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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the
KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

E. B. COWGILL.....Editor
I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor
H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.

Annual cards in the Breeder's Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special rates for displayed live stock advertising.

Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order. Electro must have metal base.

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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement. Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.

116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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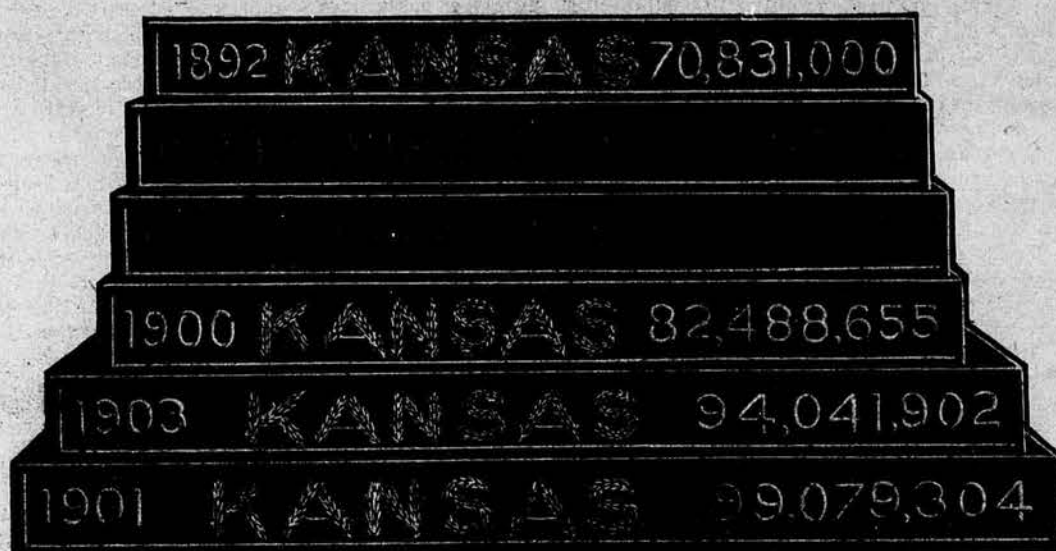
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BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for 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

"OUT THERE IN KANSAS"

Have been grown by far the bulkiest yields of wheat ever produced by any State, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, and their overshadowing magnitude is illustrated (by bushels) below. The following comparison prepared by the State Board of Agriculture shows Kansas as gone beyond successful rivalry:



HER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND LIVE STOCK IN 1903.

	Quantities.	Values.
Winter and spring wheat, bushels.....	94,041,902	\$ 52,426,355.55
Corn, bushels.....	109,859,769	57,078,141.67
Oats, bushels.....	23,026,729	5,042,764.08
Rye, bushels.....	5,362,332	1,255,257.96
Barley, bushels.....	4,854,337	1,589,907.87
Buckwheat, bushels.....	1,274	1,579.20
Irish and sweet potatoes, bushels.....	5,336,837	4,099,960.18
Castor-beans, bushels.....	1,768	1,768.00
Flax, bushels.....	606,214	484,971.80
Cotton, pounds.....	76,040	6,763.80
Tobacco, pounds.....	13,650	1,365.00
Broomcorn, pounds.....	8,632,335	322,841.25
Millet and Hungarian, tons.....	549,163	1,855,069.00
Sorghum for syrup, gallons.....	1,341,624	509,817.12
Sorghum for grain and forage.....		9,868,683.00
Tame and prairie hay, tons.....	3,079,046	14,217,194.00
Wool, dairy and poultry products.....		15,220,824.25
Animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter.....		54,644,272.00
Horticultural and garden products and wines.....		2,088,553.00
Honey, beeswax, and wood.....		268,440.91
Total value of farm products.....		\$223,984,498.82

LIVE STOCK—NUMBERS AND VALUES.

	Numbers.	Values.
Horses and mules.....	946,493	\$ 72,301,132
Milch cows.....	802,738	21,673,926
Other cattle.....	2,745,536	54,911,720
Sheep.....	167,044	501,152
Swine.....	1,770,535	14,164,690
Total value of live stock.....		\$163,552,590
Grand total, farm products and live stock.....		\$387,537,088
Increase over previous year's values.....		16,427,621
Increase in two years.....		39,582,720
Total increase in three years.....		56,232,929

J. F. Coburn

Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal 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, during January, 1904, will receive for their trouble one copy of the KANSAS FARMER's New Wall Atlas, descriptions of which have appeared in these columns from time to time; or we will send any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vicks' Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

"Practical Farming and Gardening" is the title of a well-prepared book of 500 pages, recently published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. It is a valuable reference book for general use.

Our attention has been called to an apparent error in the weight of brood-

sows in Professor Erf's table of rations on page 1340 of last week's KANSAS FARMER. The figures should read 250 pounds. The type which printed the "0" broke down before the entire edition was printed, leaving the absurd number "25" as the weight of the brood-sows.

The wide-awake administration of the Iowa Agricultural College announces that the Western Passenger Association has granted reduced rates of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan. These rates had been granted over roads in Iowa for the short course work at the Iowa College, and have been extended to cover all lines of the Western Passenger Association, including all points in Colorado and east to Chicago.

REGULATION OF TRUST PRICES.

Students of the trust problem have noted with interest the embarrassment of the steel trust during the latter part of the year 1903. This organization proceeded on the assumption that its enormous capitalization and the fact that it absorbed the chief producers of steel in the United States would enable it to ignore the forces which usually affect industries. The directors proceeded to issue paper representatives of "capital" purporting to be invested in the enterprise to the extent of many times the values of the properties. They probably believed that by con-

trolling the supply of steel they could name the prices which the consumers should pay, and thus secure sufficient profits to make satisfactory dividends on the enormous capitalization. These dividends would make the stock sell, so that if the promoters wished to retire from business they could do so with large wealth. Prices of steel were advanced and consumers were obliged to pay the prices asked. Dividends were declared, but the public did not buy the trust's stocks and bonds with alacrity. Finally the ship-building branch of the trust's enterprise got into financial trouble. Litigation ensued. Litigation is by all means to be avoided by promoters of such schemes, for litigation is a revealer of secrets. The revelations made an end of the sale of the steel stocks at anything near the prices at which they had been held.

Before the formation of the trust, prices of American steel were so low and it could be turned out so promptly that American contractors for great public works in distant countries could underbid and outbuild the contractors of other nations, and there was the beginning of a large export trade in steel on this account. These foreign contracts could not be taken and pay trust prices for steel. Statistics for the entire year's domestic trade in steel are not at hand, but for the first eleven months of the year they show a reduction of over 10 per cent a-

(Continued on page 2)

Agricultural Matters.**REPLIES FROM THE AGRICULTURIST OF THE KANSAS STATE EXPERIMENT STATION.****Spring Barley.—English Blue-grass.**

Please give me some information about spring barley. Has any one raised it successfully as far west as Reno County? Is it as sure a crop in dry, hot weather as oats? Is there more than one variety; if so, which is best? When and how much should I sow per acre?

I would like to sow some English blue-grass. Is it safe to sow in the spring? If so, when should it be sown and how much to the acre?

Reno County. R. S. SCHRONK.

I find by referring to the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, that Barton County, northwest of Reno County, was one of the five counties producing more than one hundred thousand bushels of barley in 1902. From Barton County west and northwest are the largest barley-producing counties in the State. Thomas County almost at the western border of the State, produced more than three hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of barley in 1902. Very little barley seems to be raised in Reno County or any of the counties adjoining Reno. I know of no reason, however, why barley can not be grown in Reno County successfully. Doubtless it has not been grown thus far because wheat and corn are the established crops. Barley is a surer crop in a dry, hot season than oats although it requires much the same season and weather conditions as oats to mature a good crop. Barley should be sown very early in spring and the early maturing sorts are to be preferred to the late maturing sorts in order that the crop may be ripe and harvested before the hottest weather begins.

We planted some twelve varieties of barley at this station last season. Among those giving the largest yields were the following: Six-rowed common barley, 33.9 bushels per acre; Bonanza, a six-rowed barley, 33 bushels per acre; Mandscheuri, a six-rowed barley, 32 bushels per acre; Success Beardless, a six-rowed, beardless barley, 31 bushels per acre; Mansury, a six-rowed barley, 29.5 bushels per acre; Two-rowed Mandscheuri, 28 bushels per acre. All these varieties are medium early and matured last season at this station about July 4 to 6, being planted March 30. Usually the Mansury or Mandscheuri barleys are considered to be among the best varieties for general planting. The seed of the common six-rowed barley which gave the largest yield last season was secured from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans. The seed of the Bonanza variety came from the Hammond Seed Co., Bay City, Mich. The Mandscheuri came from the North Dakota Experiment Station, and the Success Beardless from the Farmer's Seed Co., Fairbault, Minn. Usually I should prefer to buy home-grown seed if a good quality and good variety of seed can be secured.

It is usual to sow about two bushels of barley to the acre. Sow early in the spring and give about the same culture as for oats.

English blue-grass may be safely sown early in the spring on a well-prepared seed-bed; possibly it should be sown earlier than alfalfa. Usually I would recommend to sow as early as the ground can be gotten into good condition to receive the seed. The amount to be sown per acre varies according to the use which is to be made of the grass. If sown for seed-production, one-half bushel of seed per acre is plenty. If sown for hay, three to four pecks are the usual amounts; while if the purpose is mainly for pasture, the amount of seed may be slightly increased.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Mixed Grasses for Cattle-pasture.

Will it pay to sow Bromus inermis and English blue-grass for cattle-pasture? Which of the two grasses is better for that purpose? Would it make any difference to sow Bromus

inermis, English blue-grass, alfalfa, and red clover together? Would English blue-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, Bromus inermis, or any other grass be good to sow in an alfalfa-field to cover the bare spots? JOHN EPP.

Lincoln County.

I am not able to answer positively as to whether Bromus inermis or English blue-grass will make the best cattle pasture in your part of the State. In Riley County and the northern and northwestern part of the State I would not hesitate to recommend Bromus inermis in preference to English blue-grass for pasture, but Bromus inermis will not do so well in the southern part of the State as it does in the northern. As a rule, Bromus inermis is better adapted to light soils and uplands than English blue-grass. Generally I would recommend to sow a mixture of the two grasses for pasture rather than either one alone. The mixture which you suggest of Bromus inermis, English blue-grass and alfalfa or red clover, would be an excellent one. The question is not settled, however, as to whether the alfalfa sown with other grasses is an entirely safe pasture for cattle. So far as experiments have been made, cattle do not take injury by feeding upon a mixed pasture of Bromus inermis and alfalfa as they do by feeding upon alfalfa pasture alone.

The condition offered for securing a catch of any grass on the bare spots of an alfalfa-field are not the best. The ground is not apt to be in good tilth, also doubtless it is more or less weedy, and the young plants will be likely to be smothered out and dried out by the alfalfa, unless the spots are large. However, I think the plan is well worth trying. If such spots are well disked and harrowed down early next spring the grass-seed may be sown broadcast and covered by harrowing lightly.

It may be advisable for you to include orchard-grass in your combination pasture. I would recommend to sow the following mixture: Eight pounds each of English blue-grass and orchard-grass, six pounds of Bromus inermis, and two pounds of red clover or alfalfa per acre. Under separate cover I mail you copies of press bulletins Nos. 125 and 129, giving further information regarding Bromus inermis and English blue-grass.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Emmer.

Where can I get emmer and what is it worth? Would you advise its use in Kingman County, instead of oats? When do you plant it? Oats were very light and chaffy here last season.

Kingman County. C. J. CLOUGH.

You can secure emmer (speltz) from almost any reliable Western seed company. I note that F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., quote it at \$1.50 per bushel. We have a limited amount for sale which was grown at the college last season. I believe that emmer will do well in Kingman County. The grain is especially adapted to light soils and a rather dry climate. At this station emmer yielded better than oats last season.

Emmer should be planted early in spring and given much the same culture as oats. Emmer will probably not take the place of oats as feed in all cases and the grain should be ground and mixed with other feeds in order to get the most feeding value out of it.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Those Depressed Prices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Col. Guilford Dudley in your paper of December 24 asks if there is a remedy for the arbitrary management of the trusts. The first thing the farmers should do is to organize, elect a president in each State who should know the actual cost of a bushel of any kind of grain, the cost of raising a hog, cow, or sheep for market, or of anything raised on the farm as fat stuff. Then, allowing a reasonable profit, fix a price on each animal by the pound, and on grain by the bushel. You will say, how is the small farmer going to stay in the business? There should be elevators built by the farmers as stockholders where the small farmer can store his grain and draw what money he needs before the grain is sold.

In order to do this, there should be farmers' banks throughout the States. If the farmer could get good profits on what he raises you would see improved farms, and more help hired at better wages; and you would hear no grumbling from the farmer. When the farmer is prosperous the whole world is prosperous. The products of the farm are used by everybody, and in return, the farmer needs implements, vehicles, manufactured products, and literature, and the whole industrial world feels the impetus.

The only way to accomplish this is to organize in one solid body and demand what we should have. There is no reason why a man when he puts a bunch of cattle on the market should lose money on them. The reason he does is because he has not the power to demand what he knows he ought to have, and the way to get it is to organize.

I would like to hear from others on this subject. A. D. NELSON.
Riley County.

Report Experience with the Campbell System of Soil Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A few weeks ago, I saw an account of the enormous yield of wheat this year in some of the northwest counties of Kansas, many farms yielding from 30 to 53 bushels per acre. I think the Campbell system of soil culture originated in that part of Kansas. If so, will not some of your subscribers who have experimented with that system up in that part of the State or elsewhere, send you a report of their experiences for the benefit of those who have not tried it, and have such reports published in the "old reliable"? I am favorably impressed with that system of farming and propose having it tried on my ranch at Medicine Lodge in 1904.

New York City. DR. E. P. MILLER.

Titles to Lands in Indian Territory.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you give through the FARMER any information in regard to the lands in the Indian Territory in those tribes where the lands have been allotted and the balance is being offered for sale? How are these lands being sold, in what quantities, and under what conditions and terms?

Any information on the subject will be greatly appreciated. R. A. Marion County.

This inquiry was referred to Hon. Charles Curtis, Congressman from the First District of Kansas, perhaps the best-informed person in the country on the subject of the inquiry. Mr. Curtis writes as follows:

"Under the law, members of the Creek Nation of Indians in Indian Territory are the only ones who can sell their lands at this time. They are permitted during five years to sell their surplus lands subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The lands are now being sold under sealed bids. The list of lands they sell is printed, I think, in the Muscogee Phoenix, and the date upon which bids will be received is given in the notice. I have requested the Secretary of the Interior to send you a copy of the rules and regulations.

"When the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians receive their patents, they may sell one-fourth of their surplus in acreage in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance in five years from the date of the patent. Under the treaty with the Cherokee Nation the members may sell their surplus and at the expiration of five years from the date of the ratification of the treaty which was some time in August or September, 1902."

Some mysterious deaths of cattle in Alderney have been traced to a curious source. Mercury was found in the dead animals, and also in many meadows and gardens, and the presence of the poison is attributed to a recent explosion of a factory for fulminate of mercury. The fumes from the explosion were carried to a distance by a strong gale. As a result of the inquiry, the manufacture of explosives in the island has been prohibited.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.



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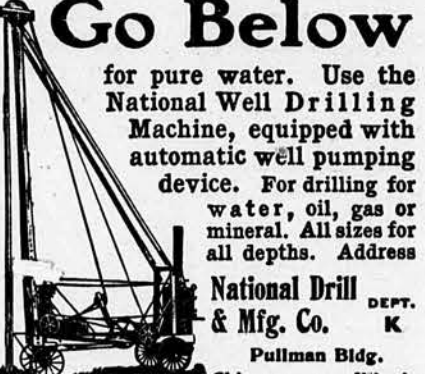
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Our prices are 15 to 50 per cent below regular retail figures.

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It also contains freight rates, full instructions for ordering, and tells you everything you might want to know about us.

Ordering is easy from this wonderful book, which costs us almost one dollar apiece to print and send out.

Send for it today and save the profit you pay your dealer. You can get your money back if your purchases are not satisfactory. Fill out this slip, enclosing 15 cents for partial postage as a guarantee of good faith.

Send four 2-cent stamps for our

10 Color Wall Hanger

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| 115 Builders' Hardware and Supplies | 185 Linoleums, Carpets and Curtains | 250 Wagon Makers' Supplies | V Men's Made-to-order Clothing with samples of fabrics. Suits \$10.50 to \$16.50 |
| 120 Carpenter and Builders' Tools and Materials | 190 Men's Hats and Gloves | 255 Watches and Clocks | V2 Same as V1 except suit prices \$18.00 to \$30.00 |
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| 130 Cutlery | 200 Men's Wearing Apparel | 265 Women's Shoes | V4 Men's Ready-Made Clothing |
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| 145 Farm Implements | 215 Saddles and Saddlery | C Baby Carriages | D Dairy Supplies |
| 150 Fishing tackle | 220 Silverware | G Drugs and Patent Medicines | J Telephones and Electrical Goods |
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| 160 Harness | 230 Stationery and Office Supplies | | |
| 165 Jewelry | | | |

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Complete satisfaction or money refunded without question.

State Horticultural Society

Papers Read at the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting, Held at Topeka, December 29, 30, and 31, 1903.

The Horticultural Situation in 1903—Reports by Congressional Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT, B. F. VAN ORSDAL, TOPEKA.

If it be necessary that man should come in contact with difficulties, knot-ty problems, and disaster, to make him understand himself and his business, then, as an horticulturist, he has learned much in the last year. Has met many problems, which have been out of the ordinary: climatic influences, insect pests, fungicides, and market conditions; all have presented themselves to be studied and conclusions formed and laid away for future reference. The locality, cold, heat, light, and electricity, all that go to make a climate, have been active in extremes. Every kind of weather has been overdone. The horticulturist has been busy with head and hand. His expectations in spring were more than buoyant.

The fruit had passed the winter, with the exception of the peach, which had been killed in early winter storms. Every bud had perfected, and the trees were out with abundant bloom, until in May, when we had been almost assured of a bountiful crop, there came a freeze that changed everything—all gone in a night. The apple, pear, plum, and cherry were gone beyond redemption. Strawberries, and blackberries were not out enough to be hurt and were a fairly good crop. Grapes were cut back, all the bloom and leaves killed; but they had such tenacity of life that the vines put forth latent buds enough to make from a fourth to a half crop. Where they were not trimmed there were sufficient buds put forth to make a full crop. The cold wave was over the whole district, varying in a few slight exceptions in narrow strips running north and south, and in a few localities where there was special protection. There were some apples in localities, in Doniphan and Brown Counties, enough for a small shipment. On account of too much moisture, the fungus growth was more abundant than usual. Smith Cider, Jonathan, Rawle's Genet, and Missouri Pippin suffered most. Of the pear, the Bartlett was the most injured. On level ground or where the water stood on the ground, the cherry and peach were badly injured, and in many cases were killed outright. Nursery stock was also injured. Insects abounded in sufficient quantity to do much damage;

more apparent, perhaps, because of the small amount of fruit on the trees. The canker-worms were plentiful enough in many localities to take the leaves and, of course, the fruit.

The tent caterpillars were more abundant than usual, and where they were not killed they took the leaves and injured the vigor of the trees.

We have been told, the more orchards we have in a given locality, the better the market; that the buyer would come to the fruit if in sufficient quantity to pay; the market would be in the orchard. This year has proved to us that this is a fact. We have not had enough fruit to attract the buyer, and what little fruit we have has gone begging for want of a market.

The planting of new orchards has been about as usual. But after the frost came and there was no longer a prospect of fruit, a feeling came over a great many that it was of no use to care for the orchards, there would be no returns—a discouraging outlook. So we find the orchards suffered for want of care which will be more apparent hereafter. Some people do things because other people do, expect too much, and are easily discouraged if they do not get the returns their neighbors get. They know a little of the business but think they know all about it. After all, it is the man. One is a success, the other a failure. The small boy—and the large one, too—is abroad with his gun and as a consequence birds have to suffer and are getting scarcer every year. The condition of farms and homes is much better than a few years ago. There is better taste in ornamentation, more refinement, more to make life worth the living. Many things are discarded. The pig-pens are sent to the rear. Windbreaks are no longer made with only a three-wire fence. The farms are laid out with more system. Orchards are better cared for; in fine, everything has a look of thrift and comfort.

SECOND DISTRICT, B. F. SMITH, LAWRENCE.

That everlasting topic, the weather, makes many changes in the fruitman's calculations on cost, profit and loss. The weather makes our crops and oftentimes like a cyclone or a flash of lightning destroys them. So it was in our second district last spring. Berry-fields, cherry, apple, and pear orchards were as an Eden of sweet-scented blossoms on the morning of April 30. The fruitman never viewed a better prospect for a reward for the labor that had been bestowed on berry-vines, bushes, and trees. But, alas! An icy, cyclonic change in the afternoon of that day came down upon us,

that chilled our blood and blotted out the figures that had been made on the possibilities of the fruit-crop of 1903. So on the morning of May 1 our anxious eyes beheld a great white frost within six degrees of actual freezing weather. Therefore, the fruitman's leading topic of the greatest concern during the winter and spring season is the weather. Were it not for the uncertainty of the climatic conditions, eastern Kansas would be a veritable fruit-grower's paradise.

A few hours after sunrise the frost disappeared and by noon on that first day of May we were positive that our berry-crops were entirely gone; but in a few days we discovered that while all early strawberries had been killed, the mid-season and late varieties had in part passed through the frosty ordeal. So our estimate is that we have about two-thirds the average crop of strawberries and a half crop of the different sorts of raspberries and blackberries. Gooseberries, currants, cherries, pears, and apples in the vicinity of Lawrence, and in fact over the greater part of the second district, excepting a few localities on the elevated lands were all killed. Peach-buds were about all killed during the winter. This year's experience in the loss of the apple- and pear-crops in our district leads consumers to appreciate the value of these fruits and their real worth; for in buying them at retail, we pay in Lawrence from 1½ to 2 cents each, for all good apples for eating- and cooking-purposes.

The loss to the commercial orchardist is a serious one; yet the prices received by farmers who had a few apples to sell, and the prices paid by those who have to buy them is a stimulus to plant more apple-trees and become more interested in apple-growing.

Notwithstanding this year's calamity to the fruit-crop, the fruitmen of our district are hopeful, hence we are able to report progress in all kinds of fruit-growing. This has been a good year for the growth of bearing wood in our orchards, and fruit-buds are abundant on all kinds of trees. Insect pests can not possibly be abundant in our district next year, as they have had nothing scarcely on which to feed or make any increase in number. The fruitman is naturally a man of patience and perseverance. St. James in his epistle uses the fruitman as an example for the early Christians; in the fifth chapter and seventh verse he says: "Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth and hath long patience for it until he receive the early and later rain."

So, my fellow fruitmen, let us not be

discouraged, but continue planting fruit that will bless the young and the old in its consumption in city and country that they, and that we all, may enjoy longer and better life.

THIRD DISTRICT, F. L. KENOYER, INDEPENDENCE.

The May freeze of the past season was the most disastrous to the south-east Kansas fruit-crop of anything that has occurred in many years, not excepting the memorable February freeze of 1899. The February freeze, while greatly damaging the small fruits and peaches, did not make so clean a sweep of apples, pears, and grapes. All our fruits, large and small, passed through last winter in excellent condition and up to May 1 promised an unusually heavy crop. Excelsior strawberries were just beginning to ripen and all other varieties were loaded with blossoms and partly developed fruit. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, and cherries were the size of bullets, and already the fruit-growers had begun to lay plans for spending their large income, when, alas! "The best laid schemes o' mice an' men, gang aft a-gley." The morning of May 1 sent the mercury down to several degrees below the freezing point and instantly all the bright hopes of the horticulturist were blasted.

All sections of the third district did not fare alike, the fruit receiving least injury being in the extreme southern and eastern part. In a narrow strip extending from Coffeyville to Columbus there was a fair crop of grapes and peaches.

It is said that every misfortune has its compensation. The compensations for last spring's catastrophe are many, in fact, it may yet prove that what seemed to us to be a terrible calamity was but a "blessing in disguise." The increased price paid for all kinds of fruits because of their scarcity brought the cash returns from what little was produced fully up to the average for years of plenty. The scarcity of fruits in the market compelled the consumers to use all the canned and dried fruits, preserves, jams, and jellies they had left over from last year, and this year's prices were too stiff for the good wives to replenish the fruit-closet, hence the demand for the next year's fruit-crop will be double that of ordinary years. The short crop prevented the exhaustion of trees and plants by over-bearing, which gives promise of an abundant crop next year. And not the least of all these "blessings in disguise" is the habit the people have formed of paying a reasonable price for choice fruits. It now remains for the fruit-growers to keep the prices up

a paying basis by ceasing to buck against each other in the home markets. Competition may be the life of trade, but it is certainly the death of the trader. The capitalists combine and conquer. The horticulturists compete and collapse.

It is difficult to state what varieties of apples, pears, and peaches were least injured by the freeze as they all seemingly fared alike. What little fruit remained on the trees developed into a very inferior grade, much of it entirely worthless.

Plums and cherries were about a half crop; the Wild Goose plum and the Early Richmond cherry making the best showing of fruit. Grapes bore a few scattering bunches. The second crop that so many assured us would be forthcoming failed to materialize.

Early harvest and Kenoyer blackberries were but little injured, while most late varieties were badly frozen.

Red raspberries were uninjured, Cardinals one-fourth killed, and black raspberries one-half killed. The excessively wet summer developed the anthracnose in all varieties of raspberries, leaving the canes in very poor condition for a crop next year.

The Austin dewberry produced a fair crop. The Lucretias were nearly all killed.

All varieties of strawberries were badly injured, some entirely destroyed. As a rule the pistillates were least affected. Some varieties sent up new blossom stems and produced an entirely new crop after the first had been destroyed, thereby lengthening the ripening season of this luscious fruit to seven full weeks.

Practically all the berries grown in southeast Kansas were sold in the home market at prices that would astonish the berry-growers of other sections of the West. Strawberries sold in Independence at \$2 to \$3.60 and averaged over \$3 per crate for the entire season. Raspberries sold at \$3 to \$4.80 per crate. Blackberries averaged \$1.50 for Early Harvest, \$2 for all other varieties. Dewberries bought \$2.40 to \$3 per crate.

The outlook for the future of horticulture in the third district was never before so bright. The development of our mineral resources is bringing in such an increase of population that the fruit-growers of that section will not be able to supply the demand for fruits for years to come. From my berry-fields near Independence I can count over sixty-five gas- and oil-derricks, and the development of the oil-field is yet in its infancy. With the extensive zinc, lead, and coal-fields on the east and the large deposits of gas, oil, lime, glass sand, building stone and brick shale through the center, and extending west, this district is destined to have a home market second to none in the land. The past summer was a perfect one for the development of fruit buds, and all kinds of fruits have gone into the winter in excellent condition. The prospect for a good fruit-crop in 1904 could not be better.

FOURTH DISTRICT, JOHN COUSINS, ESKRIDGE.

Apples.—York Imperial, 25 per cent; fair quality. Ben Davis, 3 per cent; a great many of these apples looked like Russets; not of very good quality. Jonathan, 2 per cent. Grimes and Winesap, none. Missouri Pippin, 1 per cent. Romanite, 25 per cent. Genet, 10 per cent; cracked and rotted badly. Baldwin, 1 per cent; fine quality. Maiden Blush, none.

Peaches, very few raised, mostly seedlings. Plums and apricots none. Cherries none. Grapes one-third of a crop—frost killed the first blossoms yet they bloomed again and bore fruit. Currant and gooseberry blossoms also killed by frost. Strawberries, 5 per cent. Blackberries, 50 per cent. Raspberries, 25 per cent. Dewberries, 100 per cent. Rhubarb, full crop—sold for three cents per pound. The cause of failure of our fruit-crop this year was late frost in the spring. I think most of our trees are in condition for a large crop next year.

FIFTH DISTRICT, WM. CUTTER, JUNCTION CITY.

This has been the poorest fruit-year

that I have ever seen in the fifth district. Our few strawberry patches were quite promising. Even the fatal first of May had only killed the first setting, but heavy rains at ripening time destroyed the crop. Raspberries went much the same way, the Cardinal standing the rain the best. Blackberries were a fair crop; even old, neglected patches gave us a lot of fruit. Grapes were badly damaged by the frost and produced a scant half-crop. The same description will answer for apples, pears, plums, and cherries. They all bloomed and set, producing a heavy crop. But not one-twentieth part escaped the frost. Of the few peaches that escaped the winter freeze, hardly one escaped the frost of May 1.

Nearly all the apples we had were upon low bottom-land or in ravines, a variation from the ordinary. The best apple-orchards in my district were overflowed to a depth of four to eight feet. Along the Republican River, the water stood on for a week or ten days. On the Smoky, it was the deepest and stayed up for three weeks, and the Kansas was nearly as bad.

A few trees on the lowest spots died and others were torn up or bent down by heavy drift, while a great portion were filled up and banked up with light drift, which is rotting and is about as likely to help the trees as to hurt them. Several inches were added to the soil and very little washing was done in orchards.

Fruit-trees and plants made a good growth. Cold weather came on very gradually. Everything got well ripened up and has gone to bed with dry feet. So I think our chances are extra good for a fruit-crop next year.

SIXTH DISTRICT, J. J. ALEXANDER, NORTON.

This has been a year of prospects, for we never had as fine a prospect as we had for a full crop of everything in the way of fruit, until the very last days of April. Everything was in bloom when we had a very hard freeze and snow and sleet that almost broke the trees down. The snow was three inches deep on the ground the first day of May and killed almost all the fruit; but for all that, we had some cherries, peaches, and a fair crop of strawberries, and some crab apples. After the freeze, we had a good season and everything made a good growth, and has gone into the winter in good, matured condition. So we have a good prospect for a full crop of everything the coming year, 1904. I have examined all kinds of buds at this time and find them well matured.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, DR. G. ROHRER, LYONS.

Apples, peaches, pears, plums, and cherries were a failure, except that in a few isolated cases a few apples were grown. In the northern part of the district, the variety that succeeded best seemed to be the Winesap and Rawle's Genet. In the eastern, central, and southern portions, more apples were grown. But I am not informed as to what varieties were the most productive.

In the southern counties there were but few plums, even the sandhill variety having failed. Late frost and the canker-worm were the chief causes of failure.

Grapes were in bloom when other fruits were destroyed, and perished with them; but put out a second crop of bloom and developed something of a showing of grapes, but not by any means a full crop. Spraying was not practiced to any considerable extent as a preventive of the ravages of the canker-worm, codling-moth, or fungi. In fact, after the late frost that practically ruined the crop, fruit-growers lost all hope of a crop worth looking after, and practically abandoned it. But in the meantime fruit-trees, shrubs, vines, and plants have made a good growth and at this time are in a healthy condition.

Tree-planting has been going on with more than usual energy. Blackberry, raspberry, and strawberry-culture has never been as extensively followed in the seventh district, but I have noticed that the berry-bushes at this time look as though they had made a good growth, and are in good condition to produce a good crop the coming sea-

son. Rainfall has been abundant for most of the season and the soil is in good condition as to moisture to winter everything of the vegetable kind.

Celery-growing Made Easy.

E. J. HOLMAN, LEAVENWORTH.

All rural and suburban people may and should have celery. The rich regard and require it as a part of their regular menu; but many who esteem it highly use it only as an occasional or expensive luxury. The object of this address is to try and show the latter class how they may grow it so easily and plentifully as to make it a common luxury.

The old method of trenching, hilling, watering, blanching, digging, washing, and cleaning may to a great extent, if not entirely, be overcome by the use of veneer tree-protectors. These cost from one- to two-thirds of a cent, and cared for, will do service for many years. But let us go to the beginning, a tiny seed. The earlier varieties as White Plume and Golden Self Blanching may be sown out of doors in early spring, but the larger and later-growing varieties, like Giant Paschal, and Evans' Triumph, should be planted in March in a box or hot-bed and in all cases very lightly covered, the soil moistened and shaded until the seeds come up, requiring from fifteen to forty days for germination. Sown even thickly they may stand until they are transplanted in the row to grow until gathered for the table.

Celery, like any other vegetable, requires rich soil for its best development, is a great feeder and will fill the soil with its fine roots for several feet. If you have plenty of ground, set it in rows or double rows or triple rows eight or ten inches apart. Cultivate with horse and hand and keep clean as you would anything else. But we will suppose you have a small piece of ground and can only devote, say, the space of one tree about ten or twelve feet square. It would be an easy matter to fertilize the soil on a twelve-foot square bed with old, fine compost from the cow-yard or stable, if needed. With this plot deeply worked, plant on each side, six rows eight inches apart, the plants eight inches apart in the row, leaving an alley of four feet between; here you will have fifteen dozen plants; and if well grown, two plants will suffice the ordinary family for a meal, and as you have one hundred and eighty, you have provided for ninety dinners, or celery for three months.

We said we could take the plants from the seed-bed though sown thickly but we must say further that it is a great advantage to any of our annual vegetable plants, celery especially, to take the little plants an inch high and transplant an inch or so apart, thus producing a stronger and more uniform set of plants. However, whether raised or purchased, set out any time in May, June, or July, and as said, giving the proper hand- or horse-cultivation, or both as required, by the middle of July to August the plants will be strong and making rapid growth but a spreading over the ground growth. Ordinarily now commences the laborious task of hilling or banking, but we avoid it by taking our veneers, having dampened and rolled them, they form a closed hollow circle about three inches in diameter. This should be done some time before using that they may dry or set and retain their shape. We now take and open the veneer, encircle the plant nicely, the veneer springing closed, all light is excluded from the plant and the system of blanching is commenced.

We give a twist, pushing the circular box in the soil one-half inch or about that. Go to the next plant, repeat, and in speedy, light work, the celery plants are soon boxed. These boxes are eight to eleven inches high and the celery tops will be above the top of the boxes if it has made ordinary growth.

In further cultivation, the soil may be worked in and around these boxes as much as one desires. We believe two or three inches at least is an advantage as it is a cultivation that mulches and retains moisture without disturbing the roots that fill the ground to the surface. And now in

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Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice. Mammmoth 16c-page catalog alone, 4c.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

August, September, October, long before the Thanksgiving dinner that sees so many their first taste of celery for the season, you may remove the stalk, cut from the root as easy as cutting a cabbage, and a prettier specimen of celery will delight the sight than usually is found in our markets. Whenever you want an eat of celery, it is easier than digging potatoes. This may continue until our earlier frosts when we get ice, which was near December this year. It will then be necessary to dig with a cluster of earth about the roots and remove to the cellar or trench or cover for protection against the colder weather. The later and larger varieties will now be at their best and may have grown a foot or more above the boxes.

One great faulty impression prevails that it is impossible to grow celery without an immense supply of artificial watering. There have been seasons so dry that celery would have failed without watering, and there is no question but that celery likes water and plenty of it. The last two years have furnished a plenty of rain and so may we hope that they will continue. But let us suppose that we will encounter a dry period in some season. Isn't it highly worth the labor of supplying water at such time if by it we provide ourselves months of luxury?

In conclusion, we say, try growing celery. We believe you will succeed in the future and class it with the essential foods.

Peach Culture.

EDWIN SNYDER, OSKALOOSA.

The man who is so egotistical or bigoted as to be unable to profit by the experience of others will lead a lonesome, unprofitable life in this world and likely go to Arkansaw when he dies. In the field of peach culture, there are in the United States a number of specialists who have made great reputations by their successes. They have given the public the benefit of their experience through the horticultural press by which we may all profit.

J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, who owns an orchard of 100,000 trees in southwest Georgia, besides large orchards in his home State, is the largest and I believe the most successful peach-grower in the world. He is the author of a brief pamphlet entitled, "Notes on Peach Culture," published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington which I would advise any one interested in peach culture to procure and study. There is no fruit that can be grown successfully over so wide an area in the United States as the peach. Only a limited portion of Northern New England, and some of the States of the Central Northwest are outside of the peach-belt. In my experience I have had fewer failures in peaches than in apples, and invariably better net returns from the former. This is the second successive season of a nearly total peach failure, which is unusual. The prospects for the coming season are excellent at the present time. The buds are in good dormant condition and the trees seem to be generally healthy notwithstanding some disease (which I do not understand) defoliated several varieties in August. The Elberta suffered worst. It likely would have been disastrous to the fruit if there had been a crop. My cherry-trees suffered even worse than peaches; the leaves turned yellow and began to fall before the fruit (what little there was) had all ripened.

Whether this trouble will continue, and what the result will be if it does, I do not pretend to predict. My last planting of peaches five years ago are now of an age when I may reasonably expect a full crop. This orchard was planted in rows 20 feet apart east and west and 16 feet apart in the row north and south. J. H. Hale, in his 100,000-tree orchard in Georgia, planted 13 by 3 feet, 257 trees per acre, and says he has no cause to regret it; in his experience, the whole ground is given up to the trees from the start. I raised two good crops of corn on my ground and then seeded to clover. The ground was plowed shallow the last time and grown to the trees, thus leaving a light, dead furrow midway between the rows north and south.

The ground is rolling upland which washes badly; of course, being seeded, it does not wash. Now, if there is a crop next year I will cultivate a space of about eight feet each side of the row with my reversible extension disk harrows. This will leave a space of four feet in the center between the rows seeded to grass and clover, and it being the lowest, will receive and carry off the surplus water without washing.

The past two seasons there being no fruit-crop the ground has been wholly given up to clover; and I have cut good crops of hay and apparently without detriment to the trees. During the fall and early winter it has been my practice to pasture with mules and colts. Now I know this will be considered by many a very unorthodox treatment of an orchard. I know the mules do no damage whatever to the trees. If it were a small orchard, they would likely eat the trees; but with a range of seventy-five acres they pay no attention to them. It makes excellent pasture. So far this winter I have fed the mules nothing, except a little corn once in a while, just to establish and maintain friendly relations with them. I find it good policy to be on good terms with young mules that I am raising. I have no arguments with them and try to make them think I am their best friend; but this is a digression; however, it shows I am not carrying my eggs all in one basket.

The fruit-business in this country is too uncertain for me to make an exclusive specialty of it. I prefer to have some other line to fall back upon. The subject of varieties is one upon which peach-growers will never agree. It is like the subject of the merits of different breeds of live stock. Experiences and results differ so widely, that anything like a general agreement can never be reached.

It is wise, however, to accept the judgment of the largest and most successful growers in this respect. J. H. Hale says: "Of the older sorts Alexander and Hill's Chili are most hardy, but neither of them is very profitable."

"Next in hardiness we find Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump, Fox, Ward's Late and Keyport, all fine table varieties with white flesh. Yellow-fleshed varieties of the Crawford class are most tender. Now in later years we have the Crosby, Elberta, and Brigdon, all yellow peaches of extreme hardiness and great value."

"In New England, the Crosby has not failed to fruit every year since first known, some fifteen years ago. All our plantings for the last five years have been entirely of Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump, Crosby, and Elberta, and for two years past we have planted only the last two."

There we have the experience and conclusions of the greatest peach specialist in the world. It is certainly a safe guide as to the selection of varieties. In my experience, Hill Chili is the hardest sort but so poor as to be wholly unprofitable. The objection I would have to the exclusive planting of Elbert and Crosby is that their season of ripening is so nearly identical that it crowds the work of harvesting and marketing. I would add Champion for early and Salway for late, and Heath for a cling, and stop. Either a commercial or family orchard of these four varieties can not fail to be a source of profit and enjoyment. I would like to give you my experience and conclusions upon how to plant, cultivate, prune, and thin most thoroughly and economically; but warned by the secretary that but a few minutes will be given each topic I must desist.

Some one undertaking to assign rank to the different fruits, said, "The apple is the most democratic of all fruits. The pomegranate is priestly, the grape is royal, the orange luxurious, the peach and pear plutocratic, but the apple belongs to the populace." Formerly, when there were no suitable packages in which to handle and ship the peach, it may have been plutocratic; but the climax basket, and the four-basket crate have changed all this. With these improved facilities and the many commercial orchards being planted, the peach will become as democratic as the apple. The improved facilities

(Continued on page 17.)

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Fire Dried, Pure Bred, we sell ear seed or shelled. Ears 12 to 15 inches long, weigh 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. each. Our wonderful new varieties will double your yield. Large, illustrated, descriptive catalogue of all leading and best varieties, with samples, free. J. B. ARMSTRONG & SONS, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SEEDS

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER Everything for the Farmer or Gardener. Planet Jr. Garden Tools, Seed Sowers, Bale Ties, Onion Sets, LARGE STOCKS Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Millet, Cane Kaffir Corn, Potatoes, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass. Write for catalogue—FREE. TRUMBULL & COMPANY, 1426 St. Louis Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Plant Trees For Posts

Catalpa, Osage, and Russian Mulberry Seedlings, one year old for planting. The Catalpas are from seed selected from known Speciosa trees. Write for prices stating number wanted.

Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kansas.

W. W. VANSANT & SONS' SEED-CORN

The best-cured seed-corn in the world. Early varieties, sun and wind-cured, grown on sod ground in our upland fields of the famous Nishnabotna Valley country.

Early Leaming and Cattle King (Yellow) and Farmers' Interest (White)

An unlimited supply of these fine, large-yielding varieties. Write for our new catalogue, which sets forth every fact you want to know—embodying photographs of corn, "unloading" scene at the crib, etc. all from real life. Address, W. W. VANSANT & SONS, Farragut, Iowa.

Stock and Grain Ranch FOR SALE.

2,000 Acres, 400 acres in cultivation, balance divided in five pastures. All watered good barn and granaries. This is one of the best ranches in southwestern Kansas. Will sell very reasonable and on most liberal terms. S. B. ROHRER, Topeka, Kansas.

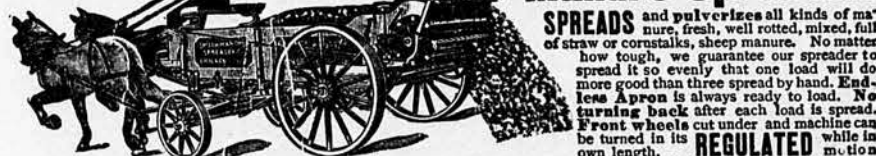
1000 BOYS WANTED TO GROW CORN \$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Our Big Twentieth Annual Illustrated Catalog, now ready, tells all about it. It also gives full descriptions and prices on all the seeds and crops that grow. All our seeds are new and fresh; grown in 1903, and guaranteed to grow. Our mail order prices, post-paid, cheaper than others sell at wholesale. The Catalogue is mailed FREE, post-paid, to all who want to buy seeds of any sort, if you mention this paper. Send for it to-day. Address

RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Made for the Man Who Wants the Best.

The Endless Apron Great Western Manure Spreader.



SPREADS and pulverizes all kinds of manure, fresh, well rotted, mixed, full of straw or cornstalks, sheep manure. No matter how tough, we guarantee our spreader to spread it so evenly that one load will do more good than three spread by hand. Endless Apron is always ready to load. No turning back after each load is spread. Front wheels cut under and machine can be turned in its own length. REGULATED motion to spread thick or thin. Our non-bunchable rake holds all large chunks on top of beater until they are thoroughly pulverized. Combined Hood and End Gate keeps manure away from beater while loading and acts as wind hood in spreading. LIGHTEST DRAFT ever produced on a manure spreader, because front and rear wheels track and the load is nearly equal. Illustrated catalogue giving full description and how to apply manure to secure best results. Saves time, labor, money. SMITH MANURE SPREADER CO., 16 & 18 S. OLINTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

January 27, 1904—Poland-Chinas at Morrowville, Kans.; Geo. E. Fuller.
January 27, 1904—David Delair, Manhattan, Short-horns and Poland-Chinas.
January 29, 1904—J. S. Goodrich, Goodrich, Kans., Galloways.
February 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans.
February 2, 1904—Poland-Chinas at Waldo, Kans.; F. A. Dawley.
February 2 to 5, 1904—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Manager.
February 2, 1904—Duroc-Jersey swine at Humboldt, Neb. Wm. Brandow, Manager.
February 2 and 3, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
February 3, 1904—Jno. O. Hunt, Maryville, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
February 4, 1904—Swine-breeders combination sale, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 4, 1904—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
February 6, 1904—J. B. Davis Fairview Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
February 10, 1904—Shorthorn combination sale, Ottawa, Kans.
February 11, 1904—Poland-China breeders' combination sale, Ottawa, Kans.
Feb. 16, 1904—E. R. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-China brood-sow sale.
February 16-17, 1904—W. H. Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Poland-Chinas, Shorthorns and Percheron horses.
February 17, 1904—Combination sale of Angus cattle at Kansas City, Berry Lucas, Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
February 18, 1904—Standard-bred road horses by S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.
February 23, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.
February 23 and 24, 1904—Hereford Breeders' combination sale, Kansas City.
February 24, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown, Osceola, Neb.
February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm, Osceola, Neb.
February 25, 1904—Kirkpatrick & Bollin, Leavenworth, Poland-Chinas.
February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.
March 1, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton Mo., jacks, saddle and roadster horses.
March 6, 1904—F. M. Gifford, Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.
April 6 and 7, 1904—Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords.
April 7, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Moberly, Mo., E. H. Hurt, Sec.
April 8, 1904—Breeders' combination sale at Macon, Mo., Herefords. S. L. Brock, Secretary.

Coming Events.

Will secretaries, or those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?
Fourteenth annual meeting Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, Topeka, January 11-13; H. A. Heath, Secretary.
National Live-stock Association, Portland, Ore., January 11-15, 1904; Chas. Martin, Secretary.
Ohio Swine-breeders' Association, Columbus, Ohio, January 12. Carl Freigan, Secretary.
American Chester-White Association, Columbus, Ohio, January 13. Carl Freigan, Secretary.
Thirty-third annual meeting State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, January 13-15; F. D. Coburn, Secretary.
Kansas Mid-winter Exposition, Topeka, January 19-31, 1904.
Annual meeting of American Polled Jersey Cattle Company, Cedarville, Ohio, January 20, 1904. Chas. S. Hatfield, Springfield, Ohio, R. R. No. 4, Secretary.
Farmers' Institute, Stockton, January 20-21. Elam Bartholomew, Stockton, Secretary.
Farmers' Institute, Seneca, January 20-21; F. M. Baldwin, Seneca, Secretary.
Farmers' Institute, Hiawatha, January 21-22; J. C. Lacroix, Hiawatha, Secretary.
State Dairy Association, January 26-28. Secretary, T. A. Borman.
Ohio Poland-China Company, Dayton, Ohio, January 27. Carl Freigan, Secretary.
Farmers' Institute, Randolph, January 30. J. J. Weisendanger, Secretary.
Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, St. Joseph, Mo., February 2 and 3. Secretary, B. O. Cowan.

Colonel Dudley's Fat Steers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of December 24 is an editorial item in reference to the sale of Colonel Dudley's export steers, classed as medium to poor, thereby defrauding that gentleman of much of his lawful profits. And you ask, "Is there a remedy?"

While I am not a lawyer or even the son of a lawyer, yet I am credibly informed that the Sherman Interstate Commerce Law does provide a remedy that is ample, sure, and effective, if it were enforced. The criminal part of that law provides that where it can be proven that there is a conspiracy between two or more persons to defraud the public, it is a crime, and the penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary for certain terms. The case of Mr. Dudley is most certainly a crime, and there are hundreds of similar cases all over the West.

Then why not arrest these conspirators and give them a term of say ten years in the penitentiary? You know they were arrested and tried under the civil process of law and fined \$5,000 each, making \$35,000. They paid their fines and immediately put up the price of beef and put down the price of fat cattle and hogs, and have practically said to the people, "We are a law unto

ourselves, and what are you going to do about it?"

If a poor man steal a cow or steer worth over \$20, he is arrested, condemned, and sent to the penitentiary for four or five years. But here is a beef-trust worth many millions of dollars that has conspired to rob the producers of the West of hundreds of millions of dollars and it goes scot-free.

One word about the amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law, published in your last issue. The amendment may be all right but I seriously doubt if it will be any more effective than the present law; and it repeals certain parts of the old law. And I think, if you will examine the new bill, you will find that it repeals the criminal part of the old law. It seems very strange that Attorney-general Knox, with an appropriation of half a million dollars at his command, has not made at least some attempt at enforcing the laws that are already on the statute book. The farmers and producers of wealth are in a pitiable condition, not an advocate in the House or Senate; all are bankers, railway presidents, or attorneys, and our judges are corporation lawyers promoted to judges, and they become corporation judges.

Is this an overdrawn picture? No, the half has not been told. Brother farmers, we must adopt some other slogan than that of "Stand pat."

Dickinson County. WM. RAMSEY.

The Mark M. Coad Percheron Sale.

The Mark M. Coad dispersion sale of Percheron stallions and mares, to take place at South Omaha, January 26-27, will constitute a high-class draft-horse panorama, such as has never been seen in the Western country on a similar occasion. The great black prize-winning stallion, Turc, long stood prominently at the head of the Maple Grove Stud. Turc was even more celebrated as a sire of prize-winning stock, and it is a matter of record that this great stallion and his get have won the lion's share of premiums offered by the Nebraska State Fair from year to year, as well as having the World's Fair championship to their credit. It is primarily of interest at this time to know that Turc blood runs rampant through the entire offering, and that means that it is the blood of old Brilliant near to the top of the rank and file of all pedigrees in this big two-days' offering. A very unusual feature of the offering is the splendid brood-mare contingent. From 35 to 40 big, broad-gauged brood-mares will be at the front in Mr. Coad's offerings, and, with possibly one or two exceptions, they are black as the night. They are a set of big, broad mares weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds. They have excellent form, great bone, and their legs are set under them in tip-top shape. These fine mares will be presented to buyers well forward in foal to the great black stallion, Rover 21218. The fine stallion, Geofrein 10704 (20671), sire of so many in this offering, was imported by W. L. Elwood, and was a first prize-winner at the Illinois State Fair. This horse did an excellent term of service at the Maple Grove stud. He had the faculty to "nick" to perfection with the Brilliant blood in the get of old Turc. The Turc-Geofrein cross is a numerous and notable one in the offerings at South Omaha. Geofrein traces directly to the great stallion, Favori, one of the most famous horses of the entire Perche country. It is thus seen that the blood lines represented in Geofrein and Turc converge in the great stallion, Coco, one of the greatest sires in all Percheron annals.

The Coad sale-catalogue will show the majority of these mares in foal to Rover. Rover was sired by Marcus Damaris by Robert Lee, he by old Turc. This doubling back on the Brilliant blood in old Turc has proved an unusual factor in perfecting the form and finish in the young stock at Maple Grove farm. Men who are wanting big, fine young stallions ready for efficient service are cordially invited to come and see the fine long string of black stallions that will go under the hammer at South Omaha. The fine stallion, Rover, is a fair sample of the size, style, character, and finish that will characterize the stallion offerings from start to finish. Rover is a flash fellow, coal-black, moves like a steam-engine, and is a peerless foal-getter. The catalogue enumerates a long string of these fellows, with the touch of a pencil here and there by way of footnote, to indicate the unique character of the stallion in question. In our next we shall name a number of stallions and mares to go forward at South Omaha. See advertisement and write for catalogue.

A Great Galloway Importation.

Mr. O. H. Swigart, owner of the Avondale Galloways at Champaign, Ill., has just landed an importation of Galloway cattle at Montreal which seems to be about the best thing that ever came out of Scotland in a bunch. They are pronounced by the editor of the Scottish Farmer, who saw them loaded on the ship at Glasgow, to be "The best that ever left Scotland." A shrewd Scotch judge and breeder remarked to Mr. Swigart: "We are usually glad to see cattle go for the money they bring, but you are taking away so many of our best that it will take us several years to catch up." It is hoped that these cattle will be landed in Illinois by the time this issue of the Kansas Farmer reaches its readers. The importation is made up of the best that money could buy and includes two champion bulls at the Highland Show. These are Camp Follower of Steppford, now 4 years old and pronounced the best bull seen in the Highland show yards in many years. He is a wonderful breeder and sire of Chief 2d of Steppford, also included,

and who was champion bull in the Highland Show of 1903. Also included is the bull, Starlight of Thorniehill, who was first prize-winner as a yearling at the Highland. He weighed 1,500 pounds on his first birthday anniversary. Lord Harden 2d, a yearling bull out of the Gold Medal cow, Lady Harden 2d by Camp Follower. This cow swept everything before her in the show ring of 1903. There will also be in this importation six heifer and seven bull calves sired by Oranmore, a son of the Camp Follower bull, Scottish Farmer, and from the Gold Medal cow, Maggie of Tarbrooch, who is also the dam of McDougall 4th. There are five bull calves under 1 year from Hensol, where the dam of King Hensol was bred. They are sired by Monk of Castlehill, a half brother to Scottish Standard. Among the cows are Maggie 10th of Tarbrooch, the Gold Medal cow that defeated Baroness 2d at the Highland last year. Both Baroness and Maggie 10th are by Camp Follower, as is also Louisa 2d of Durhamhill. Another cow equally good is Dora 3d of Durhamhill by Scottish Standard out of the Camp Follower cow, Dora 4th of Tarbrooch. Another of the calves of Louisa 2d of Durhamhill is sired by McDougall 4th and is a fine one. In addition there are a dozen or so 2-year-olds and coming 3's, two of which have already produced calves in quarantine and the others, all due to calves before spring, are just such stuff as is needed for foundation stock. They would be especially good for new herds. A number of coming 2-year-olds are also in the importation and will be sold with the privilege of being bred to any of the Avondale bulls before being delivered to the purchaser. These cattle and many others at Avondale farm will be sold at private treaty as soon as they arrive from quarantine. Now is the time to get next to the finest quality of imported Galloways, and the mere fact that a young breeder buys from such an importation and of such a breeder as Mr. Swigart has been for years will of itself make him a reputation. Champaign, Ill., may be reached by the Wabash from Kansas City; the Big Four from Peoria, Ill.; and Illinois Central from Chicago. It is possible that these animals may not reach home from quarantine before January 10, but they are expected at any time and interested parties should correspond with Mr. Swigart for detailed information.

Closing-out Sale of Meadow Brook Shorthorns.

On Tuesday, January 26, 1904, Mr. F. H. Conger, owner of Meadow Brook Farm, Yates Center, Kans., will close out his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle at his farm four miles from the town. The offering will consist of fifty head and will include his herd-bull, Lavender's Best, 151993. There will also be ten good young bulls of serviceable age, eighteen heifers and twenty-one cows. These cows and heifers are good, useful animals and include several daughters of St. Valentine 12th. The families represented are Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Ruby, Darlington, Princess, Josephine, Young Phyllis, Goodness, Theodosia, Valentine, and Adalade. The cows are all bred or with calves at foot. This sale will also include twenty-two horses and mules. There will be one team of matched Cleveland Bay mares 8 years old; one pair of matched bay driving Morgan mares, 5 and 6 years old; one pair matched sorrel Morgan colts coming yearlings, and two pair of coming 4-year-old mules, weight 1,100 to 1,200, all well broken. In addition to these there will be a saddle pony, a family driving horse, three colts, seven brood- and work-mares weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, and from 9 to 12 years old, and all bred to jacks. Also the general farm tools and implements will go, as the owner must give possession of the farm on March 1. The terms will be nine months at 6 per cent on good bankable paper or 5 per cent off for cash on sums over \$10. Write to the owner at Yates Center for catalogue.

The Goodrich Galloways.

On Friday, January 29, 1904, at Goodrich, Kans., will be held a dispersion sale of the oldest herd of Galloway cattle in Kansas and one of the best herds of that breed in the United States. Twenty years ago this herd numbered some five hundred registered animals and the quality has been kept up by proper selection ever since. Breeders of all classes of cattle are frank to admit that the Galloways have made more progress as a breed in this time than has any other breed. As they become better and more widely known they are in constantly increasing demand. Not only is their flesh of the choicest, but their quick-maturing qualities render them especially valuable in this age of baby beef. For the West and Southwest they have the additional advantage of always carrying their storm-sheds with them, while after slaughter their robes are a valuable article of commerce. Mr. J. S. Goodrich has a record for his bulls in their great progeny which will dehorn anything. Even with as low a percentage as one-twelfth of the sire's blood in their veins, the grades are hornless and command a high price for stockers and feeders. Boys without pistols are never as quarrelsome as with them. Cattle without horns are not as troublesome and dangerous as horned cattle. Attend the Goodrich sale and secure a good dehorner and some females to take home with him.

Gossip About Stock.

W. H. Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Kans., announce that on February 16 and 17, 1904, they will hold their annual sale of Poland-China hogs, Shorthorn cattle, Percheron, coach- and driving-horses. Further announcements will be made later in the Kansas Farmer.

The first combination sale of stallions and jacks to be held in the new year will take place at Columbia, Mo., on January 21, 1904, at which time 40 head of fine Missouri jacks and 20 head of harness, saddle- and draft-stallions of well-selected and representative stock will be sold. For catalogue address E. G. Davis, Columbia, Mo.

J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., owner of the Silver Creek Herd of Shorthorns, has a new change of advertisement and reports stock as coming on famously, and he now has on hand a nice lot of young

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases, Truants, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

CARE of HOGS

A new illustrated book on how to keep hogs free from LICE, WORMS and SCURVY, PROTECT FROM DISEASE and bring to early maturity at small cost. Contains illustration of hog-dipping plant and many suggestions of value. MAILED FREE on request.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY. Address MOORE C. & M. CO., 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. No trouble—no rubion. 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 bleaches of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 812 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO FEED AND BREED HOGS

is of importance to swine growers. A practical, clean, common-sense swine paper for farmers can be had from now to January, 1905, by sending 10 Cents in Silver at once to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

LUMP JAW

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. NO CURE, NO PAY. Our method fully explained on receipt of postal.

Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.

HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Eight nicely bred Shorthorn heifers, three coming 3 years, and are due to calve next spring; five coming 2. Will price them at a bargain for want of room. Young bulls for sale. Address

DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

NO HUMBUG Farmer

Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine from rooting. Makes 40 different ear marks. Extracts Horns. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If trial fails, no money. Paid May 6, 1903. Hog and Calf Holder only 75c. GEORGE BOOS, Mgr., FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

WYANDOTTES.

Silver Laced and Pure White, and White Holland Turkeys. High-grade birds for sale at reasonable rates. Write wants to

R. B. WALLACE, Stafford, Kans.

stock than ever before, and at the breeders' combination sale at Wichita on February 3, will offer some select young bulls and heifers sired by Aylesbury Duke.

We have a very urgent letter from one of our subscribers who says he wishes to buy the best pure-bred Red Polled bull, also the best Polled Durham bull that is for sale in Kansas. Any of our readers who have first-class stock for sale should not fail to get their advertisement started, or if any of our readers who think they can fill this order will write to H. A. Heath, this office, he will put them in communication with the buyer.

J. W. Ferguson, of Shawnee County, dropped into the office the other day to shake hands and wish us all a Happy New Year and also to tell us the success he had met in advertising in the Kansas Farmer. His advertisement runs from time to time as he has need and the last one cost him less than \$10 and sold for him over \$450 worth of Poland-China hogs. A little money judiciously invested brings good returns.

The Glenwood Herds, of Chiles, Kans., report business good in both Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China swine. Mr. C. S. Nevius will contribute a number of these good cattle and about twenty head of swine to the two-days' combination sale which will be held in the new sale pavilion at Ottawa, Kans., on February 10, 1904. Aside from the animals reserved for this sale he has a few good ones of both breeds for sale at private treaty.

The announcements are now out for the third annual combination sale, to be held at Wichita four days next month on February 2, 3, 4, and 5. One day's sale for Percheron horses, one for Hereford cattle, one for Shorthorn cattle, and one for Poland-China hogs. Mr. J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., will be at the State Breeders' meeting next week and is manager of this grand combination sale.

Mr. R. W. Parks, secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, is spending his Christmas holidays at his old home at Kansas City. He reports everything in fine shape in Galloway circles and hopes to see the day come soon when the merits of this breed will be more fully exploited among the farmers of the West, with the consequence that the breed will be more highly appreciated. Mr. Parks has nice quarters in his office at Chicago but it still does not feel quite like home.

Daniel McArthur, of Weston, Geary County, Kansas, was a caller at the Kansas Farmer office last week. He is a pioneer with whom it does one good to shake hands. He has been farming in Kansas for thirty-four years, and has been a constant subscriber to the Kansas Farmer for twenty-eight years. During the past twenty-two years he has been a breeder and raiser of hogs and has never lost an animal from disease in all that time. Much may be learned from men of such experience.

During the meetings of the State Horticultural Society, the State Teachers' Association, and the State Bee-keepers' Association last week, the Kansas Farmer office received many pleasant calls, among them Mr. W. G. Campbell, general manager of the Western Fruit Grower, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Mr. A. G. Samuels, manager of the Missouri Valley Seed Company, also of St. Joseph. These gentlemen represent respectively one of the best horticultural papers and one of the biggest seed-houses in the West.

One of the up-to-date and representative breeders of Poland-Chinas in eastern Kansas is Mr. E. E. Wait, of Altoona, Wilson County. It will be remembered that at the American Royal Swine Show at Kansas City in 1902, his exhibit attracted great attention, and on account of the high quality of his stock he secured quite a breeder's trade which encouraged Mr. Wait to still further improve his herd; and as a result, he has some exceedingly choice stock for breeders that he is now offering in his new advertisement this week, which notice and write him for detailed information.

The Colorado Experiment Station is now conducting an experiment in feeding sugar-beet pulp to cattle. One lot is being fed pulp with alfalfa; another the pulp with molasses and hay, another on corn and pulp and hay. It is claimed that grain is so high in Colorado this year that it is more economical to feed the pulp with roughness than it is to buy imported corn. Thus far the experimental cattle have done remarkably well and this experiment will be watched with interest by many cattle-feeders along the Arkansas River, who are within easy reach of the beet-sugar factory.

F. A. Dawley, of Waldo, Kans., has a sow that he calls Porous Plaster. What more obnoxious name could have been selected for a very choice animal we can not conceive unless it is intended to pun on the fact that she draws the attention of every visitor who comes into his breeding-yard. Not only is she an extra-good animal herself, but her litters are show-pigs. These litters are by Woodbury 72051 by King Perfection 50017, a grandson of Chief Tecumseh 2d out of a U. S. Chief sow. Woodbury's dam is Sunshine 117362, a granddaughter of Ideal Sunshine. Some of these pigs will be in the great sale offering at Waldo on February 2. Remember the date and be sure to be there.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Company, Lincoln, Neb., report that they are having a nice trade and many inquiries, and Mr. A. L. Sullivan, the manager, says that in all of his seventeen years' experience he never had so many compliments paid to any importation as to his last, and he has no hesitation in asserting that no concern west of Chicago can show as many good individuals as he can at the present time. We direct special attention to the new advertisement in this issue. The large number of stallions which he now has for sale includes Percherons, English Shires, Belgians, German Coachers, etc., and over fifty grand individuals to select from, with low prices and best of guarantees.

In our travels about the State and in the adjacent States and Territories we find that about the most popular and uni-

versally used articles among farmers and stockmen are the various remedies made by the Moore Chemical and Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo. This company manufactures Car Sul cattle-dip, Nic Sul sheep-dip, Moore's Hog Remedy, Moore's Lumpy-Jaw Cure, and the Moore Dipping Tank. We think the universal popularity of these remedies is due principally to their efficiency in the curing of the diseases for which they are recommended. A large share of the success of this company, however, must be attributed to the personal popularity of Colonel Moore himself. When a man is good-looking, good-natured, a good hustler, and has the knack of making friends and never losing any, his business is bound to prosper. Such a man is Colonel Moore.

Over on our poultry page will be found the advertisement of the "Old Trusty" incubator, manufactured by M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb. Mr. Johnson is the man who made incubators famous in this part of the world, and his claim that his latest invention, the "Old Trusty," is the best thing that has been evolved by years of experience seems to be very well founded. Although his factory has but recently started, he says that he is practically overwhelmed with orders to such an extent that his office force must be increased. A personal inspection of this incubator and the accompanying brooder will satisfy any one that it is one of the best that is now manufactured. Write him at Clay Center and get one of the handsomest incubator catalogues that you have ever received.

In traveling about the State, the itinerant who is accustomed to believing all he reads in the newspapers will doubtless be surprised at the number of cattle that are being fed in certain sections of Kansas. While it is true that there are many feed-lots not nearly so well filled as usual, it is also true that a great many cattle are being full fed. In southern Kansas, at least as far west as Elk County, there are very many feed-lots that are filled to their capacity, while in central and western Kansas there seems to be a goodly number of cattle that are being used to manufacture the large corn-crop into good beef. A pessimistic opinion that the cattle business has gone to the dogs is not likely to be held long by one who talks with a western or southern Kansas feeder. The facts are that there are really more cattle being fed than one would be led to believe from reading the daily reports of the cattle market.

From Colonel Harry W. Graham, live-stock auctioneer at Chillicothe, Mo., we learn that T. F. B. Sotham's closing-out sale of Herefords and other chattel property was fairly successful. There was a good crowd present and buyers were present from other States. The sale was quick and snappy and the animals that sold brought fairly good prices. The top of the sale was brought by the 3-year-old bull, Fulfiller 107722, that went to O. Harris, Harris, Mo., for \$1,510. The top of the cow sale was brought by Improver's Corel 114506, a 3-year-old cow that went to G. H. Nagle, Cheyenne, Wyo., at \$400. The total of 128 head sold for \$15,505, average \$121.13. One hundred and four cows sold for \$10,800, average \$103.85. Twenty-four bulls sold for \$4,705, average \$196.04. With the other personal property sold the total of the chattels was \$17,240.25. This sale closes out one of the best-known herds owned by one of the oldest breeders of Hereford cattle in Missouri.

The best seed-cleaner and grain-separator that we have ever seen, and that which is most highly recommended by those who have used it is the one made by the Topeka Manufacturing Company, 519 Kansas Avenue. This company is backed by the best citizens of Topeka, with Dr. J. P. Lewis as general manager. We learn that it is a most profitable concern for shareholders, and we also learn that in order to get the machines out in sufficient numbers to meet the season's trade the company has decided to sell some of its treasury stock. This is a perfectly legitimate enterprise, backed by men of undoubted integrity, and is a straight business proposition. The machine has a record of separating, cleaning, and grading seed at the same time. It will make eight distinct separations at one time and will separate beans from small grains, clover from mustard, timothy or bluegrass. In fact, it will absolutely clean and separate any seed that is put into it.

Six years ago, when Col. R. L. Harriman, of Bunceon, Mo., started in business as a live-stock auctioneer, he found himself up against a stiff proposition. There were then plenty of good auctioneers in the field and he realized that the only way he could get business was to outsell his competitors. The fact that he has succeeded in doing this is shown by the records. His sale of the S. S. Spangler horses at Milan, Mo., was one of the greatest draft-horse sales ever made in the United States, while during the past year he has made more than one hundred sales of pure-bred stock in fifteen different States and Territories. He has never made a failure and his cash book for 1903 shows a business of just \$1,000 more than that of the preceding year. He is now booking sales for 1904 and still has a few good dates left in the early part of the season. The writer has seen Colonel Harriman work in many sale rings with many different breeds of stock and considers him one of the rising young auctioneers of the country, who already controls the big end of the business in his territory. It pays to get a good auctioneer to sell good stock. Write to Colonel Harriman for dates.

One of the good herds of Poland-Chinas in Kansas is owned by Geo. E. Fuller, of Morrowville, Kans., who will hold a bred-sow sale at Washington, Kans., on January 27. He has won a great reputation as a breeder through his ability as a feeder and his combination of two of the best blood lines known to the Poland-China breed. For some time he has used Onward Perfection 59045 by Chief Perfection 2d out of Last Price's Daughter 155644, as his herd-boar. Some time since he bought Sunshine Success 71697 by Ideal Sunshine 44645 out of Ideal IXL 176670 by Tom Chief 58735 and has used him on Perfection girls with such success that the offering which he will make on January 27, will be the best he has ever made and one of the best that has ever been made in Kansas. He has recently purchased a new boar which

he calls Keep Up 5111 by Keep On 61015 out of Express Climax 179414 by U. S. Express 54931. Some of the later sows and gilts will be bred to this young boar though the sale stuff will be principally Sunshine Perfection. Among the choice things that will appear in this sale will be a very fine litter by Sunshine Success out of U. S. Coler 182116 by Chief Black U. S. 50865. There will be two sisters by Tecumseh Chief 2d 59043, a grandson of King Tecumseh 2d 14935 and out of Tecumseh 8th 155648. Tecumseh Chief 2d is a half-brother to Chief Tecumseh 2d, which is sufficient warrant of his quality. The writer has visited many herds of hogs and it is rare that he finds so good and so even a lot as those catalogued for Mr. Fuller's sale. They have all the desirable qualities of big bone, good back, large litters, good hams, and splendid feet. This is a sale worth going to. The advertising card will appear in next week's issue.

Some time since we learned that James Mains, the veteran Poland-China breeder of Oskaloosa, Kans., had purchased a new herd-boar of which he was particularly proud. We now learn that this boar is Empire Chief 62445 by Chief Tecumseh 3d 38333 and out of Columbia 2d 104708 by Ben Hur 2d 22407. He is one of a litter of ten, of which eight were raised, and he was bred by Harvey Johnson, Logan, Iowa, who is a well-known exhibitor at the larger fairs. This boar was used for a time at the head of the Rockwell Brothers' herd at Paullina, Iowa, and was only sold because he could no longer be used. He was farrowed September 27, 1900, and now weighs 650 pounds in only breeding condition. He is large-boned, large-bodied, and broad-backed, with a splendid head, eyes, and ears, as broad across the hams as in front and very deep bodied with good underlines with perfect feet. He has been a winner in his past experience, having won second in class under 1 year and also headed the young herd that won at both the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs of 1901. He is a full brother of Columbia Chief and of Logan Chief and the aged boar shown by Harvey Johnson at Des Moines this year. He is also a full brother to Chief Tecumseh 4th that has won so many State fair prizes for A. G. Knight. He has the six white points and no spots and has been bred to every sow that he is not the sire of in Rockwell's coming bred-sow sale. Mr. Mains has already bred a number of sows to Empire Chief and will breed others, with the expectation of having something better to offer than he has had in his already famous herd.

Two Bottles Completely Cured Bad Case of Spavin.

Voorhees Station, New Brunswick, N. J., R. F. D. No. 5, October 19, 1903.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—I received your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," and thank you very much for same. Perhaps it would be of interest for you to know of the success I have had with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a very valuable stallion that had a spavin. It was a very bad case, but with two bottles of your Spavin Cure I completely cured him. I would recommend it to any one. I would consider myself lost without a bottle or two around, as it is very useful for various ailments. You can use my name if you wish. Very respectfully yours,
FRED L. AYRES.

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We also handle a complete line of the Higginsville bee supplies, known throughout the West as the best made. Write for free bee supplies catalogue, giving discounts for early purchases; 5 per cent on January purchase. Address or call on Topeka Supply House, 635 Quincy St.

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'Tis the average man and no other Who does his plain duty each day. The small thing his wage is for doing. On the commonplace bit of the way. 'Tis the average man, may God bless him, Who pilots us, still in the van, Over land, over sea, as we travel, Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence, All mingling in shadow and shine, We may count on the every-day hero, Whom haply the gods may divine, But who wears the swath grime of his calling, And labors and earns as he can, And stands at the last with the noblest, The commonplace average man.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Weekly.

Bonny Prince—the Autobiography of a Collie Dog.

MARIAN SEWELL.

CHAPTER IX.—WHAT A BEAUTIFUL WORLD.

It was nearing the end of the month of August and something of the feeling of early fall was creeping into the air and all about us.

I can not attempt to describe the beauty of that time. I can not tell you as a human writer would of the wonderful bursting forth of the flowers in bloom as if they wanted to show all that was most lovely in them before the frost came to take their lives away, nor of the birds which gathered in great armies in the trees nearest the house and sang all day long. Sometimes, while listening to their bird voices I would become wild with delight and frolic about with the pure joy of living; then a great loneliness would come over me, just as if I had lost some dear friend, you know, that I could never find any more.

The apples in the orchard were ripe at that time, and it was a pleasure to look upon the long rows of trees, bending low under their burdens of ruddy fruit.

One day while chasing a rabbit in and out among the trees, I stopped suddenly upon discovering a number of apples laying about, each covered with holes, as if some foolish person had taken a spoon and scooped out the pretty black seeds.

I was trying to think what had caused this waste, when I heard a gentle whinny near by, and looking up I saw Fleetfoot leaning over the fence with an eager, hungry expression in his eyes. Knowing as I did his fondness for apples, I surmised at once the reason for his plaintive calls. For a moment I thought that perhaps he was the destroyer of the fruit, but I was sorry immediately for having thus wronged him; for even if he could have climbed the high fence (which was simply impossible), it would not be like him to peck great holes in the apples instead of swallowing all in one mouthful as was his habit.

Selecting three of the ripest apples that had remained untouched, I carried them one at a time to the fence and dropped them over to the pony, who thanked me as plainly as a wordless creature can thank any one. When I saw his gratitude and keen enjoyment I felt repaid for any trouble I had taken.

Upon my return after my kindness to Fleetfoot, I glanced up in a tree, and down came a big, red apple almost hitting me between the two eyes. Hardly had it reached the ground with the dull thud that is customary to falling apples, when I heard the soft rush of feet and saw a long, black plume floating in the direction from which the sound had come. A red head appeared in advance of the plume, and the next moment a jarring noise came to my ears, indescribable as it was unbearable. I took in the situation at a glance; it was the old, black rooster, "Proud Cock," calling all hendom to a feast. And they came, a dozen or more of them, fluttering and cackling with satisfaction. Scarcely had they begun

on the first apple when another was so accommodating as to tumble down in the midst of the hungry fowls. Of course Proud Cock took all the credit for this one also, and nodded and bowed and scratched the earth in a way that was really disgusting.

The hens rushed forward chattering their thanks, and as they buried their bills in the luscious fruit, the juice ran in rivulets down their gills and front feathers.

I could stand no more of this foolishness, so I jumped high in the air and when I came down again there was a general scatter. I never saw chickens so badly scared in my life. Proud Cock started to crow, but the attempt ended in a silly little gurgle as he sped over low bushes and high fences.

Miss Sibyl, who stood in the parlor door taking in the scenery, naturally saw what was going on in the orchard. "Oh, Howard," she called to little master who was mending a swing a short distance from the house, "that crown Prince of yours is killing chickens in the apple orchard. Now has he not proven himself a scamp?"

Howard skipped across the lawn, and coming near the orchard understood at once my intentions in regard to the chickens. He went back to the house without delay and made known to the family my worth as a care-taker. I was then called to the summer kitchen, and with many fine compliments, none of which were new to me, I was given a dish of cold milk, and a real treat it was, for I had become very tired from the effects of my recent exertion.

After that, I guarded the orchard carefully, and whenever the poultry dined on apples it was on state occasions, such, for instance, as on Proud Cock's birthday.

One old hen particularly disliked me and no matter where I walked she pretended that I was in some way injuring her brood of little chicks and always took this for an excuse to beat me with her stubby, ill-shaped wings. However, I paid little attention to her attacks, as I had the law on my side, and if I did not have order also it was certainly no fault of mine.

CHAPTER X.—GETTING READY.

I had noticed that for several days Aunt Lucy and Miss Sibyl were busier and more absorbed in themselves than I had ever seen them. They were always in a hurry and seemed to be always carrying something from one room to another. They never stopped for a chat with Master Howard or me but simply called remarks to us as they rushed past.

A couple of new servants came to the house and appeared to have no object in life but hanging rugs and carpets on the clothes-line and beating them cruelly with large sticks.

Then a man wearing a long beard arrived, and at once took the piano to pieces. Howard and I watched him all the time he was at work. The old fellow said something about a mouse's nest, and I scratched the side of the piano to show that I was ready to do my duty by the mice. The tuner (for such he was supposed to be), being out of humor, did not like me to interfere, and pushing me roughly aside he said, "Jupiter!" very crossly out of the depths of his whiskers. I was glad when he gathered up his satchel and other belongings to depart. Howard was glad, too, for he ran to the door and opened it; but the old chap did not bow nor say "Thank you;" just shuffled through and was off.

When he was gone, Aunt Lucy and Miss Sibyl played on the piano, and it sounded delightful. Howard and I left the room in a few minutes, and as we sat on the doorstep he told me the cause of the unusual stir and bustle.

"It's the ball, Bonny Prince, that Aunt Lucy is going to give in honor of Miss Sibyl before she goes away. Oh! but it will be splendid, because they are going to so much pains. Do you know what a ball is, Bonny Prince?"

Much to the surprise of my young master, I bounded away in the direction of the wood-shed. In the meantime, my mind was full of lively

thoughts. If I had only understood the situation in time, how much trouble and worry I could have saved! Just to think of the whole house being torn up and the piano taken apart in search of a ball, while I had a beautiful one made of rubber put safely away in a tin box. Aunt Lucy wanted to give Miss Sibyl a ball to honor her and I would let her have mine, and then everything would be restored to its old-time peace and order.

Being overjoyed with my thoughtfulness, I nosed around among my possessions until I came to the large rubber ball that had been a Christmas gift from Howard's papa. Taking it in my mouth I scampered back to my young master, who was still sitting on the door-step, whistling softly to himself.

"Want to play ball?" he asked, as he saw me approach. I shook my head and hurried on.

"Want to play catch?" he persisted. Again I shook my head, and without further ado I went into the house in search of Aunt Lucy, Howard following, his eyes big with wonder.

I found the ladies in the library, and going up to Aunt Lucy I deposited the ball in one of her hands.

"Why! what's this for?" she asked, looking very much puzzled.

I took hold of her sleeve and led her across the room to Miss Sibyl, who glanced at Aunt Lucy vacantly, and said, "Well, I never!" "What ails Bonny Prince anyhow?" queried Aunt Lucy, turning to Howard with a perplexed smile.

All at once a light dawned on little master who was always quick to get at the bottom of things. "You see I told him about your ball, and he didn't understand," explained the merry lad, laughing and swaying from side to side. I laughed, too, because Howard did, and Aunt Lucy put her arms around me and said that I was the dearest dog in the world.

Miss Sibyl behaved very graciously, for she gave me two pieces of candy, and while she pinched my nose she remarked that I was "very unselfish with my playthings," or something to that effect.

Then Aunt Lucy explained something about the ball, concluding with the information that she was going to give an extra big supper one evening in the near future and invited Howard and me to be present.

As I did not require any more enlightenment, I shook hands with all my friends, and then went out of the room, feeling both foolish and happy. (To be continued.)

How the "Armstrong" Won.

The January Success contains an interesting and vivid account of the famous naval battle of the Little Yankee brigantine, "General Armstrong," written from notes left by Captain Samuel Chester Reid, her commander. The story is the work of Captain T. Jenkins Hains, the author, and is, in part, as follows:

About nine o'clock the breeze made a little and the "Carnation" was seen standing inshore towing seven boats full of armed men. There were about two hundred sailors and marines of the royal navy opposed to eighty-eight American merchant seamen. The "General Armstrong" was so close to the shore that conversation could be carried on with those upon the sea wall, which was soon lined with spectators. Reid, with all his able men armed, lay silently waiting for the attack, forbidding any unseemly conversation between his crew and their friends on the beach. At midnight the boats, which had approached close along the shore under the protection of some rocks, came out of shelter and rushed in column upon the brig, firing their swivels and carronades, and cheering.

With orders to close the port immediately after firing, Reid took his position in the gangway, beneath the boarding nettings, which had been stretched fore and aft and lined with kentledge to heave into the boats as they should come alongside. The pivot gun was loaded with musket balls

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and kept trained upon the approaching boats.

With his head above the rail, Reid hailed the front of the column when within close range. There was no answer, and he gave the order to open fire. The entire battery poured in its full weight of metal, and, as the oarsmen fell or struggled to clear their wounded comrades, the riflemen from behind the shelter of the bulwarks discharged a volley.

This reception abated the Britons' zeal to some extent; but they were well led, and, giving three cheers, they came on with vigor, gaining the bow and the quarter of the "General Armstrong" in spite of all that the crew could do. The following boats then opened upon the brig with a hot fire of musketry and cannonades, to divert attention, and closed. The Americans took to pistols and cutlasses to repel boarders, while some, armed with axes, cut and hewed away at the grappling hooks.

The enemy gained the starboard bow and came upon the forecandle, forcing their way aft to the fore rigging. Lieutenant Williams, the second officer, was killed, and the third lieutenant was badly wounded. Reid, who had at length beaten off the boats from the quarter, charged up the gangway with his afterguard and forced the enemy back again. Lieutenant Matterface, of the British ship "Rota," climbed over the nettings and engaged Reid hand to hand.

The conflict became a melee, but such was the discipline among the brig's crew that the men in the gangways kept the men behind the nettings, and struck down all who came over the rail amidsthips through the gaps made by their weapons. Reid was sorely wounded, but disdaining to shoot his adversary, he fought him to the rail and ran him through the body, his lifeless form going overboard. Seeing his two lieutenants wounded, Reid redoubled his efforts and called hoarsely for his men to rally. They needed little urging. A nimble-footed boy named Jones sprang upon the rail above the boats forward, and with his cutlass cut away the pieces of kentledge, the heavy iron going through the bottoms. He was quickly shot down, but his place was taken by another seaman, and he in turn was followed by others, some with cold shot which they hurled into the crowded craft below. Some of the boats shoved clear off the side, and the action caused the men upon the forecandle to call upon them to remain. Seeing the diversion, Reid, calling for all hands to follow him, charged again and again, driving the remaining enemy overboard. Then, rushing to the battery, he loaded the pivot gun and depressed it until it could reach the confused boats struggling to keep clear of the side. He fired and blew two boats practically out of existence, the gun leaping backward from the carriage and landing upon the deck dismounted.

The effect of this discharge was evident. Manning the broadside guns again, the Americans opened a rapid fire upon the disorganized enemy. The riflemen, regaining their weapons, kept up a deadly hail from their small guns until the entire remaining force withdrew. Then, as the last boat drifted out of gunshot, the Americans gave three wild cheers, which were answered from shore.

An Essay on Hens.

A boy who was required to write an essay on hens produced the following: "Hens is curious animals; they don't have no nose nor no teeth nor no ears. They swallow their whittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put into pillars and into feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled with marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more tomato plants than anything that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plumpuddings. Hens have got wings and can fly when they get frightened. I cut off a hen's head with a hatchet, and it frightened her to death."

For the Little Ones

FOUR LITTLE RABBITS.

As I sat under a beachen tree,
Four little rabbits peeped out at me:
Their eyes were brown and their coats
were gray.
They were going to have a game of play.
They leaped and frisked and frolicked and
danced.
They pricked up their ears, and hopped
and pranced.
And then they scampered away on a race.
Then stopped and looked up into my face.
I had in my pocket some bits of bread.
For I thought the bunnies might like to
be fed:
So softly I placed the bread on the
ground.
And the rabbits came gathering quickly
around.
Looking up at me slyly, as much as to
say,
"Many thanks for the food you have
brought us, to-day:
We depend on the grass in the field and
the wood,
But now 'tis all brown, and this bread is
so good!"
The feast was soon over, and back to
their games
They scampered, before I could ask them
their names.
So I named them, myself, Puss, Trot,
Bess and Bun.
There were never four rabbits so brimful
of fun.
And I said as I watched them: "Could
any one do
Any harm to such innocent creatures as
you?"
You're just as much right in your way to
enjoy
The warmth and the sunshine as girl or
as boy,
And I hope all the children who pass by
this way,
Will treat you as kindly as I've done to-
day!"
—Bertha Wolsamot, in Ex.

The Discontented Duck.

A little duck paddled about in the pond all alone.
"Oh, dear!" sighed he, "I wish I wasn't a duck! I wish I was anything else! Anyway, I wish I didn't have to stay in this pond, alone. There's the roosters crowing, the cow mooing, oh! every one seems to be having a good time; all but poor me. Well, I don't have to stay here. I guess I'll go out and enjoy myself."
In the field was Betsy, the horse, who was frolicking in the spring sunshine. She nibbled the green grass a moment, and danced off, her black coat shining in the sunlight.
"What a lovely time she is having," said the duck. "Oh, Betsy Horse, don't you feel very happy?"
The horse did not answer because she saw Tim, the man, coming to catch her. She ran as fast as she could, for she did not want to leave the fresh green grass.
"Quack! Quack!" cried Ducky, "I wonder what is the matter."
"Matter enough," cried the horse, as she cantered by. "That man wants to catch me and hitch me to a heavy carriage, and draw it, and he's going to make me do it, too!"
"Oh!" cried the duck, "so you are not having a good time either! I guess I'll go!"
A little further on he met a cat, sunning himself. "Oh, Mr. Tom, are you having a good time?"
"I am now. I'm sleeping. I don't have, usually, because it's such hard work to catch the rats, and if I go far from the barn, the boys torment me. Oh, I'd rather be a duck."
"I guess I'll go and talk to the chickens," said the duck. "They are crowing and cackling as if they were having some fun." When he came nearer, he saw they were anxious because a hawk was near, and they feared for the safety of the downy little chicks.
"Dear me!" cried the duck. "They are having a dreadful time!" And while he was watching them, a dust-colored animal slipped into the yard. It was a fox.
The fox dashed toward the group where the duck was standing, and singled him out, because ducks can not run fast. But he forgot about the pond.
"Quack! Quack!" cried the duck, waddling rapidly toward his native element.
Splash! he leaped in, and the fox snapped his jaws together, just grazing Ducky's tail.
Ducky floated off, and steadied himself in the middle of the pond. The fox gnashed his teeth with rage, and rushed up and down the bank. He did not dare to swim in the pool.
"Oh!" cried the duck. "How very glad I am that I am a duck! If I'd been a chicken, he'd 'a killed me!"
—Abbie Sharpe, in Pets and Animals.

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THE SINGING IN GOD'S ACRE.

Out yonder in the moonlight, wherein
God's acre lies,
Go angels walking to and fro, singing
their lullabies.
Their radiant wings are folded, and their
eyes are bended low,
As they sing among the beds whereon the
flowers delight to grow—
"Sleep, O sleep!"
The Shepherd guardeth His sheep.
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
"Sleep, O sleep!"

The flowers within God's acre see that
fair and wondrous sight,
And hear the angels singing to the sleep-
ers through the night,
And lo! through the hours of day those
gentle flowers prolong
The music of the angels in that tender
slumber song—
"Sleep, O sleep!"
The Shepherd loveth His sheep.
He that guardeth His flock the best,
Hath folded them to His loving breast—
So sleep ye, now, and take your rest—
"Sleep, O sleep!"

From angels and from flower the years
have learned that soothing song,
And with its heavenly music speed the
days and nights along.
So through all time, whose fight the Shep-
herd's vigils glorify
God's acre slumbereth in the grace of that
sweet lullaby—
"Sleep, O sleep!"
The Shepherd loveth His sheep,
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
"Sleep, O sleep!"

—Eugene Field.

How to Train Our Boys to Lives of Usefulness.

MRS. ED. BUCKMAN.

[The following paper was read before a farmers' institute at Oak Grange. It is an excellent treatment of a subject of far-reaching importance, and we are glad for the privilege of presenting it to the larger audience of the KANSAS FARMER readers.]

I must confess that I do not know as much about raising boys now as I did before I had any to raise. But I do know it takes plenty of work, a great deal of patience, and much love to raise a family of boys, and what I write will be practical experience and not theory. In the first place, in order to raise a family of boys to useful manhood, the parents must be good citizens themselves, for most boys think that their parents are right, and will copy after them, whether they are right or wrong; so the parent must be sure to set them a good example while they are young.

When our children are small, we think that the road seems easy, but before long, we find many obstacles in the way that seem to hinder our progress. If you have several boys, as the writer has, you will find that each boy requires different management, no two of them having the same disposition. The first thing to teach your boy is obedience. If you tell him to do a thing, do not let him whine and fuss, and say, "Oh, let Dick, or John, or Jim do it. I don't want to," but see that he does it, and does it right.

I heard a young man say some time ago that he had never slighted a piece of work since he was nine years old. At that time his father set him to hoeing potatoes and he did not do his work satisfactorily. His father made him hoe them over. That was a lesson that he never forgot.

Let each boy have a hook put up in some convenient place for his coat and hat, and see that they all hang them in their places, and as they grow older they will be particular about hanging up and taking care of their good clothes. As soon as they are large enough, give them light tasks to do about the house, such as emptying the ash-pan, carrying in water, wood, cobs, bringing vegetables from the cellar, etc.; things that will save the mother many steps, and will also teach your boy industrious habits which will be most useful to him in coming years. By the time the mother has him taught to be a great help to her, the father thinks that the boy is large enough to help out of doors; so away goes the boy, and the mother can break in another boy to help her and so on until they are all out of doors working. Now is

the father's time to train them. Providing each boy with a team, he is taught to take good care of it; to always water and feed it before he eats his own meals, and always to use his own team, and not take any one he comes to; to take good care of his harness, and if anything breaks about it, not to throw it back and get something else to take its place, but to go as soon as possible and mend it. He is taught to tie his team if he expects to leave it, for many a bad runaway has been caused by such negligence; besides, such an accident ruins the team, and the horses very likely break up whatever they are hitched to, which makes a bill of expense to the owner. If he is working for some one else he should expect to pay for his negligence. A man can suffer heavy losses during one year by the unnecessary wastefulness of hired help.

Whatever your boy is taught to do, teach him to do it the very easiest and best way. There is just as much art in knowing how to pitch a load of hay correctly as there is in knowing how to play a piano. I do not think that we ever had a hand that knew how to pitch a load of hay the proper way. I have often heard my husband tell his boys that there was but one way for them to do their work, and that was the right way.

When your boy is 10 or 12 years old give him a colt, a calf or a pig as his very own, and see the care that he will give to it. Then when it is sold, do not put the money in your own pocket, but give it to the boy. Now is the time to teach him business principles, such as that if he has stock, he should pay for the keep of it. Not that the parent cares for the cost of keeping it, but to teach him business and that he should not expect something for nothing. Now teach him to start a bank account; teach him how to deposit money and make out checks, as practical experience in this line is worth far more to him than all he would learn from books. If you have money that you wish deposited, give him your bank-book and money, and let him go and deposit it. Let him know that you have confidence that he will do with the money just as you would do, and he will have confidence in you. Teach him to be truthful and strictly honest with all men; to want not a penny except what belongs to him; that if he borrows \$5 or \$25 from his brothers, it is just as much his duty to pay it back as if he had borrowed it from a stranger; that if he hauls a load of hay or corn to market he should be honest with it. If it is not first-class he should not try to palm it off on some unsuspecting buyer as the best, and teach him that his word of honor is worth far more to him than a few paltry dollars. Teach him to be industrious, for a man that is too lazy to put his shoulder to the wheel, never amounts to anything. Teach him to have stability, to stick to whatever he goes at, and that it is better to take less wages than to be idle; that a penny saved for a rainy day is a good thing for every man; that he should lay by a certain part of his wages every month, and that fine clothes, and a rubber-tired buggy do not make a gentleman. Teach your boy to be a good manager; because, though he may work ever so hard, if he can not manage his work, he amounts to nothing. A young man that was at our home some time ago took it very seriously to heart because he had never been taught to manage. It is a father's duty

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hours. Remove the meat to the roasting-pan, stir up a tablespoonful of flour with a little cold water and add to the gravy in the kettle, then turn into the pan with the meat. Cover, place in a moderate oven and cook two hours longer.

Roast Beef.—In a rather hot oven, allow twenty minutes for every pound of meat. Sprinkle the cut with salt and pepper, then sift a little flour over it, and put in a very hot oven. Cook for twenty minutes, then add a pint of boiling water and cook more slowly, basting frequently to prevent the surface from becoming hard and dry. When done, thicken the gravy in the pan and pour off into the gravy-boat. Serve the meat on a platter.

Beef with Dressing.—Make the dressing by pouring over one quart of bread-crumbs a sufficient amount of beef stock to cover, and season with salt, pepper, sage and chopped onion. Mix with a spoon or knife, and place around the beef-roast. Bake until slightly browned.

Beef with Tomato Sauce.—Chop fine two or three pounds of beef and mix with a half cupful chopped onion, one-half teaspoonful pepper, a little grated nutmeg and lemon rind, salt to taste, one-half cup of melted butter and one egg. Put into a small roasting-pan and bake half an hour and serve with sauce made in the following manner: One cupful of stewed or canned tomatoes, run through a sieve, one teaspoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful salt and one teaspoonful flour. Mix flour and butter together, heat the tomatoes and stir all together. Season, and allow the ingredients to cook gently for several minutes, then pour into the gravy boat and serve immediately.

ETHEL BARR.

The birds of Lapland are reported by H. Goebel to number 198 species. Of these, 133 certainly breed in that country, thirty-four probably do so, seventeen are stragglers, and six winter visitors, one is an ocean species, and seven are seen only in the Solovetski Islands.

New Games

A FREE game—60 kinds—inside each package of

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Some Standard Ways to Prepare Beef.

Stuffed Beefsteak.—Boil and mash four large potatoes. Season with salt and pepper, and add two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter. Over a large and tender steak scatter bits of chopped onion and butter and sprinkle plentifully with pepper, sage, and salt. Spread over this a layer of the mashed potatoes, roll, wrap with cord to keep the steak in the desired shape and bake in a pan containing a little stock, or hot water to which a little butter and salt has been added. Baste every fifteen minutes.

Fried Beefsteak.—Pound the steak with the steak-maul, and salt to suit individual taste. Roll in flour and fry in very hot lard as quickly as possible. The palatability of steak depends principally on the retention of the juices; hence the meat should not be allowed to cook slowly until after the surface is seared and effectually sealed by exposure to intense heat.

Pot Roast.—Use round steak—about a five-pound cut. Place in a stew kettle and cover with boiling water. Add salt, cover tightly and simmer for three

Club Department

OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley
 Corresponding Sec'y.....Mrs. Kate E. Atlington, Council Grove
 Recording Sec'y.....Mrs. Eustice H. Brown, Olathe
 Treasurer.....Mrs. J. T. Williams, Manhattan
 Editor.....Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha
 Secretary for General Federation.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth

Our Club Roll.

Art Improvement Club, Carbondale, Carbon County (1895).
 Love and Get Good Club, Berryton, Osage County (1902).
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborn, Osage County (1902).
 Ladies Reading Club, Darlington, Harvey 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).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1897).
 Chautau Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
 Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
 Seabean Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. No. 2 (1903).
 Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. No. — (1903).
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
 Progressive Society, Resalia, Butler County (1903).
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.
 Progressive Society of Butler County (1903).
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

About the State Federation.

There is a desire to know something about the State Federation, mentioned so often in these columns. It is simply a combination of the clubs in the state. This is an age of combinations and organizations. Men organize for business. Many small companies are formed which are then combined under one management, and thus the gigantic commercial combines are formed which are called trusts and unions, and which control mighty industries. They are able to accomplish a vast amount which would be utterly impossible to the smaller companies working separately. Women have not been slow to see the object-lesson thus put before them and the first step was the organization of clubs, wherein a dozen women together accomplish many times more than each of those dozen women separately.

Then some woman conceived the idea of the next step, to combine all these small clubs into one great organization which is called, in Kansas, the State Social Science Federation. This is then affiliated with the organizations of other States into the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

The State Federation in Kansas has accomplished many things, and it hopes to accomplish far more and greater things. It can speak with authority because it represents the women of the State—no insignificant constituency when it is thus organized. It works for the things that are dear to true women—the welfare of the children and the homes. It has been working for manual training in the schools and has accomplished a good deal in that line, of which I will tell you something in a later issue.

The Traveling Libraries are an accomplished fact; the Traveling Art Galleries a dream of the future, yet already on the high road to fulfillment. The president of the Federation thus defines its aim: "To do as much as possible to make Kansas the best State in the Union; with the kindergarten and manual training a part of every school—with traveling art galleries, and traveling libraries going forth to reach the gospel of refinement to our people."

Rev. J. D. McFarland, a man who has made himself known over the State for his fearless yet intelligent handling of all the great movements of the day, recently was invited to talk to the City Federation of Topeka. He chose as his topic the duties that needed to be accomplished by the women of the State. He spoke to the women

as women like to be talked to, as people of intellect and purpose, his equals in moral strength and intelligence. And one of the things which he mentioned with most emphasis was the revision of the divorce laws of Kansas, which he declared were a disgrace to the State. He said this was a matter that touches the home, woman's realm, and also a matter in which the women, organized as they were, could accomplish much. I mention this as an example of the things possible of achievement by this organization of women and to show how far and how vitally its influence can make itself felt.

In the matter of unseating Smoot, the representative from Utah, the women of the clubs all over the United States are speaking emphatically. They are patriots, lovers of the country, and they do not want her disgraced by a Mormon representative. They have sent in petitions from all over the Union, begging his unseating, and such demands can not be ignored.

Many of the clubs on the roll at the head of this department do not belong to the Federation. The Federation needs you. It wishes to have the benefit of your interest and cooperation, and it desires me to extend to you, through this department, a most cordial and earnest invitation to join them. I know well that your help would mean much to the Federation, and they could not but be proud of these clubs which they are already beginning to know through these columns. Mrs. Lewis, the State president, says:

"The new State Federation year-book will be published in January, 1904. The next one will not be published for two years, and we hope to have every club in the FARMER list in the new year-book with the name of its president and secretary, the number of members, and an outline of work. This will also entitle the club to copies of the new year-book. The initiation fee is \$1. The annual dues \$2. Send application with constitution to Mrs. F. B. Hine, corresponding secretary, Kinsley, Kans., at once, and the club will be admitted in time to appear in the new year-book. Membership in the State Federation entitles the club to be represented by its president or proxy, and one delegate for every 15 members and fraction at the coming State meeting at Emporia in May, and to receive copies of the year-book."

"Clubs will have to be prompt if they are in time to be admitted for the new year-book."

I wished to inform you about this matter of the State Federation, so that you might understand it fully. I hope you will see fit to join it.

I know that you will be interested in this larger organization, and ready to know of their doings, their ambitions, and their achievements, and I will try to keep you informed and in touch with them.

A Matter of Reading.

The following suggestion is good for the women to whom the advantages of club work are impossible:

"How to read and get full value for the time thus spent, the greatest amount of profit and pleasure, is often a matter of circumstance. However, there is little question but that systematic reading is practiced altogether too little. Haphazard reading is unfortunate. It is more than that—it is a pernicious habit. By that I mean that it does actual harm. Perhaps it is not serious, but it is real in that it unfits the mind for thorough appreciation of the best in literature."

"Try a little systematic reading. Get some one to read with you if possible. For some years I have followed a plan which has been productive of a vast amount of pleasure and profit. By agreement, a friend living in a distant city begins reading a given book at the same time I do. We exchange no opinions on the book until it is finished. Then on a date agreed upon, each mails to the other a letter giving the general opinion of the story as a whole, impressions made by the various characters, criticisms of plot and style, etc. Thus each gets the unbiased opinion of the other and the reasons therefor. Sometimes the opin-



COWS' MILK

Brings Enormous Income to the American Farmer.

ITS FOOD QUALITIES.

The average income from each cow throughout the United States is about \$27 a year. In some States, notably Pennsylvania, they bring their owners an income on an average of \$38 each a year. There are over seventeen million milk cows in the United States, according to the last census. Of the States, Iowa has the lead with over five million and a half horned cattle. Milk is healthy and fattening when fresh and from good, healthy cattle. It is good for consumptives and those weakened by disease. The only danger being from the fact that milk affords a splendid medium for germs of typhoid fever and consumption to grow in and then infect the blood of the person drinking it. Again, the cows themselves often suffer from tuberculosis or consumption, and this can infect the human being drinking their milk. When we come to count our chances for taking disease, however, we should not fear infection unless our blood is in disorder and our constitution run down—for all around us are the germs of disease, ready to fasten on us and grow like a parasite if we are weak to resist. The mosquito, with its bite injects into our veins malaria, yellow fever, and other fatal troubles. The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of diseases, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid, cholera and other plagues of the human race.

In preparing ourselves against bacterial attacks there are many important things to be thought of—proper nourishment of the blood, nerves, lungs, heart and liver. Important to us is proper food for the stomach, pure air for the lungs, exercise and cleanliness at all times. If our stomach is "out of whack," if the blood does not get the proper nutriment out of the food eaten, we at once weaken our defensive forces and the germs of catarrh, consumption, or grip readily enter.

Dr. Pierce, the eminent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., says, "If each person will consider his system as an army of men which he controls as a general, and will see to its proper provisioning and that it has plenty of ammunition in the shape of good, red blood, he will be able to overcome the enemy in the shape of the germs of disease." Every healthy person has five million red blood cells or corpuscles to every square millimeter of blood. The number of red blood corpuscles in the average human being is so great that it is almost incomprehensible. However, their numbers increase with health or decrease with illness or mal-nutrition. The best tonic for increasing the red blood corpuscles and building up healthy tissue is no doubt Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine has been on the market for over a third of a century and numbers its cures by the thousand.

A tonic made up largely of alcohol will shrink the corpuscles of the blood and make them weaker for resistance. A cod liver oil makes the stomach groan because it is irritating. What is

needed is an alternative extract made of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, that will assist the stomach in assimilating or taking up from the food such elements as are required for the blood, also an alternative that will assist the activity of the liver and cause it to throw off the poisons in the blood. When we have accomplished this we have put the system in a fortified condition so strong that it can repel the germs of disease which we find everywhere—in the street-cars, the shops, the factories, the bedrooms, wherever many people congregate, or where sunlight and good air do not penetrate.

Many thousands of cases have been known where people who were suffering from incipient phthisis, or the early stages of consumption, were absolutely cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It maintains a person's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest, and assimilate the proper nutritious food. It overcomes the gastric irritability and relieves indigestion, and the person is thereby saved from fever, night-sweats, headache, etc., which are so common.

"I suffered from dyspepsia over five years, during which time I tried everything we could hear of as being recommended for that trouble, but all to no avail, and I was getting worse," writes Mrs. J. H. Gernand, of 262 Avenue G, Galveston, Texas. "Our family physician gave me medicine, but it was like taking so much water. One year before the storm of 1900, I was taken dangerously ill. Contracted a cold and it settled in my stomach, leaving me with every description of female trouble. I had six of the best physicians in Texas attending me, and all said that I could not live one month without an operation—to which I would not submit; and, as their medicine only served to make me worse, they gave me up to die. I suffered excruciating pain, and when the effect of morphine gave out I would go into convulsions. I was so sore could not move in bed for two months, and when the last doctor gave me up, I sent, through the service of a friend, and purchased a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, also one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and, after taking four doses I did not need any more morphine—did not feel any more pain; this result after having spent several hundred dollars in doctors' bills and medicine which gave no relief. Four bottles of your medicine has completely cured me."

"I took only four bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and these remedies did me a world of good," writes W. Walter McGloshen, of Reinbeck, Iowa. "I am thankful for your kind advice and praise the medicines highly. Will recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to all my friends as the best medicines ever made for the troubles for which they are recommended. There is nothing equal to them for stomach troubles."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

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Is the name given to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, of which nearly two million copies have been sold. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps, for this 1000-page book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ions differ radically and keen arguments follow. This plan is productive of most careful reading, and has proved a wonderful stimulus. Try it."

Will each club which has not already done so please send me the names of its president and secretary and number of members and plan of work for the year. I wish to publish them.

REGULATION OF TRUST PRICES.

(Continued from page 1.)

with the first eleven months of 1902. No doubt the high prices curtailed domestic consumption.

In freight-rate discussions, some traffic managers have been accused of fixing rates "as high as the traffic will bear." This is understood to be the rate at which reduction of tonnage becomes so marked as to make the net revenue less than that yielded by a lower rate. The steel trust's prices were and are certainly higher than the foreign demand will bear. Competition of foreign manufacturers of steel excludes the American product from use in the large contracts which antitrust prices had developed. Foreign steel has the protective tariff to meet before it can set a limit to prices that the trust may charge the American consumer, so that the trust has little to fear from the competition of the foreigner in the home market. But the trust has probably advanced the price beyond what the home market will bear, a fact indicated by a reduction of 2,445,851 tons for the first eleven months of the year. At former prices, steel was largely used in structures, etc. At the advanced price it was less largely used. That the advanced price was found to be "higher than the market would bear," in the technical sense used in relation to railway traffic rates, is indicated by the recent reduction in price.

It is a favorite doctrine of trust-people in their discussions with statesmen, that this natural limitation of price by the market will and should take the place of the old limitation by competition, and that, therefore, legislation is unnecessary. This is a branch of the subject that may well be studied by all the people with a view of having well-grounded opinions to express to legislators.

Competition is in process of elimination as a governing factor in determining prices of commodities, transportation charges, and for labor. If competition, which has been called the natural regulator of prices, shall be succeeded by some other efficient automatic control, such control will be more desirable than artificial regulation by legislation with all the uncertainties of its enforcement. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the people have little confidence in the satisfactory regulation of trust prices or of freight-rates by the law of what the traffic will bear.

CLEAN STATE FAIRS.

The Daily Live Stock World, of Chicago, which is recognized as an authority on live-stock markets, gives the State of Iowa credit in a recent editorial for a determination to bar all fakers and disreputable sideshows from her State Fair grounds in the future. The KANSAS FARMER thinks it is time that this should be done. For years past these columns have been preaching clean fairs and live-stock shows and has been holding Missouri up as an example to the world. Although but three years old, the Missouri State Fair has the distinction of being the only one so far as present knowledge reaches, that is absolutely clean and free from the faker and the immoral and disreputable sideshow. The KANSAS FARMER has never been able to understand why a great State should be willing to appropriate money for the holding of a State fair and the exhibition of her agricultural and other resources and at the same time permit such vile and indecent sideshows and disreputable grafters on the State fair grounds as would not be allowed on the streets of any town of the State. Why go to the expense of inaugurating and maintaining a State fair and then admit to the grounds these disreputable institutions to distract attention from the object of the fair and to ar-

peal to the lowest passions in human nature? A State fair is a great educational institution and not a combination of dive and joint with a few beef cattle and farm products on the side to attract patronage to them. A State fair is the State itself illustrated and should be a place where the farmer, merchant, and manufacturer can meet together once a year for their mutual good and where they can take their families without fear of contamination by such degrading shows and exhibitions as have been all too common on the fair grounds of the different States. The State fair is an important State institution which should be managed by the biggest and the cleanest men the State can produce. These men should be held strictly responsible for anything that will attract attention away from its prime object and towards that culmination of villenous and obscenity which has lately become so prominent a feature of State and minor fairs.

KANSAS DOGS.

Iowa, which State is practically all good farm land, is credited with having raised \$250,000,000 worth of farm crops during 1903, and has a comfortable feeling that she will be able to keep the wolf from the door until the gathering of another crop. Kansas, with about one-third of her area devoted almost entirely to grazing, raised \$224,000,000 worth of farm crops in the same year and \$163,500,000 worth of live stock, making a grand total of over \$387,500,000. This is a gain of \$16,500,000 over the preceding year and a gain of \$39,500,000 over the two preceding years. Iowa was an old State when Kansas was admitted to the Union. Her early settlers found the same conditions as to climate and soil that they had found in their old homes in Indiana and Illinois. They went forward raising the same kind of crops that they had been accustomed to with no experiments necessary in finding out the kind of crops best suited to her climate and soil. The early settlers of Kansas, on the other hand, were hampered by new conditions and the necessity for discovering new crops and new methods of feeding in order to develop her resources. The pioneer crop in Kansas since the grasshopper year has been wheat, and the year 1903 showed a crop of over ninety-four million bushels, with over three million head of cattle, nearly two million head of swine, and approximately one million head of mules and horses. In producing this vast wealth in so short a time, there have been engaged 180,000 farmers, who have placed Kansas in this prominent position among her sisters in spite of the fact that the State has 180,087 dogs who claim it as their home. Of course, large numbers of these dogs are owned in the cities and towns, but the handicapping which they give to the operations of the farmer and stock-raiser, particularly to those who raise sheep and poultry in numbers, is none the less for this reason. Aside from elections, dogs are about the most expensive luxury in which Kansas people indulge. Many dogs are good and useful property while they are yet alive, but all dogs are valuable as manure for grape-vines and fruit-trees if planted with the hides on. Kansas now contains 167,044 sheep, or just 13,043 fewer sheep than dogs. It is conceded by all hands that a little bunch of sheep may be a valuable adjunct to any farm because of their ability to destroy weeds and brush and to enrich the soil. As the matter now stands there are not in the whole State enough sheep to afford one for each dog and the figures show that Kansas people value dogs more highly than they do sheep, as they raise them in greater numbers. Some farmers get rich because they study their business, some have richness thrust upon them by having been early settlers and having grown up with the country, while others make a living in spite of themselves and the dogs. Where one dog is valuable on the farm we venture the assertion there are thousands that are not only a handicap to the farmer but are positively dangerous to him. Who shall say how much of the transmission of contagious diseases, both hu-

man and animal, is due to the wanderings of the dogs who carry the germs with them. The example of the best breeders and farmers may be safely taken in this matter. Many of them never permit a dog on their places if they can prevent it, while others allow only a faithful Collie or bird-dog that has a real value. As a general proposition the good dog is a dead dog. Kansas might have been richer but for her dogs.

THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, January 11, begins the sessions of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association. This association, with nearly 1,000 members, claims the proud distinction of being the largest of its kind in the United States. Those who attend its meetings all bear testimony to the enthusiasm and cordiality which pervades all its sessions. An extra good program has been prepared for the coming meeting and special reduced railroad fare is provided on all roads leading to Topeka. Aside from the importance of the papers announced in the program, there will be brought up for general discussion and action several things of supreme interest to the members and to the State at large. Among these will be a discussion of the State fair question and of Kansas at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Following this meeting immediately will be the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, which will be in session for three days, beginning on Wednesday afternoon, while during the entire week, the State Poultry Association will hold its annual meeting and show in the Auditorium.

For Wednesday and Thursday, January 13 and 14, there is called a meeting of all the graduate veterinarians of the State at the city council-chamber over the Auditorium, for the purpose of organizing a State association.

This will be a week of good things, and we earnestly urge all farmers and others who are interested in the improvement of live stock, which is the very foundation of all our prosperity, as well as of agriculture in all its branches, to make every effort to be present at the Improved Stock-breeders' Association and, where possible, to stay for the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture, than which there is none more efficient in the United States. Take in the poultry show and be sure to be present in time for the breeders' annual banquet which will be tendered by the Topeka Commercial Club to the members and their friends.

The following program is submitted in the belief that the association has never had a better one and that all who read it will not only want to be present to hear it but will want a copy of the Breeders' Annual, which will be published immediately afterwards and which will contain the papers in full, together with the names of the members and the breeds they represent.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1904.

Morning Session, 10 O'clock.

Preliminary session of Officers and Directors at Topeka Commercial Club, 627 Kansas Avenue.
Appointment of committees.
Auditing accounts.
Report of Secretary-treasurer.
Miscellaneous Business and Communications.

Afternoon Session, 2 O'clock.

Opening regular session at Representative Hall.
Reports of officers.
President's Annual Address—Chas. E. Sutton, Russell.
"Kansas Must Win at St. Louis World's Fair"—O. E. B. F. Manhattan, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College.
Reception of new members.

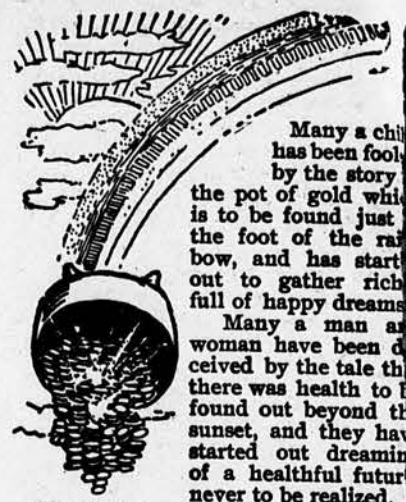
Evening Session, 8 O'clock.

"A Matter of Business"—Theo. W. Morse, Kansas City, Mo.
"The Kansas Poultry Industry"—Geo. Gillies, Topeka.
"How to Winter the Beef Steer and Make Him Gain 100 Pounds or More and Pay for the Extra Care and Feed with Profits"—A. F. Johnson, Hutchinson.
"The Future Outlook for Pure-bred Cattle"—Col. R. E. Edmonson, Kansas City, Mo.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Morning Session, 9 O'clock.

Special program prepared by the Kansas Swine-breeders' Association.
"Best Plan for Yardage of Growing Hogs"—John Manwaring, Lawrence.
"How to Develop a Herd of Boars from Pignood to Serviceable and Salable Age"—C. F. Dietrich, Richmond.
"The Long or Short Type for Profit"—Chas. E. Sutton, Russell.
"Pasturing Hogs the Year Round"—Will H. Rhodes, Tampa.
"Is the Big-boned Hog the Best or Most Profitable"—James Mains, Oskaloosa.



Many a child has been fooled by the story of the pot of gold which is to be found just the foot of the rainbow, and has started out to gather rich full of happy dreams. Many a man and woman have been deceived by the tale that there was health to be found out beyond the sunset, and they have started out dreaming of a healthful future never to be realized. People who have tried change of climate in vain for the cure of weak lungs have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, bleeding lungs, emphysema, and other conditions which, if neglected or unskillfully treated, find the fatal end in consumption.

"Last spring I had a severe attack of pneumonia which left me with a very bad cough, and also left my lungs in a very bad condition," writes John M. Russell, Esq., of Brent, Cherokee Nat. Ind. Tn. "I had no appetite and was so weak I could scarcely walk. My breast was sore with running sores. I got two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I believe saved my life. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I am able now to do very good work."

Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery" is a shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim made for the "Discovery," which no "just as good" medicine can show.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps, for expense of mailing only, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Afternoon Session, 2 O'clock.

"The Selling of Pure-bred Horses at Auction"—J. C. Robison, Towanda.
"Past Experience in and Future Prospects for the Jack and Mule Industry"—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo., President Missouri and Kansas Jack- and Mule-breeders' Association.
"The Kansas Horse Industry"—General Discussion.
"Light Horses"—R. L. Lee, Wanamaker.
"Draft Horses"—Col. J. W. Robison, Eldorado.
"Saddle Horses"—J. W. Bell, Topeka.
"The Cavalry Horse," John J. Boniface, First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth.

Evening Session, 8 O'clock.

"Grasses"—A. M. TenEyck, Manhattan, Professor of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College.
"The Great Fudge"—Col. Chas. F. Mills, Secretary Live-stock Department, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
"Stock Foods"—A General Discussion.
(A) "What Benefit, if Any, Do We Get from the Use of Stock Foods, So-called?"
(B) "How Can We Get Back Feeding-value into Shorts and Bran as Now Rejected by Modern Milling?"

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13.

Morning Session, 9:30 O'clock.

"How to Promote Sheep Husbandry in Kansas"—General Discussion.
"The Gentleman Who Pays the Rent"—Fred H. Rankin, Urbana, Ill., Secretary Illinois Live-stock Association.
"Farm Machinery Profitable in Live-stock Husbandry"—General Discussion.

Afternoon Session, 1 O'clock.

An Address by Eugene Davenport, Urbana, Ill., Dean Illinois College of Agriculture.
"The Demand and Advantages of Pure-bred Stock in Western Kansas"—J. G. Haney, Superintendent Fort Hays Experiment Station.
"Kansas at the World's Fair"—The Report of the Live-stock Committee.
Discussion by F. D. Coburn, Chief Live-stock Division, and Members of the Kansas World's Fair Commission.
Reports of Standing and Special Committees.
Election of Officers.
Adjournment.

Note.—The papers and addresses in the foregoing program will be subject to pertinent discussion, and members are urged to be prepared.

BREEDERS' ANNUAL BANQUET.

The Topeka Commercial Club has tendered the members of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association a complimentary banquet on the evening of Wednesday, January 13, 1904. Secure tickets from the Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC SALES OF PURE-BRED BEEF CATTLE IN 1903.

In its issue of December 30, the Breeders' Gazette published a summary of the pure-bred beef-cattle sales that have been reported in its columns during the year 1903. As showing the trend of the pedigreed beef-cattle trade during the year the figures are very valuable, and we herewith reproduce them for the benefit of our readers. Apparently the private sales of pure-bred beef-cattle have greatly exceeded in

bers the auction sales during the The herd-books show no falling in the number of pedigrees recorded and there appears no proof that the production of pure-bred cattle declined. It is apparently true that sales of stock at private treaty have been greater than ever before and that more pure-bred animals have been purchased by farmers and small owners than in any previous year of a record has been kept. The statistics for the year are herewith together with those for the two preceding years for the sake of comparison:

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES BY YEARS.

Name of breed.	1903			1902			1901		
	No. sales.	No. sold.	Av. price.	No. sales.	No. sold.	Av. price.	No. sales.	No. sold.	Av. price.
Shorthorn.....	89	4,474	\$174.15	120	6,152	\$280.40	101	4,045	\$280.90
Hereford.....	30	2,029	172.50	31	2,597	265.70	32	1,885	240.80
Jersey-Angus.....	14	1,041	220.15	17	1,065	259.80	15	894	277.45
Floway.....	8	161	116.10	3	206	185.15	2	68	207.65
Improved Durham.....	8	282	155.55	5	159	221.95	8	243	216.55
and Poll.....	1	22	145.00	2	149	248.00	2	79	230.50

STATE HORTICULTURISTS.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Topeka last week, was one of the best-attended and most interesting in the annals of Kansas horticulturists. The short crops of fruit in 1903 were in no wise a dampener of enthusiasm. No one had a bumper crop to report, and there were no sinners of surpassing interest. The reports were prepared with unusual care; the papers were based on experience, and the discussions were spirited and occasionally rather heated.

The part to be taken by Kansas horticulture in the World's Fair was a matter of solicitude to some and of interest to all. It was shown that energetic measures had been taken to secure samples of 1903 fruits for the opening of the exposition and that these fruits, now in cold storage, at St. Louis, are in prime condition. These facts enabled Kansas to obtain ample exhibition space, well located. Mr. W. Schell, who has charge of the fruit exhibits, extended a cordial invitation to every member of the society to become an exhibitor. For details about preparing and transporting exhibits, as well as of what to send and how much, every fruit-grower who expects to have meritorious products should correspond with W. F. Schell, Wichita, Kans.

The first installment of the papers read at this meeting appears in this number of the KANSAS FARMER. Others will appear in subsequent numbers.

BEST USE OF FLOOD-DAMAGED LANDS.

What shall be done with certain of the lands damaged by last June's overflow? and what shall be done to prevent recurrence of like disasters? are questions often asked by persons owning property along the Kansas River and its tributaries. Hon. Geo. L. Clothier, of the Forestry Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is now in this section to study the problem and to arrange for such assistance in this work as the Forestry Division may render. Mr. Clothier does not expect that the entire danger can be averted by planting trees, but he rightly thinks that the best and most profitable use to which much of the damaged land can be put is to plant it in trees. These trees will also serve as barriers against many of the disastrous results of floods and will help to confine the current to the river-bed.

The assistance of the Forestry Division is chiefly advisory. The advice is given only after careful and competent study of each situation. Persons desiring the assistance of the Government experts will do well to consult Mr. Clothier, whose permanent address is Washington, D. C., but who may at present, we believe, be reached at Topeka.

THE CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold its next regular annual meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., on February 2 and 3, 1904. This association is made up of members who are interested in breeding Shorthorns and who live in the States of the Middle

West, which is the very storm-center of the breeding industry. Last year the meeting was held at Lincoln, Neb., at the time of the meeting of the various State associations which served in some measure to divert the attendance away from its important sessions. This is a most progressive and up-to-date association and the attendance at its meetings is generally large and the programs provided are excellent. This year, however, there will be an extra inducement in the way of a beautifully decorated silk banner which President T. J. Wornall and Secretary B. O. Cowan have had prepared

to present to the largest State delegation in attendance. The KANSAS FARMER hopes that Shorthorn breeders generally, and especially the younger men who are or who expect to become Shorthorn breeders will attend this meeting and take part in its proceedings. A rate of one and one-third fare has been secured on the railroads and special hotel rates will probably be provided. The program of the meeting will be published in full.

THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A new society called the American Breeders' Association, was perfected at a meeting of scientists, held at St. Louis last week. It included breeders of both plants and animals and also scientists who are interested in the study of heredity in plants and animals. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, was elected president, and the following additional officers were chosen: H. L. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill., vice-president; Prof. W. M. Hayes, Minnesota Agricultural College, secretary; Prof. Oscar Erf, Kansas Agricultural Experimental Station, treasurer; Dr. H. J. Webber, United States Department of Agriculture, chairman of plant section; Prof. N. E. Hanson, South Dakota Agricultural College, secretary of the plant section; John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, chairman of the animal section; Prof. M. B. Mumford, Missouri Agricultural College, secretary of the animal section.

THE STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the State Dairy Association will be held in the council chamber at Topeka on January 26, 27, and 28, 1904. A very interesting program has been prepared, which will be published in detail next week. Secretary T. A. Borman announces that a large number of exhibits are expected and that these will be

made a part of the Mid-winter Exposition, where they will be in place during the entire time the exposition continues. The services of a number of famous experts have been secured, and these will give instruction as to the duties of the station operator, the creameryman, the butter-maker, and the dairy farmer. Taken altogether, this will be undoubtedly the best meeting that this important association has ever held. With a record of 1,568,433 pounds of cheese, 46,222,022 pounds of butter, and \$3,139,360 worth of milk sold for all purposes during the year 1903, it will be seen that the association which represents this industry is a most important one and that its meetings are well worthy of being attended by the progressive and up-to-date farmer. Address Secretary T. A. Borman, Topeka, Kans., for programs.

MOVEMENTS OF LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN.

Reports relating to the internal commerce of the United States for eleven months ending with November, as presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show in general that staple commodities at primary markets thus far in the year held their own compared with the movements of 1902. Grain and live-stock receipts at leading centers have, as a rule, reached, if not exceeded, last year's level. To the end of November, 7,682,362 head of cattle were received at five leading markets, compared with 6,994,719 head for the corresponding period of 1902. Receipts of all kinds in the eleven months were 29,995,374 head in 1903 and 29,478,442 head in 1902. Receipts of live stock by markets were as follows for eleven months: Chicago, 14,146,820 head; Kansas City, 4,896,891 head; Omaha, 4,779,952 head; St. Louis, 3,459,649 head; St. Joseph, 2,712,062 head; St. Paul, 1,759,343 head; Sioux City, 1,287,974 head. The feeder movement for eleven months this year from St. Joseph and Kansas City reached 1,118,930 head, compared with which 1,171,184 head in 1902 and 783,463 head in 1901.

The Western trade in live stock is generally undergoing one of those readjustments which inevitably forms the sequel to a period of high prices. The supply side of the situation has for some time been working off its finished product, which was put into the process of preparation for market on the high-priced level for unfinished stock which prevailed during 1901-2. Comparisons of quotations and of quantities marketed would seem to indicate that the cattle trade from the producers' side of the market has not yet succeeded in finding that new basis in cost of production which corresponds to the level of the consuming demand for meat-products. Nevertheless, retail meat prices are apparently slow in receding. Stocks of cut meats at the five markets are, however, diminishing. Only five months ago (July) they were 25 per cent larger than in 1902 whereas on November 30 this year they were barely 8 per cent larger than in 1902.

Wheat movements continue to be influenced by milling demands. Up to the close of November, Minneapolis was reported as still drawing wheat from winter-wheat territory as far south as Oklahoma. Large quantities of flour have been going out from Minneapolis to China and Australia. Total shipments, domestic and foreign, from Minneapolis in November, 1903, were 2,073,106 barrels, compared with 3,192,690 in 1902. This increase is not confined to the Northwest, but on the North Pacific coast as well milling demands have kept up the price of wheat to the level which has materially restricted exports, in spite of the lowest ocean grain rate on record between the Pacific coast and Europe. Meanwhile shipments from the Southern Hemisphere have come to the front and will be materially influencing the world's market of wheat for the rest of the crop year.

You pay five times too much for lamp-chimneys.

Buy good ones. MACBETH.

If you use a wrong chimney, you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Grain shipments from the Gulf ports to November 30, this year, amounted to 46,988,129 bushels, compared with 26,089,369 bushels in 1902. Flour shipments were 1,945,539 barrels, against 866,247 barrels in 1902.

The contest for the famed Spoor Trophy at the International has at last been decided and Iowa carries it home in permanent ownership, having been awarded it for three successive years. No doubt a protest will go up from all over the country over this action of the association, which took the matter out of the hands of the judge after he had rendered his decision and, so far as appearances go, arbitrarily reversed that decision and sent the trophy away from the real winner. It was a matter of current comment on the grounds at the International that the Kansas team of students from her State Agricultural College, although present for the first time in the history of the International, had covered themselves with glory by performing the best work and receiving the award of the judge in charge. As soon as it became known that Kansas had won, a protest was filed under the claim that there were errors in the markings of the other papers. The matter was then thrown into the hands of the association and has been held up until recently, when the decision placed Iowa at the head with a score of a few points to the good. The highest individual score as now reported was made by C. E. Howard, of Iowa, who received a credit of 80½, though C. G. Elling, of the Kansas team, was given 80¼. It is well known that Mr. Elling placed every one of the sixty animals correctly, and it will be difficult to make fair-minded men who were present believe that Kansas was not entitled to the Spoor Trophy. The handling of this matter has been such as will probably prevent any such contests in the future.

By action of the executive officers of the Kansas State Bee-keepers' Association, the KANSAS FARMER has been designated as the official organ of that body, and in this issue will be found a report of the proceedings of its first annual meeting. As no formal papers were presented and no stenographic report made of the minutes, it is impossible to give our readers the detailed discussions of the various topics presented. Provision has been made, however, for the discussion of these and other subjects in the apilary department of the KANSAS FARMER during the ensuing months. Communications on subjects connected with bee-culture may be sent to the editor of that department, Mr. A. H. Duff, of Larned, Kans., or to the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka. We believe this first annual meeting of the Kansas State Bee-keepers' Association marks the beginning of the greater development of an industry which is both pleasant and profitable to those who engage in it. Many thousand extra copies of the KANSAS FARMER containing the report of these proceedings will be mailed out to interested parties this week.

Rheumatism Cured Through the Feet

External Remedy So Successful That the Makers Send It FREE ON APPROVAL TO Anybody. TRY IT.

If 100,000 men and women, suffering with every kind of rheumatism, acute or chronic, have been cured by a harmless draft on the foot, isn't it worth a trial? Send your name to the Magic Foot Draft Co. They have so much confidence in the merit of the drafts that they send them to every sufferer in the world they can hear of—without a cent in advance. You pay One Dollar when satisfied with the benefit you receive—otherwise you pay nothing—you decide.



The Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the entire circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached through the extremely sensitive skin at this point; but they cure rheumatism every part of the body, to stay cured, by drawing the acid poisons out of the blood through the foot pores. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., F. F. 9 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Drafts free on approval and valuable free booklet on rheumatism.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED. We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 50 page 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. DR. THORNTON & BIRCH, 2007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

In the Dairy.

The Dual-purpose Cow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A "dualist," or a theorist; to prove, or to assert; to demonstrate by practical test, or to theorize without test—such are the positions of the dual-purpose-cow advocate and that of the special-purpose-cow advocate. When a man who never owned, fed, or milked a dual-purpose animal says, "There is no such thing as a superior beef-and-milking breed on earth to-day," he simply asserts. When he says a cow, with "a gob of fat for an udder and blisters for teats," can rear a good, profitable beef animal, he is theorizing. When cows are milked and tested, when steers are fed, weighed and marketed, their merits are proven—demonstrated.

That theoretical assertion, "There is no such thing as a superior beef-and-milking breed on earth to-day," and which is said to be "as fixed as the eternal hills," must crumble and fall. Yea, the theorist who makes such rash statements will be calling for those "everlasting hills" to fall upon him and forever hide him from the ridicule of "the Kansas farmers who are tied to and swear by the dual-purpose cow," while they use her "butter and beef, which is neither fish nor lamb," for food and her "name for a slogan."

For the benefit of those Kansas farmers, who believe in practical demonstration, "who have never had their heads turned" by this specialty "theory," I will give a few facts from Mr. Hills—not the theoretical "eternal hills"—but the practical V. T. Hills, of Delaware, Ohio; a gentleman who does not offer resolutions at club meetings to castrate every tenth bull calf and

then sell, for breeders, his entire crop; but a gentleman who has made American Red Polled history; a gentleman who has done more to demonstrate to the people the merits of dual-purpose cattle than any man in the United States.

Mr. Hills says: "This spring I shipped to Chicago, with a lot of fat cattle going there for market, six purebred Red Polled steers and one purebred spayed heifer. The steers were yearlings averaging about 19 months. They weighed an average of 1,120 pounds and sold at the top of the market for their ages, not only for the day of sale, but for the entire week."

What, Mr. Hills! Did you say you actually topped the market with some dual-purpose calves—the kind which ruin good prices and cause all beef cattle to be low? Mr. Hills says, "It is even so."

Then that veteran demonstrator of the duality of Red Polled cattle further says: The spayed heifer was Mayflower 10th, from the great cow No. 8025 Mayflower 2d A-12, who won second place among the 50 head of cows of all breeds in the Model Dairy Test at the Pan-American Exposition. My sacrifice in spaying the heifer was very great, but my object was to ascertain what sort of beef a heifer of the Red Polled breed, from a distinctively dairy family, would produce. This heifer was 25 months old, weighed 1,115 pounds, and sold with the steers above referred to at the top of the market."

In Bulletin No. 143, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Andrew M. Soule, professor of agriculture at the Tennessee Experiment Station, says: "The dual-purpose cow is both useful and valuable in her place. If she is desired, however, she must come from some of the well-established breeds of that type, and not from the absurd and purposeless crossing of beef and milk breeds."

The managers of the International Live-stock Association have established and maintained, for two years, a farmer's, or dual-purpose cow class. In this contest, the cow counts 25 per cent, the calf 40 per cent, and the milk and butter-record 35 per cent. Last year, five cows were entered. All but one, a Shorthorn, were Red Polls. They all made splendid records, as milk and butter-producers, while all the calves were fine specimens of beef animals and each had made good growth for his age. The first prize was won by a Red Polled cow, the second by the Shorthorn. This year there were but two entries in this class, both being Red Polled cows. The first prize went to J. W. Martin, Richland City, Wis., on 8487 Duchess of Wisconsin 5th—U 5. This cow weighs 1,360 pounds and her record for 315 days is 9,940 pounds of milk and 444.15 pounds of butter. Her steer calf, Dandy, is 315 days old and weighs 790 pounds.

The second prize went to J. McLain Smith, Dayton, Ohio, on 10097 Chloe—T 1, a cow weighing 1,260 pounds. Her record for 325 days is 7,924 pounds of milk and 336.58 pounds of butter-fat. Her steer calf, Clem (a full brother to 17731 Tea Rose in the Beulah-land Herd) weighs 757 pounds at 325 days old. Both these calves were hand-fed and made a gain of nearly 2½ pounds per day.

Many Kansas Red Polled cows will, under like conditions, do as well. 7560 Sunshine—R 2, in the Beulah-land Herd—has a private record of 8372½ pounds of milk in eleven months, testing 4.2 per cent butter-fat, which excels the second-prize cow at Chicago this winter, and her bull calves are fully as large as Dandy and Clem were at their age. But few of the special dairy cows will beat these records as milk and butter-producers, and but few of the special beef cows will produce and rear a calf that will make heavier weights, at the same age, than these calves made.

Are such cows as these "losing their owners thousands of dollars annually"? Are they "only fit to deceive both the dairyman and the beef-grower"? Do their "merits live only in the imagination"? Are "they always coming but never materializing"? Are they a "delusion and a snare"? WILKIE BLAIR, Crawford County.

That Dual-purpose Cow?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Friend Hinshaw, in writing of a former article of mine, says: "Until recently I owned a dual-purpose Jersey." Now, if I have ever seen a statement on this question further from believable than that I have forgotten it.

Does not our friend know that it is a long-settled fact that the Jersey and Holstein, mentioned also as a dual-purpose breed, are emphatically and conclusively dairy breeds? That we have in Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey, and Ayrshire a breed of cattle in whose veins run the bluest of dairy blood; whose dairy abilities have been fostered and intensified by many years of judicious and careful breeding in the hands of careful, intelligent men?

So firmly have dairy qualities been fixed in these breeds that they are possessed with the inherent ability to turn feed into dairy-products instead of beef, and the man who classifies them in any other place than the dairy breeds misuses language.

With the breeders of these cattle, beef qualities have never entered into consideration. The first, last, and only question has been dairy-products. So it has been with the breeders of our leading beef breeds. Dairy qualities are never considered at our county and State fairs. Beef breeds are judged by beef standards and dairy breeds by dairy-standards. Dual-purpose cattle have no class anywhere. Why? Simply because there is no such thing in existence—no, and never has been—as a dual-purpose breed. If there has been or is still such a breed why does not Mr. Hinshaw or some other admirer of this will-o-the-wisp breed, name it? Answer echoes, "Why?"

Mr. Hinshaw further says he sold the calves from this dual-purpose Jersey for the same price as the butcher paid for Herefords. Now, that may be true

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in his case, but it is an exception to the rule. I have never seen a butcher, buyer, or shipper, who would pay any much money per pound for a half-blood dairy-bred steer as for a beef-bred steer of same weight and finish; and never Hinshaw is the first man I ever heard of who could do this little trick. I have some experience in feeding a 50 lb. selling ewe-necked, cat-hammed, pig, belled dairy steers, but could never get within 1½ to 2 cents per pound of what beef cattle of equal weight and finish would bring at the same time.

"There is not a dual-purpose cow in Kansas that does not produce more than 200 pounds of butter per year," who says otherwise slanders the Kansas cow," says Friend Hinshaw. Well, I say so, and know it to be true. The farmers of this county as a rule place their faith to what they call the dual-purpose cow and what is usually termed such. And I know it to be fact that more than 50 per cent of the cows, where it is possible to get reliable data, fall below 200 pounds, and 25 per cent below 150 pounds—not of all cows kept, but those only that are regularly milked and the milk sent to the creamery or made up at home. Now, I care not whether this slanders



Bucket Bowl Separators

Who makes them? All our competitors make them; we have invented something better, and are the only ones who can make the

Tubular Separators

The Tubular is a distinct type of separator, different from all others, full of improvements that make it better, as you will agree if you examine one. Write for free catalogue No. 165.

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Bloomfield, N. J.
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The one that
Separates



Milk Returns

in cream and butter. How much, how easy, how quick. That interests all cow owners. Under above title our book deals with these problems and sets forth the work of the

OMEGA SEPARATOR.

The close skimming, easy turning machine that costs little and makes dairymen profitable. Two parts to clean. It lasts. We send it on trial. A dozen points of advantage. "Milk Returns" explains all and tells what dairymen say. Write for it.

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F. P. Wulfechlegel, General Agent for Nebraska and Kansas

PATRONS' PRIZE CONTEST

In order to offer an inducement to our patrons to solicit their neighbors to ship to us, we are going to hold a

PATRONS' CONTEST, ENDING MARCH 31, 1904.

To the patron sending us the largest number of new shippers, we will give the following prizes, according to number of patrons secured:

First prize, Steel Range, value	\$40.00
Second prize, High Grade Sewing Machine, value,	35.00
Third prize, Gentleman's Watch, value,	20.00
Fourth prize, Double Barrel Shot Gun, value,	18.00
Fifth prize, 4 Bottle Babcock Tester, or Nickel Plated Carpet Sweeper, value,	5.00
Sixth prize, 2 Bottle Babcock Tester, or Connecticut Meat Chopper with stuffing attachment, value	4.00

Any patron who fails to secure one of the above prizes will receive 50 cents in cash for each new patron secured.

This contest will close with the end of business March 31, 1904. Ship us a can of cream and make yourself eligible to participate in this contest. Write us for full particulars, including entry blanks, illustrated description of prizes, etc. If you have no separator, send for a catalogue and description of the best separator that is made, the famous, easy-running Empire machine.

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Do Cows Pay?

Every cow pays if you use a "Right Now" separator.

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are the "Right Now" kind—they're up-to-date. THEY GET ALL OF THE CREAM—and most of the business. They make the best butter—and the best friends. You want your dairy to pay. You want the best separator made. YOU WANT A SHARPLES TUBULAR. Get a catalogue and learn about it.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DENVER, COLO.

General Agents

7, 1904.

asas cow or the man behind the
They are facts as I find them.
am of the opinion that, taking
consideration all cows, as returned
assessors, the yield is below 100
per cow.

clusion, I want to say that as
am concerned there is no ax
I am a dairyman, not a breed-
le of any breed. We keep the
ry cow, the best we can get.
le many of our neighbors are
hard feeding good feed into
al-purpose frauds, to come out
nd of the year with very little
profit, and more often a loss,
s have turned us in a net profit
\$40 per head, per year for the
ven years.

it is a mystery that I can not
hy men will continue to buck
game year after year, working
eory that never has, never will.
d never can develop into a success-
ness principle. The dual-pur-
ck. eory is a plausible one. It looks
ng a 50 pounds of butter a year and
d, pig, beef calf that will top the
neva is a tempting bait and the av-
und farmer seems to be willing to
ht any it, right along. But alas, it
ime, works out. As a rule, it is 150
ow is of butter and a calf for which
moms no demand only at canner
M. E. KING.

Grange Department.

"For the good of our order,
our country and mankind,"
ected by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to
all correspondence for this department should
ressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are es-
solicited.

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N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
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Executive Committee.
Westgate, Manhattan
ack, Olathe
ncolin, Madison
earndon, McLouth
Rhoades, Gardner

State Organizer.
Obryhim, Overbrook

Some Legislative Demands.
give below a few extracts from
report of the legislative committee
e Pennsylvania State Grange,
are as applicable in Kansas as
nnsylvania.

farmer is not only a producer
consumer, which makes him bear
burdens of indirect taxation. He
more for some articles than the
facturer charges the foreigner.
injustice should be corrected. On
subject we can use no stronger
age than that of the worthy mas-
f the National Grange, Brother
n Jones, who said a year ago:
ny law in force which enables
ufacturers to sell—and they do sell
foreign countries any manufac-
article at a less price than they
o American citizens, said law or
should at once be revised, amend-
r repealed, and all such practices
e impossible."

the recent session of the National
ge at Rochester he said: "I again
t it and assert that if those who
the power to correct these abuses
merican citizenship do not correct
the people should and will cor-
them."

the high charges of transportation
panies and their unjust discrimina-
should in some way be regulated.
e operations of the trusts have so
proved not only harmful but are
ng the people in every convey-
way. While we are not an advo-
of boycotting, we believe it would
our best interests to patronize so
as possible the few remaining in-
ndent manufacturers.

would suggest that in order to se-
the reforms advocated by the
ge that each county grange ap-
a legislative committee to ques-

tion candidates for the Legislature and
Congress before they are nominated as
to their position on these questions,
and accept no doubtful answers.

We are alive to the advancement of
the interests and rights of agriculture.
We believe whatever is done to further
these interests is for the good of the
whole people. And we further believe
that many of our young people are
making a mistake in leaving the farm.
The Grange offers many opportunities
for improvement and advancement. It
has accomplished a great deal and can
do more for our agricultural interests.
A leading agricultural paper says:

"The order of the Patrons of Hus-
bandry stands for what is best in agri-
culture. More and more are our law-
makers beginning to recognize the
power of the Grange. Well they may.
No other organization, when it makes
its position known, as fully represents
the views of its members. This is why
the Grange, when it speaks, speaks
with the voice of one having authority
and why our legislators listen. More
farmers should join the order."

Field Meetings.

In accordance with the wish of every
one whom I consulted at the last State
Grange meeting at Arkansas City, I
wrote to the Hon. Aaron Jones, master
of the National Grange, asking him to
come to Kansas the last of July and
give us as much of his time as possi-
ble. He was absent from home, hence
his answer was delayed. His letter
was not intended for publication but
his ideas of the best places for his
work correspond so closely with mine
for the last two years that I venture
to make a long quotation from his re-
ply to me:

"You invite me to come to Kansas
in July. I will come and give you ten
full days, preferably July 13-23 inclu-
sive.

"You know and I know the greatest
good that was done when I was there
before was at places where the meet-
ing was at some new point, where peo-
ple not belonging could come and learn
about the Grange and where a strug-
gling grange would be willing to do lots
of hard work to get the people out who
ought to be members, and whose ideas
were not to get out a great crowd of
people who did not care a fig about the
Grange or what it might and would do
for the farmers.

I would rather talk at a meeting of
200 selected men and women who come
to hear something that will make bet-
ter citizens, better homes, and better
society, than to 2,000 people called to-
gether simply to have a big time, see-
ing shows, pitching rings, throwing
balls at dolls, and many other amuse-
ments. And this year I want our meet-
ings to be composed of the best ele-
ment in every community where our
meetings are held. The only way to
get that kind of a crowd is to especial-
ly and personally invite that kind of
people, and the members of our order
where meetings are held must do that.
If they are not willing to do it, I would
rather not spend any time in trying to
talk to them. I want to build up the or-
der rather than amuse the crowd or
call a crowd together simply that they
may have a good time."

Now, this does not say that no one
of these meetings will be held in a
strong Grange community put that
preference will be given, other things
being equal, to the weaker granges or
even to communities where there is no
subordinate grange, if the people wish
to learn about the Grange from the
highest authority in our order and are
kindly disposed toward it. This is Mr.
Jones' last term as National master
and this visit will very likely be his
last to Kansas in his official capacity.

Every grange or community that
feels ready to comply with the terms
expressed by Brother Jones is invited
to send to me their request for his
presence and I will assign him to those
places most promising of good and
which can be conveniently reached. I
especially urge an early consideration
of this subject and that your wishes
be made known as soon as possible.
No grange is sure of Mr. Jones' pres-
ence and any one may hope for it if
wished.

E. W. WESTGATE.



To be a successful wife, to retain the love
and admiration of her husband should be a
woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and
Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit
of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged
through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness.
I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful
results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what
it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I
was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in
love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suf-
fering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured
that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—
Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark.,
Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's ex-
periences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumer-
ated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles,
inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability,
and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all
mothers:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early
part of my married life I was very delicate
in health. I had two miscarriages, and both
my husband and I felt very badly as we were
anxious to have children. A neighbor who
had been using Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound advised me to try
it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that
my appetite was increasing, the headaches
gradually decreased and finally disappeared,
and my general health improved. I felt as
if new blood coursed through my veins, the
sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I be-
came strong and well.

"Within a year after I became the mother
of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home.
You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I
wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely
yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot
Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all
unusual or puzzling about your case, or
if you wish confidential advice of the
most experienced, write to Mrs. Pink-
ham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands
of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely.
Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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Sulky Plow \$25	Gang Plow \$39	1000 other arti- cles, Big Catalog Free. Special Catalogues of Buggies, Harness, Steel Ranges, Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel \$12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Olawa, \$15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel \$19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, \$25.00. Corn Planter, complete, 50 rods wire, \$27.75. Address

Hard Steel
Castor Coul-
tor with
Plow, \$1.50
extra.

8 ft. Rake \$16.00
Sewing Machine \$9.00
Best Sewing Machine
Gt. equal to any \$50
machine \$17.50
Steel Range with Res. \$19.70
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M. B. TURKEYS—Choice young stock for sale, from 85¢ point, 40 pound tom. Extra good ones. Turkey breeding a specialty; hens \$3; toms \$5. Eggs in season 25 cents each. Mrs. A. E. Harness, Speed, Mo.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Some fine pups ready to ship. Males \$6; females \$4. A. P. Chacey, R. R. 5, North Topeka, Kans.

GOING into other business and am compelled to dispose of my entire flock of prize-winning Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes by Jan. 15. 300 for sale. \$1 each in lots of 6 or more; worth \$1 to \$5. Leading Eastern strains. Send order quick for choice fowls. I. R. Moore, Valley Center, Kans.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS for sale, very choice ones, scoring 94 to 96 points; write for prices. Mrs. Geo. E. Peck, Lock Box 21, Great Bend, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$1 each. Write your wants. A. M. Kannard, Toronto, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS FOR SALE—Some are scored; all are extra good. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice White Holland turkeys; also Shorthorn bulls. H. M. Harrington, Clearwater, Kas.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Cockerels, \$1 and \$1.50; hens, 75c and \$1. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Cockerels for sale; farm-raised. H. C. Cohoe, R. 2, Buffalo, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black and White Langshan fowls, M. B. Turkeys, Rouen and blue Swedish ducks, Toulouse and Mammoth African geese. Address J. M. Maher, Fremont, Neb.

SECURE your B. P. Rock cockerels in time. Fine large cockerels ready for shipment. Write for prices. Mrs. J. C. Leach, Carbondale, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

DONT WAIT! BUT send at once; birds have won twenty-three firsts, and sixteen second premiums at leading shows. Chris Bearmans, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Ottawa, Kans.

R. C. B. Leghorn Cockerels \$1 each; 6 for \$5; 12 for \$9. H. M. Johnson, Formoso, Jewell County, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels from \$1.50 down. Good birds. Write your wants. My birds will please you. Eggs in season. Adam A. Weir, R. F. D. 2, Clay Center, Neb.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Choice cockerels for sale. Eggs in season, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. J. A. Kauffman, Acme, Kans.

TEN VARIETIES of pure-bred poultry. Catalog and price list free. H. H. Hinkler, R. F. D. 4, Mankato, Minn.

GEM POULTRY FARM has for sale 400 Buff Plymouth Rock chicks, also 100 last year's breeding stock. Prices reasonable. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS AND B. P. ROCK EGGS—I have combined some of the best Collie blood in America; pups sired by Scotland Bay and such dams as Handsome Nellie and Francis W. and others just as good. B. P. Rock eggs from exhibition stock; none better; 15 years' experience with this breed. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write your wants. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

Three Grand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country

White Plymouth Rocks hold the record for egg laying over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15, expressage prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

1,000 HEAD OF PURE-BRED POULTRY.

Over 200 prizes won in last two years on my poultry. 600 head of Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, S. L. Buff and White Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins, and S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. 200 Pekin, Rouen, White and Colored Muscovy ducks, Toulouse and Emden geese. 200 M. B. and W. H. turkeys of heavy weight. Write for prices.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns and Belgian Hares. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

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Thanolice (lice powder).....25c
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Roup Pills.....25c
Medicated Nest-eggs.....5c
Conkey's Roup Cure.....50c
Buckeye Cholera Cure.....35c

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520 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.

The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Coming Poultry Shows.

January 11-16, State show, Topeka, J. W. F. Hughes, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, W. S. Russell, H. B. Savage and J. M. Atherton, judges.
January 25-27, Atchison, W. G. H. Frazier, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.
January 27-30, 1904, Emporia, L. G. Alvord, secretary.
February 1-3, Manhattan, Geo. C. Wheeler, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.
February 4-10, Manhattan, Kansas State Agricultural College Poultry Institute, Prof. Geo. C. Wheeler, superintendent; C. H. Rhodes, instructor.
December 7-12, Newton, R. R. Hobbie, secretary; F. W. Hitchcock, judge.

Poultry Notes.

It will pay all farmers in attendance at the cattle-growers' convention or the hog-breeders' annual meeting in Topeka the week of January 11 to 16, 1904, to take in the State Poultry Show at the Auditorium. In addition to all the varieties of chickens and pet stock on exhibition there will be incubators and brooders, bone-mills, nest-traps and all kinds of poultry appliances. An opportunity will also be given to those desiring to know how to caponize fowls. A successful operator in this line has promised to be present and demonstrate how it is done. If you are interested at all in chickens, you can not afford to miss West.

Though road-dust, composed largely as it is of comminuted stone, is perhaps the most effectual destroyer of vermin that can be placed in the fowls' dusting-box, it sometimes happens that undue neglect on your part in securing it early, or the unexpected or premature setting in of winter, prevents you from having any on hand, and then the next best thing must be secured as a substitute. Some recommend wood-ashes, and perhaps they could always be kept free from moisture, they might serve the purpose; but when they become damp, a caustic lye is formed, injurious to the eyes, mouth and feet of fowls, and they are therefore unfit for use, though possibly a very small portion, mixed with sand, which may be obtainable even in winter, would not be objectionable. Coal-ashes are really the best substitute for road-dust, as they are not only free from caustic qualities, but contain burnt slate, charred coal and other kinds of earthy matter which fowls like to scratch for and devour.

The poultry-raiser who is complaining of the ingratitude of the mother-hen, who does not know why he ever bothered with fowls that never lay, but are always sick, and from whom no profit is to be obtained, is recommended to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the following simple facts:

You can not have laying hens in cold houses.

You can not make eggs out of fattening food alone.

You can not expect fertile eggs when the fowls do not exercise.

You can not make a business out of poultry-culture without applying business principles to it.

You can not have healthy stock as long as filth is allowed to accumulate.

You can not keep poultry for profit in crowded quarters.

You can not succeed with chickens and ducks in the same yards.

You can not get eggs from frozen-combed hens.

You can not prevent sickness while giving them impure water.

You can not run the poultry department on the farm without the help of a good paper—any more than a banker can run his business without the aid of market quotations. Remember that.

Feed for Laying Hens.

I have both the Black and White Langshan chickens. The black ones run at large but the white ones are shut in a yard, 30 chickens in the yard, which is two and one-half rods square. I am feeding the white ones for eggs. I feed bran-mash in the morning with a teaspoonful of Armour's dried blood meal to each chicken. Am I feeding too much of the blood-meal? The bran-mash is fed early in the morning, then wheat at 10 o'clock, and all the

corn they will eat at night. I am getting more than twice as many eggs from the yarded chickens as I do from those that run at large, with precisely the same feed, except the bran-mash and blood-meal. Is there any danger of the yarded chickens becoming too fat? Can a hen get so fat that she will die? Mrs. J. C.

Anderson County.

Ans.—A teaspoonful of dried-blood meal a day for each fowl is not too much to feed, and when fed in a mash of bran and corn-meal with cut clover or alfalfa leaves, is as good an egg-producer as can be given. Yes, you can get your chickens too fat, so fat in fact as to kill them. They may be all right on going to roost at night, and in the morning you will often find them dead. This comes from too high feeding. The remedy is to give them plenty of exercise by scattering the grain feed among straw or chaff and making them scratch for it. Millet hay is a very good scratching material, especially where it has been well-headed and the seed ripe. Some claim that if hens have access to a millet-stack they will never be troubled with cholera, but we are inclined to believe that the scratching for the millet-seed keeps them in good exercise and in good health and therefore keeps cholera and all other diseases away from them.

Brine for Roup.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In looking over the FARMER this week I see a number of inquiries for a cure for roup. Twenty-five of our chickens took it, and we separated the sick ones from the others at once, then took a quart can, filled it with salt brine that would carry an egg, and dipped their heads in this three or four times a day. We have never lost a chicken.

Rice County.

D. N. HILL.

[We have seen the above remedy tried on rumpy chickens with satisfactory results. The cases were mild, however, in their incipient stages. For advanced roup, a more powerful remedy is required, such as carbolic acid and sweet oil or turpentine and coal-oil. For the first stages of roup, the brine remedy is a good one to try. It is easily prepared and everybody has salt in the house. Place the fowl's head in the brine and keep it under water till it begins to gag. The water should be warm.]

Charred Bone for Fowls.

Will some one tell me if charred bone is valuable in egg-production?

Mrs. W. M. C.

Ans. Charred bone is good for fowls, but is not particularly valuable for egg-production. Charcoal is valued as a corrective of the digestive system of a fowl, and charred corn or charred wood is just as good as charred bone. Ground green bone, however, is one of the best egg-producing foods that can be given to fowls and its liberal use, with grain feed, is bound to produce eggs.

How to Make a Maltese Cross.

The gentleman who likes to ask questions was visiting Miss Abbott's kindergarten. Finally, says The Christian Register, he turned his attention to "Johnny."

"My boy," he said, "do you know how to make a Maltese cross?"

"Yes, sir," "Johnny" answered promptly.

"Good!" exclaimed the visitor, delighted to learn that in "Johnny's" case, at least, the work of hand and brain were going forward together. "How would you go about it?"

"Why, jes' pull her tail," said "Johnny," "that's all."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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I (J. F. Sims) want everyone to know that I have a 300 Egg Hatcher that will hatch 300 eggs, and assures success to everybody. See either sex, no experience necessary. See Catalogue and See Live Formula FR. Natural Hen Incubator Co., 299, C. St., Chicago, Ill.

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A good name for the Iowa Round Incubator that so often out-hatches its keenest competitors. Any questions! Our new catalogue answers them all. It is free—send for it. Iowa Incubator Co., Box 157, Des Moines, Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S B

ON POULT

and ALMANAC for 1904, 316 pages with fine color illustrations. It tells all about the care, diseases, and remedies for chickens and how to build them. It is really an encyclopedia of chicken and no one can afford to be without it. PRICE ONLY \$1.00. C. O. SHOEMAKER, Box 648, FREEDOM, Mo.

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Guaranteed Five Years. 30 Days Trial. It is the result of a life given to the study of incubators and practical work as a manufacturer. None of the weaknesses of the old and many new improvements. A dependable hatchery. An old savior. Write and get Johnson's new book. It's free and worth having if you ever owned or expect to own chickens. Write the Incubator man M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb.

VICTOR

Incubator

are truthfully pictured as actual working told in a of the 80 pages of our new catalogue. The rest of the gives information about chicken business. We begin the story in the egg and with the marketing of the fowls. There's knowledge which will benefit anyone and may mean dollars to our incubators are driving hens out of business. The regardless of weather or of seasons. You can catch every fertile egg. Money back if not all we pay freight. The book is free. Just say "Send Book" and we'll do it. GEO. ETEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

ROYAL INCUBATOR

30 Days Free T

We'll send you a Royal Incubator and let you try it 30 days. If you like it keep it. If not, send it back. If it wasn't the best hatcher in the world we couldn't make this offer. Send for trial of blank. Incubator and try Catalogue mailed with poultry paper one ten cents. Write now.

Royal Incubator Co., Dept. C2, Des Moines, Iowa.

IT CURES

A Condition Powder (BERK'S EDDY) which years of experience has proved a never-failing remedy and prevents Chicken Cholera, as well as Distemper, Influenza in live stock. Send for list of testimonials of leading Kansas breeders, a sample box. Price 50c. Manufactured and sold by J. H. SCHLEGEL & CO., Topeka, Kans.

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Send Your Hides to Horse and Cattle Hides tanned by our process in the finest of robes. All guaranteed. FREE—on let on care of hides; shipping-tags and price Write to-day.

IOWA TANNING Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Peach Culture.
(Continued from page 5.)

handling have wonderfully increased consumption. The market will be glutted with the best peaches. There is little danger but that production and demand will keep the fruit maintain its position as most popular of tree-fruits.

The Family Vineyard.
A. OBERNDORF, CENTRALIA.

Every family should have a vineyard of its own use of about one-sixth of an acre large enough for about 200 vines. The easterly slope is preferable. Ground should be subsoiled 16 or 18 inches deep in the fall and planted in the following spring. I prefer to plant vines 8 feet apart each way and to the east and west. Select 2-year-old vines, plant deep, cut off two-thirds of the roots, spread the remaining ones at the bottom of the hole or furrow and west and trim the vines back to the eyes.


No southeasterly slope for the vineyard is available, choose the next best site. Grapes do fairly well in almost any location if not wet. On level ground or northerly or southerly slope, make the rows north and south when planting, spread the roots to the east and south.

Cultivate thoroughly, preferably with a disk-harrow between the rows when the weeds make their appearance. Under each vine keep the ground clean with a hoe; do not scrape the weeds away, but hoe them away and stir the soil to a depth of 2 to 2½ inches. Two-year-old vines usually have two sets of roots, one set below and one set near the top. Cut the top roots entirely off and those set out in this manner will do best for me, while if left to stay near the top of the ground are often damaged when cultivated. Set a stake or a 2-foot lath next to each vine; this can best be done at the time of planting.

At each annual pruning, trim the vines well in; that is, do not leave any of the previous year's growth more than four feet and always keep a supply of young wood for next year's growing shoots. The mistake of leaving green many bearing vines for future production is fatal. Trim as soon as possible after the leaves have fallen from the vines in the fall and tie them to the trellis about the middle of February. As soon as the vines are trimmed, remove the old wood and burn it.

Summer pruning may be desirable on only 200 vines need attention. I do not give it a trial because I find a 10-acre vineyard it would not pay. For varieties like the Agawam which should be pruned before heavy freeze-weather sets in and then laid down to be uncovered early in spring and tied to trellises. Tender varieties should be trimmed to one cane four feet and the bearing shoots tied on to galvanized wires, the main cane to be tied to the wire forming an angle of 45° so it can readily be laid down and without injury. I would recommend bagging all grapes for the table in two-pound paper sacks. This is easy and best accomplished by little boys. The sack is drawn over the bunch of grapes and fastened with a string. Make a little hole about one-eighth of an inch in diameter in the bottom of the paper bags before tying so that any water which may run in will easily escape. For the future pruning and training I advise the production of a good book on grape culture (S. Fuller's I consider the best), bulletins on the grape from the Department of Agriculture at Washington where they can be had free of charge. These will assist any one better than I can in this short article as to the mode of future pruning and training to be adopted, as this depends much on the individual taste.

I would suggest to plant 100 vines for use and select 30 Concord and 70 of Worden, Moore's Early, Delaware, Agawam, Martha, Niagara; and if you desire a very early grape just to please the eye, one, but only one Champion to



"They make me feel so good."

Cascarets

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THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

ANNUAL SALE—TEN MILLION BOXES

Greatest in the World

A MILLION AMERICAN BEAUTIES keep their blood pure, their complexion soft and clear, their breath sweet and their whole bodies active and healthy with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. The quick effects of CASCARETS as system cleaners and blood purifiers; their promptness in curing pimples, boils, blotches, liver spots, blackheads, and in sweetening a tainted breath, have become known through the kind words of ladies who have tried them. Hence the sale of OVER A MILLION BOXES A MONTH. The quickest, surest way to beauty is to cleanse the blood, for Beauty's Blood Deep. The first rule for purifying the blood is to keep the bowels free, gently but positively with CASCARETS. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Sample and booklet free.

Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 618

remember our friend Major Holsinger by, who is the champion of the Champion grape.

The second 100 vines I would plant of one variety only, either Concord, Worden, or Moore's Early, whichever suits your taste; and of these I would convert one-half into unfermented grape juice and the other half into fermented grape juice or wine. This will supply an ordinary temperate family with eatable grapes till about November 1, and drinkable grapes the rest of the year.

For further information apply to me, or better still, to my friends Entsminger and Espenlaub; they are old hands and I am only a baby in the business. I wish to add that last February while in Germany I went up the River Rhine to the Agricultural College at Geisenheim to learn something about grape culture, but I saw nothing new. They try different methods the same as we do in this country, though the single-post system prevails there.

How Some Farmers Enjoyed Their Christmas Dinner.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has been a custom at Hickory Grove to celebrate Christmas day by getting up a dinner in the old-country style of roasts, English plum puddings, mince-pies, and cakes three stories high, decorated for the occasion, and inviting all friends to come and have a good time. We have nine children, seven of them married, and eighteen grandchildren, all living within six miles of Frankfort, all on farms. But in sympathy for the chief cook, we concluded to have a quiet Christmas. After breakfast Christmas morning Mrs. Tennyson remarked that it did not seem like Christmas without children around, nothing but a dull Christmas, and she did not approve of spending Christmas in such a quiet way. After the chores were done, giving our pets an extra ear of corn for Christmas your humble servant and youngest son, George, went to the timber and cut wood till noon, and came home as hungry as wolves to find the yard full of buggies, barn full of horses, parlors full of sons, daughters, daughters-in-law, sons-in-law, and grandchildren, kitchen full of baskets filled with the best the markets afforded, tables spread and loaded with good things, oysters steaming on the stove and everybody happy. If you want to enjoy a Christmas dinner, go to the woods, pull a cross-cut saw for five hours before dinner. D. TENNYSON.

Marshall County.

A quiet home; vines of our own planting; a few books full of the inspiration of genius; a few friends worthy of being loved, and able to love us in turn; a hundred innocent pleasures that bring no pain or remorse; a devotion to the right that will never swerve; a simple religion empty of all bigotry, full of trust and hope and love—and to such a philosophy this world will give up all the empty joy it has.—David Swing.

"If the dog's prayer were heard, there would be a shower of bones from heaven."

Looking for a Home?

Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of

Western Canada

are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over? The immigration to Western Canada during the past six years has been phenomenal.

FREE Homestead Lands

easily accessible, and other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. Western Canada's grain lands produce marvellous crops, while the grazing lands contain all the nutritive qualities for fattening cattle and other stock. Markets, Schools, Railways and all other conditions make Western Canada a desirable spot for the homeseeker.

Write to the Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, for a descriptive Atlas, and other information; or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—

J. S. CRAWFORD,
125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

THRIFTY FARMERS

are invited to settle in the State of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthy climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to H. BADENHOOP, Sec'y State Board of Immigration, Baltimore, Md.

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For rich farming, fruit growing fine climate, write J.D.S. Hanson, MICH.

\$6,000.00 FARM

Of 160 acres near Kincaid, Kans.; good improvements, good soil, well watered, plenty of timber for home use, young orchard, tame grass. A nicely located stock and grain farm. Address owner, L. W. Webb, 603 North Sixth St., Kansas City, Kans.

FARMERS FRIEND FENCE

AT FACTORY PRICE.

A farmer knows what it takes to make a good fence. This Ideal Hog Fence was invented on a farm by a farmer to supply his needs. Your needs are no different. It's just the thing for Hogs, and so very good for large stock that everybody wants it. Stay and line wires are inter-twisted. You Can't Slip Them. It costs so little because sold direct to you. Catalog free.

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\$240 FOR LARGEST WATERMELONS

After 40 years of experimenting and testing all notable varieties of watermelons, we now recommend, especially, "Tenderweet" for home use and "Emerald" for both home and market. We think they are the best obtainable. Seeds 10c a paper in silver. 24,000 papers. The purchaser who grows the largest melon of either variety will positively receive one tenth of our gross sales of seeds of that variety. Caution: Wrap your silver in a little paper, and write your name and P. O. Address plainly.

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Hardy, fruitful kinds. Honest values, be each. Apple trees, 50¢ each. Concord grapes, \$2.00 per 1000. Russian Mulberry and Black Locust, \$1.40 per 1000. Rambler roses, 25¢. \$10 orders prepaid. Catalog free.

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It needs no argument with feeders to show the advantages of cooking and grinding.

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generate most power at least expense and in form best adapted to small or large purposes. Everything from the ½ horse Jr. to 300 h. p. Engines. All money earners, built to last, absolute in safety. No skilled engineer or license required. Any intelligent person can operate. Preferable to steam for many reasons. Catalog shows why. Write for it.

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Any style glasses for \$1. Write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. H. Baker Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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And get Well, Strong and Vigorous. If you will send me a sample of your morning urine I will tell you what disease you have; its cause and if curable or not, free of charge. You can be cured at home at a very small cost. I treat both sexes. Send four cents for mailing case and bottle for urine. Address

J. P. SHAFER, M.D., Water Doctor,
216 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

KANSAS STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

During the State Fair at Topeka last fall and largely through the personal efforts of Dr. G. Bohrer, of Lyons, Rice County, Mr. E. W. Dunham and O. A. Keene, of Topeka, there was organized the Kansas State Bee-keepers' Association. The need for such an organization was felt in the fact that Kansas has a bountiful natural supply of honey to be gathered from her great alfalfa-fields, her fruit-orchards, and her wild and cultivated flowering-plants, which need only the activities of the bee to transfer to possession of the farmer. The need is also felt because of the large quantities of glucose which is now being flavored with honey and sold as honey by unscrupulous dealers. This need was further felt by the conflict of interest which grows out of the practice of horticulturists spraying their fruit-trees while in bloom to the injury of the bees while they could subserve the same purpose by spraying immediately before and immediately after the blossoming of the trees. These, with other needs hinted at in the discussions, were deemed amply sufficient for the organization of this new society. The society was organized during the fair and temporary officers were elected to hold their positions until the first annual meeting when their successors could be elected under the constitution then to be adopted. The meeting was called to order on Wednesday afternoon, December 3, by President G. Bohrer, who is one of the oldest practical bee-keepers in the Mississippi Valley. A committee on constitution and by-laws was immediately appointed, consisting of J. D. Smith, Troy; E. W. Dunham, Topeka; J. J. Measer, Hutchinson; and Carl Buck, Augusta. The committee reported the following constitution, which was adopted after discussion and without amendment:

ARTICLE I.

1. The name of this organization shall be known as the Kansas State Bee-keepers' Association.
2. The object of this association shall be to promote the interests of bee-keepers of Kansas and to secure such legislation as will build up the bee-keeping industry and protect the bee-keepers in their rights.

ARTICLE II.

1. Any person who is interested in bee-culture and is in accord with the objects of this association, may become a member by the payment of the annual dues of \$1, and said membership shall expire one year from the time of said payment.

ARTICLE III.

1. The officers of this association shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, whose term of office shall be for one year or until their successors shall be elected.
2. The duties of these officers shall be those of such officers of similar associations.
3. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall constitute the executive committee for the transaction of business during the time between the annual meetings.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The executive committee shall have the power to fill vacancies which may occur in it for any cause, until the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

1. This constitution may be amended after a thorough discussion at any annual meeting by a majority vote of all members voting, providing the member offering the amendment shall submit the same in writing for the consideration of the association.

During the discussion of the papers which followed the adoption of the constitution, many points of interest were brought out. President Bohrer, who is now in his 71st year and who has had a long experience as a bee-keeper, allows no young man to have any greater enthusiasm for bee-culture than he has himself. He said that probably many people do not know that bee-culture, if conducted along right lines, is a very profitable industry and is rapidly coming into prominence throughout the entire country, but more especially in Kansas. Thousands of farmers and citizens are already engaged in the business to a greater or less extent, but even the amateur is succeeding well and getting profitable returns.

Vice-president Dunham, who is engaged in business in Topeka, reported that his bees had made for him two tons of honey during the season of 1903. It was shown in the discussion at various times that the honey-bee can fill an unoccupied place on the farm, and with almost no care, will bring enormous returns for the small investment required.

During the sessions the following

topics were brought up for discussion: "How Best to Transfer Bees," by President Bohrer; "Hives and the Sizes of Sections," led by J. M. Newbury, Topeka; "Spraying Fruit-trees While in Bloom," W. L. Lux, Topeka; "The Possibilities of Kansas as a Honey-producing State," general discussion, by J. B. Smith, Troy; Carl Buck, Augusta; E. W. Dunham, Topeka; J. D. Christie, Waverly; "Sweet Clover as a Honey and Forage Plant," Emerson T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.; "The Eight and Ten-frame Hive," President Bohrer; "The Jaws of the Honey-bee," E. T. Abbott; "Foul Brood," general discussion.

While the attendance was not large it was most enthusiastic. Other members who participated in the discussions of the various topics were, O. A. Keene, Topeka; H. A. Sibley, Lawrence; J. L. Young, Manhattan; J. J. Measer, Hutchinson; Carl Buck, Augusta; and J. S. Longshore, Shawnee County.

An executive committee was authorized to represent the seven congressional districts of the State, and the following nominations were made and confirmed: J. J. Measer, Hutchinson, seventh district; Carl Buck, Augusta, fourth district; J. D. Smith, Troy, and J. S. Longshore, Topeka, first district. The appointment of the other members of this committee will be made by the officers after consultation.

By vote, Topeka was selected as the next meeting-place, the time to be fixed by the executive officers. By consent, the question of selecting Topeka as a permanent meeting-place was deferred until the second annual meeting, which will probably be held during the same week as that of the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. E. W. Dunham, vice-president of the association and proprietor of the Topeka Bee Supply House, states that he is already in correspondence with some four thousand two hundred people in Kansas who are keeping bees, and that he has no doubt that there are from eight to ten thousand in the State who keep from one stand to several hundred each.

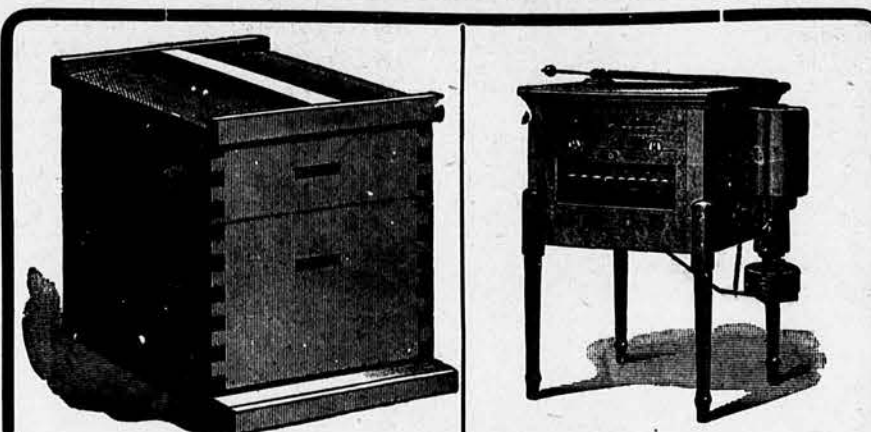
The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons; vice-president, E. W. Dunham, Topeka; secretary, O. A. Keene, Topeka; treasurer, J. J. Measer, Hutchinson.

Every member of the association was appointed a committee of one to solicit membership and arouse greater enthusiasm in this interesting and profitable business; and if these members carry home with them even a small part of the enthusiasm shown at the first annual meeting there will be a very large accession to the membership before the close of the second annual meeting at Topeka, next winter.

This Country of Ours.

The population in 1903 is stated at 80,372,000, against 23,191,876 in 1850, and 5,308,483 in 1800. The wealth of the country is stated at 94 billions of dollars in 1900, and presumably 100 billions would not be an unreasonable estimate for 1903, while for 1850 the wealth of the country stood at 7 billion dollars, no estimate being given for any year earlier than 1850. The per-capita wealth is set down at \$1,235 in 1900 and \$307 in 1850, having thus more than quadrupled meantime. The interest-bearing debt in 1903 is 914 million dollars, against 1,724 millions in 1880 and 2,046 millions in 1870. The per-capita indebtedness of the country in 1903 is \$11.51, against \$60.46 in 1870, and the interest per capita, 32 cents in 1903, against \$3.08 in 1870.

Gold and gold certificates in circulation in 1903 for the first time exceeded one billion dollars, or, to be exact, 1,081 millions, against 810 millions in 1900, 232 millions in 1880, and 25 millions in 1870. The total money in circulation in 1903 is 2,367 million dollars, against 1,429 millions in 1890, 973 millions in 1880, 675 millions in 1870, and



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TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, 634 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

Our New Seed Catalogue for 1904

IS NOW READY. Write for free copy. Alfalfa, English Blue-grass, Hungarian, Brome-grass, Cane, Millets, Kaffir-corn, Dwarf Essex Rape, Macaroni Wheat, Russian Speltz (Emmer), and other field and grass seeds our specialty. Full line of tree seeds. Address

KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas

Or Barteldes & Co., Denver, Colo. Or Barteldes & Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

435 millions in 1860. The per-capita money in circulation in 1903 is \$30.21, against \$26.94 in 1900, \$19.41 in 1880, and \$13.85 in 1860. Deposits in savings banks in 1903 are 2,935 million dollars, against 1,524 millions in 1890, 550 millions in 1870, and 149 millions in 1860. The value of manufactures for the census year 1900 is given at 13 billions of dollars, against 5½ billions in 1880, and less than 2 billions in 1860. Railways in operation in 1902 are 203,132 miles, against 166,703 miles in 1890, 93,262 miles in 1880, 52,922 miles in 1870, 30,626 miles in 1860, and 9,021 miles in 1850.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Clothes do not make the man, but they go a long way toward helping the man to maintain his self-respect. A man should dress according to his business on all ordinary occasions, but he should have at least one good suit for wear on special occasions. When a man lays aside his week's business and puts on a nice fresh suit of clothes and goes to church, he has done a good thing for himself and for civilization. He feels physically decent and the listening to a good man tell him of good things from the pulpit makes him mentally decent. It is a man's duty to wear the best clothing he can afford, but it is also his duty to determine what quality of clothing he can afford. Farmers and their sons are hampered in their desire to dress well by the fact that the country merchants too often lay in a stock of what they call farmers' goods which are cheap in texture and poor in fit. Hence it is that the great clothing houses of the cities are now making it possible for the farmer to dress as well as the city merchant or banker by their system of selling through mail orders. With instructions from one of these large clothing houses as to how to take measurements, it is now possible for the farmer and his sons to secure good goods that will fit as cheap or cheaper than they have been paying for the ill-fitting, poorly made, and inferior quality from the country store. The enterprising business firm that advertises for the farmers' trade must be the one that has the good quality of goods or it can not afford to advertise. It will be found that those who are the most liberal advertisers are those which have the largest stocks and are best able to please their customers.

The well-known seedmen, James J. H. Gregory & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., have for nearly half a century sustained the reputation among planters, farmers, and gardeners throughout the country of producing and selling only fresh, pure, and reliable seed; a reputation founded not merely upon growth, selection, and care of the seed stock, but also on the purity and thorough reliability of the seed raised from it. These famous seeds are sold under three guarantees, which prove the sincerity of the growers while they insure safety to the planter.

Messrs. Gregory & Son are sending out their annual catalogue for 1904, which contains many new improved varieties in vegetables, small fruits and flowers, and a vast number of farm and garden facts, which should be of great utility to every one who plants seed. This valuable book will be sent free for the asking.

Our readers will be pleased to see the advertisement of the old reliable pioneer seed-corn firm of Shenandoah, Iowa, J. B. Armstrong & Sons, again in our paper. This firm stands for reliability, best varieties, and progress in corn-raising. They have an interesting announcement which it will pay you to read. Do not forget to

The Inside of this Building in Ten Colors

showing the clerks at work, the goods, and, in fact, an interior sectional view of every floor of the tallest commercial building in the world. It makes a very attractive and interesting wall hanger, and is one of the most complex and complicated pieces of lithography ever attempted. If you want it send four two-cent stamps, about what it cost us to print. Ask for our ten-color Wall Hanger. If you want to save your dealer's profits on everything you eat, wear or use, send 15c for our 1128-page Wholesale Catalogue. Millions are saving 75 of their former expenses by trading direct with us. If you want both Wall Hanger and Catalogue enclose 20c. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison St., Chicago. 49



\$100.00 GIVEN AWAY

To the persons sending in before March 1st, 1904, the largest lists of words made up from the words

Stowell Hay Tools

\$25.00 for the largest list; \$10.00 for second; \$8.00 for third; \$7.00 for fourth; and \$5.00 each for next ten lists—14 chances in all.

Words must be in Webster Dictionary and each list must be written upon the letter paper of a Hardware or Implement dealer, with his name signed to it; also name of sender.

STOWELL MFG. & FDY. CO.

Dept. B, South Milwaukee, Wis.

send for their free catalogue. Address J. B. Armstrong & Sons, Shenandoah, Iowa.

The grain and seed firm of McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kans., have again placed their annual advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. This is one of the firms that has built up a worldwide business by reason of making alfalfa a specialty. The seed which they

sell is largely grown in western Kansas and they claim that it is the best and purest seed produced anywhere on earth, and cite the growing trade as evidence of the fact. This firm we know to be reliable in all their transactions with everybody. Our own experience, covering a number of years, has been quite satisfactory.

We think that most of our readers are aware that one of the greatest seed-houses in America is the well-known Kansas seed-house of F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., who also have a large house at Denver and Oklahoma City. We call particular attention to their announcement regarding their new seed catalogue for 1904, and their great specialties announced in this issue.

It is not often that we give special attention to medical advertisements, but so many of our readers have received such permanent benefits from Drs. Thornton & Minor, of Kansas City, whose advertisement appears in this week's issue, that we are quite eager that any of our readers who have ailments which they treat so successfully as a specialty, will lose no time in writing this advertiser for further information.

THE MARKETS.

The Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., January 4, 1904. Receipts of stock at this market to-day exceeded those of last Monday, the largest gain being in hogs and sheep. To-day's cattle receipts were 9,500. Fat stuff was more in evidence than other kinds. The fat cattle market was the quietest that has been experienced here for weeks. Some extra good, top-quality stuff sold for \$5. The market seemed to be hard to name, and opinions differed widely, but most of the offerings were steady to lower. Some quoted the 11 o'clock market higher than the opening and afternoon prices steady to lower.

Receipts of cows and mixed stuff was larger than for several days and the bulk consisted of corn-fed she-stuff. The market was active with a good demand. There were several extreme high sales; barring these the market was about like last week's good close. There were a large number of sales above \$3.40 and several above \$3.60 and ranging as high as \$4.

Arrivals of stockers and feeders were larger than usual to-day and trade was active with stronger prices than last week's close. Shipments to the country last week was 185 cars, against 171 the same week last year.

Western range stuff sold very uneven to-day and the market was quoted as 10c lower, though one salesman sold a bunch high in the strength of good luck. Quarantine receipts were small and prices were higher, four loads selling for \$4.

To-day's receipts of hogs were 7,000, against 3,300 a week ago. Some 1,200 which went direct to the packers from other markets were included in these receipts. There was a good advance in all kinds of swine. Several sales were made at 10c higher, but the majority was 15c higher, with some sales at 20c higher. All weights shared the advance, but choice heavies had the call in both price and demand. Mixed packer hogs sold at from \$4.65 to \$4.85; pigs were scarce and 20c higher. To-day's top was \$4.90, fully 15c above Saturday's and the highest price paid on this market since November 16. The bulk of all the sales were \$4.65 to \$4.85. Tops under 200 pounds were \$4.75.

The sheep supply was light again to-day, and the quality and demand was good. While the supply at other markets was good it did not influence the prices here. The market was 10 to 15c higher, with top yearlings as much as \$5.49c above the close of last week. The supply was strong, the price being \$5.50. The supply consisted mostly of fed Mexicans.

Nearly 1,000 head of mules came in Sunday and Monday. Rumors of Oriental war was largely the cause of these large receipts. This is the largest supply of mules that has been on this market since the South African war. Despite the large receipts the market was strong and active, and notwithstanding the fact of the \$5 increase of last week. If Russia or Japan should send to this country for mules, the advance would doubtless be very material. Prices for good, sound 4 to 7 years old range about as follows: 16 to 16½ hand, extra good, \$150 to \$160; 15½ to 16 hands, fat, with quality, \$130 to \$150; 14 to 14½ hands, fat, \$100 to \$120, with cottoners ranging from \$85 to \$105. There was much activity at the commission barns this morning. Over 250 head of horses were ready for the auction. The demand was mostly for Southern horses. Eastern and Southern buyers were numerous. Fair to good drafts sold at \$135 to \$145; extra good drafts at \$165 to \$180; medium drivers at \$55 to \$65; medium Southerners at \$45 to \$65; and extra good Southerners at from \$80 to \$90.

As is usual for the holiday season, the receipts of cattle for the past week were light at 27,100, and prices were higher. Receipts of fat steers were greatly in excess of the other kinds of cattle, and prices ranged slightly higher than last week, the top for the week being \$4.85. The supply of stockers and feeders the past week was very small, but the demand was good for this season of the year and prices were stronger than the previous week. The supply of she-stuff was normal and the sold at slightly higher prices than the previous week. Thin range stuff was scarce as was the quarantine receipts. Some good quarantine steers sold for \$4.10 and the general quarantine market was about 15c higher.

Last week's hog receipts were light at 35,000; more hogs were expected than this light run. The general quality was good, but less of the top-quality kind was in evidence than the previous week. A moderate advance in prices has been expected, though the market was on the slow order throughout the week, the close each day being lower than the opening. A 15c rise was experienced in the pig market with light receipts. \$4.75 was top for the week, and the bulk of sales ranged from \$4.50 to \$4.85.

The sheep receipts last week were extremely light, there being only about 8,000 for the entire week. These light receipts caused a substantial rise in prices

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—One good 14 months old double standard Polled Durham bull, color dark red, sired by Duke of Rose Pomona 3d No. 16628, dam, Dorothy Vol. 42; dam sire, Commander No. 118—471. D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kans.

GALLOWAY CATTLE—Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for a good young registered black Percheron stallion, ten head of choice young registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, also a few bull calves, all red and richly bred, good size and good quality, bred to the prize Cruickshank bull, Cruickshank Clipper 192212. Geo. B. Ross, Alden, Rice County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam the Rose of Sharon cow, Duncans 524, by Adam Sharon 54447; big and fine. Also a Cruickshank bull, 15 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam Bampton's Joy, by Red Victor 106113, second dam, Bampton's Pride by Imp. Prince Bishop (57570); third dam Imp. Bampton Primrose by Viking (48873). Either one a herd-leader. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shorthorn bulls, color red, one 2-year-old, the other 4 months. Two seven-eighths Shorthorn bull calves, 8 months old, color red. I also have a few full-blood Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels. For prices address, P. H. McKil-trick, McCracken, Kans.

FOR SALE—A small bunch of Shorthorn heifers, also two bull calves, choice breeding, and good individuals, at \$50 each. Write, or better come and see them. S. H. Lenthert, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice registered Hereford bulls, 8 to 15 months old. Address, or call on A. Johnson, R. R. 2, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, color red, from 8 to 34 months old. Also a few thoroughbred cow and heifers. For prices write, J. P. Engel, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—The imported Shorthorn bull Mark Hanna 127552, also several of his get, serviceable ages. F. H. Foster, Rural Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

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

all the way around and the market was quoted 25c higher than the previous week. The demand is for more sheep and the killers would take care of more at advanced prices. The range of prices was as follows: For choice lambs, \$5.40 to \$5.60; fair to good lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; feeding lambs, \$3.60 to \$3.85; fat wethers \$4.04, and fat ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Last week's supply of horses was light and trading was quiet, very few traders being on the market. Except a little local business there was comparatively no market at all. For sound, serviceable horses, 4 to 7 years old, prices ranged as follows: Fair to good drafts, \$135 to \$145; drafts 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, extra good, \$165 to \$180; good to fancy drivers, \$75 up, and medium Southerners sold for from \$45 to \$65.

Several buyers satisfied their wants on the mule market here this week and there are a few who will be on the market this week, besides new buyers that are expected to arrive. The trade was a little more quiet than expected, though a good trade is expected for good, sound, serviceable mules 4 to 7 years old: 13½ to 14½ hands, \$65 to \$75; 15½ to 16 hands, \$130 to \$150; extra good, heavy mules, \$150 to \$160; 14½ to 15 hand cottoners will bring from \$85 to \$105.

Receipts of grain here to-day were 317 cars of wheat, 18 corn, 16 oats, and 1 rye. Wheat was a little higher. No. 2 hard, 72½ to 73½c; No. 3 hard, 67 to 70c; No. 2 red, 84 to 85c; and No. 3 red, 82 to 83c. Demand was good for corn with the market a little lower. No. 2 mixed 38½ to 39c; No. 3 mixed, 38 to 38½c; No. 2 white, 39½c; No. 3 white, 38 to 38½c. Oats was slightly higher. No. 2 mixed selling at 35 to 35½c, and No. 3 white at 35 to 36c. There was a good demand for rye and the market was higher. Bran was steady. Corn chop was slow at 75 to 76c.

Receipts of hay was 56 cars. Tame hay is steady, straw steady, alfalfa is in good demand. Timothy hay sells at from \$9 to \$9.50 for the choice kinds, prairie . . . \$1.95 to \$2.00, and choice at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Choice alfalfa sells for \$11. H. H. PETERS.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., January 4, 1904.

That the country controls the whip hand in the cattle situation was evidenced by the course of the market the previous and last week, when sellers had no difficulty in securing 50 to 75c higher prices in culls than the demand for supplies by a more equal distribution of supplies than has been the case for some months and by not overcrowding any point. The general quality averaged fair to good, with nothing tippy at hand, the best being at \$5. The same conditions that affected the beef-steer trade were also apparent in the market for cow and heifers, and values gained 25 to 50c in two weeks. Bulls and stags advanced 10 to 25c with the close of the previous week and veal calves brought 50 to 75c more.

The selling interests had another inning in the hog trade last week, in spite of the fact that receipts were fairly liberal and packers made an effort to pound the market on the least provocation. The quality was generally desirable and the average weight showed no falling off with the past several weeks.

Prices for both sheep and lambs touched the high point of the season last week, when Western lambs of just good kind sold at \$5.75. Western yearlings of heavy weight brought \$5, native wethers fetched \$4.50, and Colorado ewes went at \$4. Supplies were in excess of the preceding week, but not up to the wants of the buyers, who were eager takers of the offerings at an advance of 25 to 50c in value, with the good class of sheep developing the most strength.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—7 registered Berkshire boars, large bodied, heavy boned, E. D. King, Burlington, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY boars; special prices on all sold before January 1, 1904. Pedigree furnished. H. A. Coppins, El Dorado, Kans.

TWO WELL-BRED HERD BOARS FOR SALE By W. E. Nichols, Sedgewick, Kans.—Young U. S. 2591 S, sired by Hill's Black U. S. 11882 S, he by Old Black U. S. 4299 S. The dam of Young U. S. was Mable 56160 S, she by Shortstop Tecumseh 18922 S, her dam Tecumseh Girl 37756 S. Young U. S. was farrowed September 24, 1899. He is a fine breeder of solid colored, broad backed, heavy boned, short-faced pigs. T. C. U. S. 2d 30340 S, sired by the noted old T. C. U. S. 41718 C, that was shown in 13 shows, and won 15 first prizes in the state show at Ohio. Esther Price his dam was bred by Peter Mouw, Orange City, Iowa. These hogs are not for sale because of any fault of their own, but I cannot use them longer. If you need a first-class reliable sire at the head of your herd, write me at Sedgewick, Kans. W. E. Nichols, breeder of Poland-China hogs.

FOR SALE—Serviceable Poland-China spring boars, large, easy feeders, good quality, sired by first prize boar at Wichita fair 1903, and out of prize-winning dams. This herd won twenty prizes at two leading Kansas fairs 1903; prices \$15 each, inquiries cheerfully answered. A. F. Wright, Valley Center, Sedgewick Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice Poland-China boars and sows, none but choice stock shipped. Herd boar Royal Perfection, by Chief Perfection 2d, and Chief Tecumseh 2d. S. H. Lenthert, Hope, Kans.

CHANCE of a lifetime; start a herd Poland-China pigs for 30 days at \$5 to \$10. Popular blood and fine pigs. G. W. Harman, Woodson County, Edge, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS ready for service; pedigree furnished. L. L. Vrooman, Hope, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—3 yearling herd boars, fine lot of good males and bred girls, also pigs in pairs. Pedigree furnished. Write for prices. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR—June farrow; pedigree furnished. Harry M. Ziegler, LaHarpe, Kans.

POULTRY.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels for sale. From stock scoring 92 to 95. Dust in strain. The large, growthy white kind, with yellow legs. Scott Wilson, Box 104, Belton, Mo.

CHOICE B. P. Rock cockerels and Colbie pups for sale. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—My Collie kennel consisting of 1 dog and 2 bitches registered in the New York Kennel Club. Also 2 male pups. They are sable and white in color and first class dogs. Will trade for Poland-China pigs and B. P. Rock or Buff Cochins cockerels or both. Will trade one or all of them. M. Finley, Box 702, Lyons, Kans.

S. S. HAMBURG cockerels scoring 88½ to 93. B. P. R. cks 87½ to 90. Pekin drakes 94½. Scored by Rhodes Prices reasonable. Mrs. Walter Roewurm, Council Grove, Kans.

BUFF WYANDOTTE cockerels; high scoring, by Rhodes. A nice lot eggs in season. Earl W. Ray, R. R. 1, Delavan, Kans.

FINE PURE BRED TURKEYS and Leghorns. Mammoth Bronze gobblers and one tom scoring 95 and 94½ (Rhodes), stock tame and healthy. Single Comb White Leghorns cockerels. Prices reasonable, treatment honest. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kans.

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels. Write your wants. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale, \$1.00 each; no hen or pullets. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

FOR SALE—S. L. Wyandotte cockerels, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Frances Howey, R. R. 1, Topeka, Kans.

PURE B. P. R. cockerels, at \$1 each. Eggs in season. S. E. Cook, Box 36, Elk City, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FARM BARGAINS

In Iowa, West Missouri and Eastern Kansas. Oil and Gas Land Leases in the famous oil and gas belt of Kansas. We sell or trade. Write us; we can supply you. Sewell Land Co., Garnett and Cherryvale, Kans.

FOR SALE—A well improved farm, located in the east part of Rawlins County, Kansas, consisting of 480 acres fenced and cross fenced, 12 acres hog tight, running water all year around, good substantial buildings, good farm for stock and grain. Price \$2500. For further particulars address owner A. Lauridsen, Rexford, Kans.

FOR SALE—A 160-acre farm, two miles from Carbondale, Kans., in Osage County. This is fine farm land, with 4,500 acres of it if sold so on. Also have two oak Percheron stallions. Will sell cheap or will trade for yearling or 2-year-old steers. Call on or address Col. W. Q. Hyatt, Carbondale, Osage County, Kans.

160 ACRES nice smooth land, 60 acres cultivated, no house; price \$2000. 160 acres, fair improvements, half cultivated; price \$2,500. 160 acres nice land all in cultivation; price \$3,200. 160 acres, 140 cultivated, nice improvements; price \$3,000. And many others; try us. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

BUY NOW—While land is cheap. Wheat and stock farms of 160 to 3,000 acres. From \$3 to \$10 per acre. Send 50 cents for full descriptions to. H. B. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

IMPROVED FARM LAND for sale in Hodgeman Co., Kans. at \$4 to \$10 per acre. Write for list Eakin & Eakin, Jetmore, Kans.

120 ACRES, new buildings, Osage Co., \$2,600. Bargain. Farm, E. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

FOR SALE—A half section of farm land in east part of Ness County, 3 miles from R. R. town, two-thirds tillable, shallow well, fenced. Price \$1,400; \$1,100 in cash. Address owner C. S. Eno, Bazine, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—New crop, fine seed. Price low. J. G. Hinshel, Eureka, Kans.

WANTED—Sweet corn, Kaffir-corn, cane and millet seed, alfalfa, red clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED—Sweet corn, Brown Dourrah, Jerusalem corn, milo maize, cane and Kaffir-corn. Write us amount you have to offer and send sample. We will give you the highest market price. A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 80, Clarinda, Iowa.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For cattle or land, two large stallions, one black Norman and one chestnut sorrel Hambletonian stock. For further particulars address S. J. Cope, Yates Center, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Registered Hambletonian mare Flying Cricket, 8 years old, and her registered horse colt, by King's Harold. For further particulars address E. D. VanDerlip, Carbondale, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One registered black Percheron Stallion, 4 years old; one big black jack, 5 years old; four jennets heavy in foal, for feeders or land. J. E. Farris, Faucett, Mo.

REGISTERED OLYDESDALE STALLION for sale, coming three years old next spring, good style; present weight 1725 pounds. J. H. Osburn, Erie, Kans.

FOR SALE—The best ¼ Percheron stud colt in Kansas, 28 months old, 1550 pounds, also younger ones of like quality. F. H. Foster, Rural Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

JACKS FOR SALE—Two 2-year-olds and one yearling; will sell cheap; write for description. O. B. Madinger, Wathena, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS of the farm. Are you financially interested in their education? If so, state how, and address, Farm, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

ALFALFA comb and extracted honey 7 to 12 cents per pound. A. S. Parson, 306 North 12th street, Rocky Ford, Colo.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Wanted: Men with some capital to invest in the following lines of business, at the little town of Gem, Thomas County, Kansas, on the main line of the Rock Island railroad, and they will be given liberal patronage: One bank, one newspaper, one hardware and implement store, one drug store, one doctor, one hotel and restaurant, one livery and feed stable, and one good blacksmith. I would also sell my general store, as my other business needs all my time. I would also sell a few choice farms of my own close to town on reasonable terms. W. O. Eaton, Gem, Thomas Co., Kans.

WANTED—To sell or trade for any kind of stock, one 600-pound capacity Sharples separator, almost new. L. A. Abbott, R. R. 1, Wamego, Kansas.

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

WANTED—To hire for one year, beginning March 1, 1904, an honest, sober, capable young man over 18, to do general work on my farm; short hours and free pasture for horse. To the right man, who can come recommended by reliable parties, I will pay \$20 a month. If he remains a full year, I will at the end of that time pay him a bonus of \$25. Call on or write to Mrs. E. Loosley, Havana, Kans.

MAN with good team and wagon wants employment through winter, preferably in dairy or stock farm. Main object is to get a paying job through winter; willing to work; age 25; can give reference. Address F. Schaaf, Route 1, Bern, Kans.

VIEWS OF TOPEKA FLOOD—Having purchased the balance of the edition of the "Views of Topeka Flood" of which many thousands sold at 25 cents each, we are prepared until the supply is exhausted to send them prepaid to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Address, Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

PATENTS.

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

The Stray List

Week Ending December 24.

Bourbon County—Lydia Barton, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Richard Shorten, of Walkertown, Marmaton tp., one red heifer, underbit in right ear, 1 year old; also 1-year-old light roan heifer, valued at \$10 each.

Wabunsee County—Simeon C. Smith, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Pape, in Rock Creek tp., (P. O. Beman,) Nov. 14, 1903, one small red yearling steer, right ear cropped, valued at \$10.
COW—Taken up by Theodore Haller, in Alma tp., (P. O. Alma,) Dec. 4, 1903, one light red cow, underbit in each ear, branded H on right hip and circle on left hip, has 4 months old red heifer calf, with some white in face, by side, valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C. A. Carlson, in Osburg, Kans., Nov. 12, 1903, one 2-year-old red and white steer.

Riley County—C. M. Breese, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Theo. E. Goethe, in Bala tp., (P. O. Leonardville,) August 21, 1903, one bay pony mare, valued at \$15.

Remo County—William Newlin, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by G. H. Dougherty, in Grant tp., Nov. 12, 1903, one dark red steer, about 2 years old, weight about 850 pounds, branded T on right hip, has a notch on the under side of right ear, and has white bush on tail, valued at \$25.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. W. Knox, in Douglas tp., Dec. 18, 1903, one red steer, 2 years old, underbit in both ears, branded on left hip.

Week Ending December 31.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk.
Taken up by C. E. Laird, 8 miles west of Madison, near schoolhouse No. 100, Nov. 21, 1903, one white-faced yearling steer.

Wabunsee County—Simeon C. Smith, Clerk.
COW AND CALF—Taken up by Thos. Sweeney, in Kaw tp., (P. O. St. Marys,) Dec. 1, 1903, one red cow, 3 years old, three alits in right ear, and one in left ear; has red calf about 6 months old by side.

Lyons County—W. F. Eggers, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Evan Roberts, on Dry Creek, 4½ miles south of Emporia, Dec. 8, 1903, one large, 2-year-old heifer, dehorned, blurred brand on right hip, half crop off right ear.

Week Ending January 7.

Cheyenne County—G. A. Benkelman, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. G. Manso, in Benkelman, Neb., December 7, 1903, one red cow, branded U. S. on left hip, valued at \$12.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Stevens, in Blue tp., (P. O. Manhattan, Kans.,) Dec. 7, 1903, one 1-year-old red heifer, right ear cut straight off, white on face and belly, rather long straight horns, valued at \$12.

Woodson County—J. P. Kelley, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by D. P. Eckler, in Rose, Dec. 11, 1903, one bay horse, 6 foot 1 inch, blazed face, branded S on left hip, valued at \$25.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by James McNeely, in Washington tp., December 14, 1903, one dark red cow, 5 years old, white spot on left side, branded on left hip, not plain; also one red and white heifer calf, about 3 months old.

The Veterinarian.

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

Loco.—I inclose a plant that horses and cattle are eating on the range. They fall away in flesh and seem to get foolish. They do not eat any other food if they can get this plant. It is affecting horses and cattle quite seriously in this locality. What is the plant and what treatment can you give them?
SUBSCRIBER.

Woodston, Kans.

Answer.—The plant you send is the wooly loco (*Astragalus molisimus*) and your stock is said to be "locoed," loco being of Spanish origin and signifying foolish or crazy. The disease is caused by eating this loco plant. It is not definitely known just how the plant affects the animal. Many analyses and experiments have been made to find some poisonous substance in the plant, but without success. The brain of the animal becomes affected after it has eaten the plant for a time. There is either some substance in the plant which affects the brain or an absence of some material in the plant which is necessary for the proper nourishment of the brain. The general symptoms of the animal are those of starvation in addition to the brain affection. There is no medicinal treatment known. If animals are well fed they will not eat loco unless they have acquired the habit. They are always starved into eating loco in the first place. After the habit is acquired, however, they will not eat other food if they can get at loco. The treatment is to keep the animals where they can not get at the loco and to feed them well. Cattle can be fed out of it pretty well, but a horse that is once thoroughly "locoed" never amounts to much afterwards, even though he is fed up into a good condition. He is apt to be "fitty," and unreliable, easily alarmed and not to be depended upon. I know of no way of destroying the loco plants except to dig them out, and this is impracticable for any considerable territory. An unusual number of reports of locoed animals have come to this department recently from southwestern Kansas particularly. I am unable to account for this apparent increase in this disease. The loco plant is more abundant in some seasons than others and frequently is destroyed over large areas by larvae which work in the root.

Side-bone.—I have a horse that has been lame for two years. She has a side-bone on one foot. How can I cure it?
J. W.

Answer.—If the side-bone is well developed there is no cure for it, except a surgical operation for its removal that would require an expert surgeon to perform, and unless the animal is valuable it would probably not be economy to have it operated upon. I have some doubts as to whether the side-bone is the real cause of the lameness or not.

Scours in Cattle.—I have some cattle that scour badly; the dung is black as tar; the cattle are running on buffalo-grass. What can I do for them?
St. Francis, Kans.

Answer.—The scouring is caused by some irritant in the food, and the only thing to do is to change the food, giving them cane or good hay. It is seldom that buffalo-grass acts as you describe. I would advise you to examine their pasture carefully and see if they are not eating something else be-

sides buffalo-grass that is causing the difficulty, and if so, keep them away from it.

Lame Cow.—I have a cow that has been lame in the right hind leg for six weeks. At times she can walk pretty well and at other times she can scarcely walk at all. I have examined her carefully but can find nothing wrong except a click when she bears weight on that leg. She will be fresh in a few weeks.
N. S. B.

Yoder, Kans.

Answer.—It is practically impossible to locate lamenesses without an examination. I am inclined to think that the trouble is in a joint, probably either the stifle or hock-joint. If you can locate the lame joint it would be a good plan to rub it thoroughly with some good liniment. It is barely possible that after the cow calves the lameness may disappear.

The largest living thing on earth is the new-found redwood tree in California, which is 356 feet high and 156 feet in circumference.

The 1904 catalogue of the Burr Incubator Company, of Omaha, Neb., is now ready for mailing. It is a beautiful book, filled with elegant illustrations, and, best of all, contains much valuable information regarding the successful raising of poultry with incubators and brooders. The Burr Incubator is one of the best known and most successful incubators in the country and it is sold at a price within the reach of all. In fact it is a matter of pride with the Burr Incubator Company that they are turning out a machine that is so simple and so perfectly automatic that the beginner succeeds as well as the expert. Prompt shipments are one of the company's strong points and it is selling the incubators and brooders on the "thirty-day-in-your-own-home" plan. If you don't like them at the end of thirty days send them back and the money is yours. A plainer or stronger guaranty on incubators and brooders could not be given. If you are interested in poultry write for free catalogue. Address: Burr Incubator Company, Omaha, Neb.

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Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address,

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40 Bulls For Sale.

Every one a good one and at farmers' prices.
Elegant breeding and quality. The
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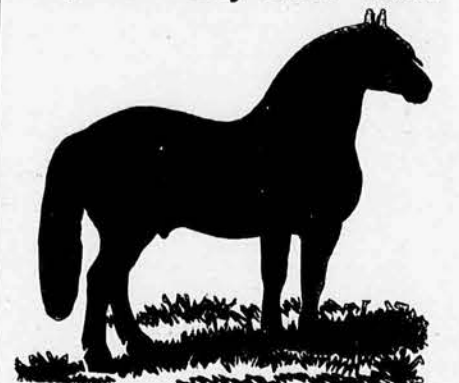
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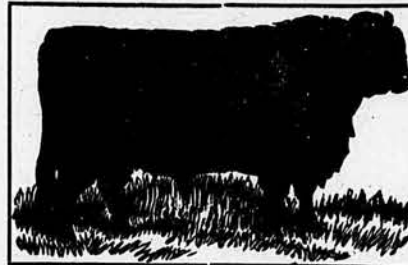
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