed milk in powdered form, crude casein from milk, and an electric milk-developer. The cheese-room is equipped with three 150-gallon vats, and with cutters, molds, presses, and a curing-room.

The creamery-room is furnished with a 150-gallon tempering vat, a Twentieth-Century heater, two sanitary milk-pumps, one U. S. cream-separator of 1,500 pounds capacity, one Alpha DeLaval cream-separator of 3,000 pounds capacity, one Danish Weston cream-separator of 3,000 pounds capacity per hour, one Reid pasteurizer and star milk-cooler, one Jensen pasteurizer and star milk-cooler, one 100-gallon ripener and two starter-cans, a Sturges & Burns pasteurizer, a Boyd cream-ripening vat and a No. 2 A Disbrow churn. The machinery is all run by motor power.

The farm dairy is furnished with a Simson's "Jumbo" mold and cutter and several small churns and printers.

The sanitary milk-plant contains an Alpha De Laval cream-separator of 1,000 pounds capacity, a Farrington pasteurizer, an up-to-date bottle-filler, and a ten-ton refrigerating machine which is used for cooling the dairy refrigerator, milk-boxes in the booth and the water that is used in the creamery department. This ice-machine is operated by a fifteen-horse-power Keystone motor.

This is no doubt the most complete plant of latest scientific machinery that has ever been put in operation.

The dairy is operated in a practical business way as well as for display. Every pound of butter, cream, milk, or buttermilk is accounted for by the bookkeeper in the booth.

The work in the testing room is done by a student of the Wisconsin, one of Purdue, and one of Missouri University. The farm dairy-room and creamery is operated by a graduate of the University of Nebraska and Agricultural College. From 100 to 200 pounds of butter are made there each day. It is all sold at the dairy at 25 cents and there is a demand for more.

These laboratories are under the supervision of Professor Erf of the Kansas Agricultural College.

The sanitary milk-plant is run by a student of the Illinois University and the booth by Miss Bottorff of Purdue University. These departments are controlled by the St. Louis Sanitary Dairy Co.

The "Model Dairy" is supplied with milk from the dairy herds on exhibition in the dairy-cow demonstration test. Twenty-five Jerseys, 29 Shorthorns, 15 Holsteins, and 5 Brown Swiss, are competing for \$2,000 in prizes offered to the cows producing the largest amount of butter-fat and other solids at the least cost for 125 days.

A student from the University of Wisconsin and one from Bellevue College, Nebraska, weigh the feed and milk, and sample the milk of each cow in the Jersey barn three times every day. They also watch each milker to see that no dishonest work is done. A student of Oberlin College, Ohio, and one of Missouri University conduct the work in the Shorthorn barn; one from Ames Agricultural College, Iowa, and one from Missouri University have the oversight of the work in the Holstein barn, and one from Illinois University and one from Ames College, Iowa, are in charge of the Brown Swiss barn. The two latter students, together with a student from the Chicago University and one from the Wisconsin University figure the amount of butter-fat and other solids produced by each cow from the daily reports made by the boys in the testing laboratory. They also figure the cost of feed, and value of milk-products. This test is being carried on under the supervision of Professor Farrington of the University of Wisconsin.

Each student employed has had spe-

cial training in agricultural work and most of them have specialized in dairy husbandry. The entire system is a unique, practical plan where a great deal of information may be obtained by visitors of the fair.

CHARLES W. MELIOK, Buttermaker.
Kansas Experiment Station.

Starting the Dairy Herd.

PROF. A. M. SOULE, VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT STATION, IN PRACTICAL FARMER.

New recruits are constantly being added to the ranks of our dairymen, and it is but natural that they should ask questions and try to post themselves as thoroughly as possible before undertaking a new enterprise. One of the questions which seems to be most troublesome is how to start a herd. Though it may seem strange, many farmers seem to think that pure-bred cattle are essential for the production of milk and butter. When the farmer is so situated that he can handle these cattle to advantage and maintain a pure-bred herd from which he can sell a number of animals each year at fancy prices, it is wise for him to start with the pure breeds; but unless he is situated so as to profit by the purchase of high-priced animals, it is inadvisable for him to commence operations with pure-bred cattle. The reason is not far to seek. The pure-bred animal will not give him any more milk, nor any richer milk than the high grade. The loss, should a graded animal die, is nothing like as heavy as with the pure-bred. The grade is equally as hardy as the pure-bred and does not consume any more

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food, nor is she any harder to care for. Then, she does not cost so much, and so a herd composed of a dozen cows can be purchased and placed in the dairy barn for the outlay entailed in the purchase of three or four highly bred cows. There is a wonderful difference between dairying conducted on a commercial basis and dairying conducted on a breeding basis, and it is important that those entering the business discriminate closely in the beginning and determine at the outset which method they will follow. Do not misunderstand the situation. This is not an argument against the pure-bred. Far from it. We can not have too many of these animals. Many persons invest too heavily in pure-bred live stock in the beginning, before they understand how to handle and breed them to the best advantage or before they have a market for the animals. They fail to realize, until it is too late, that they are not the class

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Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-165.

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P. M. SHARPLES
WEST CHESTER, PA.



of animals they want for an everyday business.

One who proposes to enter the dairy business and who is not thoroughly familiar with its intricacies should start on a small scale. It is surprising how soon a large herd can be built up where skill and good judgment are used. One-half dozen cows obtained by purchase will form the nucleus of a splendid herd five or ten years hence when well handled. Purchase the animals with the greatest care, getting only those that are known to be free from disease, kindly in disposition, and that are persistent, deep milkers. The writer has never seen the time that a few excellent cows could not be purchased in almost any rural community if proper discrimination in their selection is exercised. The animals purchased should be high grades as nearly as possible, though there is many a so-called scrub that has proven as efficient for the production of milk and butter as a much higher-priced pedigreed animal. This, again, is not a reflection on the pedigreed animal. It is simply an endeavor to call the attention of the dairyman to the fact that individuality counts in the long run, and that it should be considered first.

After purchasing a few foundation animals, study how to feed, house and handle these to the best advantage. Purchase a pure-bred sire of the best dairy strain for your locality, and remember in making the purchase that one breed is better adapted to one set of conditions than another. With a first-class sire at the head of the herd, it will be a comparatively simple matter to raise dairy cows, and to increase the type and character that will prove most profitable. After the foundation is laid, it is much better, in the judgment of the writer, to breed the herd rather than to attempt to maintain it by purchase. Of course, there are conditions when purchase may be justified, but it is impossible to find enough animals of the best type and character to maintain a first-class herd, and if one starts with the right kind of foundation stock, the hereditary traits of the offspring will be the best assurance of their developing into first-class cows. The sire may be made profitable by permitting a certain amount of outside service at a fair price. Sanitation and care of the animals' health is a very important matter and should not be overlooked. There is no reason why many farmers should not add dairying to their other interests with profit, but they will make progress more rapidly if they will think over the situation carefully, start on a small scale and increase and develop the business by rearing their own cows, and, as a general rule, these animals should be high-grade rather than high-priced pure breeds.

Keeping Quality of Apples.

(Continued from page 1123.)

storage men put large apples of a variety at 33° while the ordinary crop is held at 32°.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING KEEPING.

Many conditions aside from varietal characteristics influence the keeping quality of apples, among which are the soil of the orchard, whether it be in sod or cultivated, weather of growing season, especially of latter part of it, presence or absence of fungi, degree of coloration of fruit, size, ripeness, manner of handling, and kind of storage.

Baldwins grown on sandy or gravelly soil ripen earlier, must be picked earlier and have a higher color than those grown on clay, but they do not keep so well. Apples grown in sod attain a higher color and keep longer than those grown under clean culture. Ordinarily, apples keep better when the season has been dry rather than when wet, and when the month of October has been cool rather than warm. The character of the weather has much to do with the next factor, presence of fungi, for a warm, moist season is favorable to nearly all the fungous diseases of the apple; and a scabby apple or one infested with any

of the rots is a very poor investment for the storage man. Indeed, only prime fruit ordinarily should be stored; for No. 2 fruit not only yields small profit from storage but it hurts the sale of No. 1 fruit. Overgrown specimens do not keep so well as fruit of ordinary size. Well-colored fruit usually keeps best, but it should not be allowed to remain on the tree so long for the sake of color that it suffers in firmness. For cold storage, fruit should not be so ripe or highly colored as is best for ordinary storage. Greenings are said to hold best in cold storage when the bloom will rub off leaving the skin smooth and shiny; and the same rule applies less markedly to Baldwins.

Methods of harvesting, packing and handling in transportation have the greatest influence on keeping quality. Handlers of apples sometimes roll barrels of fruit, allowing them to strike against other barrels. This rough handling may bruise the fruit almost to the middle of the barrel. But some varieties are more easily injured by rough handling than are others. Northern Spy is one of the easiest to bruise and barrels are often found to go down in storage early on this account. Tolman Sweet and Yellow Bellflower are very sensitive to rough handling.

Most storage men believe that apples should go into storage as soon as picked. Others believe that with some varieties it may be well to allow the fruit to lie on straw on the ground for two or three weeks to secure higher color. If any disease be present, the sooner fruit be put into refrigeration the better.

With varieties that ripen very unevenly, like McIntosh, Oldenburg, and Fall Pippin it is probably best to make two or three pickings, so that fruit of fairly uniform ripeness may be stored.

Some Orchards Their Own Caretakers.

Here and there are still to be found neglected orchards, which are almost always unprofitable orchards. It is the result of the old-time conditions. The old-time farmer would plant an orchard and then leave it to itself. So little was known about the requirements of orchard-trees that it was supposed that they would fight their way forward in spite of any adverse conditions, like an oak-tree in the forest. It was believed that neither grass nor any insects could stop the fruitfulness of the orchard-tree, and that no particular care was necessary. That was considered the advantage that orchard trees had over other farm products: they could be set out and would thenceforth require no further notice. In time the planter awoke in surprise to find that very few of his trees were giving him good returns. Here and there a tree seemed to be doing exceptionally well, and was loaded with fruit, at least once in two years. But the other trees either bore little, or the fruit produced was so poor that it could be used for nothing but cider. Here and there were trees that the wind had stripped of half their limbs and the bearing wood was small in quantity. At other places the orchard hearts had rotted and the trees had split in two, leaving perhaps but one unsightly branch or limb to bear fruit. Yet for the most part these unsightly objects were left to stand. The owner seemed never to think it necessary to put good trees in their place.

As a result we have orchard areas covered with tree stragglers with waste patches of ground between and the whole yielding so little fruit that the new orchardist in the vicinity is discouraged about putting out trees. The old orchard he sees is something of a nightmare, and acts as a damper on his spirits. The orchardist of the present day refuses to permit a tree to remain that is not of value in the orchard. He digs out the old tree and plants a new one. If the variety proves not a desirable one, the tree is sent to the woodpile and a better variety started in the place where the old one grew.

In the neglected orchard valuable space is given to worthless trees. In the modern orchard every square of space must give a good account of it-

self. In the future there should be no neglected orchards. We have come to know so much about what an orchard requires that there is no excuse if we do not succeed. And first we have learned that no orchard can be neglected and produce fruit in paying quantities. The orchard is not the pet crop of the easy-goer. The man that owns it must work it at different times of year. The ground must be cultivated, the branches pruned, the foliage sprayed and new trees substituted for the old and worthless ones.

The well-handled orchard is always profitable, but the neglected orchard almost never so.—Farmers' Review.

Thermit.

Thermit is a heating and welding compound in the form of a powder, the use of which is demonstrated in the Mining Gulch at the World's Fair. After a pinch of a special ignition powder has been placed upon it and lighted by a Bengal or storm match, a powerful chemical reaction takes place, within the space of half a minute, by which the temperature of the whole mass, no matter how large the quantity used, is raised to 5,400° F., and a pure liquid steel is given off, the rest of the compound rising to the surface in the form of aluminum slag or "corundum," in the proportion of three parts to one. The molten steel, amounting, by weight, to one-half the thermit powder, will melt at once the surface of any metal to which it is applied, although the latter is entirely cold, and unite with it into one solid mass.

In this way all sorts of repairing of machinery and other metal-work can now be done readily by hand which has hitherto required the removal of the broken portion and its shipment to the foundry. An incalculable amount of time and trouble and money are saved by the device which permits all repairing to be done on the spot almost instantaneously. It has already been extensively applied to such purposes as the closing of cracks in metallic plates or surfaces of any kind, the welding of trolley rails, of steel or wrought-iron pipes, and of broken roll-bosses.

In future naval wars it will be invaluable for promptly annealing the spots in armor-plate that have been injured by the enemy's shots. It is applicable to girders, bars, angles, shafts, turn-posts, locomotive frames, and any possible section of rolled or wrought iron or steel; and it may even be used for welding cast-iron and making cast-ings.

Rules for the One-Hundred Year Club.

Sir James Sawyer, an English physician, has formulated the following nineteen rules for prolonging life to one hundred years:

1. Eight hours' sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bedroom door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat and see that it is well cooked.
9. (For adults.) Drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy the disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living room. They are apt to carry about disease germs.
14. Live in country if you can.
15. Watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains.
16. Have a change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambitions; and
19. Keep your temper.

The Right Road.

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We want a good, active agent in every locality. Special inducements to experienced separator salesmen.

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\$43.75 CREAM SEPARATOR.

FOR \$43.75 we furnish the highest grade hand cream separator made—a big separator with a capacity of 200 pounds or 140 quarts per hour, ample for any dairy of ten cows or less. Larger sizes of 400 or 600 pounds per hour capacity, for large dairies, only slightly higher in price. Guaranteed the closest skimmer, easiest running, strongest, most convenient, easiest cleaned, greatest capacity and least liable to get out of order of any cream separator made. 20-YEAR GUARANTEE. Every separator is covered by our 20-year written binding guarantee. GUARANTEEING EVERY PIECE AND PART OF THE MACHINE. PROVEN BY CELEBRATED TESTS, conceded by experts and dairy authorities everywhere, and declared by thousands of users to be in every way superior to any other separator made. Guaranteed to save the 25 per cent to 30 per cent cream that you now lose in the skimmed milk by the old style of skimming from the pan and besides you have the sweet skimmed milk for your calves; saves all the cream, all the sweet milk; makes more and better butter. With this separator you will get .00 to .0200 per year more from every cow, you will get more income from seven cows than you are now getting from ten, and all with one-half the labor. Our \$43.75 Separator is needed by every farmer, whether you milk two cows or ten. You will save the cost of the separator in a few months. A BOY CAN HANDLE IT. So simple that anyone can operate it, no experience necessary; if you have never seen a separator, no matter any 15-year old boy can handle and run it, the ideal machine for boy, girl, woman or man to run, none of the complicated, hard to handle parts found in other machines. Combines all the good qualities of all other high grade separators with the defects of none. 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. We send our SEPARATOR TO ANY ADDRESS on 30 days' trial, to convince you it is the BEST SEPARATOR MADE IN THE WORLD. OUR FREE OFFER AND FREE CATALOGUE. Cut this ad out and send to us and we will send you, free by return mail, postpaid, our Free Separator Catalogue with large illustrations (pictures), of all our separators, parts, etc., full description, special inside prices. We will send you Our 30 Days' Free Trial Offer. We will explain our Guarantee, our Quality Challenge. We will explain why our machine is the best. You will get our latest and most marvelously liberal Cream Separator Offer, an offer and prices never before known. Don't buy a separator of any make, at any price, on time, on installment or for cash until you cut this ad out and send to us and get all we will send you by return mail, POSTPAID, FREE. If you own two or more cows, write us at once. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

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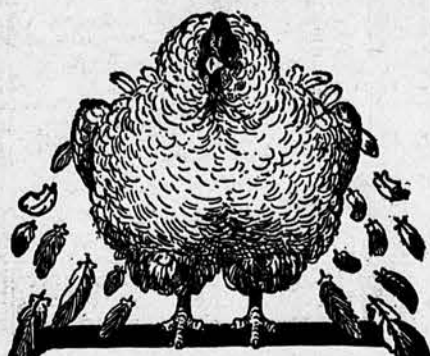
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seems to be a signal for high priced eggs. The hen choosing between a new suit and a natural duty, usually bends all her energies toward acquiring the new garment—

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furnishes the vital force necessary to perform double duty during moulting time, aiding the rapid development of bone, muscle and feathers. It is not a condiment, but a scientific poultry tonic, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). It is a guaranteed egg producer. It cures diseases as nothing else can. Fed regularly according to directions, the poultry yard will be kept immune from disease, and at its highest earning capacity at all seasons of the year. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

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INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Corn as a Poultry Food.

Samuel Cushman, who is an authority on matters pertaining to poultry, said at a recent farmers' meeting, that if he were confined to one kind of grain he would take corn. With this he would feed clover, fodder, cane, meat, and other like food. Being asked if wheat does not stimulate laying, Mr. Cushman replied that he would not think of giving up wheat, but wanted to impress his hearers with the fact that too much stress is put on feeding wheat, and too much said against feeding corn by poultry-writers. This agrees with our experience. We believe that corn is the best single grain for poultry, and feed it to our fowls every day, but do not underrate wheat, for it is a good feed to stimulate egg-production, but it is not indispensable to the poultry-keeper. The great trouble with farm poultry is, that they get too much corn. They get corn every day and all the time. If the hens run at large, they have access to the yard where the hogs are fed, and a good many times the corn-crib is open to them to eat from at their leisure. Hens will eat corn in preference to any other grain and under these circumstances fill themselves with corn and do not eat enough other food to keep them in laying condition. It is this system of feeding them corn exclusively that the poultry-writers exclaim against, and not because corn is not a good feed for them. In towns and cities, where the fowls are penned up, there is no better feed than corn, mixed, of course, with other food.

Corn is essentially a fattening grain, and when we remember that the yolk of an egg contains a large proportion of pure fat, we see how necessary a good supply of fat-forming food is to the production of eggs. No single food provides this so plentifully as corn, and the poultry-keeper who does not use it will not have the greatest possible success.

If the laying hens are given a light feed of corn in the morning, they will hunt insects and eat grass enough to satisfy their appetites and maintain the balance of the nutritive element in the food they eat.

Clover, alfalfa, or grass, is a perfectly balanced food for stock and poultry, and to one who never gave the matter much attention, the quantity poultry will eat is an astonishment to him. This will be seen very plainly when hens are confined to runs; they eat up every blade of grass in an extensive yard and then pine to get out for more. In the normal condition of things, a hen will live on grass; but if she is laying, she must have something in addition to furnish the egg material, and this can be supplied more cheaply than in any other way by giving her corn. Long observation convinces us that corn fed to laying hens makes the yolk of eggs a richer yellow and gives solidity to the whites. Eggs laid by a half-fed hen have whites that are thin and watery and the yolks are often pale and thin, falling flat when the egg is broken instead of standing up in the shape of a half globe.

Corn, therefore, is the best grain food for laying hens, but too much of it checks egg-production. Sometimes it is hard to convince people that if a little is good, a great deal is not better, but in the case of feeding corn to laying hens, it is almost safe to say that too much is worse than none.

Crossing Thoroughbred Fowls.

It is strange but true that farmers, and some others for that matter, can seldom be convinced of the merits of a pure-bred fowls. They admit that pure blood is good but generally want it in a cross. Instead of asking what is the best breed for such and such purposes, he will invariably ask if

crosses would not bring about the desired result. Why is this as it is? Can any one explain? A man looking at the big Light Brahma will say, "Would not a cross of White Leghorns and Light Brahmas make a most desirable breed, giving us the size of the Brahma and the egg-laying qualities of the Leghorn?" It might make a good cross but the minute you cross two thoroughbreds the progeny are scrubs, neither one thing nor the other and will not reproduce their kind, but will revert for years and years to their progenitors. It would take from ten to fifteen years to establish such a breed and then the cross would be no better than the Wyandottes we now have, a medium in size between the Brahmas and Leghorns and extra good layers.

At our last State Show in Topeka a man had on exhibition a cross of Silver Laced Wyandottes and Light Brahmas, which he called Brahmaoids. But what were they? Very ugly chickens, looking like neither of the progenitors. There was no improvement over the Wyandotte only in size and a lack of all its beauty of black and white lacing and they were inferior to the Brahma in size and in color. When the judge was urged to look at them and pass his opinion on them, he said, "Why, they are nothing but scrubs."

Of course, if a man has a certain fad that he wants to develop in the chicken business, and can devote years of his time and lots of money to its consummation, it may be all right for him to indulge in his fancy. He might happen to strike something that would be an improvement over the breeds we now have, but the chances are a thousand to one against it. Have we not meritorious breeds enough now, without bothering our heads over a new variety? Is it not our duty to use all the influence we can to get folks to breeding a bona fide and standard breed rather than a conglomerate?

To be sure, first crosses of pure breeds often give a valuable bird for practical purposes, but are they any better than the breeds they were derived from and what can you sell them for? Only for market fowls.

On the other hand, fanciers in the city or in villages, where they can raise but a limited number are always looking for farm-raised stock that is strictly pure, and if the farmer has them, he is the recipient of a good price every time. How much nicer, also, it is to see a lot of one variety roaming about the farm and how often it is another fancier drives by, and, spying a good bird or two, reins up and buys them; when if the farmer has cross breeds, no matter how pure he original breeding might have been, they would not command any price over market fowls.

At the fairs and shows only the pure breeds receive the premiums. We believe the breeding of standard varieties of fowls is growing more and more in favor every day, but it has not yet reached a climax and we will not be satisfied until it does, and the breeding of thoroughbreds becomes universal.

Diseased Fowls.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My chickens have a disease that is causing a great many to die. The symptoms are as follows: First, they seem to have

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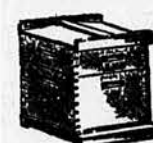
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45 High-bred Registered Scotch Collie Pups For Sale 45

READY TO SHIP NOW.



Last Spring had 22, but was not enough to go around. Had to return six money orders. If you want one for a Christmas present

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FREE Sample Wing Hobbie.
Send 2c for postage and we will send you a sample Neher Wing Hobbie. Only one to each applicant. Regular price 10c, or \$1 per dozen. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Write for catalogue of Bee and Poultry Supplies. THE TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, Topeka, Kansas.

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To be absolutely sure about it use the RELIABLE INCUBATORS & BROODERS. If the eggs are right, you can't make a mistake. Just follow instructions—the Reliable will do the rest. OUR 20TH CENTURY POULTRY BOOK, mailed for 10c, tells all about it and other things you would know. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry. RELIABLE INC. & BROS., CO., Box 13-62 Quincy, Ill.

THE Victor BOOK
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.

WHY SO SURE? FINE POULTRY
It's made on the right plan, it works right. It brings best results to the beginner as well as the experienced poultry raiser. **THE Successful**
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DUFF'S POULTRY
All our Fine Breeders of this season, also Spring Chicks for sale after the first of June. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langhans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. Buy the best now at the lowest prices. Write your wants. Circulars free. Choice Breeders and Show Birds. **A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.**

a cough and a shaking of the head. They then break out with pimples all over the head which form a hard, dry scab. The sores spread down the neck to the craw and all over the head and cause total blindness. This lasts about one week when they die. I have a very fine henhouse. The roosting-room has a brick floor and the laying- and sitting-rooms have good board floors and I keep it constantly whitewashed. I feed them whole corn, chopped wheat, and some poultry food; also boiled potato-parings containing the poultry food. I give them milk and water to drink. I have been told this is roup. Will some one be so kind as to answer through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, telling what this is and what to do for them?

MRS. JOHN DOHERTY.
Barton County.

Answer.—From your description, would say your fowls had the chicken-pox. It is a very contagious disease, but is not so fatal or so difficult to cure as roup. The sores should be swabbed with a solution of carbolic acid and sweet oil, about half of each. If their throats are sore, they should be washed with a solution of turpentine and sweet oil.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Hens learn early all the vices they may have, and as soon as a single hen in a flock becomes addicted to some vice she will in a short time have the others educated to follow her example.

The male selected for breeding should never be very large. He should be compact, but if of medium size he will be more serviceable than one that is extra large and heavy and the chicks sired by him will be as large as those sired by the heavy cock.

In breeding fowls as well as in the reproduction of other animals it is of great importance that the male used for breeding should be especially choice and as fine a specimen as can be readily obtained.

For heavy fowls, the perches should be made not less than three inches wide with the edges taken off and raised about two feet from the floor. It is best to have two sets, changing them almost every day in order to keep down vermin.

The turkey is one of the best paying fowls the farmer can keep when the surroundings are favorable. Throughout the entire year turkeys are salable at fair prices, while they will pick up the greater part of their own living all through the growing season.

Poultry should be fed regularly, and all that will not in some way pay for feeding should be sold as soon as they can be put into a marketable condition. Keeping a lot of fowls through the winter that will bring no returns cuts down the profits very materially.

The drinking vessels require thorough cleaning occasionally. They should be scalded and then washed out clean with strong soap-suds and then rinsed. Filthy drinking vessels will breed disease sooner than almost anything else, and they easily become foul when a large number of fowls drink from them.

Oats, if scalded at night and allowed to stand until morning, make an agreeable change of diet for the hens. Bran should always be scalded before fed to the flock as it is not relished otherwise. For fattening chicks for market, cornmeal that has been scalded will induce them to eat more and fatten readily if a variety of other food is provided.

As a general rule, to secure the choicest stock at the lowest price, all purchases should be made in the fall or early winter. It is a mistake to wait until the breeding season begins before buying the stock. As a rule, the spring breeders have their flock complete and will not sell anything but the poorer specimens. But at this time a good selection may be made and good breeding stock secured at fair prices.

Grange Department

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

National Grange.

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

Kansas State Grange.

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

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E. W. Westgate..... Manhattan
Geo. Black..... Olathe
J. T. Lincoln..... Madison
A. P. Beardon..... McLouth
Henry Rhoades..... Gardner

State Organizer.

W. G. Obyrhim..... Overbrook

Since October 1, 1903, ten subordinate granges have been added to our roll and our membership has increased over 18 per cent.

Satisfactory arrangements for the next meeting of the State Grange at Paola, December 13, are being made. Hotel accommodations have been secured and the question of reduced railroad rates is under consideration with prospect of early decision.

The Parcels Post.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has just entered into a parcels-post agreement with Norway similar to the agreement with other Nations in the postal union, and that fact is heralded as a great triumph for our postal management. The United States carries on a parcels post with and for foreign Nations, and our own people are not allowed to even send a little package out a mile by a rural carrier without paying sixteen cents a pound postage on it. The express companies want the domestic business, because it is a plum, and the Department gives it to them by charging prohibitive rates on merchandise.

It seems amazing that the United States is so far behind nearly all the civilized Nations in its domestic postal facilities. The International Postal Union comprises sixty-three Nations, and ours is one of only about a dozen that does not operate a parcels post for the benefit of its people. Every effort to introduce the parcels post as part of our postal system has met with determined opposition from the express companies and small country merchants. The express companies have a snap, and are prepared to spend millions to keep it, and the small retail merchants imagine that their business will be injured by the department stores if package postal facilities are increased. These fellows remind one of the workmen who destroyed reapers and thrashing machines and other labor-saving machinery because they feared that the machinery would destroy their chances of earning a living. We pride ourselves on having the most enlightened Nation on earth, and on the excellent business management of our Government, and yet the people of Egypt and Persia enjoy postal facilities we can not have because of the opposition of the express trust and a few picaresque retail dealers who fear the loss of a little trade. These dealers opposed free rural delivery for the same reason that they are now opposing parcels post; and we never would have gotten free delivery if the Grange and the whole of the intelligent portion of the country people had not compelled the politicians to give it.

A short time ago a certain class of manufacturers held a National meeting, and among the committees appointed was one on legislation. This committee was to consider what legislation, if any, is needed by the said manufacturers. The members of this committee belonged to both leading

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SEEDS

Secure a Home in the Great Southwest

The rapid increase in population is pushing land prices upward. The Southwest was never so prosperous as now, and never before has there been such a demand for good farm lands. Through the

M. K. & T. LAND BUREAU

thousands of acres of rich farm lands (improved and unimproved), located along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., are now offered for sale. The lands are especially adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, fruit and vegetables, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and for stock farming. The lands are well located as to markets, schools, etc. If you are interested in this new and prosperous country, offering so many opportunities, and rich farming lands which can be secured at low prices, we will gladly furnish you information about lands, business chances, etc. Advise exactly what you want, what State or Territory you prefer, and the amount you have to invest.

The Homeseeker's Excursions on the first and third Tuesday of each month, afforded an opportunity to visit the great Southwest at a small cost. If you are interested write to-day for full information. Address,

GEORGE MORTON, Gen. Pass Agt., M. K. T. Ry.,

Katy Bldg., ST. LOUIS



political parties, but they were not long in getting together on matters in which they were financially interested. They recommended certain legislation that would benefit them, and appointed committees to see what could be done with the various candidates in various Congressional districts, and expressed a desire that the members should support the candidate who would agree to assist them. This they all readily consented to do. So it will be seen that all other interests drop politics when it comes to securing legislation of benefit to them. If farmers would do likewise, we would not only get parcels post, but other desirable legislation, also. Farmers should consider this matter, and not bind themselves body and soul to any party, but always be ready to stand up and be counted for their own interests, the same as manufacturers, traders, and other business men are. I would not advise any man to leave his party—the one he has always identified himself with—but to enter an emphatic protest against any representative of that party who ignores or votes against his interests.—Farm and Fireside.

The Inevitable Parcels Post.

Inevitable surely, but when? Just as soon as the great American public learn certain facts. What facts? Well, here is one that anybody can easily verify by taking up a British Postal Guide, and looking under the head, "Foreign and Colonial Parcels post," for the "United States."

In the first place, the reader will note that we have no parcels post convention with Great Britain, though we have had one with Japan the past month or so. But though we have no parcels post with Britain, the British postoffice has arranged for the Briton a semi-official parcels post throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

Perhaps you'll say, "Well, that's not very remarkable." No, possibly not! But what is remarkable is that the American express companies have established for the British postoffice a postage-stamp rate of 24 cents for eleven-pound parcels anywhere between New York and any express office in the Union, while our post-offices charge the American 64 cents for four pounds and will not carry eleven pounds in one package by parcels post at any price, for the same service, and Ex-Auditor Castle claims they can not do it cheaper because it costs our postoffice 79 cents per pound for every pound transported through the mails.

That certainly seems something worth the attention of the American people. This would be a good question for the people to whisper: "Why

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shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

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75 cents per 100; \$5 per 1,000.
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Hart Pioneer Nurseries
Box 20. FT. SCOTT, KANS.

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Warranted Pure Honey—Extracted, put up in 60 pound cans; one gallon, half gallon and one quart friction-top pails. Comb Honey in cases of twenty-four 1-pound sections. Write for prices.
CHEEK & WALLINGER, Los Animas, Bent Co., Col

does our postoffice charge the American citizen 64 cents for transporting parcels of four pounds from one post-office to another, when the American express companies are carrying parcels of eleven pounds for 24 cents for the British postoffice? If the railroads grant the express companies such rates as permit them to do this (and no doubt to do it at a profit) for the Briton, why can not the American Postoffice Department obtain rates equally advantageous?"

Ask your Congressman these questions! Ask the Postmaster General the same! Ask the President the same! Do not say it's not your business. If you are a true American, you will know it is your business. If you believe in government by the people, you must do your share. Never mind the other fellow! Do yours, and do it now.
EDWARD BERWICK,
President California Postal Progress League, Pacific Grove, Oct. 13, 1904.

To California

Via Union Pacific. Millions have been spent in the improvement of this line, and all human ingenuity has been adapted to protect its patrons against accident. The line is renowned for its fast trains and the general superiority of its service and equipment. Fastest time, shortest line, smoothest track. Tourist sleepers a specialty. Inquire of J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent; F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Chicago Live Stock Show.

Every stockman needs the inspiration and benefit of the International Live Stock Exhibition. Arrange your plans to include a trip to Chicago for this event, November 26th to December 3d. Round trip rate via the Santa Fe \$16. Ask T. L. King, Agent.

Opportunities.

Good openings for all lines of business and trade in new towns. Large territory thickly settled. Address Edwin E. Magill, Mgr., Townsite Department, Chicago Great Western Railway, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The Stock Interest

Last Call for the Kansas City Sale
Next Tuesday and Wednesday,
Nov. 22 and 23.

The combination sale of Hereford and Shorthorn cattle to be held at Kansas City, Mo., on next Tuesday and Wednesday, November 22 and 23, will contain such an array of individual excellence and pedigree merit as to justify the attendance of all those interested in good cattle. The list of contributors are its guarantee that the indications of the pedigrees will be fully carried out and that buyers will be presented with cattle well worth their time and attention. In addition to those which have been enumerated in previous issues of this paper the consignment of sixteen head of Shorthorns from the herd of J. K. Myer, of Kempton, Ill., is worthy of note. It contains fourteen cows and heifers and two bulls. Seven of the females are double-standard Polled Durhams and all of the females are bred to Polled Durham bulls. Of the two bulls, one is Prince of Lone Oak, a good individual whose calves are uniformly polled. The other, O. C., as his name implies, is a grand individual, good enough to head any herd and if fitted for the show-ring, would be hard to beat.

Several of the polled animals in this offering trace to the breeding of the Dewey Herd at Mazon, Ill., which has been headquarters for good polled cattle for many years. Others are rich in the best strains of Shorthorn blood. The families represented are Carolines, Pansies, Roses, Beauties, Bracelets, Floras, Crocuses and Rosemarys. This is a particularly interesting consignment because it is so largely made up of animals of breeding age in the prime of their usefulness and income-bringers from the instant of their purchase.

As to the offering of Mr. Lankford, we are advised that what makes it more valuable is the fact that all but one are bred to the pure Scotch bull, Sempster 149011, an extra fine bull of the Secret family, bred by E. B. Mitchell & Son, of Danvers, Ill. He is a son of that great bull, Baron Monrath 2d 127799 and carries the blood of such bulls as Baron Bruckshank, Golden Knight, Craven Knight, and Roan Gauntlet in his top crosses. Of the cows, Betty Perkins is a fine large cow, one of the best breeders in the herd. She was sired by that good breeding bull, Willey Duke 106003, a son of the pure Cruickshank Secret Emperor and her grandsire was the Scotch bull, Orphan Hero 97797. His Daisy Bell 3d and Annette 4th are both good red cows with plenty of scale. Both are the get of the pure Cruickshank bull, Lord Seraph, he by the Cruickshank bred Imp. Scottish Lord. Their dams were sired by the double Scotch topped bull, Willey Duke, above referred to. Both will be sold with heifer calves at foot by Sempster and one is bred to him again. Annette 7th is a nice, smooth young cow of the Leonard Flora family, carrying a large percentage of Scotch blood and bred since January to Sempster. The heifers Wilhelmina, Antoinette, Highland Mary and Highland Beauty are all of the low-down, blocky type and they have a right to be, as they are daughters of cows of the right type and sired by the 33d Duke of Willowbranch, a grandson on his sire's side of Baron Gloucester 105657, Forbes & Son's great bull. On the side of their dams they trade to Scottish Victor 89319, bred by W. A. Harris. These heifers, with the exception of Highland Beauty, are bred to Sempster. Mr. Goodbar's 2-year-old bull, Bonnie Scotchman, is a pure Scotch, solid red and comes of a line of Cruickshank sires that stand very high in breeding circles. The bull will bear investigation among those who want pure Scotch blood.

The consignment of G. W. Harris includes a couple of cows containing a good deal of Kentucky blood. Both are of useful ages. One sells with calf at foot and the other is bred since May to Colonel Victor.

H. C. Harris sells four cows bred much along the same lines as those just mentioned. They are all good breeding cattle, all young, and either bred or with calf at foot.

Geo. Manville contributes four cows, one January heifer, one yearling, and the other two cows of breeding ages. These are the get of Scottish Bar, a well-bred Scotch sire; Curator, a strongly bred Cruickshank; Waterloo Prince; and Golden Victor, another Cruickshank bull.

Geo. L. Nelcher sells four bulls and seven cows and all are the get of his Lavender Duke 177277. Lavender Duke is a red 4-year-old, sired by the richly-bred Cruickshank Baron Lavender 118001, he a son of the noted Baron Cruickshank 102697. He is a bull of considerable merit as is attested by the fact that he was used in the herd of H. C. Duncan, of Osborn, Mo., one of the leading breeders of that State. The cows are all 1 and 2 years old, just entering upon their usefulness and bred along lines which have been prominent in the making of Shorthorn popularity. The bulls are 1 and 2 years old, in prime condition and very desirable in character.

T. S. Harris & Sons sell two bulls and seven females. Most of these cattle are either the get of Lord Waterloo, Jr., or from dams of his produce. This is a bull that carries a great deal of the Waterloo blood and traces to Imp. Young Mary. There is a liberal proportion of Bates blood in his pedigree and in that respect it is considered valuable. Among the other prominent sires mentioned in these pedigrees we find the well-known Oxford Duke 109334, Imp. Chief Steward 96703 (bred by Amos Cruickshank), Phyllis Duke 126319, etc. These pedigrees are of the sorts which in the hands of practical breeders have never failed to prove profitable and which in their day have cleared up the best show-rings of the country. This makes a very attractive offering, one which, aside from the merit contained in the blood lines, is just such a bunch of cattle as can be sent to any farm in the West to its advantage. There

is quite a considerable proportion of Bates blood in some of the offerings and this in many instances is highly desirable. Among the Scotch individuals the last January bull offered by W. W. Brown is a representative of strains of great prominence. His sire was Pride Victor, a Cruickshank Victoria by Prince Odeco. His dam was by Imp. Ducal Crown and the sires further back in the pedigree are rich in Cruickshank strains. We urge those of our readers who have not already done so to send at once for the catalogue of Shorthorns that go into this sale. As to the Herefords, so much has been said of them in previous issues of this paper that little remains to be repeated, that could add to the force of the arguments in their favor. The better strains of blood are present in considerable numbers. The individual excellence is unquestioned and the gentlemen who make the offering are men who appreciate true breeding conditions and will therefore not fail to have their cattle go into the ring in such a condition of flesh as is a guarantee of breeding value. It is not yet too late to send for a copy of this catalogue. Address Dan R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa. It will be well to note that the sale begins on Tuesday morning, November 22, the Herefords at 10 o'clock, the Shorthorns to be sold in the afternoon and Wednesday, and buyers should be present at that hour. Colonel Edmondson will open the sale with one of his characteristic speeches which in itself will be worth the cost of attendance.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

One can work one's way through college in various ways. The story by "M. C." in The Youth's Companion for November 17, entitled "Educated on Pumpkin Pie," may suggest to young, ambitious and struggling students a means of livelihood rather out of the ordinary.

Finlayson, Minn., Bx 47, August 10, 1904. Gentlemen:—Please send me one of your books, "A Treatise on the Horse Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. and His Diseases." I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure. It is the best horse remedy in the world. Yours truly, ALFRED MATSON.

Our staff correspondent at the World's Fair writes us that our old advertiser, the Studebaker Brothers Mfg. Co., have won the grand prize, the highest award obtainable at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. This award covers practically everything made by the Studebaker people: wagons of every description for both city and farm use, together with all styles of harness and the accessories that go with such a line of manufacture. A business concern which desires to secure the best trade must have goods of merit and advertise, and success is inevitable.

The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., November 14, 1904. Cattle receipts to-day amounted to close to 18,000 against 7,000 last Monday. Few fat steers were in the offerings to-day, but plenty at other markets held prices down here, though there were a few sales made at steady prices, the market being called steady to 10c lower. The top price was \$5.35, with \$5.50 bid on some unsold stuff. Most of the fat stuff was short-fed and Western. Good fat she stuff is selling well and prices were fully steady with the week's close. Several strings of fat heifers sold above \$4 and good cows sold as high as \$3.25. Good fat she stuff is in demand. The stocker and feeder market was steady and ready sale with a good variety to choose from. There was over 400 cars in the quarantine division to-day and the market was steady with last week's good close. Total receipts of cattle last week amounted to only 33,000 against 60,000 the previous week. The only reason assigned for the decline in receipts is that election week always cuts down the receipts. The proportion of beef steers for the week was heavy and there was a decline in prices from 15¢ to 25¢ for the week. The top was \$6.25 but most of the sales were below \$5.25, owing to the large supply of short-fed and Westerners. She stuff advanced 25¢ to 40¢ for the week. There was very little doing in stockers and feeders last week on account of the farmers staying at home to vote, besides the supply was small. This condition affected the market to the extent that there was an advance of from 20¢ to 35¢ for the week. Shipments for the week were only 291 cars against 898 the previous week. There was a good quarantine market last week with some steers selling for \$4.24.

To-day's hog receipts amounted to 8,000, including 600 direct to Swift from St. Joseph. There was a heavy run at all Western markets and sharp decline in prices. The quality of the day's supply was fairly good for Monday, and the general quality is getting better each day. The day's market was quoted as 5¢ to 15¢ lower, but most of the sales were only 10¢ off. Pigs held up better than the heavies and declined only 5¢ to 10¢. Top on heavy hogs to-day was \$4.90 and the bulk of the sales were around \$4.75. Last week's hog receipts reached close to the 43,000 mark. Despite the small supply of hogs throughout the West last week the price shows a decline of at least 5¢ to 10¢ for the week. The top on heavy hogs for the week was \$5.25 and on light the top was \$5.07½. For the week there were very few sales over \$5. The bulk of the week's sales was around \$4.80. All indications point to a still lower market than we are now having, but some think the low tide is about reached. To-day's sales give the season a new low record, prices being 10c lower than for a long time.

There were 4,000 sheep in the receipts to-day and there seemed to be a good

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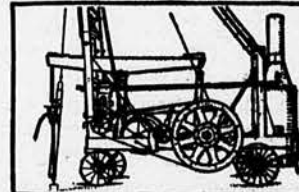
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November 26 to December 3.

A big show in a big town by big breeders of cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

A liberal education for the stockman and farmer, demonstrating methods of feeding and results in the bank account.

That's what the International Live Stock Exposition for 1904 will be.

Incidentally, there are the attractions of large stores, heaters, concerts and busy streets of the great city.

Of course you are going over the Rock Island. Reduced rate will be made.

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Agent,
Topeka, Kans.

deal of difficulty in getting the offerings sorted, consequently very little trading was done up to noon. The supply included some good Colorado lambs, some fair wethers and some common ewes. A few good natives were offered. Prices were strong on everything and when the supply was shaped up for the trade everything moved off in good shape. Wethers brought \$4.50, ewes \$4.25 and the lambs sold for \$5.75. Sheep receipts for the week were light and prices have advanced on all kinds of killers, and feeders sold only stronger. Best muttons advanced 15¢ to 25¢ for the week and lambs advanced about 15¢. There is a good demand at this market and the outlook for the next few weeks is good. Good yearlings will sell for \$4.65, choice wethers \$4.50 and ewes sell from \$4.40 to \$4.25. The bulk of sale on desirable lambs last week was \$5.50. Yearling feeders sell as high as \$3.90, wethers to \$3.70, and ewes as high as \$3.15. Stock ewes will bring \$3.50.

The offerings for the horse auction today included mostly Southerners and a few fair to good chunks. Buyers were not plentiful but part of the supply sold at steady prices and another auction tomorrow will get rid of the balance. Prices on Southerners ranged from \$25 to \$65, good ones going at a little more money. Chunks brought from \$90 to \$160 per head. Trade last week was slow after the Tuesday auction and what few Southern horses were disposed of sold at about the same range of prices the auction supply brought. Speculators carried 150 over Sunday.

The mule trade to-day was rather quiet, only a few Southern buyers being here. They bought some cotton mules, good 15½ hand fat ones bringing around \$135 to \$140 per head. The supply at the commission barn was close to 300 head, mostly a medium or even thin cottoner. Sale on this kind was slow but at about the same prices that prevailed last week. Dealers and commission men report quiet trade all last week, buyers being rather scarce and orders not numerous. Some mine mules, 15½ to 16 hands high, and good-boned, extra mules sold at \$150 or a little better per head. The best demand is for a good class of cotton mules, the thin ones being a drug on the market.

Kansas City grain receipts to-day amounted to 208 cars, of which 146 cars was wheat, 34 corn, 27 oats, and 1 rye. Wheat sold about with a moderate demand. No. 2 hard \$1.07 to \$1.09; No. 3 hard \$1.04 to \$1.07; No. 4 hard \$0.90 to \$1.04; No. 2 red \$1.09 to \$1.12; No. 3 red \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 4 red \$0.90 to \$1.02, rejected hard \$0.87 to \$0.88. Corn is lower. No. 2 mixed \$0.48 to \$0.49; No. 3 mixed \$0.47 to \$0.48; No. 4 mixed \$0.46 to \$0.47; No. 2 white \$0.51 to \$0.52; No. 3 white \$0.50 to \$0.51; No. 4 white \$0.49 to \$0.50. Oats are in fair demand and sell at firm prices. No. 2 mixed \$0.29 to \$0.30; No. 3 mixed \$0.28 to \$0.29; No. 4 mixed \$0.27 to \$0.28; No. 2 white \$0.30 to \$0.31; No. 3 white \$0.29 to \$0.30; No. 4 white \$0.28 to \$0.29. Rye is steady, and No. 2 sells \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 3 \$1.05 to \$1.06. Flaxseed sells at \$1.02 for cash and to arrive. Straight bran \$0.77 to \$0.78, mixed feed \$0.80 to \$0.81 per hundredweight sacked.

H. H. PETERS.

From Clay, Robinson & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants:

Total receipts of cattle for the week ending last Saturday were 33,016 and 4,300 calves against 59,667 cattle and 10,515 calves the previous week and 58,958 cattle and 7,042 calves during the corresponding period a year ago. While the total run of cattle last week was light, the proportion of beef steers was the heaviest in many weeks. The bulk of them were short-fed natives and Westerns, while good grassers were scarce. Best grassers held steady, but other grades declined fully 25¢ per hundredweight. The supply of cows and heifers was light during the same time and Saturday's figures for these grades were 25¢ to 40¢ higher than the close of the preceding week. Bulls advanced 15¢ to 25¢. Veal calves gained 25¢. The supply of stockers and feeders was not large enough for the demand and prices for them advanced 25¢ to 35¢, this including stock calves, which heretofore were a drug on the market. Receipts of cattle to-day were 17,700 and 1,200 calves. A very few sales of beef steers were steady, but most trades were at 10¢ lower rates. The steady ones were grassers. Cows and heifers were in liberal supply, but there was an excellent demand for them and quotations were generally unchanged. Bulls were scarce and firm. Stockers and feeders met with good inquiry and sold at fully steady prices.

Saturday's hog market was 10¢ lower, making values 10¢ lower than the preceding week's close and putting them at the low point of the fall. Receipts to-day were 8,000. Chicago had 45,000. Trade was somewhat slow at 10¢ to 15¢ lower quotations, although a good clearance was made. Top was at \$4.95 for a small lot and \$4.90 for a full load, which is the first time below the \$5 mark since June 15. A year ago to-day, top was \$4.90. Bulk of sales were from \$4.50 to \$4.80. Receipts of sheep have not been adequate to meet the requirements of the trade and at the close of trading Saturday, muttons were 15¢ to 25¢ higher for the week while lambs were 15¢ higher. Receipts to-day were 4,000. Trade was strong and active for everything.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., November 14, 1904. The supply of cattle last week was not only inadequate to meet the wants of the trade, but there were but few choice ripe heaves included in the supply. A notable exception was two loads of prime 1,539-pound steers that sold up to \$6.40, which indicates that good ripe offerings will sell to as good advantage here as elsewhere. The fair to good steers generally gained 10¢ to 15¢ in valuation during the week, while the common to fat grassers only showed nominal strength, although there was an excellent demand at the prices. The feature of the trade during the week was on all kinds of cows and heifers, which made an advance of 25¢, but 10¢ of this was lost to-day, under extra heavy receipts. Bulls and stags gained 10¢ and veals lost 25¢. Good to choice native steers are now quotable at \$3.75 to \$4.25; Texas and Westerns, \$2.90 to \$3.75; and heifers, \$1.85 to \$4.50; bulls and stags, \$2.25 to \$3.75, and veals at \$2.50 to \$5.50. The trade in stock and feeding cattle was slow the first half of last week, because of the

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FAIRVIEW FARM GUERNSEY'S FOR SALE. A fine lot of well-bred young bulls, ages ranging from one month to service age, at farmers prices. Wilcox & Stubbs, Des Moines, Iowa.

FIVE CHOICE YOUNG REGISTERED GALLOWS BULLS to close out, at once. Address Wm. M. McDonald, Girard, Kans.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALVES FOR SALE. From best registered stock. Address A. J. White, Route 7, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—3 choice Hereford bulls, 22 months old; something good. Call on or address A. Johnson, Route 2, Clearwater, Sedgewick Co., Kansas.

RED POLLED—To close out, will sell cow, fine bull calf, and a coming two-year-old heifer. Changing business. Must go. E. L. Hull, Milford, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three choice young Galloway bulls, sired by Staley of Nashua (1897) bred by I. B. and A. M. Thompson. Fine individuals, and bred right. Mulberry herd of Galloways; visitors welcome. Robert Day, Walton, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—4 good Shorthorn bulls, 3 of them straight Oriskany; come and see me. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 415 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SWINE.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT on page 1131 if you want a Poland-China boar, gilt or bred sow at a discount of 25 per cent from regular prices. No better at the World's Fair except in fitting. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans.

TWO RECORDED DUROC HERD BOARS. Cheap; 70 spring pigs either sex, no kin; \$10 each; here is a bargain. For particulars write to Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

FOR SALE—Prize winning blood in Poland-Chinas, handsome serviceable boars that are well built and extra good, sired by U. S. Perfection Jr. First prize boar 19 3, and Mischief Maker, out of prize winning dams. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS ready for service, and pairs not akin. E. S. Burton, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Poland-China herd headers; extra large, heavy-boned. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

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.

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

TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE. J. H. Glenn, Wallace, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED—Cane, kafir-corn, millet, clover, alfalfa, pumpkin seed, sunflower seed and pop-corn. Send sample and state how much you have. Address A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 50, Clarinda, Iowa.

HONEY—New crop, water white, 8 cents per pound. Special prices on quantity. A. S. Farson, 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, Kans.

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, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—A few choice registered young Dorset rams. Unexcelled for early maturity. Dorsets are of the mutton type and a Dorset cross makes an excellent feeder. J. Loyd Pancake, Tully, Rawlins Co., Kans.

PATENTS.

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

election, but the last three days, the country inquiry was sufficient to pretty well clear the yards, and as a consequence there was a keen demand to-day for fresh offerings at steady to strong prices. The inquiry is largely for the good quality Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado dehorned feeders, and there is also a strong inquiry for the better grades of lighter weights.

The hog market has been on a continuous down grade because of increased supplies at all points. Aggregate receipts at the five principal markets last week were large, regardless of the election, and the offerings to-day were exceptionally large at all markets and caused prices to reach the low point of the season. Prices to-day ranged from \$4.60 to \$4.85, with the bulk selling at \$4.65 to \$4.80. Everything indicates liberal receipts for the next few months, and while there may be some rallies, the trade generally looks for a downward tendency.

Sheep receipts last week were under the wants of the trade and prices were advanced 10¢ to 15¢ on all kinds, except feeders, which held about steady. Good Western wethers sold up to \$4.50 and lambs sold up to \$5.50. The demand is especially good and many more could be sold here to the advantage of the shipper.

WARRICK.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

SOME CHEAP HOMES—80 acres, 8 acres timber, 30 acres bottom, \$1,500; 80 acres, some improvements, 35 acres cultivated, \$1,200; 160 acres, nice smooth land, one-half cultivated, \$2,000; 160 acres, every foot can be farmed, fair improvements, \$2,800; 160 acres, 55 acres bottom, fair improvements, 10 acres timber, \$3,200, will take part in cattle; 200 acres, \$1,500 insurance on buildings, 2 miles from town, (dairy farm) \$4,000; 320 acres, \$3,000 in improvements including new 12-room house, 50 acres bottom, \$6,500. Fine 1,440 acre ranch, owner will stock and take pay in products, 200 acres alfalfa, \$15,000 in improvements, price, \$25 per acre. All kind and sized farms reasonable. We would like for you to write us what you want. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE—No. 1, 240 acres, dug well, 135 acres broke, all fenced, 100 acres in wheat, 40 acres good alfalfa ground, mostly good farm land; price, \$10 per acre, \$2,400.

No. 2, 400 acres, includes No. 1, and 35 acres, broke, house, well and windmill, 10 or 12 acres good alfalfa ground. \$4,000.

No. 3, 480 acres, includes Nos. 1 and 2, \$9,50, \$4,560. No. 4, 840 acres, includes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with 320 grass land added, 50 acres alfalfa land, a dug well, \$7,50 per acre. \$6,400.

No. 5, 560 acres, all fenced, 70 acres of wheat, balance grass, one-half can be farmed. \$6.75 per acre. \$3,880.

No. 6, 480 acres, house, well, windmill, stables, granaries, living water, all fenced, 150 acres of wheat, 7 acres of alfalfa and about 50 acres of alfalfa land. \$8 per acre. \$3,900.

No. 7, 1040 acres, includes Nos. 5 and 6, \$7,550. No. 8, 1,580 acres, includes all the above. I will sell in lots as described or all together for \$7 per acre. \$13,160. Call or write L. M. Day, Greensburg, Kans.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—A fine stock farm in Saline river valley, four miles north of Russell, Kans. It contains 320 acres, 105 acres bottom land in cultivation, remainder fenced for pasture, three to four hundred fruit trees, excellent water and natural shelter for stock, small house, granary, sheds, etc. Price, \$4,800. If sold before Dec. 1, 1904, \$4,500 will buy it. I also have extensive list of improved farms, and wheat land for sale in Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove, and adjoining counties. Come and see me. E. W. Voorhis, Russell, Kans.

I HAVE 2560 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, or sell for \$8 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. & N. R. & 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, Kans.

160 acres, \$4,100; 40, \$850. Bargains; terms; trades. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

A CHANCE TO GET A HOME FREE—A 9-room new modern cottage, in a growing town of 1,400 people, a division of the U. P. railroad; property worth \$2,500. 1000 chances given away free with each purchase of "Wheeler" Records at \$2.50 each. Remit Harry Wheeler, Ellis, Kans.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LANDS—One of the best 160 acre farms in Kansas at \$60 per acre, improvements are worth the money. Never overflows, has 60 acres of alfalfa, is one-half mile from railroad station, 5 miles from county seat; write for full particulars. 1,120 acre ranch, well fenced, living water, good level land, suitable for farms, extra good grass; price, \$12.50 per acre. Great bargain. 80 acres for \$3,000; smooth rich land, very good buildings, good water, 3 miles from Marion. If you have \$1,100 cash you can have several years on the balance at 5 per cent interest. W. P. Morris, Marion, Kans.

FOR SALE—A choice Blue river bottom farm of 400 acres in Marshall Co. For particulars address Box 131, Irving, Kans.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE—230 acres, part bottom, 125 in cultivation, rest in standing timber, part of which could be cultivated; 2-story 9-room house, good barn, one granary, two cisterns, one well, located 1½ miles of Chester, county seat of Randolph Co., 3 railways and Mississippi river; price, \$7,000; also farm of 160 acres, all bottom, all in cultivation except 10 acres in timber, 2-story 7-room house, good barn and other out buildings, good orchard and never failing water. Located 3 miles of aforesaid Chester. Price, \$10,000. For further information address E. L. Floeth, Chester, Ill.

POULTRY.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Only a few choice cockerels left. First come, first served. Prices reasonable. Stock guaranteed to be pure-bred. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose and Single Comb superb in color, standard bred; also Rose Comb White Leghorns. Prices right. L. F. Clark, Mound City, Kans.

FOR SALE—R. C. Rhode Island Reds and White Plymouth cockerels; also spring Berkshire boars and gilts. A. D. Willems, Route 3, Inman, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Right away; a girl to assist with housework; good home, wages, and school if desired. Address at once Langley Stock Farm, Morland, Kans.

SHEET MUSIC—Latest N. Y. successes—Polly Prim—Blue Bell—Annie—Boko—Navajo—Tessie—Laughing Water—Hiawatha—The Gondolier—Always in the Way—Message of the Violets—postpaid, 20 c. each—6 for \$1. Address, Albert Brooks, Box 9, Station L, New York.

FERRITS—Ready for service, per pair, \$6; single, \$3.50. Address Roy Cope, Topeka, Kans.

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, Kans.

FOUR GREAT MARCHES FOR PIANO OR ORGAN—"Odd Fellows Grand March," "Dolls 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 Dole, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Young men to learn Telegraphy and Railway Business. W. J. Skelton, Salina, Kans.

12000 FERRITS—Finest in America. Bred from rat-killers and field-workers. Low express rate. Safe arrival guaranteed. Book and wholesale list free. Farnsworth Bros., New London, Ohio.

WANTED—Man with rig, in each county; salary, \$55 per month. Write to-day. Continental Stock Food Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

PALATKA—For reliable information, booklets and other literature, address Board of Trade, Palatka, Florida.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

LAND BARGAINS IN EAST CENTRAL KANSAS—320 acres of fine rich land splendidly improved; one-half mile from railroad station, 5 miles from county seat; price, \$80 per acre.

1,120 acre ranch, well fenced, living water, good level land suitable for farms; extra good grass; price, \$12.50 per acre.

80 acres for \$3,000; smooth rich land, very good buildings, good water, 3 miles from Marion; if you have \$1,100 cash you can have balance for a few years at 5 per cent interest.

160 acres, 60 in cultivation, fair improvement; 13 miles from county seat; price, \$2,000. Address W. P. Morris, Marion, Kans.

FOR RENT—A good well improved farm for cash rent, 452 acres, in Anderson County, Kans. A. C. Krape, Garnett, Kans.

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.

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

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

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

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same. A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr., Real Estate Specialist, 413 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

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
LAND DEPT. U.P.R.R. Omaha, Neb.

The Stray List

For Week Ending November 10.

Hodgeman County—D. Hume, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by John R. Wilson, in Hodgeman Co., 7 miles north and 1 mile east of Houston, October 31, 1904, one black cow, weight about 800 or 900 pounds; valued at \$8.

NICKEL RATE.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.
NO EXCESS FARE ON ANY TRAIN

Three Express Trains East Every Day in the Year. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on all Trains. Trans-Continental Tourist Cars leave Chicago Tri-Weekly on Tuesdays and Sundays at 2:30 p. m. and Wednesdays at 10:35 a. m.

CHICAGO TO BOSTON
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Modern Dining Cars serving meals on Individual Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, also service a la Carte. Coffee and Sandwiches, at popular prices, served to passengers in their seats by waiters. Direct line to Fort Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Scranton.

NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON
AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Rates Always The Lowest.

Colored Porters in uniform in attendance on all Coach Passengers. If you contemplate a trip East call on any convenient Ticket Agent, or address,

JOHN Y. CALAHAN, Gen. Agt.,
118 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Bear in Mind the **ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER SALE** OF **REGISTERED HEREFORDS**

Eighth annual sale of animals from two of the leading herds of America, consisting of 62 cows and 11 bulls.

December 6 and 7, 1904, Kansas City, Mo.--Remember the Dates.

Write for catalogue and further information. Address either

CHAS. W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo.

Grand Two Days Sale —OF— **Registered Shorthorns** —AND— **Poland-Chinas**

At the new brick barn west end of bridge on Douglas Ave., Wichita, Ka.

HOGS—60 Head Friday, Nov. 25.

CATTLE—40 Head Saturday, Nov. 26.

Sales begin at 1 p. m. each day. Cols. Sparks and Burger, Auctioneers.

Apply for cattle catalogue to **WM. H. RANSON, Route 5, N. Wichita, Kans.,**
and for catalogue of hog sale to **W. N. MESSICK & SON, Piedmont, Kans.**

PUBLIC SALE OF **Holstein-Friesian Cattle**

To be Held at State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Ks., Nov. 29, 1904

50 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 50

This offering will consist of fifty head of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, comprising cows, heifers, and bulls of all ages. This offering represents the best strains of the breed such as Mechthilde, Parthena, Empress Josephine and DeKol. Nibro DeKol Lad has been at the head of my herd. His dam is in the A. R. O. This herd made an average last year of 9.15 pounds of milk each, including 2- and 3-year-old heifers. Average test fat 3.3, having no tame hay or grass for them. No postponement on account of weather. Everything fully guaranteed as represented. All cattle will be registered and transferred to owner. For catalogue address

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Girard, Kans.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., and Col. John W. Wall, Parsons, Ks., Auctioneers

PUBLIC SALE OF **Registered Shorthorns** At Osborne, Kans., November 23, 1904.

33 Head of Shorthorn Cattle 33

consisting of 11 bulls and 22 cows. Many of cows have calves at foot and all bred to Brave Knight 183522, by Gallant Knight, the great show animal. The eleven bulls are all by Brave Knight and are of serviceable age, ranging from 8 to 16 months old.

Greatest Offering of Shorthorns Made in the West this Season

NOTICE—Every one of these animals is the product of the Riverside Stock Farm. This is a rare opportunity to buy a herd header or foundation stock. My herd now consists of 80 head, all registered, and I am simply reducing my herd, but not going out of business. Send for catalogue.

WM. WALES, Osborne, Kans.

Cols. John Brennan, J. M. Clark, E. A. Kramer, Auctioneers.

Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale

Having decided to engage in business in the South will sell at
Public Auction on November 21, 1904

on my place adjoining Maitland, Mo., thirty-five head of Jerseys, strong in the blood of families that have made the breed famous. Unsurpassed in INDIVIDUALITY and BREEDING. Blood of winners in PUBLIC tests. Winners at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Not an animal protected in the bidding. Sale absolute. I want to mail descriptive matter to prospective buyers. Will offer Jerseys without a peer. Along with the cattle will be sold saddle and trotting-bred fillies, swine, farm equipment, and dairy apparatus. Kindly let me have your address.

C. T. GRAVES, Maitland, Mo.

R. E. EDMONSON, Live Stock Auctioneer.

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



FIFTH ANNUAL International Live Stock Exposition



Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1904

50 CHOICE GALLOWAYS 50
will sell

Tuesday, Nov. 29

For catalogue address
**CHAS. GRAY, Secretary,
17 Exchange Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.**

Sale will begin at 1 p. m.

50 SELECT SHORTHORNS 50
will sell

Wednesday, Nov. 30

For catalogue address
**B. O. COWAN, Assistant Sec'y,
17 Exchange Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.**

Sale will begin at 1 p. m.

50 HIGH-CLASS ABERDEEN-ANGUS 50
will sell

Thursday, Dec. 1

For catalogue address
**W. C. McGAVER, Secretary,
Springfield, Ill.**

Sale will begin at 9.30 a. m.

50 HEREFORDS 50
FROM BEST HERDS
will sell

Friday, December 2

Under Hereford Committee of
Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Sale will begin at 1 p. m.



As an educational Exposition and for Sales of High Class Live Stock, no place or show affords the opportunity to spend such a rare week as the International.



BREEDERS' COMBINATION SALE

**At Bloomington, Ill., in Coliseum,
January 11, 12 and 13, 1905.**

Sale Commences Each Day at 10 O'clock a. m.

60 REGISTERED CATTLE

To be sold Wednesday, January 11, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Shorthorns, and Herefords, consigned by a number of the best breeders in the State, and out of their show herds, and of herds that won at St. Louis and the State Fair this year. Consignors: L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill.; Aberdeen-Angus; A. J. Dodson, Lexington, Ill.; Galloways; Ed. Speers, Cooksville, Ill.; Shorthorns; Wm. Ritter, Arrowsmith, Ill.; Short-horns; M. P. & S. E. Lantz, Carlock, Ill.; Aberdeen-Angus; AND OTHERS.

100 REGISTERED HORSES

To be sold on Thursday and Friday, January 12-13, Percherons, French Drafts, Shires, Clydesdales, and Coach Horses, Stallions, Mares and Fillies. These horses are consigned by the very oldest breeders in the State and out of the very best families and of show herds that represent 1,000 premiums to their credit. This will be one of the largest sales of pure-bred horses and cattle ever held in the State. Each consignor is going to the sale with the very best he has, as we want to make this a breeders' annual sale. They are "the wide-as-a-wagon kind" and some of them weigh 2,500 pounds. Among the consignors are Ed. Hodson, El Paso, Ill., the winner of 32 prizes at St. Louis in 1904; D. Augustine, Carlock, Ill., with a very choice consignment of Percherons and now owns the first prize 4-year-old draft stallions at St. Louis; S. Noble King, Bloomington, Ill., who judged Percheron and French draft horses at St. Louis and all draft horses at Springfield in 1904; C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., with 20 Percherons, the breeder of the grand champion sweepstakes mare Buzzetta, at St. Louis; AND OTHERS.

Entry Blanks on application. Catalogues ready December 20.

**C. W. HURT, Manager,
Arrowsmith, Illinois.**



HORSES.

Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, Wakefield, Kans.



PERCHERON and SHIRE STALLIONS

When you go to buy a horse, stop at Lincoln, Nebraska, and see Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley's Percherons and Shires. Fifty head on hand. Send for beautiful photographs of latest importation and price list. These are free to all who mention Kansas Farmer. Address

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Parties desiring to buy Percheron, Belgium or German Coach Stallions on a self-earning, easy-payment plan, guaranteed to live and be satisfactory breeders, should correspond with

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Reference Kansas Farmer.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Herd Headed by Casino (45462) 27839

Winner of First Prize and Reserve Senior Champion at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Largest Percheron breeding establishment in the West. Won more prizes at World's Fair than any other Percheron breeder. Fourth annual sale at Wichita, Kans., February 1, 1905.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON,
Towanda, Kans.

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Percheron Stallions and Bred Mares

FOR SALE at reduced prices for quick sale. Won 38 prizes out of 39 competed for in 1902-'03, and 28 prizes in leading Kansas and Oklahoma fairs for 1904.

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Ellinwood, Barton Co., Kansas.

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Percheron and French Draft Horses

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(Percheron 27238 and French Draft 6866.)

He weighs 2,464 pounds, with more bone and quality than can be found in any other one horse in the United States. We can show more bone, size and quality than any other one firm in the country. Prices below competition. Call on or address

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America's Leading Horse Importers

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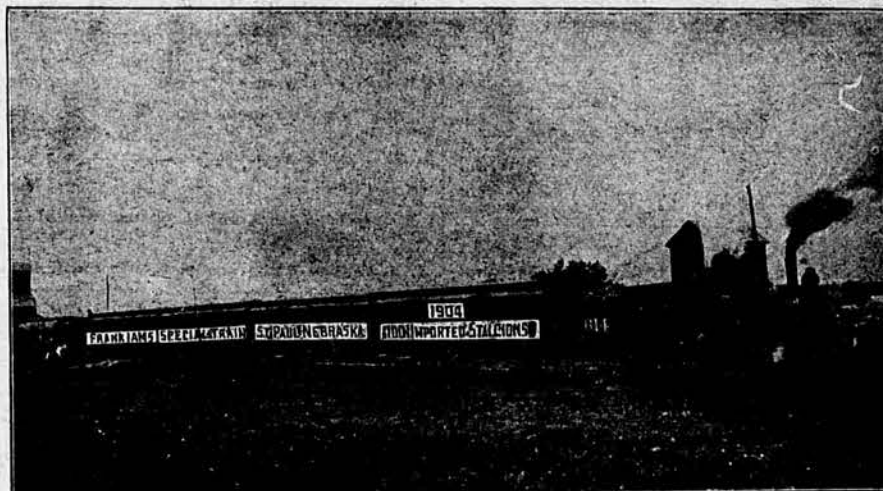
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HORSES.

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SPECIAL TRAIN of 100 IMPORTED STALLIONS as it appeared traveling from New York City to St. Paul, Neb., August 18, 1904—STALLIONS DIRECT FROM EUROPE. The only SPECIAL TRAIN and largest importation of stallions by any one man in United States.

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They are sensational stallions of quality, big size, large bone and fashionably-bred. In fact, "TOP-NOTCHERS." Positively the best lot IAMS ever owned of draft and coachers.

Owing to IAMS' FACILITIES for BUYING, POOR CROPS AND IAMS' CASH he bought stallions CHEAPER than ever and they are so GOOD and CHEAP you will be his buyer.

He has on hand MORE FULL BLOOD STALLIONS THAN ANY ONE MAN IN UNITED STATES, AND HE MUST SELL THEM.

149 BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS 149

HELLO, CENTRAL! Did you watch IAMS' SMOKE at 1904 Nebraska State Fair? IAMS' HORSE SHOW OF 35 SENSATIONAL PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS was the GREATEST and BEST "HORSE SHOW" ever made by one man in United States. Iams' competitors took to the woods—"went away back and sat down" HARD. Iams' Percherons, Belgians and Coachers won EVERY FIRST, SECOND and SWEEPSTAKES prize in every AGE OR CLASS. A CLEAN SWEEP.

WATCH IAMS' SMOKE. HE SELLS THE STALLIONS. George, dear, go and see IAMS' stallions before you pay those OHIO MEN \$3,600 for that INFERIOR prize-winner.

Say, Ike, what a rich "GRAFT" those "CON STALLION SALESMEN" are working on the HONEST FARMERS, selling inferior stallions at \$3,000 and \$5,000.

Mr. Business Man, IAMS, the live horseman, is selling first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. His stallions are 90 PER CENT BLACKS, 50 PER CENT TON HORSES. IAMS speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no BUYERS, SALESMEN, OR INTERPRETERS. Has no three to ten men as partners to SHARE PROFITS with. His twenty-two years' successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. IAMS guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by SLICK SALESMEN, or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them, you the judge. IAMS pays horses' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for EYE-OPENER and finest catalogue on earth.

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St. Paul, Nebraska.

20—REGISTERED STALLIONS AND JACKS—20

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

25 Per Cent Discount for cash, on all sales, until surplus is sold.

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Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
Young stock for sale.

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DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. A fine lot of spring pigs (either sex) for sale. Prices reasonable.
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Duroc-Jerseys
J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas
Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
Also B. P. R. and R. C. B. Leghorn chickens. Stock for sale. Get our prices. MITCHELL BROS., BUXTON, WILSON COUNTY, KANS.

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Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October 25, 1904, and January 31, 1905.
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Herd boar, Lord Bacon 26513, by the prize-winner Olympus. For sale two fall boars and spring pigs.
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Choice spring pigs, both sexes, and alfalfa fed, ready for service, for sale. 200 head to select from. Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific.
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All stock registered. Pigs for sale weighing 150 to 200 pounds, both sexes. Will have sows for early farrowing at \$20 each. Spring males and gilts, \$10 to \$15. Address
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DUROC - JERSEY SWINE
Sires and dams all from prize-winners. Our herd is headed by Russels Hague 21489. Young boars a specialty at present. A few registered Shorthorn rams. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. H. Hague & Son, Route 6, Newton, Kans.

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One hundred head of March and April pigs for the fall trade. Prize-winning strains and good individuals and every thing sent out guaranteed to be as represented. Write me your wants.
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Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27665 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale.
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A few very superior boars out of Gold Dust 20401, our premier herd boar, now ready for sale.
BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, Sedalia, Mo.

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Size and quality my specialty. Boars ready for service. Gilts bred or open. Spring pigs that are top-notchers. Prices reasonable for quick sales.
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DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.
Bred from the prize-winners; great individuals; sure to please. Write us for our catalogue.
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DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
No sows nor gilts for sale, males only. Visitors always welcome. Write me.
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Duroc-Jerseys
Best of breeding and individuality. Pigs of both sexes, not related, for sale. A square deal guaranteed. Write your wants, or call and see hogs. Visitors always welcome.
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The prize-winning Gem's Victor 18017 and Gold Coin 19005 at head of herd. Choice bred gilts and spring pigs of both sexes for sale. 230 head in herd.
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has some fine spring boars and gilts, and four bred gilts, Sunshine bred; also Rose Comed White Leghorn chicks.
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Woodbury 33838, Highroller 33839 and Perfection's Profit 33233 at head. Sows of the most popular strains. Visitors always welcome.
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Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas
Model Tecumseh 6188, American Royal (S) 80788, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants.
J. N. Woods & Son, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES.

I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.

T. A. HUBBARD, (County Treasurer Office.)
Wellington, Kans.

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POLAND-CHINAS

Has for sale Rival Perfection 33377, by Hard To Beat, the American Royal prize-winner, and out of Darkness Best 2d by U. S. Perfection. Also a lot of young pigs by Royal Perfection. Herd now headed by Missouri Black Perfection 2d, a prize-winner. Write your wants. Visitors welcome except on Sunday.
S. H. LENHART, Hope, Kans.

GOOD HERD FOR SALE

As I expect to move, am making SPECIAL PRICES to sell all of my Kanawaka Herd of Poland-Chinas. Two Herd Boars, 3 Fall Boars, 40 Spring Pigs, 70 Fall Pigs, 25 Sows and Fall Gilts. I don't want to publish my prices, but write me and I will surprise you in the breeding and bargains I offer.

W. B. VAN HORN & SONS,
Lone Star, Douglas Co., Kans.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS

Twenty serviceable boars at special prices for next 30 days, sired by Black Perfection 37132, Slick Perfection 32604, Perfection Now 32580, and Ideal Perfection. They are lengthy and good-boned pigs, with plenty of finish. Write me description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Big-Boned, Lengthy
Poland-Chinas

I have for sale two herd boars, one sired by the great Missouri's Black Perfection, the other by Perfection Chief; they are extra good. Also 25 large, big-boned, growthy spring boars and about the same number of gilts. My specialty is to breed the kind that is the most profitable.

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Empire Chief 30479 S, 62445 A. head of first prize herd at Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs. Mammoth bone and size, full brother to the champion Logan Chief. Chief Tecumseh 4th, sired by Chief Tecumseh 3d, whose get have won 110 prizes at State Fairs, heads the herd of

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All ages and sex, out of sows of all the leading strains of the Poland-China breed. Write what you want.

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Wilkes Perfection Herd.

Herd Boar—Klever's Perfection
Seven of his get, dams Wilkes bred, won 1 second, 3 firsts in class at 3 sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas State Fair 1904. 150 head similar breeding for sale. Prices according to quality and in reach of all. Farm 1 mile northeast of town.

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Pure-Bred Poland-China Hogs

Five yearling boars, strong-boned, lusty fellows, just fit for hard service; will please anyone or money back. Sired by Correct Perfection 32031, by Corrected dam by Chief Perfection 2d; very reasonable for quality. Also spring pigs, both sexes by same sire that are all right and guaranteed to please. Write for prices and you will buy.

WALTER O. WILTBERGER,
Winfield, Kans.

CLEAR-CREEK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of the sale announced for December 1, 1904, and the substitution of a Bred Sow Sale for February 1905.

For sale, at reduced prices, for the next thirty days, four fancy yearling boars, and fifteen tops of last spring's farrow.

E. P. SHERMAN,
Wilder, - - Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

O. I. C. HOGS

They are bred right and will be sold right. Write me for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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20 Chester White Sows and Gilts
And 10 October Boars
for ready sale. Prices low for quick sales. Order to-day.
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O. I. C. SWINE

Breeders of the prize-winners and champions at the American Royal, and of many winners at St. Louis. We now have a number of choice Dec. boars, Jan. and March sow pigs and July pigs of both sexes, all growthy with plenty of bone and weight and in perfect condition. Very attractive prices on these choice animals.

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Peach Grove Herd
OF PURE-BRED
O. I. C. SWINE

Choice stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see them or write to
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The largest pure-bred Chester White herd in the West, with the best blood in the Union. Boars ready for business, and young sows to start a herd at prices that are moving them. As I have sold my farm, they must go. Now is your time to get royal blood for a little money. Write or come to-day.
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O. I. C. The World's Best Swine.

200 pedigree hogs, both sexes, all ages. Pairs or trios mated not akin. Bred for size and finish. Nothing but the best offered. We are now booking orders for bred sows. Describe build of hog wanted. Thoroughbred Poultry—W. and B. P. Rocks, W. and G. Wyandottes, and B. Langshans. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Ridgeview Berkshires

Are all O. K. in breeding and quality. One yearling boar and four boars. April farrow, for sale, best fall pigs.

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Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES
Imported Blood

30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds.
40 extra choice Gilts, 100 to 150 pounds.

Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.

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Winners at the big shows. A fine lot of March and April boars and gilts ready to ship.

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I have purchased the great S. B. Wright herd, of California—are of the best in America, and the best sows and boars I could find in Canada, and have some fine young boars by several different herd boars. Can furnish fresh blood of high quality.

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Best Blood in the Land.

Herd Boars: Black Robin Hood II 73523. Berryton Duke Jr. 77341. Fine young boars and gilts and a few old sows for sale. Also White Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red chickens.

Farm 2 miles Northeast of Medora.
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OVER 100 HEAD—All go at Farmers Prices while they last. Owing to my ill health I will close out my entire herd, consisting of herd boars, brood sows, yearling boars and gilts, early spring pigs, and fall pigs. Write to-day for prices. Also 600 fine chickens.

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VERMILION HEREFORD CO.,
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Boatman 56011 and Lord Albert 131557 head of herd Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.
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The American Royal prize-winning bulls Protocol 2d 91715, Dale Duplicate 2d 134400, and Monarch 142149 at head of herd. A few young bulls and females for sale. Visitors always welcome.
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Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns
Service Bulls—Herefords: Columbus 17th 91364, Columbus Bodybody 141826, Jack Hayes 2d 119761 Shorthorns: Orange Dudding 149469, Polle Short horns: Scotch Emperor 133648, Crowder 204816 Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome except Sundays. Address
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Plainville Shorthorn Herd

Headed by Strawberry Baron 149498 and Prince Lucifer 188665, a pure Cruickshank. Young stock for sale at all times.
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PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.
Baron Ury 2d 124870 and Sunflower's boy 127337 head the herd. Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific Railways.
For Sale—Young bulls from 6 to 24 months of age.
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Meadow Brook Shorthorns
Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.
F. C. KINGSLEY,
Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS.
Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas.
Breeder of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.
Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133692. Bull and heifer calves at \$50.

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Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers—y Lord Evergreen 95651 in calf to Orto 132356 for sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale.

JOSEPH CONDELL,
Eldorado, Kansas.

Valley Grove Shorthorns

Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot sired by Lord Mayor 112727, Knight Valentine 157088 and Golden Day for sale. Heifers bred to Golden Day and calves at foot by each herd bull.
For ready sale, 25 yearling bulls.

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

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For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready for service and 12 bull calves. Also 20 cows and heifers, 1 to 7 years old.
Give me a call, or address
H. R. LITTLE, - - HOPE, KANS.

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Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas

Large, prolific type. Herd headed by Chief Idea 2d 28951, by Chief Ideal 28905. We have the length, size, bone and quality. The kind that pay. Pigs of both sexes, sired by Chief 22618, by Chief Editor, and other good ones for sale. Write for special prices. Telephone on farm.

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The imported Mistle bull, Aylesbury Duke 150763, and the Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle 129960, in service. A few bred yearling heifers by Imp. Aylesbury Duke are now offered for sale. These heifers are in calf to my Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle.

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BURDEN, COWLEY COUNTY, KANS.

Cloverdale Stock Farm

Will sell 40 Shorthorn cows and heifers, car load of young bulls. Duroc-Jersey boars ready for service. Shetland ponies at a bargain.

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—THE—
N. MANROSE

SHORTHORNS

Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans.

Gilts by Knight 171591 at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service for sale.

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EVERGREEN RIDGE SHORTHORNS.
Wm. H. Ranson, Route 5, North Wichita, Kans.

ROCKY HILL HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE.
J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans.

Maple Grove Shorthorn Herd
Banker 129324 Cruickshank Herd Bull.
Sissy 849 of Vol. 40, Rose of Sharon blood, Norwood
Barrington Duchess 654 Vol. 50, Bates blood. Pure
bred, unregistered cows and bulls for sale.
OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS and POLAND-CHINAS
Public Sale November 23, 1904.
WM. WALES, Osborne, Kans.

Alysdale Herd SHORTHORNS
Headed by the great Cruickshank bull Prince Consort 187008, sired by Imported Prince of Perth 153879, and out of own sister of Lavender Viscount 124755. For Sale—Registered young bulls, at very reasonable prices; ready for service; sired by Lord Mayor 112727, and Golden Day 187219, from fine Scotch-topped dams
C. W. MERRIAM,
Columbian Bldg., - Topeka, Kans.

Harmony's Knight 218509
By the \$1,000 Knight's Valentine 157779 a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, now heads my herd. Seven extra good 1 and 2-year-old bulls, sired by an American Royal winner, for sale; also carload of cows and heifers in good flesh and at reasonable prices. Come and see them.
A. M. ASHCRAFT, Atchison, Kan.

Elder Lawn Herd SHORTHORNS
T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.
Bulls in service: GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 and
DICTATOR 182524.
For Sale—Serviceable Bulls and Bred Cows. Prices reasonable and quality good. Come and see us.

SUNFLOWER HERD OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED Shorthorn Cattle Poland-China Swine.

Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address
ANDREW PRINGLE,
Eskridge, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas.

A BARGAIN IN SHORTHORNS

I have 75 yearling heifers and calves, good, well bred stuff, in good condition, all registered or eligible, that I will sell at bed rock prices, if taken soon. They are all sired by Rosamond Victor 12th 132313, an excellent breeder and a son of the pure Cruickshank bull, Grand Victor. Anybody will like them. They are low built and blocky, with heavy coats of hair and good colors, and all out of good cows, many of them sired by the pure Cruickshank bull, Glendower 103387. Come and see them.
GEORGE CHANNON, Hope, Kans.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.
Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.
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Route 1, POMONA, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Best of breeding. Write or come and see
CHAS. MORRISON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Of the Choicest Strains and Good Individuals. Young Animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of
PERCHERON HORSES AND
PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.
Address S. C. BARTLETT, Route 5,
WELLINGTON, KANS.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE CHEAP
20—2-year-olds,
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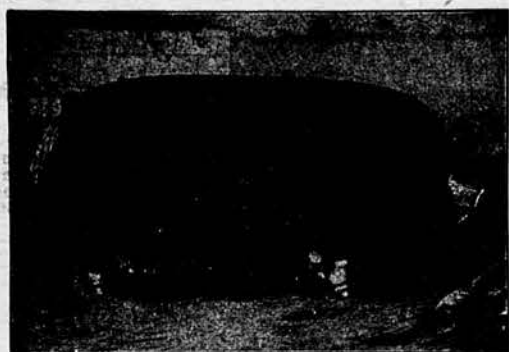
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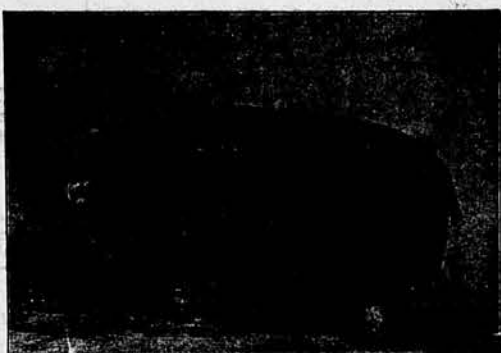
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Third Annual

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At Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas, in the New Sale Payllon,

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 22 and 23, 1904

On Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1904,

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24 Bulls

22 Cows and Heifers

Comprising select consignments, especially reserved for this sale from the well
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The Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold their first an-
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25 Bulls

30 Cows and Heifers

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