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Kansas competed with all the world on alfalfa seed at St. Louis and won first on the exhibit of McBeth & Kinison, of Garden City.

Secretary Coburn's quarterly report for September is devoted to the subject of "Potato Production." The book contains 205 pages. It is devoted to information about potato-production in Kansas, varieties best adapted to soils and conditions; seed; preparation of

the ground; planting; culture; harvesting; marketing and storing. This information is derived from various sources most important being the foremost growers. A chapter is included on Diseases and Harmful Insects and the Best-Known Methods of Eradication and Prevention. A more extended review of this valuable report will be given next week.

Since the departure of Dr. N. S. Mayo, formerly professor of veterinary science at the Kansas Agricultural College, to take the place of Chief of the Division of Live Stock for the Republic of Cuba, his work at the college has fallen upon Dr. C. L. Barnes, assistant veterinarian. Dr. Barnes is somewhat embarrassed by the congratulations of friends who suppose that he has been promoted to the position vacated by Dr. Mayo. No doubt Dr. Barnes would approve such promotion should it be made, but, being a modest man, he finds his position somewhat peculiar on account of congratulations which may become due to some other man.

The present indications for the American Royal Live Stock Show, to be held at Kansas City, October 17-24, 1904, clearly demonstrate the wisdom of the inauguration of this great National live-stock event as one of the permanent shows of America. The American Royal each year improves in volume and interest and ranks as the first show of breeding stock in America. In view of the fact that the World's Fair live-stock show of pure-bred stock is all over by the time this show begins, it is planned that the great winners of the World's Fair will be in evidence here and those who missed seeing them at St. Louis will have this last opportunity. Already the entries for pure-bred breeding cattle number 735 head, a material increase over last year.

**A WORD ABOUT CARING FOR THE LAWN.**

Many inquiries are made asking the best methods for securing nice lawns. Many of the inquirers state that crab-grass is troublesome, or that foxtail threatens to choke out the lawn grasses during the hot months of the late summer.

The lawn-grasses to be relied on are Kentucky blue-grass and white clover. In the experience of the writer, these may be sown with good prospect of success at almost any time of spring, summer, fall, or winter. They may be sown on prairie sod, on a well-prepared seed-bed, or on almost any old place. True, a good lawn is secured in the shortest time by sowing on a well-prepared seed-bed that is fairly firm below and fine at the surface. The soil may be any kind except very sandy, or gumbo. A top-dressing of well-rotted manure is good.

But the difference between lawns that are satisfactory and those that are disappointing results chiefly from the treatment after the grasses come up. A new lawn should not be used as a playground. It should be clipped often but not too closely. The writer has his mower adjusted at the medium

height. But the rake is the hoodoo of the lawn. Blue-grass and white clover grow naturally and best in a soil whose surface is covered with decaying vegetable matter. Their roots like a cool soil that is capable of retaining moisture. Crab-grass and foxtail, on the contrary, luxuriate in a hot soil. They are rather averse to a mulch. Therefore, hang up the rake, throw away the patent grass-catcher and allow the clippings from the mower to remain among the grass. If the mowing is postponed too long, you will not like the appearance of the clippings scattered on the lawn. But, if you mow often, the short clippings will wither and disappear quickly, and when the season of crab-grass arrives the vigor of the blue-grass and white clover will be very discouraging to the crab-grass. After the lawn-grasses have given up, for the season, the attempt to form seed, and the objectionable grasses have given up the contest, put the mower away until next spring. The fall growth of the lawn-grasses will make a beautiful sod and will protect the roots against injury by the vicissitudes of the winter, so that they will send up a vigorous growth in the early spring. The one maxim to be observed in caring for the lawn is contained in the one word "mulch."

**KANSAS FARMERS' FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.**

The Kansas Bank Commissioner has just issued a statement which shows that at the close of business on September 6, the banks of this State were carrying deposits to the amount of \$110,325,895.50. This is the largest amount ever placed to the credit of Kansas depositors. For the last ten years the deposits have made an almost uninterrupted increase, as shown by the following summary, which covers also amounts of loans and discounts, and cash and sight exchange:

1893-556 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 37,392,407.08
Cash and sight exchange.....	13,872,076.76
Deposits.....	33,263,484.87
1894-541 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	36,051,884.16
Cash and sight exchange.....	14,251,508.32
Deposits.....	35,552,632.73
1895-508 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	32,543,474.17
Cash and sight exchange.....	13,666,010.67
Deposits.....	32,031,780.36
1896-465 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	39,111,623.26
Cash and sight exchange.....	19,749,721.50
Deposits.....	45,968,542.93
1897-481 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	42,771,572.63
Cash and sight exchange.....	23,623,101.77
Deposits.....	54,900,810.79
1900-498 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	46,594,813.07
Cash and sight exchange.....	31,812,589.89
Deposits.....	65,814,244.78
1901-521 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	55,662,918.57
Cash and sight exchange.....	45,108,172.95
Deposits.....	87,181,194.14
1902-591 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	64,141,541.26
Cash and sight exchange.....	34,657,422.81
Deposits.....	82,032,862.63
1903-648 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	74,378,581.98
Cash and sight exchange.....	39,416,587.15
Deposits.....	98,663,785.14
1904-710 Banks—	
Loans and discounts.....	80,099,057.40
Cash and sight exchange.....	46,536,036.80
Deposits.....	110,325,895.50

The money that comes to Kansas is nearly all received for products of the farms. The deposits in the banks, therefore, are an approximate index of the receipts of Kansas farmers. They are only an index, however, and

not the real thing. Our farm products bring much more money in a year than is shown by these deposits. The farmer is a liberal buyer of things from without the State. His accumulated wealth is represented far more by improved houses, barns, fences, stock, etc., than by bank balances. Indeed, these are reserves for deferred purchases, and for current expenses. The grain yet to be sold, the live stock and dairy products to be marketed are more important reserves than the ready money represented in the bank balances. The high prices of grain make the corn and wheat crops of the present season the most valuable ever produced in the State. The wheat is now ready for market. The corn will come later.

The question is often asked whether the prosperity at present enjoyed is likely to be long continued. This prosperity depends on several factors. The first and most obvious of these is the crops. There has been almost as much variation in the output of the crops of Kansas as in the prosperity of her people. The last ten years have been years of much investigation of the problems of crop-production. The conditions of climate which formerly reduced yields would upon their recurrence be met with far greater efficiency than ever before. Farming methods have been adapted to Kansas conditions. The intelligent farmer no longer insists on doing as they do "back East," but he uses the best Western methods as developed by investigation and study.

The introduction of alfalfa, Kafir-corn, and other crops suitable to Kansas conditions and largely proof against the exigencies of the seasons; the spread of dairying, an industry which yields a reliable income under almost all circumstances; better and more diversified farming; such treatment of the soil as fortifies it against harmful effects of both excessive and deficient rainfall—these bespeak greater certainty and uniformity as to what Kansas farmers will have to sell.

Several years ago Mr. C. Wood Davis published a discussion of demands for farm products and sources of possible production, in which it was shown that the time was not far distant when demand would so crowd upon supply as to produce what we have lately seen in the markets. Every thoughtful person realized that Mr. Davis was right, and yet much irony was indulged in by those interested in discrediting his conclusions. The basic facts are, that populations to be fed and clothed are increasing rapidly and continuously, and that productive areas are fixed and beyond a limited extent the opening of new lands came to an end some time ago. Better and more intensive farming will help, but the increase in demand is greater than any possible increase in production except in response to higher prices. The time when the competition from newly settled areas can depress prices as it did in the recent past can not recur. Therefore, the element of good prices is likely to sustain the prosperity of the food-producers.

It is not to be forgotten that the element of wisdom in government has



**Agriculture**

**COMING EVENTS.**

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

October 17-22, 1904—American Royal Live-Stock Show and Sales, Kansas City, Mo.  
November 26-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

**Farmers' Institutes.**

October 20, First District Federation of Women's Clubs, Leavenworth, Kans. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Seneca, Kans. Prof. Henrietta W. Calvin.  
October 21, Farmers' Institute, Holton, Jackson County, Frank C. Pomeroy, Professors Dickens and Popenoe.  
October 20-21, Farmers' Institute, Waverly, Coffey County, F. A. Dairymple, Professors TenEyck and Roberts.  
November 15, Farmers' Institute, Tampa, Marion County, D. D. Socolofsky, Profs. J. D. Walters and A. M. TenEyck.  
November 18 and 19, Farmers' Institute, Altamont, Labette County, C. E. Hildreth, secretary, Asst., V. M. Shoemith.  
November 21, Farmers' Institute, Jewell, Jewell County, C. A. Shinn, Professors TenEyck and Willard.  
January 11-14, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hiawatha, Brown County, E. A. Chase.  
January 12, Women's Day, Miss Flora Rose; January 13, Assistant V. M. Shoemith.

**Pop-Corn for Fodder—Chemical Fertilizers for Wheat.**

In your issue of September 5, B. F. Lowe, of Allen County, asks concerning pop-corn fodder. That is a question that I had thought of asking. Feeding-value, the length of time it would like to know in addition to the takes to mature, planted the first of July. Would it usually get out of the way of frost? This has been a rather unsatisfactory year for us farmers on account of the rain; there was but very little wheat cut at harvest time, a good deal not cut at all; the most of it that was cut stood until the last days of July, and of course, the grain saved was badly bleached and sprouted some. Wheat that would have made from 18 to 24 bushels to the acre properly taken care of, only made from 5 to 11 bushels.

As for oats, there were not half as many bushels saved as were sown last spring.

Corn is very spotted; there are a few fields of fair corn, but the majority will only make from one-fourth to one-half crop.

Hay is good, but damaged by wet weather while being taken care of. Wheat-seeding is about over with us for this fall; the first sown is up nicely. There is about a 10 per cent decrease in acreage over previous years. I have been using commercial fertilizers on wheat for the last six years and find that it pays me well. Enclosed herewith you will find a guarantee card; please tell me whether the ingredients are about what wheat needs.

R. B. WILLIAMS.

Labette County.  
There are varieties of pop-corn which will perhaps mature sufficiently in an average season to make good fodder when planted July 1 on a well-prepared seed-bed. The White Pearl and White Rice varieties are fairly early in maturing. I would not, however, recommend planting pop-corn for fodder. Even if it is necessary to plant late in the season, early varieties of sweet-corn or early field-corn is, I believe, to be preferred to pop-corn for fodder-production. In 1903 we planted twenty-nine varieties of field-corn on June 16-17. The varieties which matured sufficiently to make good corn and fodder were as follows: Early Longfellow Dent, Funk's Ninety-Day, Leaming, Early Mastodon, Early Cattle King, Pride of the North, King of the Earliest, Nebraska White Prize, Farmers' Reliance, Golden Row, Hoag's Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, and Boone County White. Planted at this late date several of these varieties yielded over fifty bushels of air-dry, shelled corn per acre. Fourteen varieties of corn were planted about the middle of June last season, including several of the varieties named above and a few other early sorts. At this date (October 4) most of this corn is ripe enough to cut for fodder. Although I have no data, I am quite sure that the pop-corn will not yield so much fodder and grain per

acre whether planted early or late as the best-producing field-corn or sweet fodder-corn.

As to the quality of the fodder, although the analysis may show the grain to be a little richer in protein and fat, it is my opinion that the feeding-value of pop-corn fodder as a whole will not be greater than the feeding-value of field-corn or sweet-corn fodder.

From the card which you send I take the following as reporting the chemical analysis of the brand of fertilizer sold by the Armour Packing Co., which you mention in your letter.

Nitrogen, 1.77 per cent, equivalent to ammonia in available form, per cent. 2.15  
Phosphoric acid in available form, soluble or reverted, per cent. 10.25  
Total phosphoric acid, per cent. 12.00  
Potash, soluble in water, per cent. 2.10

The analysis of the fertilizer shows it to be rich in phosphoric acid. Possibly your land is in need of phosphoric acid and an application of this fertilizer may benefit the wheat crop. Wheat requires all of the elements named in the analysis. From the analysis of wheat I have calculated that a thirty-bushel wheat-crop takes out of the soil 50.4 pounds of nitrogen, 26.4 pounds of potash, and 20.2 pounds of phosphoric acid. At this station an analysis was made of upland soil which shows that the surface foot of soil contains 9,600 pounds of nitrogen, 25,700 pounds of potash and 5,480 pounds of phosphoric acid. It will thus be seen that by continuous growing of wheat the nitrogen of the soil will be first exhausted, while the phosphoric acid will be exhausted much sooner than the potash. As this land gets old it will, therefore, need applications of fertilizer containing nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The nitrogen can be added in a much cheaper way than by the use of chemical fertilizers in the growing of legume crops, such as the annual legumes, cow-peas, soy-beans, field-peas, vetches and the perennial legumes, alfalfa and clover. When phosphoric acid becomes deficient in the soil, however, the supply can only be renewed by applications of phosphate fertilizers; or it is even possible to make a certain portion of the insoluble phosphoric acid of the soil available to plant growth by good tillage and the addition of humus to the soil, which gives favorable conditions for the development of the phosphoric acid into the available form.

For information regarding use of chemical fertilizers I refer you to the last quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, a copy of which you can doubtless secure by writing to Sec. F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kans.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Crops for Corn Land.**

I am desirous to change ground from corn and think it is too late to put in fall wheat. What is your advice in regard to spring wheat, would it pay? Would it be better to have the ground fall-plowed? Or, do you think flax would be more profitable?

J. M. CURRY.

Wabaunsee County.  
Spring wheat is not a profitable crop in this part of Kansas. We have grown several varieties of spring wheat at this station during the past two seasons. The largest yield produced by ordinary spring Fife wheat in 1903 was 9.6 bushels per acre. The best-producing Velvet Chaff gave a yield of 7 bushels per acre. The Macaroni wheat yielded better than the other varieties, producing 13.3 bushels per acre. All of this wheat was poor in grade. During the past season, macaroni wheat gave the largest yield of any of the spring-wheat varieties, viz., 11.1 bushels per acre, while the best-producing Fife gave a yield of 5.3 bushels per acre. We grew some varieties of winter wheat last season that yielded over 35 bushels to the acre, and comparatively few of the varieties of winter wheat yielded less than 25 bushels to the acre. Although macaroni wheat produces better than the other varieties of spring wheat, yet it is not advisable to grow it in this locality. First, because it does not produce nearly so well as winter wheat, and second, there is no sale for this wheat except for feed or seed, unless it can be sold in car-load lots.

I believe that flax will be a more profitable crop for you to grow than spring wheat, but as yet we have not been able to secure very large yields at this station. The best-producing variety of flax yielded only 4.7 bushels per acre in 1903. This flax was seeded April 17. In 1904 some plats yielded as high as 9 bushels per acre. From our experiments last season I am satisfied that flax should be sown quite early in the spring. We began sowing on March 28 last spring and sowed a plot every ten days up to July 1. There was not much difference in the yields produced by the seedings on March 29 and May 7. The seeding of March 28 gave slightly the largest yield and the earlier seedings produced the best quality of flax. For the average season, perhaps March 28 is a little too early to sow in this locality. I believe, however, that flax should be sown as soon as the spring has opened and the soil is in good condition to receive the seed. The later sowings of flax headed well but the bolls failed to fill and the seed was light and chaffy. There is a difference also in varieties as to their productiveness. The flax which has produced best with us is the common home-grown Kansas seed. Imported seed has invariably given less yields than home-grown seed. Last season we planted twenty-four different varieties of flax imported from Russia, seed received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This flax was not sown until May 3 and very few of the varieties produced seed worth harvesting and we were hardly able to get sufficient good seed from one-tenth acre plots of any of the varieties equal to the amount sown. The common home-grown flax sown May 7 yielded over 8 bushels to the acre. It would not seem to me advisable, however, for you to undertake to grow any large acreage of flax since you have not had any experience in growing the crop.

For spring seeding the ground which you have described I would not advise plowing this fall nor in the spring, provided the ground is fairly free from weeds. A better seed-bed for flax or any other spring grain can usually be prepared on corn ground by simply disking and harrowing. The seed-bed prepared in this way is superior to that which can be usually secured by plowing. Plowing corn ground is apt to leave the ground too lumpy and too loose and mellow to make a good seed-bed for flax or spring grain. If you think it advisable to plow, however, I would recommend fall-plowing rather than spring-plowing, and the sooner the land can be plowed the better, in order that it may slake and settle and get into good condition for spring seeding. If you desire to change from corn and wish to grow some other kind of grain, such land as you describe would produce good oats or barley sown early in the spring with a seed-bed prepared in the manner mentioned above. At this station barley has produced well during the past two seasons and is apparently a surer crop than oats.

A good change for the corn land would be to seed it down to alfalfa or to grasses. A good seed-bed could be prepared early in the spring by disking and harrowing as described above. Larger crops of corn may be produced by rotating with alfalfa or grass than by rotating with grain. Continuous cropping with corn and grain will in time exhaust the soil so that it will fail to produce profitable crops.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Time of Seeding Kentucky Blue-Grass.**

When is the best time in the year to sow Kentucky blue-grass seed? My ground is all ready, seed bought and on hand, team engaged to harrow it in, and everything in readiness for seed, so I am very anxious for immediate information, if you please. I have been told to sow it in the spring, and have been told to sow it in the fall. Which is the best time? Also, how should I sow it, and should it be harrowed after being sowed? How many pounds or bushels to the acre? This information all for lawn purposes.

J. F. WOLF.

Osage County.  
Kentucky blue-grass seed may be

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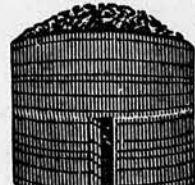
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planted either in the fall or in the spring. In Kansas the fall-seeding is apt to be fully as successful as spring-seeding, if care is taken to prepare a suitable seed-bed, and the seed is sown reasonably early in the fall. It is already a little late to sow, but with favorable weather conditions the grass is likely to start and make a good stand. When Kentucky blue-grass is sown for pasture, it is usual to seed at the rate of 20 to 28 pounds of clean seed per acre; and if sown in the chaff, not less than three or four bushels per acre should be sown. For lawn-purposes the grass should be seeded much thicker, perhaps twice the amount of seed named would not be too much to insure a good catch. The seed should be covered lightly by the use of a light harrow, or on a small lawn the hand-rake may be used to cover the seed. The seed should be covered very shallow. Some prefer to seed on a mellow surface, allowing the seed to be covered by the rains; a light covering of straw or coarse manure is beneficial in protecting the surface from packing by the rains, and it also favors the sprouting of the seeds and growth of the young grass. For spring seeding, the covering mentioned is quite essential.

Usually white clover is sown with Kentucky blue-grass for lawn-purposes, but the clover should not be seeded in the fall; it is better seeded early in the spring. For this reason, where it is desired to sow clover with the Kentucky blue-grass early-spring seeding may be preferable to fall seeding.

When the fall-seeded ground has been given a light covering of litter as mentioned above, the white clover may be seeded early in the spring and will usually start by reason of the protection from the litter and the moist condition of the soil. I have had the best success in seeding Kentucky blue-grass early in the spring, although it may be seeded in the fall as I have stated above.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**To Kill Foxtail.**

Could you tell me how I could destroy the grass commonly called fox-tail without plowing it up? My yard was flooded last year, and this summer where the blue-grass is thin, the fox-tail is as thick as it can grow. I have mowed it often all summer, but it only takes about a week for it to head out again.

GUS KASSERBAUM.

Shawnee County.

If you have kept the fox-tail cut this season and not allowed it to seed, I do not think you will find it troublesome another year unless new seed should be brought in by flooding again. Fox-tail is an annual grass. The root is killed by the winter's frost and the plant starts each year anew from the seed. If you will harrow or loosen this ground early next spring and sow a little Kentucky blue-grass or white clover on it, I believe you will succeed in establishing a catch of grass and repairing your lawn. The fox-tail does not start early in the spring, and if it should start again later in the season, you can keep it down by frequent mowing and not allow it to smother out the young grass and clover-plants. The way to kill out the fox-tail is to establish the grass and clover.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Preparing Alfalfa Ground.**

My neighbor asked me to do a favor for him. He has a piece of land that has been listed to cane the last three years. This year he cultivated the ground three times and cut out sun-flowers and cockleburs with the corn-knife. How shall he get the ground in the best shape to sow alfalfa in the spring? At present he has listed cane on the patch.

JNO. S. GREENLAND.

Douglas County.

I would recommend treating this piece of cane land in the same manner as I would prepare clean corn land for seeding down to alfalfa. A seed-bed may be prepared on such land by disking and harrowing early in the spring. It may be advisable also to disk this fall if you have opportunity, in order to put the ground in a mellow, open condition for absorbing the rainfall and conserving the soil moisture. The best seed-bed for alfalfa is that

in which the ground is not loosened too deeply. The soil should be loosened only about as deep as the seed is sown. The subsurface should be firm, not loose and mellow, as would be the case if the ground were plowed deeply just previous to seeding. Again, if the weeds have been kept down the past season, the surface of the soil will be free from weeds another year; while if the ground were plowed over, a large number of weed seeds would be turned up to the surface which would sprout and grow, giving a large growth of weeds which might smother out the alfalfa.

In some localities in which the soil is very compact and of a gumbo nature it seems to be necessary that it be loosened deeply previous to seeding in order to get a good catch of alfalfa, but in case such a preparation is necessary, the land should be so loosened preferably a year or so previous to seeding alfalfa, in order that the soil may settle and get in good seed-bed condition before the alfalfa is sown. I take it, however, that the land which you describe does not need such treatment, but that the first method described above will be suitable to use on the field mentioned.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Cane Questions.**

Will you please inform me as to the desirability of cane when fed to brood-mares as roughness. Are there damaging qualities in it to the mare and her prospective colt? Also tell me about the best time to cut cane when it is to be used as feed. Is it better to have frost on it before cutting?

Crawford County. C. H. SPENCER.

Sorghum or cane forage, if properly grown and cared for, makes a most excellent forage for almost any kind of stock. We have had no direct experience with feeding it to brood-mares. It is fed, however, to horses by a great many prominent farmers and feeders and we have yet to hear of any harm coming from it. Of course you understand that a brood-mare requires a little better quality of feed than the ordinary work-horse, but as a roughage I think you need have no fear in using bright, clean cane.

Cane should not be cut until late in the fall; it had better stand until at least one frost has occurred before harvesting it. The principal reason for this is that to properly care for it the weather must be cool. If harvested in warm weather the sweet juice will tend to sour and ferment. If your cane is sowed or drilled thickly it will be necessary to cut with a mowing machine. You should not attempt to cure it as you would hay as it will be impossible to dry all the juice and you would lose the principal value of it. Simply let the leaves wilt or partly cure and shock it up in large shocks in the field. It should be fed early in the season so as to get the greatest good from the succulent juice it contains. If it is drilled in rows and is larger and heavier, you will probably be able to handle it with a corn-binder very satisfactorily. The bundles should be made as small as possible and allowed to dry slightly and shocked in rather small shocks. I would not think it advisable to attempt to stack cane forage; better feed it directly from the field and early in the season.

G. C. WHEELER.

**Hessian Fly and Wheat Midge.**

H. A. GOSSARD, ENTOMOLOGIST OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

In answer to inquiries sent out by the station, Hessian fly is reported for this season in 66 counties and wheat midge or "red weevil" in 59. The combined damage of these two insects to the crop is estimated to be not more than 10 or 15 per cent for the State. At the station the average percentage of stalks of all varieties infested with fly was 28.7 while the average percentage of fallen straw was 5.3. The midge was found present in 10 per cent of the kernels of all varieties. The average yield from the station plots as compared with the average for the past ten years was but little affected; but samples and estimates sent us from other localities indicate that in some instances the damage

was severe, being as great or even greater than 50 per cent in some fields.

The parasites of the fly were observed to issue in abundance during the early part of August, but enough "flaxseeds" remain unparasitized to furnish sufficient flies to cause serious damage next year if other conditions prove exceptionally favorable to fly development. Conditions in all respects, relating to fly, parasites and season, may be considered about normal thus far; hence, while no special alarm need be felt, it should not be forgotten that careless husbandry or the entrance of new factors into the situation may result in much loss. This possibility of exceptional damage renders advisable a brief statement of the most approved methods of guarding against the fly.

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

2. Unless the fall brood of flies is very late in appearing, sowing should be deferred until after their disappearance. Perhaps no better plan can be devised to determine when the flies have appeared than for each farmer to sow a small "observation plot" of wheat during the last week in August in the northern border counties of the State, the first week in September in the central part and about the middle of September in the southern part. Each farmer should provide himself, as part of his equipment, with an ordinary magnifying glass such as may be obtained from his druggist or Harrison Cole, Columbus, Ohio. A good double lense with rubber case should be obtained for about 50 cents. The adult flies, small, dark, mosquito-like insects may be seen by the sharp observer in September or at latest in early October, alighting upon the upper sides of the leaf blades where the eggs (the "flaxseeds" are not eggs) are deposited in the blade creases or furrows. Sometimes the eggs are found on the inner surface of blades not over one inch high and too young to have turned upward. With the magnifying glass it is not difficult to find these minute, reddish, elongate-oval eggs and when they have once been found it will be but a few days until the brood of flies disappears. Wheat may be safely sown at once as soon as the eggs are found in any numbers as the flies will have disappeared before it has time to germinate and get up through the ground.

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

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

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

4. The larvae of the wheat midges to appear next year are now buried in the earth not far from the surface. Plowing is therefore of service against them as well as against Hessian fly. Sowing in the stubble is bad practice from the standpoint of both insects. The screenings and chaff from the thrashing machine should be de-

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stroyed as they contain thousands of midge larvae.

5. If decoy strips of wheat are sown during the last of August or about the first of September, they will not only serve as "observation plots" but will also entice many of the flies to here deposit their eggs. As soon as the main crop is sown these decoy strips should be plowed under to destroy the eggs and young larvae.

6. Varieties of wheat with thick, strong stalks resist the fly attack better than small, weak-stalked kinds, and bearded wheats are seemingly more immune from midge attack than smooth sorts. These considerations are not the only ones to decide the question of choice of variety, but are worth noting.

#### Farm Architecture.

L. M. WOOD, ARCHITECT, TOPEKA, KANS.  
(Continued from last week.)

We must be allowed, before discussing the arrangement of the house, to indulge in a little retrospect, and touch lightly upon the subject of frame houses.

Of the ordinary frame house, "balloon frame," etc., we have but little to say that the reader would not be already conversant with. As ordinarily built, it is the cheapest and least durable house extant. A very good house is made by framing it up in the ordinary way, making it to stand in from the edge of the wall one inch more than the width of a brick, then sheet it all over with boards on the exterior, after which build a four-inch brick wall around it, anchoring it properly at intervals with iron or strap-iron anchors to the boarding.

Houses of this sort have sometimes six-inch studs boarded upon the inside instead of upon the outside, with an extra course of bricks, bonded to the exterior course. This leaves a two-inch air space all around, and necessitates furring off one-half inch for the plastering on the inside. Perhaps the best wooden house is made by taking common fencing-boards four inches wide and packing them "elevator style," one on top of the other in all walls and partitions, allowing the ends to lap alternately at all angles and intersections. Rough openings may be left for all doors and windows and sawed out afterwards for the insertion of frames, or they may be laid up with rough frames.

With floors laid in the same way, or with exposed beams, this house is almost fire-proof. If the boards are laid alternately with one-half inch projection on each side, the intervening space makes sufficient space for the clinch for plastering, the lath in which case being put on vertically or diagonally. The exterior of this house may be made very effective in appearance by "pugging," or by shingling in patterns; although it may be weather-boarded in the usual manner for frame houses or left without any additional covering. Brick flues in frame houses should always start from the foundation and should never be set from brackets from the wall.

Here is a suggestion for the arrangement for a model farmhouse promised in our last article: It is of course subject to modifications, and the sizes may be modified to suit occupants. It is rectangular, because that is the cheapest form in which to build a house. It can likewise be built in any of the different ways referred to above. Suppose, then, that it faces the south. In the center is the front door, covered by a broad veranda, opening into a hall eight feet wide and twenty feet deep, with a broad, easy flight of stairs on the right-hand side. Upon the east is the living room 16 by 20 feet, with a large open fireplace on the north side in the partition which separates the living room from the kitchen. This room has windows upon the south and east side and also a door upon the east side opening upon a broad veranda which extends the full length of the house upon that side and looks towards the barn and other outbuildings in that direction. At the right-hand side of the chimney breast is a door leading into the kitchen. Upon the left is a closet contrived in the space

between the chimney and the wall, with a door, opening into the kitchen, the chimney being built entirely in the living room for the purpose of making the closet as large as possible. The kitchen is also 16 by 20 feet, making in 20 feet the east and west way. This arrangement allows it to extend to a point just half the width of the hall, thus allowing room for a door under the main-hall stairs leading to the cellar directly from the kitchen.

The kitchen has a door upon the east side opening upon the veranda, above referred to, and also one upon the north side leading to the milk-room and icehouse connected with it. There are windows upon the north and east. The west side of the house is an exact duplicate of the east side in the arrangement and size of the rooms; the room in the southwest corner being the parlor, and that in the northwest being the family bedroom, with a door leading from the hall, and also one from the parlor. There are two closets taken off this room, three feet in depth, one of which opens from the kitchen and one from the bedroom. There is a single flue of bricks built in the partition between the parlor and bedroom, with thimbles for pipes from each room. We have neglected to state that there is a large open fireplace in the kitchen, contrived in the same chimney-stack containing that for the living room, also a separate flue for the cooking-stove.

On the second story the hall extends through to the north side of the house, giving access to parlor-chambers situated over the rooms below, being a little less in size on account of closets contrived between them, giving one to each room. There may also be a small bedroom contrived in the south end of the main hall on the second story, but it is more advisable to leave it out, thereby securing a better circulation of air to the rooms on the north side of the house. There may be, however, a large closet built in that end of the hall on each side of the window which will not interfere with the circulation of the air, besides being very convenient for the storage of clothing.

This house may be either two stories or a story and a half, and will cost, convenient to railroads and built in the ordinary way as a frame house, perfectly plain but substantial and comfortable, about \$3,500. This does not include any of the outbuildings. It is not presumed that every farmer in the State will be able to erect such a house as this one, nor that this arrangement in a dwelling will suit the requirements, habits or needs of all; still we feel assured that it will suit the requirements of many. There are many forms of houses, from one of three rooms, at a cost of perhaps five or six hundred dollars, to those of magnificent proportions and immense cost. We shall endeavor to give one of the simpler kinds in the near future. All the eaves should be provided with gutters and down spouts with underground drain-pipes leading to the cistern, and another leading from thence to carry the overflow well away from the house. The grade about the house should be somewhat higher next to the wall than elsewhere in order to throw the rain and melting snow away from the house.

Wet cellars should be drained with drain-pipes, laid with tight joints. Care should be taken in laying drain-pipe to give it a regular inclination, and to bed it firmly upon the ground, or in common mortar. When drains pass under a wall, care should be taken to give them plenty of room, so that any settling of the wall will not break the pipe. Drain-pipe of cement or clay is almost certain to break where it is carried across a filled ditch, or in places where the support underneath is not equal to that in other places. This is avoided by making such sections of iron. If wet, spongy places occur in the line of the cellar wall, the foundation should be carried below it in regular offsets at right angles. Sometimes inverted arches are used to equalize the pressure in such places but in inexperienced hands it is a dangerous expedient. Sometimes a spring of good water occurs in a cellar that one may desire to utilize; in

such cases the wall at the inlet must be arched, supported on abutments that reach well below the bottom of the cellar. Inconvenience arising from wet-weather springs is prevented by concreting the cellar bottom in this manner: Excavate the cellar eight inches deeper than the required depth when finished, break up stones of almost any kind, to a size not larger than a walnut, spread a layer of it all over the floor evenly to a depth of four inches, then mix thin cement grouting (be careful to have it thin enough to run freely) and pour it full, then lay over four inches more of the stone, and grout it full, as before. Allow it to set two days, then make a cement mortar of two parts fresh hydraulic cement and one part of clean, sharp sand, and plaster the whole floor over smoothly, carrying it up all sides as high as it may be thought necessary. This should be done while the springs are not running, and should be allowed ten days to harden.

If water-closets are used in the house, they may be supplied with water from a tank in the attic, which may also supply stationary wash-bowls or bath-tubs. These should be discharged through a common sewer, which if a water-closet is attached, should be of galvanized iron, as well as the branch to said closet; this is because of the fact that it is found to withstand the action of uric acid better than any other material. The kitchen sink should have a branch to the same sewer. All openings to various branches should be securely trapped, while the traps of the sink and closet should have, for the escape of the sewer gas, a vent-pipe of one-and-a-half-inch gas-pipe leading up the kitchen chimney nearly to the top; the constant warmth there generates a draught in this pipe that effectually ventilates the sewer at these points. The soil pipe from the closet should extend upward passing through the roof. At the point below the juncture of all the various branches there should be a running trap with a small vent-pipe to the surface of the ground.

If there is no convenient point at a proper distance from the house for the discharge of the sewage; a cess-pool should be built, to hold about ten barrels, and built of bricks, in circular form, with a partition wall in the middle having an arched opening at the bottom sufficiently large to allow the passage of a man in cleaning. The inlet pipe should turn down and extend to within a foot of the bottom; the outlet should be near the top on the opposite side of the partition wall. The bottom should be of one layer of bricks and the entire interior cemented. The top is formed of rough flagstones, provided with a man-hole and covered with a loose stone; the top to be covered with about ten inches of soil. If there is no outlet used, it will have to be cleaned oftener; if there is one, it allows the liquid to run off, retaining the sedimentary deposit, which is extremely valuable for dressing land.

Farmers generally have to haul bricks some distance, consequently for cisterns the better way is to build them rectangular, with walls of stone, sixteen inches thick, the bottom formed of concrete, in the same manner as for cellar floors, except that six inches is thick enough. The wall should extend to grade, the top being covered with 2 by 4 studding, set on edge close together and firmly spiked to each other. The man-hole is formed with two-inch plank with battens and a ring-bolt. This kind costs exactly the same as the ordinary brick, arched cistern, and is better in a great many ways. If it is desired to use the water for drinking purposes, as good a filter as any other, and cheaper and by far less troublesome, is formed by building a common four-inch soft brick wall across from side to side after the cistern is otherwise finished, leaving it uncemented. It is better to slightly curve the filter wall toward the side of the influx, otherwise the pressure of the water suddenly filling one side after a heavy rain would throw down a four-inch wall, if built straight, before it would have time to equalize the pressure by filtration.

(To be continued.)



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# The Stock Interest

## THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

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

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

October 19, 1904—H. F. Norton, Clay Center, Kan., Duroc-Jerseys.

October 20, 1904—Poland-Chinas, L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans.

October 20, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo.

October 21, 1904—I. O. A. d. C. Class, Republic County Breeders' Combination Sale at Belleville, H. B. Walter, Manager.

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

October 25, 1904—J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Short-horns.

October 26, 1904—Breeders' Combination Sale, Jas. P. Laur, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.

October 27, 1904—Hollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

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

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

November 1, 1904—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans. Duroc-Jersey swine.

November 3, 1904—H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

November 4, 1904—Short-horns and Duroc-Jerseys, Burden, J. F. Stogder, Manager.

November 5, 1904—Breeders' Combination Sale, Poland-Chinas, Dubois, Neb., Christ Huber, Mgr.

November 10, 1904—M. O. B.imer and C. Q. Drake, McPherson, Kans., Short-horns and Poland-Chinas.

November 11, 1904—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, H. N. H. Luedeman, Mgr., Girard, Kans.

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

November 22, 1904—Herefords at Hope, Kans., Dickinson and Marlon county breeders; Will H. Rhodes, Manager, Kans., Manager.

November 23, 1904—Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' annual sale, Hope, Kans.; C. W. Taylor, Manager.

November 26, 1904—W. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Suor horns.

November 29, 1904—Holstein Friesian cattle at State Fair Grounds, Topeka, H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans.

November 29, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago.

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

December 3 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Plattburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.

December 15, 1904—Combination sale of Percheron stallions and mares, touch s allions, and Jacks and Jennets, at O tawa, Kans., S. A. Springs, Westphalia, Kans., Manager.

January 11, 12 and 13, 1905—Breeders' Combination Sale, Bloomington, Ill., Percheron and Shire horses and cattle.

January 20, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Girard, H. N. Holdeman.

January 31, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale.

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

January 30, 1905—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

January 31, 1905—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

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

February 1, 1905—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 2, 1905—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 3, 1905—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 4, 1905—W. F. Garrett, Portis, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

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

February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale.

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

March 7, 1905—Jacks, Jennets, and stallions, at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., L. M. Mous-es & sons proprietors.

### A Baby-Beef Problem.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER the following:

I have thirty head of high-grade calves which I wish to convert into baby-beef if I can profitably do so.

I have 1,000 bushels of corn; other feed will have to be bought. Alfalfa is \$4 to \$5 per ton. Corn, 35 to 40 cents per bushel. Tell me the best way to handle these calves to make the most of them. I can not commence to feed them before November 1. The calves are Hereford and Short-horns. Most of them are April calves and very fat. With above prices for feed what might I reasonably expect the cost per pound to be in the production of baby-beef?

Will say I have quite generally interviewed the feeders of this community, and according to their idea I can not figure out anything for my trouble. In fact, the way some of them estimate the cost, I would lose the price of the calves. I have never fed out a bunch of cattle but have had the care of cattle all my life.

Any help in the way of information will be gratefully received.

Lincoln County. A. W. Woody.

This inquiry was referred to Hon. J. B. Sims, a prominent and successful stockman and farmer of Shawnee County, who answers as follows:

In reply to Mr. Woody, of Lincoln, Kans., as to the disposition to make of his thirty head of grade calves and 1,000 bushels of old corn, will say, I presume from Mr. Woody's statement that he could cash his calves for \$10

per head and his corn for 40 cents per bushel. He will therefore have an investment of \$700 to commence with. Feeders of that class of beef almost invariably aim to sell during the months of April, May, and June; hence the necessity of a long feed; and not only a long feed, but it has to be made during the winter, the most expensive season of the year to make gains on stock of any kind, hence the fancy prices often obtained for well-bred light butcher's stock in the spring. The price has to be high to let the feeder out with any profit.

Now, let us suppose that Mr. Woody will feed his calves six months, as he will have to do if he expects to top the market, a fair estimate on the feed consumed, including what he has on hand (1,000 bushels of corn), would be:

1,000 bushels of corn, at 40 cents.....\$400  
 350 bushels corn, additional..... 140  
 30 tons hay at \$5..... 150  
 30 head calves at \$10..... 300

Total cost May 1.....\$990

We can estimate the cost of carrying a bunch of calves a given time pretty close. Much will depend on the man in charge of the feed-lot; the price will be the most uncertain quantity of all. Suppose the calves weigh 400 pounds each, November 1, and that they are well handled and make an average gain of 300 pounds, making them average 700 pounds May 1, and that they sell for five cents per pound at home. On this supposition, the 30 calves would bring \$1,050; estimated cost, \$990; profit, \$60.

At first glance at this proposition to put a 400-pound calf in the feed-lot, gain him 300 pounds in six months, double the cost price per pound, as we have done in his case, and only clear \$2 in the transaction, looks as if there was not much encouragement to feed 40-cent corn to 2½ cent calves. No one can tell. It may be that such stock will bring 6 and even 7 cents per pound next spring. They will have to or the feeder who produces them will not have a living profit.

Mr. Woody should procure from the Agricultural College, Manhattan, the bulletin on Baby Beef. It gives much information valuable to the baby-beef feeder. J. B. SIMS.

Shawnee County.

### Oil-Meal.

I would like to learn something about feeding oil-meal. I have fed some cottonseed-meal but do not know much about oil-meal. How does it compare in feeding with cottonseed-meal? How much would be safe to feed to hogs? Would it do to feed to horses? I want to feed some cattle and have plenty of alfalfa hay. Can you give me some light in the matter? HOMER WILSON.

Greenwood County.

Oil-meal is one of the most healthful of feeds which can be used. It has a cooling, beneficial effect upon the digestive organs of animals, produces a pliable skin with a sleek, oily coat, and good handling quality.

For fattening animals, however, it should not be used to excess as it produces soft flesh. For that reason it is not desirable to feed it to horses very heavily as it will make them soft. Its great value is in feeding for short periods as a sort of tonic or medicine. It is a feed very rich in protein and can be used for milk-production, both with cows and other animals while suckling their young. A small portion in a brood-sow ration may be fed with very beneficial results, especially at farrowing time. It is a much more healthful feed than cottonseed-meal, although not so rich in protein.

For fattening hogs, I do not believe I would advise you to use oil-meal at all, corn being the cheapest and best pork-producer, as a rule. Its best use for hogs would be for brood-sows and young growing pigs, as a small part of the grain-ration. For horses I would not feed more than a very small quantity and then not as a regular part of the ration, unless it was desired to put a horse in market condition in a short time.

If you have an abundance of alfalfa hay I could not recommend a better combination for cattle-feeding than corn and alfalfa. Experiments have

shown that rich protein concentrates such as oil-meal or cottonseed-meal, have little practical value where alfalfa is available.

I have requested Professor Willard to mail you a copy of Bulletin No. 124, which will give you some help in the feeding of cattle and swine.

G. C. WHEELER.

### Feeding Green Cane.

My cows are drying up fast and I have good green cane I could feed them, but some people say that will dry them up entirely if I do, while others think differently.

Please give me your opinion as I am sure you know about it.

Franklin County. P. F. THESTRUP.

At this station cane forage has been used during the dry portion of the year for maintaining the milk-flow with the best success. During the months of August and September we pastured cane-fields with our milk-herd with the result that the milk-flow was maintained, and in a most economical way, this crop being almost the only crop which remained green and produced forage during the dry years. Of course there is some danger from poisoning, although we have never lost cattle at the college farm. I infer from your letter, however, that you plan to cut the cane and carry it to the cattle. In that case there is practically no danger from poisoning. You need have no fear that feeding this green cane will dry your cows up entirely. I would have no hesitancy whatever in utilizing it for this purpose. Of course it is a highly carbonaceous feed and it might be inferred that it was not a milk-producing feed, but experience shows that the cow is able to produce milk if supplied an abundance of this kind of green forage. Of course you will get better results if you feed some bran to your cows. G. C. WHEELER.

### Prospects for Mules.

Live-stock experts are predicting that the big money of the next few years to be made in stock will be gathered in by the breeders of mules. When construction work on the Panama Canal begins in earnest, they say the price of mules is bound to jump, because these are the only animals that can stand the intense heat of that section and keep on working. The West Indies, Africa, and the Philippine Islands have also been drawing heavily upon this country for mules, and the American mule is increasing in favor as a part of the equipment of European armies.

As a matter of fact mules have been steadily rising in value. In Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri there are big mule farms which have enriched their owners in the last ten years. Yet, for some reason or other, the former mule-breeding sections are not producing mules fast enough to supply the demand, and their production is declining.

The mule has been the standard work-animal of the Southern States for many years. It is there, of course, that he flourishes most. Texas tops the list with 407,000, with Missouri next with 209,000. Of all the Southern States Virginia boasts of the smallest number, 42,000. The average value of the mule in these States runs from \$70 to \$85. In the United States the mule averages \$10 more a head in value than the horse—\$72.49 to \$62.25. There are nearly 3,000,000 mules as compared with 16,000,000 horses.

On the big Southern plantations mules in immense numbers are used. On the biggest one in Louisiana, that of the Leon Godichaux Company, from 1,000 to 1,500 mules are worked the year round. Climatic conditions make the mule more to be relied on than the horse in the rice, cane, and cotton districts, and as these are being better and more intelligently worked the demand for mules increases.

The mule has advantages over the horse which have come to be recognized by men who work the two side by side. In the first place, he pays the breeder better because he can be put on the market a year sooner. He is not as expensive to raise as the horse, because he is in condition to do

# GONE LAME!!



These words strike terror to the heart of every horseman. Don't worry. If it is Spavin, Ring Bone, Splints, Curb or any form of Lameness, Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure it quickly and permanently.

Cambridge Springs, Pa., Dec. 4, 1902.  
 American House Livery,

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,  
 Gentlemen:—I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for fifteen years and find it a success. I have one of your old "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," the leaves are some of them lost; if you have any new ones please send me one, and oblige.  
 Very truly yours,  
 CHAS. KELLY.

Price \$1; 6 for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

# 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—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 219 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

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

## LUMP JAW No Cure No Pay.

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

## ECONOMY PITLESS WAGON AND STOCK SCALE

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STEEL FRAME STEEL JOISTS

Equipped With Improved Folding Stock Rack

Scale shipped complete except planks for flooring. Complete Scale above ground; only 9 in. high.

Gilt-edge guarantee. Thousands in daily use. Write for our catalogue and prices. Visit our Exhibit at World's Fair, Block 20, Agricultural Building

McDonald Bros., P. O. Box 724, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

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



good work long before the horse can be broken to harness. At two years old the mule can be put in the field and kept there until old age overtakes him.

The mule is also healthier than the horse. He is rarely subject to the horse diseases, nor is he likely to have blemishes which destroy the value of many a colt. With a mule, if there are any blemishes, they do not impair his value, because he is purchased for work and not for beauty. He is not so nervous or high-strung as the horse. He has a saner instinct of self-preservation; will stand greater hardships, has more vitality, and when properly instructed is steadier and more reliable.

When it comes to breeding, the year or two years saved in handling means big profit. The mule, too, is always salable. The mule market is never glutted; in fact, the market comes to the mule rather than the horse to the market. It matters not whether it is a time of peace or war, the demand for mules is always large. As a war necessity, the mule is universally recognized. As a work animal, the hauler of cart and dray, he will stand more wear and cost less to keep. Down South, one part of the ration of a mule is molasses, and another cottonseed-meal.—New York Sun.

**Angus Show and Sale at the American Royal.**

As we have stated in these columns in the last two issues, the appropriation made by the Angus Association for prizes on the sale cattle at the American Royal, has brought out a magnificent offering and we trust it will be appreciated and that fair values will be maintained. Jos. H. Rea & Son, Carrollton, Mo., are the largest contributors, consigning twelve head, about one-half of which are of the celebrated Queen Mother tribe and are sired mainly by Philo, a son of the champion and champion sire, Heather Blackbird, and the cow, Imp. Pride off Guisachan 10th, a Guisachan Pride, bred by Lord Tweedmouth of Guisachan, Scotland. Other families, representatives of which are included by the Messrs. Rea are Ballindaloch Nosegay, Advie Rose and Kinnaird Fanny. There are eight young cows and heifers and four bulls catalogued by the Messrs. Rea, and they are described as being very high-class individuals and those who have seen the beautiful animals sold by these gentlemen at the Kansas City sales, will readily be prepared to believe that the animals the year entering for this show and sale are a credit to the breed and their breeders. W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, Mo., also sells animals of very much the same breeding as those consigned by the Messrs. Rea, and he includes most of the animals that composed his herd, winning first for Missouri-bred animals at the World's Fair at St. Louis. They are sired by McHenry King 18th, a Queen Mother bull bred by Mr. McHenry, with whose get Mr. Turpin won high honors at the great St. Louis show. The entries of R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo., should attract the attention of purchasers as they unquestionably will of the judge when it comes to awarding the prizes. They are strong in the blood of Black Knight, Black Monk, Blackcap King, Kabul, and other celebrities. C. G. Beal, Hamilton, Kans., is entering animals of the Heroine, Erica and Dimple families, bred by and descending from animals that come from the nerds of Wallace Estill and Hugh W. Elliott, of Missouri. They are very well bred and are the kind that will prove profitable to buyers.

We have not space to mention each consignment. The other contributors to the sale are Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kans. M. M. Sterns, Humboldt, Neb., W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, C. J. Martin, Churdan, Iowa, R. P. McClement, Olathe, Kans., A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, W. J. Ballard, Liberty, Mo., and H. H. Anderson, Laredo, Mo., nearly all of which are prominent exhibitors of this breed. It should be borne in mind that the show of these sale cattle will take place Monday afternoon, October 17. L. McWhorter, E. T. Davis and A. A. Armstrong are named in the catalogue as judges and whichever one of them does the work, it is likely to be well done, and it will be interesting to note how the judge places the prizes and the public sets the prices. The sale will begin promptly at one o'clock p. m. Tuesday, October 18, and we trust as many friends and admirers of the Angus as can do so will be present at that time. For catalogue and other information address, W. C. McGavock, sale manager, Springfield, Ill.

**Grand Circuit Poland-China Sale.**

The grand circuit of Poland-China public sales during the last week of October by leading breeders in the counties of Jefferson, Atchison, and Leavenworth, will comprise a series of four-days sales that should attract the breeders and farmers from as many States as counties represented, to wit: Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. The first sale of the series is that of N. S. Babcock, Northville, Kans., who will sell sixty head of Poland-Chinas in which the catalogue reveals a very desirable line of breeding, also a number of Jersey cattle. The next sale is by that well-known breeder, Jas. Mains, of Oskaloosa, president of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association, who will, on Wednesday, October 26, hold his fifteenth annual sale of Poland-Chinas. It is with pleasure and pride that he authorizes the Kansas Farmer to invite breeders and farmers to come and inspect the offering whether they buy or not. His herd-headers, Empire Chief and Perfection Style, sired by the greatest boars of the breed, Chief Tecumseh 3d and Chief Perfection 2d, are both noted

prize-winners in Nebraska and Iowa, and their get in this sale will be attractive bargains for buyers. Mr. Mains' offering consists of one hundred head of the most desirable fall yearling boars, early spring boars, proven sows, a number with pigs at their side, also a fine lot of spring gilts. They have heavy bone and good length and are in splendid breeding condition. Catalogues are now ready and will be sent on application to Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa. Bids may be sent to either Colonel Sparks or John Daum, care of Mr. Mains.

Parties in attendance at the sale of Mr. Mains can go to Leavenworth that evening or the next morning in time for the great sale of John Bollin and Gus Aaron, to be held at the barns at Fifth and Oak Streets, Leavenworth, on Thursday, October 27, 1904, at which time they will sell sixty head of reserved animals, consisting of fourteen fall yearlings, seven boars and seven sows, suitable as herd-headers or foundation stock.

The forty-six spring pigs, gilts and young boars, are as good as they have ever sold and that means as good as can be found anywhere. These pigs are the get of such notable sires as Black Perfection 27132, Mascot, the \$1,480 hog, Beauty's Extension 27768, Chief Pic 4th and Black Perfection, a son of Proud Perfection.

The last sale of the series will be held on Friday, October 28, at Atchison, Kans., by Leon Calhoun, of Potter, Kans., at which time he will sell sixty head consisting of eight yearling boars, three yearling sows, six fall boars and three fall gilts. Also twenty spring gilts and twenty spring boars. This will be the first public sale made entirely from his own herd. Mr. Calhoun will be remembered as being, during the past six years, one of the liberal buyers of top-notch stock at the leading States of Missouri and Kansas, as well as a contributor to breeders' combination sales, and there is every reason why he should take pride in this, his first exclusive offering.

The breeding is certainly all that could be desired, and individually the stock are in fine shape and Mr. Calhoun doubts whether his offering will be equaled in any Western sale this fall. The gilts and sows are a fine lot, large and growthy, with smooth black coats. In fact, there are quite a number of herd-headers in this offering. Mr. Calhoun has always enjoyed splendid patronage at private sales and his consignment at the combination sale at Leavenworth last year averaged \$45. Mr. Calhoun feels that his future success depends upon the result of this sale as he is putting into the sale such attractive animals that breeders, if they will only be present, can not help appreciating the offering. The blood combination of L's Perfection and Missouri Black Chief, as well as the strong Tecumseh and Black U. S. blood ought to attract discriminating buyers. Next week we shall have something to say about Mr. Calhoun's herd-boars and brood sows.

**Republic County Hog Show.**

The swine-breeders of Republic County, being invited by the managers of the Belleville Corn Carnival to make an exhibit, responded with 73 head of Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys.

The Poland-China exhibitors were: O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans.; F. C. Swiercinsky, of Belleville, Kans.; T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans.; Carl Jensen, Belleville, Kans.; Wm. McKeever, Hubble, Neb.; H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kans.; J. J. Ward & Son, Belleville, Kans.; J. A. Luxey, Belleville, Kans. Duroc-Jerseys, Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.; and T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.

John Blaine, Pawnee City, Neb., was judge and made the following awards:

**POLAND-CHINAS.**  
Aged boars—First, Wm. McKeever on Exwausee 74115; second, F. C. Swiercinsky on Belleville Chief 29123; third, O. B. Smith & Son on Null's Chief 2d 25931.

Yearling boars—First, McKeever; second, Walters; third, Ward & Son.

Boar pigs—First, O. B. Smith & Son; second, McKeever; third, Jensen & Son.

Aged sows—First, Walter on Surprise I Am 2d (81061); second, McKeever on Waunetta Queen (74116); third, Ward & Son on Perfecto Expannoniers (81305).

Yearling sows—First, Swiercinsky; second, Walter.

Spring gilts—First, McKeever; second and third, O. B. Smith & Son.

Sow with litter—First, Jensen & Son; second, McKeever.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

Aged boars—First, Ward Bros. on Marty Kind 2d 17345.

Yearling boars—First Ward Bros. on Correct 24019.

Spring boars—First and second, T. P. Teagarden; third, Ward Bros.

Aged sows—First and second, Ward Bros. on Ward's Aledoes 2d 58400 and Kansas Pearl 2d 74854.

Spring gilts—First, second and third, T. P. Teagarden.

Among the most prominent sales were a 2-year-old sow and spring gilt by Ward Bros. to Bert Walton, of Macoupin County, Illinois, and the first and second premium spring boar to Ward Bros. and Joe Richards. The first premium yearling boar, Wonder's Perfection 2d, by McKeever to J. J. Ward & Son. Also the blue-ribbon gilt by McKeever to H. B. Walter, and the fine yearling sow of Walter's to McKeever.

**Breeders' Combination Hog Sale.**

On October 22, 1904, there will be sold at Belleville, Kans., fifty head of very choice Poland-Chinas, the cream from eight of the fine herds of Republic County for several years. Republic County has been noted for its many good herds of Poland-Chinas. The first consignor that appears in the catalogue is the name of O. B. Smith, Cuba, Kans. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest and best-known breeders in this part of the State. Number 1 and 2 in the catalogue are sired by that grand old hog, Moonshine 26959, the sire of so many grand individuals. Dam of No. 1 is Lady McWilkes 2d 64931, the dam of first-prize boar pig in Belleville show. Dam of No. 2 is Spot Tecumseh 2d 66430.

**ALL EMERGENCIES  
IN THE FAMILY  
OR ON THE FARM  
FOR MAN  
OR BEAST**



**SLOAN'S LINIMENT**  
KILLS PAIN  
KILLS GERMS  
ALL DEALERS

**COMBINATION SALE OF  
DUROC-JERSEYS**  
Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904,  
at Pawnee City, Nebraska.

50 Head of Yearlings and Spring Stuff—Both Sexes—Tops of 300 Head.

20 Head consigned by : : E. H. Gifford  
15 Head consigned by : : J. M. Dickinson  
15 Head consigned by : : Daniel Giffen

The offerings will represent many of the noted and popular blood lines of the breed. Believing we are offering to the breeding public a profitable lot of stuff, we cordially invite all breeders and farmers who are looking for something choice to attend this sale. Catalogues giving full information will be ready October 7.

**E. H. GIFFORD,**  
Burchard, Neb.

**J. M. DICKINSON,**  
Pawnee City, Neb.

**D. GIFFEN,**  
Pawnee City, Neb.

**LEON CALHOUN'S  
Poland-China Sale**

At Atchison, Kans., Friday, October 28, 1904.



**60 Head of Poland-Chinas**

8 yearling boars; 6 fall boars; 20 spring boars; 3 fall gilts; 3 yearling sows with litters; 20 spring gilts. Herd-headers and promising brood-sows in the list. The sires of the offering are:

Leon Perfection 27001; Perfection's Fancy Chief 29987; Corwin Black Chief 33604. Other good boars represented.

Sale will be held at Fred Stutz' New Livery Barn. No postponement. All invited. Free entertainment for parties from a distance. Come early. Sale to begin at 1 p. m. sharp. Write for catalogue then meet us at the sale.

**LEON CALHOUN,**  
Route 1, Potter, Kans.

Auctioneers—Cols. Jas. W. Sparks and John Daum.

**TOOLS FOR FARMERS' USE**

1 Drill set, 1 Screw Plate, 150-lb. Anvil, 1 Hardy, a Steel Forge 17x24, 11 in. Ball Bearing Fan, ABSOLUTELY FREE. We will give to every person buying an outfit (consisting of 1 Malleable Iron Vise, 1 Malleable Iron Drill Frame, 1 Strongest, Best and Cheapest Tools made. We pay freight and ship on approval. Write for catalogue. Address, C. R. HARPER MFG. CO., Box 705, Marshalltown, Iowa.



a straight Tecumseh bred sow. The balance of consignment are sired by Null's Chief 2d 26951, a 750-pound hog. Two out of Waunetta Ann 171850, sired by Expansion; two out of Combination Sunshine 74430; two out of Combination U. S. 64602.

The next consignor, Frank Swiercinsky, Belleville, will have eight head in the sale, including the fine young boar, Proud Lamplighter by Lamplighter. The others are by Belleville Chief and are fall males and winter and spring pigs.

Carl Genson & Son will have a consignment of six in the sale, sired by Grand Chief, a son of Chief Tecumseh 3d. Their sows represent leading families and are of large types.

Geo. E. Smith, the next consignor, has grown up in the business of raising purebred hogs and has consigned seven to this sale. One grand young fall boar sired by Moonshine. The dam of the pig is Pretty Priceless 2d. The balance of consignment is sired by Darkness by Moonshine, and Kramer's Perfection by Little Mac 14992. Mr. Geo. Smith and his father, O. B., own the much-talked-of boar, Keep Coming by Keep On.

J. J. Ward & Son will sell five head, including two extra choice Expansion boars.

T. J. Charles, the young breeder of Republic City, who has been buying from leading herds, will have a consignment, most of them sired by his good boar, Valley Chief by Old Moonshine. Mr. Smith's well-known boar. One fine one is by Burckhard King, dam Prairie Queen.

J. I. Myres, the successful breeder, of Hardy, Neb., who has been a good buyer at some of the best sales, has a consignment of four head, two by Cadam's Chief, also Lady Kramer, a recorded sow by Little Mac 14992.

H. B. Walter, manager of the sale, consigns eight head, representing quite a variety of breeding, some of them by Little Mac and some by Moonshine. The entire offering has been carefully selected and will go into the ring in the best of condition for breeders.

The writer is personally acquainted and has had the pleasure of doing business for every one of the consignors and is glad to recommend every one of them as being careful and conscientious men in their work.

A letter addressed to H. B. Walter, of Wayne, Kans., will secure a catalogue, which gives full particulars in regard to breeding, terms of sale, etc.

**International Live-Stock Notes.**

America's greatest annual live-stock event—the International Live-Stock Exposition—will take place at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 26 to December 3.

Entries in all the cattle classes will be larger and of better grade than heretofore. The success achieved last year by the different breeds of horses exhibited has attracted a much bigger entry this season and a number of new classes will be introduced. Unusual interest is being shown in the swine department owing to the change from the breeding division to the barrows.

Owing to the third victory of the Iowa Agricultural College in the contest for the Spoor trophy last year it became the permanent property of that famous institution. This season the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company offers two trophies practically replicas of the Spoor prize—one by A. Cain, the famous Parisian sculptor, for cattle, sheep and hogs, while the other—which is offered for the first time—is for judging horses, and was executed by V. Peter, another well-known French sculptor.

The Saddle & Sirloln Club, which was organized during the exposition last year, is now one of the coziest and best-equipped organizations of its kind in the city. An outgrowth of the exposition, it has been equally as successful, and visitors who are fortunate enough to be extended its courtesies during the exposition, will be well repaid for the journey to the Union Stock Yards.

Realizing the growing importance of the Live-Stock Exposition, the railroads have adopted a very liberal policy.

From all territory on lines of Central Passenger Association in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, a round-trip rate of one fare plus \$2, except where one and one-third fare makes lower rate, has been granted. It is expected that the through lines running south of the Ohio River will carry these rates on down to Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias and Carolinas.

Tickets for regular passengers on sale November 27-28-29. Exhibitors can use rates on November 25 upon presenting certificate from exposition.

Lines of Western Passenger Association covering the States west of Chicago make same rates as above. Tickets on sale November 27-28-29; and for exhibitors, additional dates of November 23-24-25. Texas lines name same rates and put tickets on sale November 23 to 26, inclusive.

**The Clay Center Combination Sale.**

This issue of the Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of the third annual combination sale of pure-bred Poland-China swine, to be held at Clay Center, Kans., Friday, October 28, 1904. This will be one of the great sales of the season, on account of the great variety of breeding and type of which the offering will consist. Twenty of the most prominent breeders of Central Kansas have consigned stock, and as on former occasions of this kind have selected their very best specimens in order that what they sell may be an advertisement for their herd. This, together with the fact that every one of the contributors are actively engaged in the business, should insure the quality of the offering and the future usefulness of every hog sold. For catalogue address J. R. Johnson, manager, Clay Center, Kans.

**Belleville Combination Poland-China Sale.**

Belleville combination Poland-China sale, at Belleville, Kans., October 22, will be a golden opportunity for Kansas and Nebraska swine-breeders. Eight leading herds of Republic County will be represented by choice specimens. The breeding will be up-to-date and variety enough to suit any one. Free entertainment to buyers and breeders from a distance. The well-known breeder and hustler, H. B. Walter, of Wayne, Kans., manages the

sale and this, in itself, is a guarantee of a first-class offering. Write for catalogue and arrange to attend.

**"Let's Get Acquainted."**

Under the above caption Clay, Robinson & Co. forcibly solicit correspondence from persons expecting to market cattle, hogs or sheep during the coming year, or who contemplate purchasing feeding stock of any class. If such persons will fill out and mail to above firm the coupon appearing at the bottom of their advertisement on last page of this issue they will, we feel sure, not regret doing so. We understand that persons having stock on hand who will convey to Clay, Robinson & Co. the information requested in their advertisement will be remembered in a pleasant way a little later on. Inasmuch as Clay, Robinson & Co. never disappoint we think those of our readers who have stock preparing for market will do well to establish connection with them in the simple and convenient manner indicated in their advertisement.

**Gossip About Stock.**

We call the attention of our readers who may desire Berkshire hogs to the advertisement of J. H. Blodgett, Pleasant Hill, Mo., about thirty miles east of Kansas City. He has fifty pigs, good growthy fellows with good feet, back, and hams, for which he will make right prices for quick sale in order to make room for fall litters.

On next Saturday the leading breeders of Republic County, Kansas, will hold a public combination sale of Poland-Chinas at Belleville, Kans., at which time an offering of fifty choicely selected animals will go to the highest bidders. It is the intention of the breeders to make this positively the best lot of breeding stock ever sold in Northern Kansas.

It is gratifying to note from the letters received from breeders that the mail-order trade in pure-bred swine is looking up at a lively gait. F. L. McClelland, breeder of Duroc-Jerseys at Berryton, Kans., reports the sale of a yearling boar to Walter Zimmerman, Moray, Kans., sired by Josephus. He is well pleased with the same and expects to order more. Mr. McClelland also reports the sale of his first-prize spring boar at the Topeka State Fair, which went to R. S. Mears, Humansville, Mo.

Catalogues are now out for the fifth annual sale of high-class Poland-Chinas to be held at the Shady Lane Stock Farm, Burden, Kans., Thursday, November 3, 1904. The offering consists of sixty-five head, which includes consignment of Marshall Bros., twelve head, and Geo. Wingert, Jr., with five head. This is going to be one of the great sales in Southern Kansas that breeders and farmers should not overlook. Write for catalogue at once and watch further particulars in the Kansas Farmer.

Breeders and buyers of first-class Poland-China swine should not forget the series of sales advertised in this week's paper, to be held at Nortonville, Oskaloosa, Leavenworth, and Atchison, during the last week of October. This will probably be the last opportunity of the year for buyers with little time and expense to have such a delightful opportunity of selecting highly desirable animals as this grand circuit presents. The most discriminating buyer can not fail to find what he wants out of the 250 selected animals which will be sold to the highest bidder.

Next week the cattle-, swine-, and horse-breeders will be present in great numbers at the American Royal show, to be held at Kansas City. Poland-China breeders are especially urged to arrive in Kansas City early Monday morning, October 17, in order that they may attend the annual sale of E. E. Axline, at Oak Grove, Mo., less than an hour's run from Kansas City on the Chicago and Alton. The annual sale of Mr. Axline is always considered one of the great Poland-China events of Missouri and the West and every breeder is invited to attend whether he buys or not.

The change in the advertisement of A. M. Ashcraft & Son, Atchison, Kans., will be of special interest to many of our readers. He now has at the head of his herd Harmony's Knight 218509, sired by the \$1,000 bull, Knight's Valentine 157770, a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe. Mr. Ashcraft has now for sale seven yearling and 2-year-old bulls that were sired by an American Royal prize-winner. Also a car-load of Shorthorn cows and heifers in good flesh which will be sold at reasonable prices. There is no better money-maker on the farm than a good cow for milk and beef purposes.

During the American Royal Show next week at Kansas City, there will be held a breeders' combination sale of Shorthorn cattle numbering fifty-eight head. We note that T. P. Babst & Son, Auburn, Kans., will have four heifers in the sale, two the get of Lord Mayor and two by Knight's Valentine. Other Kansas breeders represented are T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, who have entered the bull Pilgrim 223940, a Cruickshank bull sired by Tillycalrn, also three females including one Thistletop and one Gallant Knight cow. Other Kansas breeders who have consignments are J. F. Stodder, Burden, and Hanna & Co., Howard.

The attention of breeders and buyers of desirable pure-bred Duroc-Jersey and Poland China swine should make a note of the two days' sale to be held at Burden, Cowley County, Kansas. On November 3, 1904, sixty-five Poland-Chinas will be sold to the highest bidder by the well-known breeders, Harry E. Lunt, Marshall Bros., and Geo. Wingert, Jr. The next day, November 4, sixty head of Duroc-Jersey swine will be sold by Marshall Bros. and J. F. Stodder. Note the event and date and watch the Kansas Farmer for particulars next week. Catalogue of both sales will be sent on request by J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans.

We call attention to two notable Duroc-Jersey swine sales to be held during the last week in October. The first sale will be the annual sale of thoroughbred Duroc-Jerseys at the farm of J. B. Davis,

(Continued on page 1022.)

## J. B. DAVIS' ANNUAL PIG SALE

# THOROUGHbred DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

The sale to be held at the J. B. Davis farm, which is one-half mile southeast of

### Fairview, Kans., Tuesday, October 25, 1904

The offering consists of forty head of Duroc-Jersey hogs, thirty of which are males of serviceable age. Ten yearling gilts, two with litters at side. All hogs to be shipped will be crated and delivered to Fairview station free of charge. Terms: six months without interest on sums of \$20 or over or 2 per cent off for cash.

At 10 a. m. preceding the hog sale will offer nine head of horses, seven steer calves and two high-grade Red Poll bull calves. For further information or catalogue, address

**J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kans.**

Cols. Zimmerman and Marion, Auctioneers.

## Mains 15th Annual Poland-China Sale,

### Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904,

At Farm 2 1-2 miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Kas.

It is with a feeling of pleasure and pride that I make you this special invitation to be present and inspect this offering. My herd is now headed by Empire Chief No. 303798, 62445a and Perfection Style 29990, sired by two of the greatest boars known to the breed—Chief Tecumseh 3d and Chief Perfection 2d. Empire Chief headed the champion herd at Nebraska and Iowa State Fairs and is mammoth size and bone with the best of quality. Perfection Style is also a first prize winner. There will be 100 head of the latest and most noted strains known to the breed, consisting of Fall Yearling Boars, early Spring Boars, proven Sows in pig and open, a grand lot of Sows with pigs at their side; also, a fine lot of Spring Gilts, all running on grass and fed with a view to making good breeders. They have heavy bone and good length and are in good health, though not fat.

The catalogue gives a detailed account of the breeding. Mail bids to Col. Lafe Burger or John Daum in my care. Sale in Sale Pavilion. Free lunch at 11 a. m., sale 12 m. sharp. Come, rain or shine. Address,

**JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kans.**

## ANNUAL SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

Our next Annual Sale of 60 Poland-China swine will be held at

### Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1904

The offering consists of fourteen fall yearlings, seven boars and seven sows. Some herd headers among the boars, and the sows are extra good ones. The remainder of the offering consists of forty-six head of March and April pigs.

This offering is as good as we have ever sold. The pigs are sired by Black Perfection 21122, Mascot (the \$1,480 hog), Beauty's Extension 27766, Chief Pic 4th, Slick Perfection, and Black Perfection, son of Proud Perfection, a line of breeding especially desirable.

The sale will be held at the corner of Fifth and Oak Street, Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday, October 24. For catalogues and other information address

**JOHN BOLLIN or GUS AARON, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.**

Col. J. W. Sparks } Auctioneers.  
Col. John Daum }

### PREVENTS BLACKLEG

Vaccination with **BLACKLEGOIDS** is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. *Each BLACKLEGOID (or pill) is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one minute with our Blacklegoid Injector.*

Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity.

For sale by druggists. Literature free—write for it.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES: Detroit, Mich.  
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# Black Leg Vaccine

## PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO



**The Young Folks**  
CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

**The Corn-Song.**

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!  
Heap high the golden corn!  
No richer gift has Autumn poured  
From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands, exulting, glean  
The apple from the pine,  
The orange from its glossy green,  
The cluster from the vine;

We better love the hardy gift  
Our rugged vales bestow,  
To cheer us when the storm shall drift  
Our harvest-fields with snow.

Through vales of grass and meads of  
flowers  
Our ploughs their furrows made,  
While on the hills the sun and showers  
Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain  
Beneath the sun of May,  
And frightened from our sprouting grain  
The robber crows away.

All through the long, bright days of June  
Its leaves grew green and fair,  
And waved in hot midsummer's noon  
Its soft and yellow hair.

And now, with Autumn's moonlit eves,  
Its harvest-time has come,  
We pluck away the frosted leaves,  
And bear the treasure home.

There, when the snows about us drift,  
And winter winds are cold,  
Fair hands the broken grain shall sift,  
And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk  
Around their costly board,  
Give us the bowl of sump and milk,  
By homespun beauty poured!

Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth  
Sends up its smoky curls,  
Who will not thank the kindly earth,  
And bless our farmer girls!

Then shame on all the proud and vain,  
Whose folly laughs to scorn  
The blessing of our hardy grain,  
Our wealth of golden corn!

Let earth withhold her goodly root,  
Let mildew blight the rye,  
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,  
The wheat-field to the fly;

But let the good old crop adorn  
The hills our fathers trod;  
Still let us, for His golden corn,  
Send up our thanks to God!

—John G. Whittier.

**FOR BOYS OF ALL AGES.**

**'Member.**

'Member, awful long ago—  
Most a million weeks or so—  
How we tried to run away,  
An' was gone for 'most a day?  
Your pa found us boft—an' nen  
Asked if we'd be bad again—  
An' we promised, by-um-by.  
Do you 'member? So d' I.

'Member when I tried to crawl  
Frough vat hole beneath your wall,  
An' I stuck, becuz my head  
Was too big? Your muver said,  
When she came to pull me frough  
S'prised you didn't try it toe.  
An' you did it, by-um-by.  
'Member? Do yuh? So do I.

'Member when your muver said  
'At she wisht I'd run an' do  
All ve mischief in my head  
All at once an' get it frough?  
S'pose we did, why, maybe ven  
We could do it all again!  
Guess we could if we should try—  
Will y', sometime? So'll I.

—Harper's.

**Manners for Boys.**

Poor fellows! How they get hec-  
tored and scolded and snubbed, and  
how continual is the rubbing and pol-  
ishing and drilling which every mem-  
ber of the family feels at liberty to  
administer. No wonder their opposi-  
tion is aroused, and they begin to feel  
that every man's hand is against  
them, when, after all, if they only in  
a quiet way were informed what was  
expected of them, and their manliness  
appealed to, they would readily  
enough fall into line.

So thought Aunt Mary, as she wrote  
out the following rules for a little  
twelve-year-old nephew, who was the  
"light of her eyes," if not always the  
joy of her heart; for though a good-  
natured, amiable boy in the main, he  
would offend against the "proprieties"  
frequently:

Keep step with any you walk with.  
Hat lifted in saying "Goodby" or  
"How do you do?"

Hat lifted when offering a seat in  
a car, or in acknowledging a favor.

Always precede a lady upstairs, and  
ask her whether you may precede her  
in passing through a crowd or public  
place.

Let ladies pass through a door first,  
standing aside for them.

Let a lady pass first always, unless  
she asks you to precede her.

Look people straight in the face  
when speaking or being spoken to.

In the parlor, stand till every lady  
in the room is seated, also older peo-  
ple.

Rise if a lady comes in after you  
are seated, and stand till she takes a  
seat.

Hat off the moment you enter a  
street door, and when you step into a  
private hall or office.

Never play with knife, fork or spoon.  
Use your handkerchief unobtrus-  
ively always.

In the dining-room take your seat  
after ladies and elders.

Rise when ladies leave the room  
and stand till they are out.

Eat as fast or as slowly as others,  
and finish the course when they do.

In passing out of a room, let the  
ladies pass first.

Do not look toward a bedroom door  
when passing. Always knock at any  
private room door.

Special rules for the mouth are that  
all noise in eating and smacking of  
the lips should be avoided.—Selected.

**The Boy of the Family.**

Now, if any one has an easy time  
In this world of push and pull,  
It is not the boy of the family,  
For his hands are always full.  
I'd like to ask who fills the stove?  
Where is the girl that could?  
Who brings in water, who lights the fire,  
And splits the kindling wood?

And who is it that cleans the walks,  
After hours of snowing?  
In summer who keeps down the weeds  
By diligently hoeing?  
And who must harness the faithful horse,  
When the girls would ride about?  
And who must clean the carriage?  
The boy, you'll own, no doubt.

And who does the many other things  
Too numerous to mention?  
The boy's the "general utility man,"  
And really deserves a pension!  
Friends, just praise this boy sometimes,  
When he does his very best;  
And don't always want the easy chair  
When he's taking a little rest.

Don't let him always be the last  
To see the new magazine;  
And sometimes let the boy be heard,  
As well as to be seen.  
That boys are far from perfect  
Is understood by all;  
But they have hearts, remember,  
For "men are boys grown tall."

And when a boy's been working  
His level best for days,  
It does him good, I tell you,  
To have some hearty praise.  
He's not merely a combination  
Of muddy boots and noise,  
And he likes to be looked upon  
As one of the family joys.

—Anon.

**Don't Marry the Girl.**

Under the caption, "Don't Marry the  
Girl," some writer has tried to advise  
young men in the choice of a life part-  
ner. The girl whom the young men  
should not marry is the girl:

Who can not control her temper.  
Who is deceitful and is not true to  
her friends.

Who fusses, fumes, and fights about  
everything.

Whose highest aspirations never  
scared above self.

Who is amiable to suitors and "hor-  
rid" to her family.

Whose chief interests in life are  
dresses and amusements.

Who never thinks that her mother  
needs an outing, amusement, or a  
change.

Who humiliates servants by snap-  
ping at them or criticising them be-  
fore guests.

Who attracts attention in public  
places by "loud" dress, and loud talk  
and laughter.

Who expects everybody else in the  
house to contribute to her pleasure,  
instead of trying to make them happy.

Who calls her home "so common,"  
but does nothing to make it attractive  
or cozy, and stays there just as little  
as possible.

Who does not think it worth while to  
read for self-improvement, or current  
information, but spends her time read-  
ing trashy novels.

**"Stonewall's" First Recorded Victory.**

The following incident in the life of  
General Thomas J. Jackson, which, I  
believe, has never been given to the  
public, but which I had several times  
from the lips of my venerable uncle,  
Mr. Conrad Kester, who lived at West-  
on, in Lewis County, Virginia (now  
West Virginia), some three miles  
above the "Old Cummins Jackson  
Mills," where young Jackson lived  
with his uncle, will serve to show that

those sterling qualities of head and  
heart which so characterized his life  
in after years were innate in the boy,  
and even at the age of ten his high  
sense of honor and keen perception of  
the right fixed in his mind so high a  
standard of morality that he could not  
easily be induced to lower it.

At the time mentioned, the West  
Fork River, on whose banks stood the  
old mill, was well stocked with fish,  
among which none was sought after  
so eagerly as that noble game fish  
called "pike." "Tom," as he was fa-  
miliarly called, partially supplied the  
demands of the limited fish-market at  
the village of Weston.

One day Tom proposed to Mr. Kes-  
ter that he would let him have all the  
pike he caught a foot in length or  
over at the price of 50 cents each. Mr.  
Kester accepted the proposition, so the  
solemn compact was concluded.

Tom continued to perform his con-  
tract faithfully, and sold Kester ev-  
ery pike he caught of the regulation  
length, until one day he was seen by  
Colonel Talbot, going through town,  
making straight for Kester's, bending  
under the weight of a pike thirty-eight  
inches in length, when the following  
colloquy took place:

"Hello, Tom, that's a fine fish you  
have. I want to buy it."

Tom, without apparent interest in  
what the Colonel was saying, and  
without halting, laconically replied:

"Sold to Mr. Kester."

"That can't be. You have not seen  
Mr. Kester. I will give you a dollar  
for it."

"I tell you it is sold, and is not mine  
to sell."

"What is Mr. Kester to give you  
for it?"

"Fifty cents."

"I'll give you a dollar and a quarter  
for it."

Tom cast upon him an indignant  
look, and remarked: "If you get any  
of this pike, you will get it from Mr.  
Kester."

On presenting the fish to Mr. Kes-  
ter, that gentleman said: "Tom, that  
is a splendid pike. I think I shall  
have to give you a dollar for it; fifty  
cents is not enough."

Tom replied: "No, sir; that is your  
pike at fifty cents, and I will not take  
more for it. Besides you have bought  
a good many from me that were pret-  
ty short."

Thus the transaction closed, and  
Tom was doubtless made stronger for  
the fierce struggles which awaited  
him in his future eventful career.—  
Judge McWhorter, Confederate Vet-  
eran, in Advance.

**For the Little Ones**

**A Dozen Dogs.**

Can My Little Readers Guess Their  
Names?

There was a man whose name was Dan-  
iel,  
He had a very handsome —  
He thought he'd change it for a better,  
So bought instead, a splendid —  
Though soon he sold it to a farmer,  
And tried to buy a well-trained —  
But found the salesman a deceiver,  
And took instead a black —  
And then to make him all the merrier,  
He purchased a most lively —  
Then stepped aside and bought an eagle,  
Yet fancied he should like a —  
Which undesirable he found,  
So changed it for a young —  
Then saw upon a crimson rug  
What he declared "A lovely —!"  
He wished to own it, when his eye  
Fell on a little dog from —  
But as he whistled "Yankee Doodle,"  
Up sprang a very clever —  
Whilst close beside him there did stand  
A huge black-coated —  
And yet to purchase it was folly,  
He'd rather have a faithful —  
So many dogs did quite confuse,  
And Daniel found it hard to choose;  
Some were too large, and some too small,  
And so he'd have no dog at all.

—Anon.

**The Wanderings of a Venturesome  
Katydid.**

**II.**

The Katydid hastened away from  
the fearful spot where Mrs. Spider  
kept her house, and flew toward a  
green vine that grew upon a house by  
a window. He crept under the shelter  
of a large leaf and sat there resting.  
Presently he heard a sound quite near  
him, and he peered into the open win-  
dow to see what was going on. A little

girl had just come into the room, who  
looked cross.

"Katy," some one called from anoth-  
er room, "Katy, come. I want you."

The little girl looked crosser than  
ever—so cross that the Katydid felt  
afraid of her, and then she turned and  
ran out of the room, slamming the  
door hard behind her. There was a  
loud crash, and the Katydid saw that  
a beautiful vase of flowers that had  
stood by the door had fallen over, and  
lay broken in a dozen pieces. The lit-  
tle girl stuck her head back in the  
door and when she saw what she had  
done, she looked frightened. But she  
shut the door again, and went away.

There was no more noise in the  
room and the quietness and the soft  
rustling of the leaves soon put the  
Katydid to sleep. He was awakened,  
however, after a good while, by a  
voice, which said: "Oh, dear! dear!  
who has broken my beautiful vase?"

A pretty young lady stood there,  
looking at the broken vase, and there  
were tears in her eyes. The same lit-  
tle girl came to the door and looked  
in, but she said never a word. An old-  
er woman was there, too, and a boy,  
and they all wondered who could have  
done it.

The Katydid stretched himself and  
began to sing. "Katy-did! Katy-did!"  
he said. The little girl looked  
startled, but still she said nothing, and  
the pretty young lady picked up the  
broken pieces. The Katydid heard  
her say that the wind must have  
blown it over.

"Katy-did! Katy-did!" he sang, but  
no one heeded him but the little girl  
who kept looking toward the window  
uneasily.

"Katy-did! Katy-did!" The little  
girl could not bear it any longer, but  
turned and ran out of the room.

The Katydid kept up his song all  
the afternoon and in the night. "Katy-  
did! Katy-did!"

In the morning, bright and early,  
the little girl came into the room  
where the vase had been broken. She  
led the pretty young lady by the hand,  
and when they reached the window,  
the little girl said, very humbly: "I  
broke your beautiful vase—I slammed  
the door and knocked it over," and  
then she began to cry.

The pretty young lady put her arms  
around the little girl and kissed her,  
and said: "Never mind, Katy. But  
why did you not tell me yesterday?"  
"Oh, I didn't want to," sobbed Katy.  
"But something kept saying it over  
and over, and I am so sorry I didn't  
tell before."

"Katy-did! Katy-did!" chirped a  
voice at the window.

"There! did you hear it?" asked  
Katy.

"Oh, yes, that is a Katydid," an-  
swered the young lady. "That is the  
only thing the poor thing can say.  
Listen!"

And again the Katydid sang his  
song. When the little girl saw what  
it was, she laughed, but she said,  
"Well, I am glad he did say that, for  
maybe I should have never told, and  
then I should always have been as un-  
happy as I was last night. I believe  
I will catch him and show him to  
mama."

But when she reached her hand out  
of the window, she grasped only a  
leaf, for the Katydid had gone.

(To be continued.)

**Not So Poor as He Looked.**

Bourke Cochran was condemning a  
certain popular novel.

"That novel," he said, "is as poor as  
Elmo County land."

"Is Elmo County land very poor and  
barren?" asked one of Mr. Cochran's  
interlocutors.

"Is it?" said he. "Well, I should say  
it is. Once two strangers rode on  
horseback through Elmo County, and  
the barrenness of the land amazed  
them. Nothing but weeds and rocks  
everywhere. As they passed a farm-  
house they saw an old man sitting in  
the garden, and they said:

"Poor chap! Poor, poverty-strick-  
en old fellow."

"The old man cyerheard them, and  
called out in a shrill voice:

"Gents, I hain't so poor and pov-  
erty-stricken as ye think. I don't own  
none of this land."—Ex.



The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Telling the Bees.

[A remarkable custom, brought from the Old Country, formerly prevailed in the rural districts of New England. On the death of a member of the family, the bees were at once informed of the event, and their hives were dressed in mourning. This ceremonial was supposed to be necessary to prevent the swarms from leaving their hives and seeking a new home. The scene is minutely that of the Whittier homestead.]

Here is the place; right over the hill  
Runs the path I took;  
You can see the gap in the old wall still,  
And the stepping-stones in the shallow  
brook.

There is the house, with the gate red-  
barred,  
And the poplars tall;  
And the barn's brown length, and the  
cattle-yard,  
And the white horns tossing above the  
wall.

There are the beehives ranged in the sun;  
And down by the brink  
Of the brook are her poor flowers, weed  
o'errun,  
Pansy and daffodil, rose and pink.  
A year has gone, as the tortoise goes,  
Heavy and slow;  
And the same rose blows, and the same  
sun glows,  
And the same brook sings of a year ago.

There's the same sweet clover-smell in  
the breeze;  
And the June sun warm  
Tangles his wings of fire in the trees,  
Setting, as then, over Fernside farm.

I mind me how with a lover's care  
From my Sunday coat  
I brushed off the burrs, and smoothed my  
hair,  
And cooled at the brookside my brow  
and throat.

Since we parted, a month had passed,—  
To love, a year;  
Down through the beeches I looked at  
last  
On the little red gate and the well-  
sweep near.

I can see it all now,—the slantwise rain  
Of light through the leaves,  
The sundown's blaze on her window-pane,  
The bloom of her roses under the eaves.

Just the same as a month before,—  
The house and the trees,  
The barn's brown gable, the vine by the  
door,—  
Nothing changed but the hive of bees.

Before them, under the garden wall,  
Forward and back,  
Went drearly singing the chore-girl  
small,  
Draping each hive with a shred of  
black.

Trembling, I listened: the summer sun  
Had the chill of snow;  
For I knew she was telling the bees of  
one  
Gone on the journey we all must go!

Then I said to myself, "My Mary weeps  
For the dead to-day;  
Haply her blind old grandsire sleeps  
The fret and the pain of his age away."

But her dog whined low; on the doorway  
sill,  
With his cane to his chin,  
The old man sat; and the chore-girl still  
Sung to the bees stealing out and in.

And the song she was singing ever since  
In my ears sounds on:—  
"Stay at home, pretty bees, fly not hence!  
Mistress Mary is dead and gone!"

Recipes from the Short-Grass Country.

**For Grape Butter**—Pick off and wash grapes, either wild or tame; put on the stove in a very little water and stew until tender. Rub through a colander, so as to remove all skins and seeds and put the pulp over the fire and cook hard twenty minutes, skimming whatever scum rises. Mix thoroughly one level tablespoonful of corn-starch to each cup of sugar; put into the boiling fruit, and cook twenty minutes, stirring constantly, for it will stick easily after the corn-starch is added.

**Plum Butter**—Have your plums, which should be ripe and soft, thoroughly washed and sorted, and put into a wooden tub or a large stone jar. Mash and crush with a wooden potato-masher, till they are thoroughly crushed; then rub them through a colander, removing skins and pits. Measure, and put on and cook twenty minutes and skim. Mix corn-starch and sugar (1 tablespoonful of corn-starch to 1 cupful of sugar) and add just as many cups of the mixture as you have cups of fruit pulp. Stir constantly while it cooks, for 1 hour. This method does away with the strong, puckery taste of the wild fruit, and is much better than the old way of cooking seeds and skins.

**Peaches Cooked in the Oven**—Peel and cover with hot water, and sugar to suit the taste. Cover with a plate, small enough so that the steam can

escape around the edge. Put into the oven and cook thoroughly, the longer the better. "They are much richer than when stewed in the ordinary way on top of the stove.

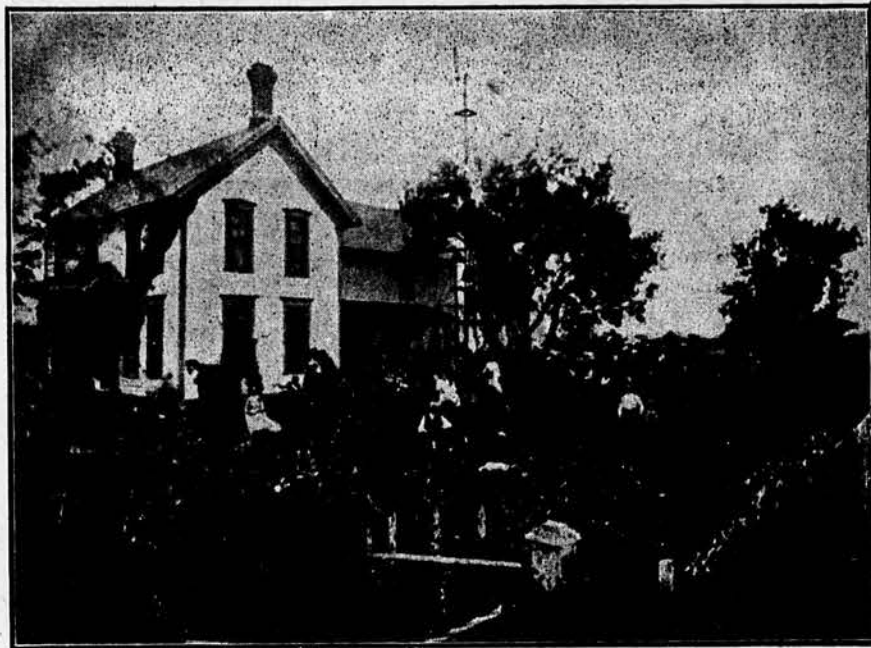
**Whole Baked Peaches**—Wash thoroughly, or peel, whole peaches. Put into a granite pan (tin will darken the fruit), sprinkle sugar and little pieces of butter over them, and bake thoroughly. Mrs. C. W. SEYMOUR.

Peddling Bread in China.

Among the many curious sights in China, none presents a stranger aspect to our American eyes than the bread-peddlers and their method of

design is inscribed the motto "Pure and true. Islam." These Mohammedan peddlers also sell a kind of patty filled with a mixture of meat, vegetables, oil and sago. Another of their products, which is called "la shouping, ya chakuei," is a large roasted cake or dumpling baked in oil. Many of these Chinese confections are much more appetizing than one would imagine from the description, but like many foreign dishes, the taste for them must be acquired by cultivation before they can be thoroughly appreciated.

The average Chinaman eats very little bread prepared according to our American formulas, consequently the



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disposing of their wares. They carry their stock in trade about with them, either in oval boxes strapped to their backs, or in two boxes depending from a yoke across the shoulders, or on trays held by a strap hung from the neck, and carried in front of them, after the manner in which the pie-man of Simple Simon fame is invariably pictured by all orthodox illustrators of Mother Goose. In the city of Tien-tsin these street venders offer three different kinds of bread for sale. Two of these are twisted in oval shape, and the third is a thin, crisp cake sprinkled with seeds of sesame, that magic word which at once recalls to our minds the wonderful tale of Ali Baba and the forty thieves. How little we ever dreamed, when we listened, spell-bound, in our childhood days to the thrilling account of All Baba's adventures, that we should ever behold, far less taste, the fateful sesame, the name of which proved so illusive to our hero at the crucial moment when he was confronted by the rock of difficulty. But the peddler's bread is not more curious than his method of selling it, for it is frequently disposed of by raffle, for which purpose he carries three dice, held in a little dish.

In Pekin, the capital of the Celestial Empire, the bread-peddlers generally come from the provinces, mostly from Shan-Tung. They are called po-po sellers. Their street cry, "Yao-chin-man-toa" (Can I sell you a pound of bread?) is often heard until late in the evening. Their bread is made of wheat flour and baked in hot vapors, distinguished from another kind which is baked in hot pans. They also sell several varieties of po-po, or baked goods, a special favorite with the Chinese being an oval oil cake made of the very best flour and usually eaten with pork, sausage or liver.

The Mohammedans in China have a reputation for good bread, and evidently wish to be known as pure-food advocates, for in order to enable customers to distinguish their wares from those of other venders they ornament their carts or boxes with the Moslem emblem. This consists of a vase, containing a branch of the olive-tree, on the top of which is perched the Mohammedan cap. On either side of this

bakery and confectionery shops are few and far between. Like all other stores in China, they are open in front, with no partition to protect them from the heat or cold, or the dust of the streets. Wooden shutters are used to close them up at night. One finds practically the same wares at the bakers as the bread-peddlers offer for sale. Among them is one special kind of cake having the figure of a hare imprinted on it, which is eaten by the Chinese in honor of the birthday of the moon. As soon as the festivities celebrating this anniversary are over, the cakes are withdrawn from sale and are not again displayed until the next moon birthday, which corresponds in season to our Easter.—Living Church.

The Cooking of Fruit.

A paragraph which has been going the rounds rather extensively, informs the housewife that a little soda (saleratus) added to stewed fruit when it is being cooked lessens the quantity of sugar required to sweeten it.

While this is true, it is equally the fact that the soda accomplishes this result by destroying the acidity of the fruit, and in the process the life and flavor are, to an extent, injured. A preserve to which soda has been added is rather flat and tasteless when compared with one which is made entirely of fruit, sweetened with sugar.

The wise and truly economical housewife will not destroy the flavor of a healthful and pleasing dish of stewed fruit in order to effect a saving so very, very small.

Fruit that is over acid, such as cranberries, red currants, gooseberries, etc., will call for less sugar in sweetening if they are prepared in the following manner: After washing the fruit, place it in an agate kettle and cover with clear, cold water. Set the kettle over the fire and bring the contents quickly to the boiling point; pour off the water, and then set the kettle where the fruit will cook slowly in the usual way, adding only enough water to keep the fruit from burning. Add sugar sufficient to make the preserve palatable, and do not add the sugar until just before the fruit is removed from the fire, since less is required

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than when the sweetening is cooked with the fruit.

The juice or water that was poured off the fruit, at first, can be made very cold, sweetened with sugar and served as a drink; it may also be used in place of water or milk for the foundation of a pudding sauce, a little sugar being added and the whole thickened with corn-starch and arrowroot. Apples or pears may be sliced and cooked in this fruit juice instead of using water in the usual way, and it can also be used in mince-meat, in fruit cakes, or boiled puddings.

Fruit should never be placed on the front of the range and stewed like a vegetable. Its appearance is much more attractive if it is kept as entire as possible. Apples and pears should be cut into quarters or eighths, and laid in the saucepan carefully, a very little water or fruit juice added and the cover kept on the saucepan all the time they are being cooked.—What to Eat.

## Club Department

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### Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1893).  
 Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).  
 Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).  
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).  
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).  
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).  
 Chalfso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Cuitus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
 Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).  
 Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1899).  
 Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).  
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).  
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).  
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).  
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
 The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

### Doings of the Crescent Club of Rawlins County.

I have at last reached the goal of my desires, and become a member of a country club! The readers of this department know about the Crescent Club of Rawlins County, and have felt a deep interest, I am sure, in a club so remote as this has seemed. However, after you are once here, it does not seem so far away, and the long drives do not seem so long as they would in rougher parts, for the fine dry roads are quickly passable.

The Crescent Club has been comprised of eleven members, two of whom are just leaving it, to live in other places; so that its membership will be only nine. It meets every two weeks, all the year round. The programs are made out for terms of six months and they have taken up various matters for discussion. The program for the last meeting was upon St. Louis and the World's Fair. For the new term just beginning they are going to study the biographies of great Americans.

One of the purposes for which this club was organized was to promote sociability in the community, and I should judge from what I have observed, that it has accomplished it. Within the two weeks after I arrived there were under their auspices a large party and a reception. And they know how to entertain delightfully, too. We drove ten miles to the party—and it happened to be a very cold night—and arrived home again at something before four o'clock in the morning. The evening was spent in playing games—Flinch, Muggins, Stock Exchange, etc.—and in fortune-telling and guessing contests.

Tacked upon the walls were pictures cut from popular advertisements. We were required to guess what arti-

cle they celebrated, and there were prizes for the largest and smallest number of correct guesses. I congratulated myself on just escaping the booby prize.

The club served a delicious supper, to which every one did ample justice.

The party was in the nature of a farewell to a popular member of the club and her husband, who were leaving the community. It was pleasant to hear the good wishes carried back on the clear night air, as one buggyful after another rolled away into the darkness of the prairie.

The reception, which came some two weeks later, was an equally enjoyable affair. It was also a compliment of farewell to a departing member. It was in the afternoon, and all her women friends were invited. The quickly passing time was spent in the manner of women the world over, chatting and laughing and exchanging experiences and sympathy and news, till the dainty luncheon, which was served at small tables. We lingered in the hospitable home till the clock's warning hand told us we must hasten to reach home before the darkness came.

For these parties, each member of the club is assessed a certain amount, which pays the expenses. The members, of course, bake the cakes, and prepare whatever other refreshments are desired.

One of the greatest services which the club can render in any community, I believe, is to promote social intercourse. I wish that other clubs would tell of their efforts along this line. It would be very interesting, I am sure, to every one.

### "The Educated Drudge."

AN ADDRESS BY J. WILLIS GLEED, BEFORE THE TOPEKA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS AT WASHBURN COLLEGE, OCTOBER 6, 1904.

In the North American Review for September of this year appears an article on "The Educated American Drudge." The writer, Elizabeth Banks, is described as the author of "The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl." She has returned to the United States after eleven years residence in England, and having taken a tour through her native "Middle West" and also through the "Far West," she presents her "views" of educated Western women under the foregoing title. Whether these views of Elizabeth Banks are worthy to be considered by you I leave you to judge. If they are held by her alone I probably waste your time and mine; if they reflect a sentiment now becoming somewhat general, then they deserve some consideration. That I may not misrepresent her I quote some extracts from the article:

"I am of the Middle West; and, to be sure, once in a while there seemed to come to me the faint recollection of the sound of the scrubbing-brush, the rattle of the dish-pan, the swishing of the brooms and dusters. They seemed to be in connection not with 'the very poor,' nor yet with the Western 'hired girl,' but with my old friends of earlier associations. There were visions of tired, worn faces, bent backs. The visions grieved and pained me; yet, being but faint ones, they did not affect me deeply, nor abide with me long. Sometimes I thought of our country parson's wife, who did all her housework, including the ironing of the parson's white neck-ties; took care of her three children; led the young people's meeting; presided every Sunday at the church organ; taught a Sunday-School class; looked after the sewing-circle; gave her children lessons in drawing and music; made her own and her children's clothes; and, from out of the multiplicity of all her other duties as housekeeper, mother, and parson's wife, snatched a few minutes' time every day in which to keep up her German by reading a bit of Goethe or Schiller.

"I was talking about her one day to an English clergyman, the editor of a prominent magazine, and he exclaimed:

"How very extraordinary! And may I ask if she was what in England we should call a 'gentlewoman?'"

"Oh, yes," I answered. "She was the daughter of a lawyer. She was a graduate of Oberlin, and a woman whose surroundings were always of the most refined and intellectual."

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed he. "What a character for a study and a story! But in England nobody would believe her to be taken from life. We have clergymen here, very poor ones; but they always manage to keep a servant and a nurse. It is very pathetic, very pathetic."

"I, too, thought it 'very pathetic,' also 'very extraordinary.'"

"One day, a few months later, I received a letter from an old college-mate who, since I had seen her, had married, moved to a large Western town, and had three children. Apologizing for not having answered my letter long before, she said:

"My dear, you must not expect me to write to you often, for I am a busy Martha, as you would understand if you were not a literary bachelor woman. Of course, I keep up with my Latin, and I am refreshing my mind in regard to botany, for my little girl is interested in it. But my time is quite full, what with the housework, the baking and mending, and the making of all our clothes; and then I have my church- and club- and charity-work. But I have a good washerwoman, so that I have only the ironing to do now."

"An English friend was calling on me when I received the letter; and, feeling somewhat proud of what to me seemed the wonderful accomplishments of my old schoolmate, I read this part of the letter aloud to him.

"A college woman, did you say?" he said, looking bewildered.

"Yes," I answered, "one of the most brilliant minds I have ever known."

"I suppose she made an unfortunate marriage; perhaps she did not marry a gentleman; or perhaps they have become very poor. In that case, it is very remarkable, yet very fortunate, that she is thus able to help him on his feet again."

"I explained that the girl had married a 'gentleman,' and that he belonged to what in England is known as the 'professional class.' Also, that they had not become 'very poor'—quite the contrary. They were improving in their circumstances every year. Had she not said that now she had a washerwoman, implying that she had not always had one?"

"You mean that a college woman began that sort of thing as soon as she was married—that she married expecting to do it," he exclaimed. When I replied that I thought that was the case, his reply was:

"Of course, it is out of the ordinary, else it would do away with one's preconceived notions of the American man's treatment of his wife. But I assure you that it would be impossible to find in England a gentleman who would allow his wife to become a household drudge!"

"I agreed with the Englishman that it was 'out of the ordinary.' I believed that I had an exceptional college friend, as well as having had an exceptional parson's wife; and then I returned to my native land, and, traveling in the Middle West and the Far West, I have had my mind disabused. The cases were not unique. I have found them very common, so common that I would almost call them typical of a large majority of educated American married women in certain sections of the United States. Asked how these women have impressed me on my return to my own country, after more than a decade of wandering, I should unhesitatingly say: 'They are household drudges.'"

"Throughout the West, I met the Educated American Drudge in her hundreds. At times she seemed, in part, to realize what she was. (What she was!) At other times she seemed to live and work all unconscious of the depth of drudgery to which she has descended, especially if her husband helped her to beat the carpets, and hung up the clothes-line on a Monday morning before he went to business. For the Drudge's husband is 'handy about the house.'"

"It is also true that in no country in

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the world, except the United States, will one find a woman in checked gingham apron presiding at the wash-tub and stopping, between rubs, to go into the parlor to help her only little daughter over a difficult part of Schubert or Wagner at the piano! In no other country will one find a wife washing dishes, cooking, sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, putting patch upon patch and darn upon darn for ten hours during the day, then spending her evenings helping her two children with their lessons in geometry and physics.

\* \* \* \* \*  
"That she has not degenerated is the wonder of the age."  
\* \* \* \* \*

"A multiplicity of causes has contributed to the production of the present type, chief among which has been, during the past quarter of a century, the over-education of the Western women and the under-education of the men, which has brought about a large amount of mismatching. Praise as we may the American system of 'giving the first chance to the girls' and 'letting the boys, if need be, saw wood, we must admit, if we are honest, that it has its disadvantages.'"

These quotations are sufficient to indicate the substance of the article and the attitude of the writer.

We all recognize the value of tolerance, open-mindedness and intellectual hospitality and our duty to cultivate these virtues. I try to exercise them in this case; yet I can not refrain from saying that I think Elizabeth Banks would be much more respectably engaged with the wash-board than in penning such stuff as this for the magazines; and judging by this article she neither is, nor ever has been, nor ever can be an educated drudge nor an educated anything else.

Nothing is gained by harshness and this last remark probably ought never to have been made; yet nothing milder would ease me of the irritation and impatience with which I read and review this article.

I have not the time in the few minutes assigned me to show all the respects in which these "views" are false, small, shallow, narrow, stupid, immoral, and unchristian, but let me say some of the things which immediately suggest themselves.

Elizabeth Banks extends her pity to the educated American woman who does her own housework. She describes her as a drudge. To my mind what is due this so-called drudge is not pity but admiration and even envy.

Unfortunately there exists no such thing as a happiness-meter by which the happiness of different individuals can be measured and compared. Could we apply such an instrument to the heart of Elizabeth Banks, Writer, and to the heart of an "educated drudge," I think it highly probable that the heart of the "educated drudge" would show a decidedly higher mean annual happiness than the heart of Elizabeth Banks. Happiness or blessedness does not depend upon wealth or position or fame or pleasure or leisure or even intelligence and culture; but on soundness of heart and on essential usefulness to family, community, State, country and kind. It depends on the love and sympathy I give and receive. It depends on the righteousness of my relations to other men and to God. Wealth, position, luxury, and leisure are, generally speaking, mere husks and apples of Sodom. The welfare of the people of this country depends very little on money, on fame, or individual success or distinction, on ease or luxury; on institutions, organizations or laws. It depends on the character of our individual citizens; on the soundness of individual heads and hearts; on the up-rearing of the right kind of boys and girls; and the woman who brings children into the world and leaves them behind her, sound and strong and good, faithful, honest, sober, industrious, intelligent, courageous, unselfish, full of enthusiasm, admiration and devotion to all good, true, and beautiful things, has been as useful as human beings can ever be. To live is to serve, to know, to love. The "educated drudge" is living. She is doing the undeniably

right and essentially useful things. She is lifting the human race and improving the condition of the future. She is living—not merely looking at life and writing about it.

But, says Elizabeth Banks, she must drudge!—must perform menial toil! She does not drudge; her toil is not menial. Some one must toil and toil with hands. Human beings must eat, wear clothing and dwell in houses. Little children must have care. This necessitates labor to be performed by some one. If it is all to be done by dull, blind, hopeless, ignorant human beings, then it is drudgery; but if it is to be done by those who, to some extent, see the issue, by those who are able to look forward and backward, by those whose path is somewhat illumined, by those who are able to "sit at home in their own minds," imaginations, and hearts, it is not drudgery but life.

The hope of humanity lies not in the diminution of educated toilers but in their increase; not in the separation of the race into classes—into drudges and drones—but in the uniting of the race into real brotherhood. Unfortunate is the person—man or woman—who knows nothing of what is called drudgery. That person can have no real knowledge of life or of men. Unpleasant, wearing toil makes up so great a part of real life!

Elizabeth Banks seems to think there is something peculiarly wrong because educated women must toil. Would the lot of these women be more blessed if they were ignorant? She speaks of the over-education of Western women. This must mean that she would have all women who must toil kept ignorant. Has she ever found one of these "drudges" who laments the time she spent in college or who would give up the things she got there at any price? Have you ever found one?

Or is it her complaint that educated women should be compelled to toil while educated men go free?

In the centuries that have gone I do not deny that the stronger sex may have tyrannized over the weaker; I do not assert that even now the necessary burdens of life are equally adjusted between the sexes throughout the world or even throughout America. But I do very much doubt whether there is any serious inequality in educated Western families. Indeed, if we take all the college women of the West and all their husbands, I fancy the wives have a little more of leisure and a little less of drudgery on the average than the husbands. I am here to maintain that hunting through musty law-books is just as much drudgery as washing dishes; the routine care and worry of banking is as purely drudgery as darning socks.

But, be this as it may, toll—necessary toil—is as good for women as for men. Most men and women need it. It is good for them. Every man's task is his life preserver. And when Elizabeth Banks says of the so-called educated drudge "that she has not degenerated is the wonder of the age," she exhibits a marvellous ignorance of human nature. It is not the thoughtful, careworn face of the educated drudge that should excite our pity—but the vacant, nerveless face of the drone or the feverish, anxious face of the pleasure-mad or the socially ambitious.

The Commandment not only enjoins rest on the Sabbath; it says, "Six days shalt thou labor." I do not take this to mean six days shalt thou be labored for. I am glad that the college women of the West are obeying this commandment at least for six days in the week. I believe they are doing it whatever their circumstances. I know that many are doing it from necessity and many are doing it when there is no absolute necessity. They began with their husbands poor and they are working toward a competency, performing their full duty to their children and the communities in which they live as they go along. They are accomplishing noble things and I have no doubt nobler and better things than they could if their lives were easier. As a class their lot is glorious, not pathetic. Their college education has given them the capacity to hold themselves to tasks not inherently

pleasant, the power to see what is needed and to do it; and it has given them consolation and resources which seem to be beyond the comprehension of Elizabeth Banks and some other ill-educated and uneducated women.

I do not say that some educated women are not burdened beyond their strength, but I do say that their lot is much the better by as much as they are the better educated and that the pity of Elizabeth Banks is most ill-bestowed. Many women are more heavily burdened than they ought to be; but these cases are not more numerous among the educated than among the uneducated; nor are they more pitiable among the educated but vastly less so.

Finally, peace be to Elizabeth Banks—and more understanding and more comprehension of real life and its problems!

American Literature Program—October 27.—John G. Whittier.



THE WHITTIER HOME.

The above picture is copied from a photograph of the kitchen in the Whittier homestead at East Haverhill, Mass., so graphically described in "Snow-Bound." The room on the right, opening from the kitchen, is the chamber in which the poet was born. The homestead is now owned by a Whittier Memorial Association, and, being open to the public, is visited by thousands of persons annually.

Roll Call—Quotations from his poems on slavery.

- I. What Did Whittier Do for Abolition?
- II. The Adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment.
- III. Reading of "Laus Deo."
- IV. Criticism of his poems from literary and political standpoint.

Whittier was one of the forces which made for abolition. For a time his sympathies and his whole energy were absorbed by the great cause which he was championing. In order, therefore, to know our poet thoroughly, we must study him in this phase of his personality. If there is a volume of his poems available, it will be easy to find strong and forceful utterances upon slavery, which will make interesting the responses to roll-call.

The paper on Topic I may treat briefly of the abolition movement, its most noted promoters, and Whittier's place among them. He himself said that he set a higher value on his "name as appended to the anti-slavery declaration of 1833 than on the title-page of any book." A certain writer speaks of his service in these words:

"The war was over; the end of that long contest, in which Whittier, physically weak, but spiritually strong, had been a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night."

For Topic II, recourse must be had to a United States History. The paper should be a spirited recital of what this event meant to the Nation, and should include the reading of the amendment.

An eye-witness of the scene, in the House of Representatives, which followed the announcement of the adoption, says: "The speaker announces to the House what the audience quickly interpreted to be the mighty fact that the Thirty-Eighth American Congress had abolished American slavery."

"The tumult of joy that broke out was vast, thundering, and uncontrollable. Representatives and auditors on the floor, soldiers and spectators in the gallery, Senators and Supreme Court Judges, women and pages, gave way to the excitement of the most august and important event in American Legislation and American history since the Declaration of Independence. "God bless the Thirty-Eighth Congress."

The reading of "Laus Deo," Whit-

## MORPHINE HABIT

CURED IN 10 DAYS

Not With Little Pain, but Absolutely None

## DRUNKENNESS

CURED IN 5 DAYS.

PAY WHEN CURED

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

B. D. Hawkins, of 408 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., says: "I drank liquor for twenty-five years, took the Lanoix cure one year ago, have never had the least desire for 'liquor since.' Mrs. C. H. Schomp, Paola, Kans., says: 'I was given morphine by a physician to allay pain and became addicted to the habit. Was cured in one week without pain or inconvenience.' There are hundreds of living testimonials like the above who have been cured and indorse his cure.

Write for free booklet. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Lanoix Cure Company, 907 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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On October 18 round trip tickets will be sold via M. K. & T. Ry., from St. Louis, Kansas City, Hannibal, and other Missouri and Kansas points, to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Central and Eastern Texas, at

**\$15.00**

The Southwest is inviting. The crops are good; conditions and prospects were never more favorable. Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas, are in need of people and offer plenty of opportunities for investment of capital and labor.

**GO NOW!**

Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity.

Ask me about rates and particulars. I'll gladly send you something new in printed matter about the Southwest.



**G. A. McNUTT,**  
District Passenger Agent  
Blossom House,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

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CHICAGO TO BOSTON WITHOUT CHANGE.

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

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tier's poem of triumph on this event, should follow immediately.

The study of Whittier will close with a thoughtful discussion of his poems, both as to their importance as literature and their value as an expression of the good man's thought, and as to their value politically in a great National crisis. The writer of this paper need look no further for material than into her own mind, after she has read the poems. The aim of the club should be always to encourage personal thought and investigation; and the opinion that is arrived at independently and originally, will be of much more value than any second-hand criticism.

The more independent and original work is done, the more valuable will the club be to its members.

**KANSAS FARMERS' FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.**

(Continued from page 1005.)

much to do with general prosperity. Panics and hard times have always had a large artificial element in them. Kansas, with the other States, is greatly dependent for continued prosperity upon the wisdom with which Congress and the Executive perform their duties. It is not intended here to enter upon a broad discussion of the policies upon which politicians divide. There is, however, an aspect of public policy to which attention may well be directed. According to the official reports of the Treasury Department, the money in circulation for the years ending June 30 has been as follows:

Year.	Per capita.
1895.....	\$23.20
1896.....	21.41
1897.....	22.87
1898.....	25.15
1899.....	25.58
1900.....	26.94
1901.....	27.98
1902.....	28.43
1903.....	29.42
1904.....	30.80
October 1, 1904.....	31.16

It is easily understood that when money in circulation is increasing, the effect of the increase is to produce a tendency to advancing prices. Advancing prices render productive industry as well as trade profitable.

**RHEUMATISM**

**Cured Through the Feet**

Thousands Are Being Cured at Home Every Month by This New Discovery, Which is Sent to Everybody to

**TRY FREE—PAY WHEN SATISFIED.**

The son of S. J. Pearce, health officer of New Westminster, B. C., had rheumatism so badly that he couldn't walk alone. Magic Foot Drafts cured him in a week.

Mrs. Mary Patrick, Watertown, N. Y., for more than a year couldn't get up from her chair. Magic Foot Drafts cured her.

The Drafts cured Z. H. Palmer of Pittsburgh, Pa., who had suffered twenty-eight years.

H. C. Van Valkenburg, Providence, R. I., writes: "I don't believe any person ever had muscular rheumatism as bad as I have had it and recovered so quickly, for which I thank your Magic Foot Drafts."

Letters from the above and many thousands of other cured patients are on file in our offices where any one can see them.



We want the name and address of every sufferer from rheumatism. Write us to-day. Return mail will bring you—free to try—a pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan discovery which is curing all kinds of rheumatism, chronic or acute. If you are satisfied with the benefit received from the Drafts, send us one dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide.

The Drafts are worn on the feet because the largest pores are there; but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body—to stay cured—because they absorb the acid impurities from the blood through these pores, and reach the entire nervous system through the extremely sensitive nerve centers of the feet. Don't suffer needlessly, but send your name to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., FF15 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. The Drafts, together with our splendid new free book on rheumatism, will come by return mail. Send no money—only your name. Write to-day.

These are the conditions that bring good times—prosperity to the industrious, especially to those who are their own employers. It must be admitted that advancing prices produce a pinching effect on persons whose incomes are fixed—for example, those who live on the interest of their money. It is not conceivable that the recent rate of increase of money in circulation can be continued indefinitely. It amounts to almost 50 per cent since 1896. Some years ago somebody said that the amount of money in circulation ought to equal \$50 per capita. This was scouted at the time as rank heresy. About eleven years of increase at the rate of the last nine years will produce the "per capita" scouted. Some time a halt will be called upon the increase of money in circulation. The hope is that such wisdom will then prevail as shall guard against disastrous consequences. At present, there is manifested no disposition to curtail the increase in the "per capita." Such curtailment is likely to be among the first sure indications of financial foul weather. Present policies are such as are likely to conspire with the other causes to continue and promote the prosperity of the farmers of Kansas.

**AGRICULTURE FOR RURAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-TEACHERS.**

If one has any doubt as to the popularity of the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools, he has but to visit any one of the three State Normal Schools of Missouri and observe the alacrity with which teachers elect that subject when given an opportunity to do so, and he will doubt no longer. At the Third District State Normal, located at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where Prof. R. W. Clothier is in charge of the work, there has been as high as 25 per cent of the total attendance at the school in the classes in agriculture at one time, all earnest, enthusiastic workers. While the subject as taught here gives a thorough training in practical nature study, it goes far beyond that, and supplies a strong foundation in knowledge of soils and their successful management, plant-culture and plant-propagation, principles of successful home-dairying, economic feeding, injurious insects, plant diseases, and many other problems upon which the practical farmer is constantly seeking light. A wide-awake teacher who has taken this course is well prepared to meet the farmer's boy who is leaving school because he thinks education is of no use to him—and there are thousands of such boys—and by giving him a glimpse of the sciences underlying agriculture show him there is an education that is of use to him, and send him to the agricultural college to prepare himself for a happy and successful life on a farm where there is the greatest opportunity on earth for pleasant employment of a properly educated mind.

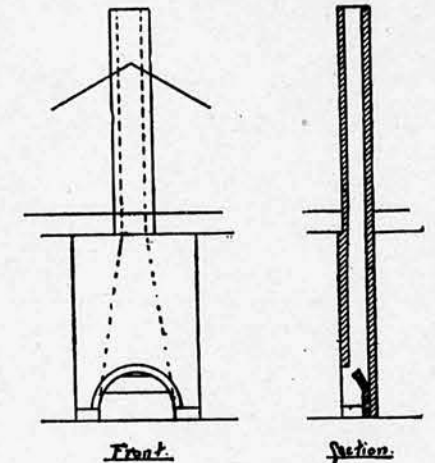
**BLOCKS OF TWO.**

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

**Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.**

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

**Plan of Fireplace and Chimney.**  
 EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you or some of your subscribers kindly inform me how to build a fireplace and chimney so as to have a good draft and at the same time throw out the heat in the room? I want a good-sized one, for wood. The height will be twenty feet from the ground to the top of the chimney. How many bricks will it take? What is the best mortar and how should it be mixed? Would it be better to mix cement, and in what proportion? Any other information that will be of benefit will oblige.  
 W. C. RIECHENEKER,  
 Santa Cruz County, California.



In the above sketch of plan for fireplace, the width of the breast is 6 feet. The opening is 3 feet nine inches wide and 2 feet 3 inches high, with a semi-circular arch turned over it. The dotted lines on the front represent the arrangement of the back wall, which should be of fire-clay tile, set 20 inches high, vertically, of fire brick; then, with the incline slab in one piece, or two if one can not be obtained, set so that the inner corner will come on a line with the inside face of the flue as shown, leaving a throat of four inches entirely across the opening.

It is well to start the breast on two stand stones cut smoothly, and lay the exposed parts in pressed brick if it is not intended to plaster it. If it is intended to plaster it and put on a mantel shelf, plaster above the shelf and leave pressed brick below.

Moulded brick can be used in the arch if desired, as this diagram is only intended to give the proportions. The fireplace should be 12 inches deep in the clear when finished. It will be necessary to draw the flue somewhat in order to bring it to the size marked 9 by 13, at the height shown.

Do not plaster the flue on the inside, but lay it with a line brick and strike the joints.

This is a duplicate, in proportion, of a fireplace that I built for the Orphan's Home in this city, and it works perfectly. About 2,500 bricks are required.

Surroundings, however, may influ-

**RUB ON**  
**Painkiller**  
 and the Rheumatism's gone.

ence the flue in an unaccountable way, against which I can not provide, unless I can see the site.

L. M. Wood, Architect.  
 Topeka, Kans.

**The Veterinarian**

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

**Runaway Horse.**—I have a mare that ran away with the buggy on September 24 and the neck-yoke struck in her breast; it entered at the right front leg and followed the bone upward for about twelve inches. The neck-yoke was about 1 inch in diameter. There seems to be matter in her right shoulder, and back from her shoulder and on the right side of her belly. The wound matters constantly. The mare is 7 years old, sorrel in color. She is stiff in her right front leg but eats well; gets up to eat. I have been washing the wound with water and carbolic acid three times a day.  
 F. W.

Kinsley, Kans.

**Answer.**—From the description of your mare's wound I should judge that there was a pocket of pus or matter back of the shoulder-blade where it is constantly giving her trouble. I would advise you to have her examined by a competent veterinary surgeon and if necessary open the shoulder at the lowest point so as to allow the pus to escape. You have been doing all right in using the carbolic acid in water, but you have not been able to get at all the pus and water that has accumulated between her ribs and shoulder-blades.

**Colic.**—I have a bay horse, weight 1,200 pounds, 11 years old, that had a slight touch of colic one week ago, but did not seem bad. I gave him a half-pint of coal-oil, and he seemed to get better. I turned him in pasture and found him in about four hours with nose on the ground, and ears lopped forward and breathing very hard.

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 Famous OOAL-TAR Carbolic Dip  
 For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piglets' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advice" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists or one gal., exp. paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.25.  
 ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

**..RICE..**  
**EXCURSION**

Next Texas and Louisiana Excursion given by the American Rice Cereal Co. will leave Topeka over Santa Fe, Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 11.50 a. m.

Standard Pullman cars and Dining car for entire trip. No hotel bills. No change of cars.  
 Over 500 miles free side trips in Southern Texas.

**Round Trip, - - - \$15.00**

Only \$2 per day for berth in sleeper and meals in diner.

For particulars call on  
 S. M. WOOD & CO., 534 Kansas Ave., Topeka.  
 GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka.



muscles of his hips and flanks shak- ing. I rubbed his back and breast and sides back of fore legs. He got bet- ter, eats well, but does not lay down and is very stiff and sore. About one night before he got sick my bull hit him just behind the left fore leg and knocked him off his feet, but he did not show any signs of being hurt.

Palco, Kans. H. P. C.

Answer.—From the description, I am of the opinion that the way your bull knocked him around just before he had the colic did not help matters much. Would advise you to rub the affected parts with a stimulating liniment made up as follows: 50 per cent alcohol, 1 pint; spirits of camphor, 4 ounces; turpentine, 1 ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, 4 ounces. Shake the bottle well before using and apply to the affected parts once daily with plenty of good hand-rubbing.

Sore Eyes in Mare.—I have a large mare colt, sorrel, that was foaled in march, 1903, that has a discharge from its eyes. Matter seems to form up under its eyelids and quite a lot of matter discharges from its ears while it has its head down eating grass. There is no discharge from the nostrils, but it frequently blows its nose. I shut the mare in the stable the night the colt was foaled; during the night the mare got the door open, and the mare and the colt were both outside in the morning. The weather was cold and sleety, and I think the colt caught cold. There was a yellow matter formed in the eyes from the morning it was foaled, or soon after. There has been a discharge from its eyes ever since, but it is worse when it takes cold. The colt is in good condition except for this eye-trouble. I take good care of the colt and never leave it out in bad storms. A man that claimed to be a veterinarian examined the colt last spring; he fixed up a liniment, which I think was composed of laudanum, coal-oil, and a kind of acid. I have used the liniment according to his directions. The skin over the colt's eyes and forehead was rough and scaly at the time I commenced to use the liniment, and it is now healed up smooth, but the discharge from the eyes continues. At first the discharge was a yellowish color but it is now mostly whitish. I would like to know how to cure it. A. E. S.

Rural Springs.

Answer.—From the length of time that has elapsed since your colt had this trouble with its eyes I judge that it will be a chronic case to treat. It will be necessary for you to be patient and continue treatment for some time, even though you do not see any direct improvement. You had better begin treatment by poulticing the eyes with hot water, changing the poultices as often as they get cold. Continue this treatment for some days. If you feel that your colt is worth treating it will pay you to have some one devote their time to this, as the longer you allow the eyes to be neglected the harder it will be to bring about a cure. After you have poulticed the eyes for a number of days, make a solution of boracic acid, about half a teaspoonful in a quart of water; it may be necessary to heat the water to dissolve the acid thoroughly. Get some cotton at the drug store and three times daily irrigate the eyes with this solution. If you wish any further advice, write direct to the office here at the college, and we may be able to give more information. This is a chronic case and it may take some time to effect a cure.

Don't wait for great things; for while you wait the door to the little ones may close.—Galax Leaf.

REVIEW OF THE CROP SEASON OF 1904.

Following is the review of the crop season of 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The preceding winter was mild. March was the warmest in eighteen years, while April was the coldest in that period. The temperature continued below normal during May, June, July, and August, but was above normal in September, the average departure from the normal for the State each month being as follows: March +4.9, April -4.9, May -2.5, June -3.2, July -2.8, August -2.6, September +1.6. The seasonal precipitation was below normal in Gove, Ness, Hodgeman and Ford Coun-

ties, the western portions of Edwards, Pawnee and Rush Counties, and the eastern portions of Gray, Finney and Lane Counties; it was also below normal in Marshall County. Over the rest of the State it was above normal. In the central, southeastern and extreme eastern counties the seasonal precipitation ranged from ten to nineteen inches above the normal. By months, it was below normal in March, just normal in September, and above normal the other months.

JANUARY.

Wheat was generally in good condition, and, though uncovered during the freezing weather, there was very little seriously damaged, owing to the dryness of the ground. There is sufficient vitality, and with favorable weather growth will be resumed. Plowing has progressed in the southwest and some oats and barley have been sown.

FEBRUARY.

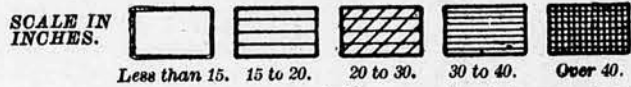
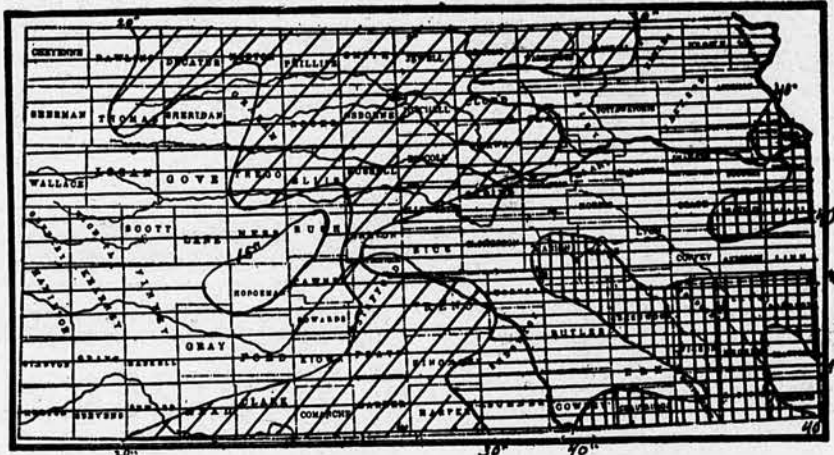
The dry, moderate weather was quite favorable for outdoor work and much plowing was done in the southern counties and some in the central. Wheat continued in fair condition in the south and central counties, but was damaged somewhat by the cold, dry weather in the northern. Oat-sowing progressed in Labette, Chautauqua and Finney. Cattle did well.

MARCH.

Wheat improved rapidly in the eastern division and moderately so in the middle, but was in poor condition in the western, especially so in the northern part. Oats

but was greatly interfered with by the rains. Oats began heading in the southern counties the first week and in the northern the third week, and improved very materially during the month. Cutting began in the extreme southern counties the last week. Corn prospects improved after the first week, and the corn grew rapidly after the second week, though but little work could be done in the fields owing to the wet ground. Corn tasseled in the southern counties the last week. Grass grew rapidly. The first crop of alfalfa was cut early in the

Rainfall for Crop Season of 1904.



were sown in the southern part of the State and were coming up. Oat-sowing had progressed in the central counties and begun in the northern. Plowing was completed in the southern and was progressing in the central counties. Corn-planting had progressed well in the southeastern counties and had begun in the central eastern. Peaches, apricots, pears and plums were blooming in the southern counties. Alfalfa and grass had started.

APRIL.

The month was cold. It was dry during the first half, though showers occurred in the eastern counties the first week. Abundant rains occurred the last half of the month except in extreme southwestern counties. Wheat improved materially, and by the end of the month soft wheat began heading in some southern counties. Corn-planting progressed, and the last week the early planting was coming up in the southern and many central counties, and cultivation had begun in the southern. Oats did not improve as rapid-

ly as expected, owing to the cool weather; and for the same reason prairie-grass made but slow progress. Alfalfa made good growth. Early apples and peaches bloomed, the apples and seedling peaches giving very good promise.

MAY.

Wheat continued in good condition, and by the end of the month had headed in the southern counties and was heading in the central. Spring wheat made good growth. The wet weather retarded corn-planting and the cool nights retarded its growth; yet by the end of the month the corn was coming up in the northern counties and was being cultivated in the southern—when the weather permitted. Oats, barley, and grass made good progress. Alfalfa was ready to cut in several counties by the end of the month, and was being cut in some. Early cherries ripened in the southern counties. Early potatoes were in bloom in the south the last week, and were being cultivated.

JUNE.

Wheat began heading in the northern counties during the first week and bloomed in the central. Harvest began in the southern counties the third week and in the central counties the fourth,

JULY.

Wheat harvest progressed under difficulties, owing to wet weather, but was practically completed the fourth week. Threshing began the second week. The wheat yield proved larger than anticipated, though the quality was not up to the usual standard. The oat harvest was about finished by the end of the month but the crop was light. Corn improved rapidly during the month, giving very good promise of an abundant crop, and by the fourth week was earing well in the central counties and tasseling in the northern. The corn planted in the river valleys after the last flood was growing rapidly at the close of the month. Hay- ing began the second week and progressed through the month, a very good crop being put up. The second crop of

AUGUST.

The early corn was generally well eared and laid by, the first week in the month, and by the close of the month it had matured in the south and was being cut, and was maturing in the central and northern counties. Late corn grew rapidly during the month and in the south the crop was practically made by the last of the month. Threshing continued through the month, barley yielding better than wheat, while the oat yield was light.

From the Mines to the Finished Fence. We own all our own mines, all our own smelters, all our own wire mills, all our own fence-making machines. The ELLWOOD FENCE from the ore to the completed fencing, is made under direct supervision of one of the most responsible firms in the world. The enormous capacity of our great factories enables us to save you money and give you the best fence possible for money and skill to produce. The Ellwood Fence is as good looking as it is good—gives almost everlasting service—strong and of good weight. Every rod covered by a guarantee that guarantees. Our booklet—mailed free—tells much you need to know about how to put up a fence, the size of mesh, wire, height, etc., required for all purposes. Write today. A reliable dealer in every town. Go to him. AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Dept. 125, Chicago Denver New York San Francisco

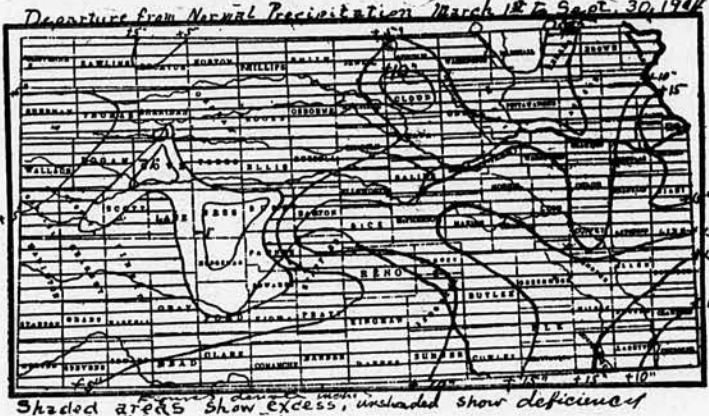
Western Canada's Magnificent Crops For 1904. Western Canada's wheat crop this year will be 60,000,000 bushels, and wheat at present is worth \$1 a bushel. The oat and barley crop will also yield abundantly. Splendid prices for all kinds of grain, cattle and other farm produce for the growing of which the climate is unsurpassed. About 150,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past three years. Thousands of FREE HOMESTEADS of 160 acres each are still available in the best agricultural district. It has been said that the United States will be forced to import wheat within a very few years. Secure a farm in Canada and become one of those who will help produce it. Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo. Authorized Canadian Government Agent.

FARM LOANS Made direct to farmers in Shawnee and adjoining counties at a low rate of interest. Money ready. No delay in closing loan when a good title is furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call. DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO., Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Ke

Plowing for fall sowing began the first week. Prairie haying became general by the first week and continued through the month, a large crop of fine hay being put up. Cutting the third crop of alfalfa began the third week and a good crop was generally secured. Peaches were ripe by the close of the month and were a good crop. Apples were plentiful in many counties, but were falling badly in some. Grapes were ripe and abundant by the close of the month. Potatoes made a good crop, and by the close of the month the sweet potatoes in Pottawatomie County were being marketed and proved a good crop.

SEPTEMBER. Corn-cutting progressed through the month. Late corn made rapid progress during the month, filled well, and by the close of the month nearly all of it was hard, well matured and out of danger of frost. Wheat-sowing began the first week of the month and was well advanced by the close of the month. The early sown wheat came up the latter part of the month, showing a good stand. Rye was being pastured in the south the last of the month. Prairie-haying progressed rapidly and was finished by the fourth week, a large crop of fine hay having been secured. Apple-picking began the last week, with prospects of a good crop in most of the apple counties. Potatodigging began the latter part of the month and, except on low lands, was proving a good crop. The fourth cutting of alfalfa began the last week, showing a good crop. Pastures were still good at the end of the month. A good crop of buckwheat was cut the latter part of the month. Pears, peaches and quinces were ripe at close of the month and were abundant. Large crops of Kafir-corn and cane were being cut in the western portion of the State the last week. NOTE—This will be the last weekly bulletin of the season. Correspondents are requested to discontinue their reports for this season. We sincerely thank you, one and all, for your valuable work this season.

It may be of interest to many readers of the Kansas Farmer in Shawnee and adjoining counties to know that they can secure farm loans direct at a low rate of interest and the money ready at the time. There is no delay in closing the matter if title is furnished and security is satisfactory. Parties desiring to secure such loans should either write or call on Davis & Wellcome, Stormont Building, 107 West Sixth Street, Topeka.



Shaded areas show excess, unshaded show deficiency

ly as expected, owing to the cool weather; and for the same reason prairie-grass made but slow progress. Alfalfa made good growth. Early apples and peaches bloomed, the apples and seedling peaches giving very good promise.

alfalfa was generally stacked the last week and was a good crop. Potatoes proved a good crop in most counties, but rotted in some. Apples dropped badly in several counties, yet a fair crop of summer apples was marketed. Peaches were a good crop, also cherries. Pastures continued fine through the month. Forage crops made good progress during the month.

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## In the Dairy

Substituting Alfalfa for Grain in Feeding Dairy Cows.

A. M. SOULE, DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT STATION, IN PRACTICAL FARMER.

(Continued from last week.)

The results of two years' work indicate that from 6 to 8 pounds of digestible matter will be required for the production of a gallon of milk, and from 11 to 15 pounds for the production of a pound of butter. In other words, just about twice as much digestible matter will be required for the production of a pound of butter as for a gallon of milk. The dry matter will also vary in about the same degree.

PROTEIN CONSUMPTION AS RELATED TO COST OF MILK AND BUTTER.

Group.	Eaten in food	Consumed per 1000 lbs. live weight.	Cost of gallon milk.	Cost of pound butter.
1.....	1139.98	356.2	8.5	14.6
2.....	1240.09	386.7	6.9	12.3
3.....	935.92	291.0	9.2	17.2

The relative amount of protein eaten by the several groups is shown in above table. The largest amount of protein was consumed by group 2, 1,240.09 pounds; group 1 was second, with 1,139.98, and group 3 third with 935.92. Group 3 thus consumed 304.17 pounds less protein than group 2, which goes to prove the statement already made that the showing of group 3 is not attributable to a difference in individuality so much as to the character of the ration fed and the inability of the cows to assimilate a relatively coarser ration to the same advantage as a more concentrated one. On the other hand, there are cases when it would be advisable to feed group 3 as fed in this instance rather than as group 2 was fed. If the farmer were in a position to make larger quantities of alfalfa hay, and cottonseed-meal and wheat bran were both extremely high, he could afford to feed a larger quantity of roughness and a comparatively small amount of concentrates and reduce the purchase of expensive concentrates to a minimum. He might not obtain quite so much milk and butter as under a different system of feeding, but this difference would be more than compensated for in the smaller cost of his ration and in the fact that he was utilizing a home-grown product. In the experiments of both 1902 and 1903 the consumption of the largest amount of protein resulted in the production of the cheapest gallon of milk and pound of butter. Group 2,

consuming 386.7 pounds of protein per 1,000 pounds of live weight, made a gallon of milk at a cost of 6.9 cents and a pound of butter at a cost of 12.3 cents. Group 1, consuming 356.2 pounds of protein for 1,000 pounds of live weight, made a gallon of milk at a cost of 8.5 cents and a pound of butter for 14.6 cents. Group 3, which consumed 291 pounds of protein per 1,000 pounds of live weight, made a gallon of milk for 9.2 cents.

These results clearly indicate the necessity of a liberal supply of digestible protein in the ration of the dairy cow, and are rather opposed to the theories of some investigators that too much protein is fed to the cow and that the amount can be cut down to advantage. Our experience and investigations are opposed to this idea. Group 1 consumed 30.5 pounds less protein for 1,000 pounds of live weight than group 2, and the rise in cost of a gallon of milk and a pound of butter is quite marked. Group 3 consumed 95.7 pounds less protein for 1,000 pounds of live weight than group 2 and the rise in the cost of a gallon of milk and a pound of butter is very marked. These results indicate that the source of the protein is a matter of importance. It must be provided in sufficient quantity and not in a form that renders it hard to digest and assimilate. This is a matter of the gravest concern to the dairyman. No matter where his locality may be he should first determine all the possible sources from which he may obtain protein in the largest quantity at the least cost. Then it would seem that by the adoption of a suitable ration he should be able to utilize the cheapest form of protein available in his community to advantage. There are limits to the sources from which the necessary protein may be obtained, and these will be determined largely by the ability of the animals to eat a large amount of roughness rich in protein as compared with protein obtained from concentrates rich in the same. The mere fact that some leguminous crop rich in digestible protein can be grown in almost every section of the country and substituted to a very considerable extent for some form of concentrate which is likely to be high, is a matter of vital interest to the dairyman, and one which will effect a vast saving to the industry when its application is more generally recognized.

The necessity of maintaining the fertility of the soil is so evident, that it seems unnecessary to mention it, but there are many persons who still fail to realize the value of farmyard manure, and there are many more who consider it unnecessary and unwise to consider the fertilizing value of the foodstuffs consumed by the animals in a feeding experiment. In some sections of the country this may possibly be true, but in the South it is not sound philosophy.

[Professor Soule's investigations were made in Tennessee, but while soil conditions in Kansas are better than those described, the doctrine he teaches for the South is wise for Kansas. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.]

The greatest need of the soil to-day is an ample supply of available plant-food. Provide the elements in which it is deficient and it will yield as large crops as can be raised anywhere. Farmyard manure is doubly important to our people because millions and millions of dollars are annually expended for the purchase of commercial fertilizers, though farmyard manure and other by-products of the farm which could be utilized to improve the mechanical condition of the soil and add useful forms of food for plant nutrition are utterly disregarded. For these reasons the fertilizing value of the foodstuffs consumed by the animals in this experiment have been carefully considered, and they should be considered because they constitute one of the assets of the farmer and provide one of the profits he should derive from the maintenance of live stock. The value of the plant-food has been figured on the basis of 15 cents per pound for available nitrogen, 4.5 cents for available phosphoric acid, and 5 cents for available potash.

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These figures are probably not so high as those current for commercial fertilizers at the present time, but it has been determined to work out the fertilizing value of the foodstuffs used in all experiments on the same basis for the sake of uniformity, and these are fair prices for commercial plant-food.

The total value of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the food eaten by the different groups did not vary widely. It was \$39.05 with group 1, \$39.82 with group 2, and \$37.20 with group 3. A very large per cent of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash consumed in the foodstuffs is voided by the animal, and theoretically about 80 per cent should be returned to the soil. This is hardly possible under the best of conditions, but where farmyard

FERTILIZING CONSTITUENTS IN FOOD.

	Nitro- gen, lbs.	Phos. acid, lbs.	Potash, lbs.	Val. manure Total, 60 p. c.	
1.....	231.01	162.48	137.24	\$39.05	\$23.43
2.....	256.04	94.01	143.16	39.82	23.87
3.....	211.64	141.67	167.90	37.20	22.32

manure is cared for as it should be, at least 60 per cent should be saved. On this basis group 1 should be credited with \$23.43, group 2 with \$23.87, and group 3 with \$22.32, a total of \$69.62 for the three groups. The animals should justly be credited with this amount of money, which is a part of their net earnings if properly utilized the same as the milk and butter. It is really remarkable that any farmer should think a consideration of the fertilizing value of the foodstuffs an improper part of an experiment. Letters of inquiry are daily received asking "What is wrong with my soil?" Somehow or other the owner does not seem to appreciate the fact that there is nothing wrong with the soil except that it is worn out, needs rest and additional supplies of plant-food. There is an alarming waste of animal manures going on in the South to-day, and in spite of the oft-repeated warnings the lesson does not seem to be taken to heart as readily as it should be. There is a remedy for this difficulty in the hands of the dairy farmers and it is simply this: To grow and utilize the leguminous crops more freely in the future than in the past and conserve the farmyard manure. Then, if the animals are credited with what justly belongs to them, it will be more common to hear that dairying is a profitable business. Remarkably uniform results are shown in the substitution of alfalfa and cow-pea hay for a portion of the concentrates in feeding the dairy cow. Notice the results presented in the tables below, which give a summary of the experiments to determine the relative merits of alfalfa and pea hay. Though different animals were used in the two experiments, practically the same amount of food, was consumed for a gallon of milk in both cases. The cattle fed pea hay ate a little more roughness for a pound of butter than those fed alfalfa. The real test of the comparative merits of the two feeds is shown by the net cost of producing a gallon of milk and a pound of butter. It seems that the one food can be substituted for the other with the greatest satisfaction.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS WITH ALFALFA AND COW-PEA HAY.

ALFALFA EXPERIMENT.

Group.	Food eaten		Net cost	
	Gal. milk.	Lb. butter.	Gal. milk.	Lb. butter.
1.....	29.37	51.0	7.1	12.3
2.....	28.62	52.1	5.7	10.4
3.....	30.30	56.3	8.2	15.3

PEA-HAY EXPERIMENT.

1.....	27.98	57.88	6.7	13.8
2.....	31.17	59.22	5.6	10.7
3.....	27.65	49.97	8.0	14.5

Observe that the cheapest gallon of milk and pound of butter were made with group 2 in both instances. Where alfalfa hay was fed, the cost of a gallon of milk was 5.77 cents and a pound of butter 10.4 cents; when pea hay was fed the net cost of a gallon of milk was 5.6 cents, and of a pound of butter 10.7 cents. In localities where pea hay grows well and alfalfa can not be grown, the former can be used with satisfaction, and vice versa. It is a well-known fact that the cow-pea grows satisfactorily all over the South. On the other hand, alfalfa can not be grown in many places where cow-peas will grow well. In sections where al-

alfa thrives it can be substituted with equal satisfaction for the cow-pea, and it has the advantage of being a permanent crop and remaining on the land for several years, and yielding, if anything, larger returns in the way of forage than the cow-pea. The cow-pea can be grown in between crops or as a catch-crop and utilized under conditions where it would be impracticable to use alfalfa. It is certain that either one of these crops can be utilized to the greatest advantage on the Southern farm, for the tables show conclusively that either one makes a splendid companion food for cottonseed-meal in feeding the dairy cow, and that it cheapens the ration very considerably. This solves the most difficult problem with which the Southern dairyman has to contend, namely the production of cheap concentrates for his cattle. It is quite evident that he can discard the use of wheat-bran, which is now so costly. It is not so certain from these results that alfalfa or pea hay can be substituted satisfactorily for cottonseed-meal, but this will hardly, if ever, become necessary, as cottonseed-meal is the cheapest concentrate raised by the Southern farmer, and owing to the high percentage of protein it contains, it is likely to remain so for a long time to come. Under certain conditions it is quite evident that such food-stuffs as wheat-bran or others of equal feeding-value if they can be bought at a reasonable price, can be used to advantage in the place of cottonseed-meal, and these results will, of course, have a wider application in sections of the country where cottonseed-meal is not a by-product on the majority of farms.

SUMMARY.

1. The cost of producing milk and butter can be greatly reduced by replacing a part of the concentrates in the daily ration of the cow with some roughness rich in protein, such as alfalfa or cow-pea hay.
2. A ton of alfalfa or pea hay can be produced at a cost of \$3 to \$5 per ton, whereas, wheat bran costs \$20 to \$25. As a yield of from 2 to 3 tons of pea hay and from 3 to 5 tons of alfalfa can be obtained from an acre of land, it is easy to see the great advantage the utilization of these roughnesses in the place of wheat bran gives the dairyman.
3. In substituting alfalfa hay for wheat bran it will be best in practice to allow 1 1/2 pounds of alfalfa to each pound of wheat bran, and if the alfalfa is fed in a finely chopped condition the results will prove more satisfactory.
4. When alfalfa was fed under the most favorable conditions, a gallon of milk was obtained for 5.7 cents and a pound of butter for 10.4 cents. When pea hay was fed the lowest cost of a gallon of milk was 5.2 cents and a pound of butter was 9.4 cents. In localities where pea hay grows well it can be utilized to replace wheat bran, and in sections where alfalfa can be grown it can be substituted for pea hay with satisfaction.
5. These results covering two years' tests with different sets of cows, furnish proof that certain forms of roughness rich in digestible protein can be substituted with satisfaction for the more expensive concentrates, and should lend encouragement to dairy farmers.
6. These tests indicate that with alfalfa hay at \$10 a ton and wheat bran at \$20, the saving effected by substituting alfalfa for wheat bran would be \$2.80 for every 100 pounds of butter and 19.8 cents for every 100 pounds of milk. The farmer could thus afford to sell his milk for 19.8 cents a hundred less than he now receives, and his butter for about 22 as compared with 25 cents a pound.

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I thank you very much for what you have done for me, and heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MISS EMMA SNYDER, 218 East Center St., Marion, Ohio.

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**Horticulture**

Tests of Forest-Trees at Kansas State Agricultural College.

BULLETIN NO. 120, ALBERT DICKENS, M. S., HORTICULTURIST; G. O. GREENE, M. S., ASSISTANT.

(Continued from last week.)

**RUSSIAN MULBERRY (Morus alba).**

This tree has not been largely planted by the college or experiment station, but to the extent of its planting has proven a useful and valuable tree. It is inclined to be shrubby in growth, and requires vigorous pruning to form a straight trunk. A promising method of pruning is to cut the trees back to the ground after the first or the second year's growth and restrict the coppice growth to one strong, straight shoot. It is not uncommon for the new shoots to make a growth of eight feet in height and an inch in diameter in one season.

Ordinarily the mulberry has made sufficient growth to make fair posts in ten or twelve years, and in low, rich soil somewhat sooner. They have endured close planting in rich soil, but on poor soil have made but slow growth in thick plantings. Its thick, shrubby growth makes it a desirable tree for windbreaks. When grown at greater distances it has required severe pruning in order to form trees of even appearance. Trees grown in this way have frequently made a diameter of ten inches at four feet from the ground in fifteen years.

A twenty-two-year-old tree growing in Harper County on rich, moist soil furnishes the best measurements taken. The tree forked near the ground, but four feet from the fork the three branches measured 15, 10, and 8 inches, respectively, and would probably cut twenty good posts.

The mulberry has withstood the drouth without apparent injury, but has been killed back somewhat in very severe winters. In most cases the injury has affected only the previous year's wood, and the trees have in nearly every instance made a good recovery. The posts are durable, and the wood makes good fuel. It is to be recommended for general planting.

The mulberry has been readily propagated by seeds. Good results have been secured by planting the seeds as soon as ripe, either by planting the entire fruit, or by washing the seeds from the pulp and planting immediately. The seeds soon germinate, and in good seasons have made a growth of from one to two feet during the summer and fall. Washing and drying the seeds and planting the following spring has also been practiced with fair success.

**COTTONWOOD (Populus monilifera).**

The cottonwood has been the most rapid-growing species under observation. As should be expected, the wood of such rapid growth is of comparatively low value for fuel and timber, and has but little durability when used as posts. For barrels, packing-cases, boxes and crates the lumber is considerably used. With an increasing demand and decreasing supply of other woods for such purposes, it seems probable that plantations of cottonwood might be made profitable. On sandy land and land along rivers liable to wash, cottonwood groves would prove desirable.

On uplands the cottonwood gives evidence of being short-lived, while on lower bottom lands trees thirty years old are making vigorous growths. It is the only species of which any number have made growth of sufficient size to make sawed lumber.

A good average tree, growing in fairly rich soil, at twenty-four years gave the following measurements:

Height.....	71 feet
Diameter at base.....	28 inches
Diameter at 5 feet.....	24 inches
Diameter at 10 feet.....	21½ inches
Diameter at 20 feet.....	19 inches
Diameter at 30 feet.....	12½ inches

making one good and one fair log for sawing, and the tops and branches containing slightly over one-half cord of wood.

Measurements made of a small grove in Rice County, growing in sandy land of fair quality, averaged at nineteen years: Diameter at five feet from the ground, 16 inches; at ten feet, 13½ inches; at fifteen, 10½ inches.

As a shade- or street-tree, the desirability of the cottonwood is questionable. The cottony substance which floats the seeds is objectionable when the seeds are ripening, but this may be avoided by planting trees propagated from cuttings of staminate-flowered trees. Cottonwoods are propagated from seed, which should be sown as soon as ripe, covering it lightly. The young seedlings are easily obtained from sandbars in the principal rivers, and frequently from fields near seed-bearing trees. Cuttings of ripe wood are easily grown.

**WHITE OR SILVER POPLAR (Populus alba).**

White or silver poplar is much the same in character of growth as the cottonwood, the timber being more valuable. It has been much shorter-lived and not so resistant in regard to drouth and cold, much more liable to sprout badly, and much less certain to form straight trunks than the cottonwood. It is readily propagated from cuttings and suckers.

**LOMBARDY POPLAR (Populus nigra italica).**

This species has proved to be short-lived in all situations. For the first few years a rapid growth was made, but later growths have been uneven and irregular, with many dead branches. It has little to recommend it.

**QUAKING ASP (Populus tremuloides).**

The only planting of this species was made in a block set by the United States Division of Forestry in 1897. The trees have made a rapid growth, but are less vigorous and probably less hardy, and, as far as noted, inferior to the cottonwood.

**THE WHITE ELM (Ulmus americana).**

The white elm has been planted for shade and ornament only, and for these purposes is highly recommended. It has succeeded in all sorts of soils and locations, the rate of growth decreasing in poor soil and dry situations. In poor soil and exposed places it is liable to form low, spreading tops, but a large majority of the trees planted are well formed, fine appearing, strong, tough, and less liable to injury from wind than more rapid-growing species. They stand transplanting and pruning well, have not been seriously injured by drouth, and are in every way desirable for planting when the living tree, and not the product, is the end in view. The wood is tough, usually hard to split, and for fuel rated quite low.

The rate of growth is moderate, seedlings reaching the height of 2 or 3 feet the first season, and frequently making an annual growth of 2 to 3 feet in height during the first four years of its growth. In close planting the trees have made straight growths, but are much less vigorous than where given sufficient room, thinning being required before the trees are of sufficient size to pay for the work.

An average of a number of trees twenty-three years old gives the growths as follows:

Height.....	40 feet
Diameter at base.....	12 inches
Diameter at 5 feet.....	10 inches

The rate of growth is somewhat slower in older trees, but, judging from trees in various localities and situations, the white elm is one of the most durable trees grown in our climate. The white elm has been readily propagated from seed sown as soon as ripe and covered lightly.

**RED ELM (Ulmus fulva).**

The red elm compares very favorably with the white elm in rate of growth and desirability. The growth, as noted here, is likely to be more upright and not so graceful in appearance. The wood is more valuable for fuel, and when well-seasoned makes fair posts. The poles are useful for a variety of purposes. Trees of as great age and size as the white elm are seldom found, but those new growing

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For many years we have made alfalfa seed a specialty, wholesale and retail. Seed is fresh and reliable.  
**MOBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.**

**J. G. PEPPARD**  
1101-17 W 8th St.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**ALFALFA MILLET, CANE CLOVER TIMOTHY GRASS SEED**

**SEEDS**

seem equally hardy and vigorous. The red elm has been readily propagated by seeds sown in the fall or kept until spring, stratified in sand.

**CORK OR ROCK ELM (Ulmus racemosa).**

The cork elm is much slower in growth than either the red or the white elms. Trees ten years old have not made a growth of one foot each year. It is very hardy and of good appearance. The wood is tough and strong. Seeds should be sown as soon as ripe.

**HACKBERRY (Celtis occidentalis).**

The hackberry has been planted in various soils and locations and invariably proved to be a good tree. The rate of growth is about equal to elm, in rich soil rather more rapid than elm. The wood makes very fair fuel, but is of low value for posts. The trees are readily propagated from seed, sown in fall or stratified in moist sand or soil over winter and planted the following spring.

**PLANE TREE (SYCAMORE). (Platanus occidentalis.)**

This species has been planted at this station only as an ornamental, and has been uniformly hardy, but of rather slow growth. It usually forms an open, spreading head, making poor shade. Much of the best growth has been made in low, rich soil, but even on high ground they have made satisfactory trees.

Trees twenty-two years old give the following measurements:

Height.....	33 ft. 6 in.
Diameter at base.....	9½ inches
Diameter at 5 feet.....	7 inches
Diameter at 10 feet.....	6 inches
Diameter at 15 feet.....	4½ inches

The sycamore has been propagated from seed sown in the spring and covered. As a rule, but a small per cent of the seed has germinated.

**THE OAKS.**

Probably no group of trees is so universally admired, and justly so. The oak is a tree that "lives in song and story," is handsome, useful in many ways, long-lived, proverbially strong, and in every way admirable. Like many other things most desirable, possession of them is to be obtained at considerable expense of time or money, or both.

In order to transplant a tree of any size, it must have been lifted or transplanted while a small tree, usually several times, before it reaches a size considered desirable by tree-growers, generally from five to eight feet. The grower is certain to sustain some loss, the transplanting is more or less expensive, and the trees are consequently comparatively high priced.

If the acorns are planted where the tree is desired it is a long time before the tree is of sufficient size to insure it respectful treatment. If the acorn be planted in the fall it is sought by mice, squirrels, and skunks, and other nut-loving animals. Stratifying in moist sand over winter and planting early in the spring is necessary if the small animals are numerous. Ten to fifteen inches is a very good growth for the first season, consequently careful cultivation is essential to its success. But in a few years the bright fall coloring and the generally attractive appearance gives the oak an honored place. Oaks succeed well in partial shade and are especially well adapted for planting among short-lived species.

**PIN OAK (Quercus palustris).**

This is one of the best oaks tested by the college or experiment station. It is one of the most rapid-growing of

**STARK** best by Test—75 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN. **PAY CASH** Weekly. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala.

**ALFALFA SEED** New crop bright clean, vital seed. Write for price.  
**GEO. H. MACK & CO.,** Garden City, Kans.

**TREE PROTECTORS**

75 cents per 100; \$5 per 1,000. Send for descriptive circular and testimonials. We have a heavy surplus of all kinds of Nursery Stock to offer for fall. Get our prices. We will save you money.

**Hart Pioneer Nurseries**  
Box 20. FT. SCOTT, KANS.



**Green's Fruit Grower**  
AND  
**Kansas Farmer**  
One Year for  
**\$1.00**

the genus, and a particularly handsome tree, of symmetrical form, fine glossy foliage, which assumes a brilliant coloring in the fall and is retained well through the winter, a desirable character for a windbreak tree. It is one of the most easily transplanted of the oaks, and is reported as succeeding well in cities, a fact in its favor, as dust and smoke are believed to be injurious to most of the oaks.

**SHINGLE OAK (Quercus inbricaria).**

The shingle oak is equally desirable with the pin oak. Its foliage is a fine, glossy green, well colored in the fall and retained through the winter. It has transplanted readily and made good growth.

**RED OAK (Quercus rubra).**

The red oak has been used in replanting land where a quicker-growing species of tree is standing. It transplants readily and has been easily grown from the acorns. It is a fine, handsome tree, the fall coloring being excelled by none.

**BLACK OAK (Quercus tinctoria).**

The black oak has been grown upon the campus and compares closely with the red oak except in fall coloring.

**BUR OAK (Quercus macrocarpa).**

The bur oak has been grown successfully in various locations upon the college campus and in forest plantings among larger trees. It is rather more difficult to transplant than the species previously named, but it is easily grown from acorns. The trees are frequently rough and somewhat irregular in appearance even while young, but are always strong and vigorous in appearance.

**YELLOW CHESTNUT OAK (Quercus muhlenbergii).**

The yellow chestnut oak, like the bur oak, is rather difficult to transplant, but, like it also, is easily grown from acorns. It has been of slower growth than most other species, but has succeeded well in a variety of soils.

**CHESTNUT OAK (Quercus prinus).**

The chestnut oak has made a good growth in a variety of soils. The young trees are handsome, very slender in growth, and succeeding well



among other species. This oak has been transplanted quite easily, and although but few acorns have been planted, they have germinated well. SWAMP WHITE OAK (*Quercus bicolor*), AND WILLOW OAK (*Quercus phellos*). The swamp white oak and the willow oak are represented by but few trees—these growing in the lowest ground on the campus. They are hardy and have made good growths.

ENGLISH OAK (*Quercus robur*). The English oak has been seriously injured in severe winters, nearly all trees being killed to the ground in February, 1899.

The following table shows rate of growth of various oaks growing on the college grounds:

PLANTED 1885. MEASURED NOVEMBER, 1903.

PIN OAK.				
Series	Height Ft.-In.	Diameter at ground. Inches.	Diameter at 2 ft. Inches.	Diam. at 6 ft. Inches.
1.....	37-3	12.75	10.25	8.5
2.....	33-1.5	12.5	9.75	7.375
3.....	34-6	12.25	9.75	7.5
SWAMP WHITE OAK.				
1.....	21-1.5	10.5	8.5	6
2.....	29	12.25	10.5	7.25
SHINGLE OAK.				
1.....	33-4	11.25	9.125	7.75
2.....	30-2	11.75	9.5	7
3.....	30-2	10.25	7.75	6.25
4.....	33	15	8.5	6.125
5.....	36-4	12.25	11	6.5
6.....	34-8	11.25	9.25	7
7.....	29-10	10.25	8.25	6.25
SET 1888.				
RED OAK.				
1.....	16-6	3.75	3	2
2.....	17	4	3.75	3.5
3.....	16	4.25	4	3.5
BLACK OAK.				
1.....	18	4	3.5	2.25
2.....	17-6	3.75	3	2
3.....	16-9	3.5	2.75	2
4.....	18	4	3	2.5
WHITE OAK.				
1.....	19-4	4.5	4	3.35
2.....	18-6	4	3.75	3.25
3.....	19	4.25	4	3.5
BUR OAK.				
1.....	20	5.5	5	4
2.....	16	4.5	3.75	3
3.....	22	5	4.5	3.75
4.....	21	5.25	4.5	4
CHESTNUT OAK.				
1.....	15	3.5	3	1.75
2.....	17	4	3.25	2.5
3.....	19	4.5	3	2.75
4.....	22	3.75	3.25	2.75
5.....	24	4	3.5	2.5

planted to any great extent, because it is so closely allied to the cottonwood, which is a native in a large portion of the State. The yellow poplar, white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipera*) of the Middle and Southern States is by far the most valuable of all poplar-trees grown in this country. The wood is valuable and is put to many uses in manufacturing. In many of our larger Western cities cottonwood lumber is



COTTONWOOD (*Populus monilifera*).

Planted about 1860 in the Kaw Valley, near Topeka. Figure in the foreground, Geo. W. Tinger.

being used for boxes, barrels, and baskets. No doubt a considerable revenue could be derived from growing the poplar for such purposes. Under favorable conditions the tree will average one inch in diameter for each year's growth. We have thousands of cottonwood trees, planted in Kansas since 1870, that will make first-class sawlogs, three feet in diameter and sixteen feet in length.

Topeka, Kans. GEO. W. TINGER.

Shawnee Horticulturists at Oak Grange.

The fruit, flower, and vegetable display held by the Shawnee County Horticultural Society was all that the most hopeful could wish. The fruit display consisted of apples, pears, grapes, peaches, quinces and persimmons. Some of the early summer and fall varieties of apples were represented, having been kept in cold storage for this display. The winter apples were represented by all the varieties peculiar to this locality and we are sorry that space forbids us to mention each individual exhibitor. All were very generous and helpful in making the event a success.

The fruit was displayed on long tables in the spacious hall of the Oak Grange Building. The flowers were arranged on the stage, covering all the available space, even the top of the piano.

Thanks are due to all the members of Oak Grange and especially to A. H. Buckman, to whose individual efforts much of the success of the meeting is attributable.

State Secretary Barnes was appointed judge on fruits and vegetables. Following is a copy of his report:

"Best display of pears—J. F. Cecil.  
"Best display of grapes (20 varieties)—A. H. Buckman.  
"Best display of garden products—O. F. Whitney.

"The apple exhibitors were all too modest to compete, and deserve the thanks of the society for bringing such a generous and perfect display of the 'King of Fruits.'"

Judging the best bouquet was a difficult task. Of the twenty different bouquets, nine were entered for the prize, and each one deserves special mention. The award was finally made to the bouquet of Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Lux. This was a magnificent product of the amateur florist's art, and was formed by artistically arranging thirty different kinds of dahlias.

After the feast in the dining-room, which was a generous spread of all the good things which can be prepared only by the ladies of our society, we assembled in the hall and listened to both vocal and instrumental music. At 2.30 President Crow called the meeting to order. First on the program was a paper by Mrs. J. G.

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Rubber Boots and Shoes

They'll outwear any pair you ever bought—because they're honestly made of pure, new rubber, guaranteed free from cheap adulterations. Don't be imposed upon by shoddy goods. Get the Genuine Buckskin Rubber—the boots and shoes with honest wear in them. They cost but little more than the "cheap" kind, because we sell direct from our factory to retailers by catalog—no traveling men.

If your dealer does not handle the genuine Buckskin, send to us direct. We have a special proposition for first inquiry from each neighborhood. Send to-day for Free Booklet.

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St. Louis, Missouri.

# HOW OLD IS YOUR BOY?



IF HE IS MORE THAN 3 AND LESS THAN 16 YEARS OF AGE, then cut this notice out and mail to us, and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, FREE, our Big Book of Boys' Fashions, a big book of samples of cloth and a cloth tape measure. You will receive OUR LATEST AND MOST ASTONISHINGLY LIBERAL OFFER. DON'T BUY YOUR BOY A SUIT, don't wear yourself out cutting down and making over his father's clothes until you answer this announcement and get our Free Book, our Free Fashion Book, our Free Samples, our Free Outfit, our latest offer—THE MOST LIBERAL PROPOSITION EVER MADE. WE MANUFACTURE BOYS' CLOTHING in our own factory. We make boys' and children's winter clothing in endless variety, all the latest styles, all the new up to date things, we make the smart kind of clothes that so much please the mother and son, and if you have a boy between three and eighteen and you will answer this notice, we will send you some so UNUSUALLY LIBERAL and FAIR, that we know your boy will wear one of our suits. WE WILL EXPLAIN our FREE Wear Trial Plan, why we can furnish made up garments for less than you could buy the cloth alone elsewhere, why our clothing wears better, fits better and is so much more stylish than any clothing you could buy in any clothing store at three times our price. We will explain how we can afford to furnish your boy a nice suit on our liberal policy, how we can guarantee a perfect fit, how little express charges you will have to pay and how quickly we can get the suit to your boy. Book, samples, fashions, blanks, tape measure and our latest offer will go to you FREE by return mail if you will cut this notice out and mail to us. Don't delay. Write now. Do it for your boys' sake. Don't forget the boys. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

### Carolina Poplar and Other Cottonwoods.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A writer this summer recommended among other trees the North Carolina poplar. I got some small ones from a nursery, expecting to replant next spring. Recently a writer in a farm journal spoke of it as filling yards, drain-pipes, etc., with sprouts? Is this true? Did not the writer mean the silver-leafed maple? The trees I got look very much like cottonwood—leaves perhaps a little shade darker. What objectionable points have the North Carolina poplars?

JOHN E. HINSHAW.

Lyon County.

The writer referred to in the above letter must surely be mistaken about the Carolina poplar sending up suckers from the roots. No doubt he is referring to the European silver poplar (*Populus alba*) and not Carolina poplar or cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*). The silver poplar was planted in large numbers from 30 to 40 years ago as a shade-tree. Owing to the suckers constantly coming up from the roots, it is not received with much favor at the present time. Botanists classify the poplars into about twenty species, one-half of them being native of North America. The Carolina poplar is very similar in growth form, and general habits to our common cottonwood, except the leaves are darker, larger and considerably heavier in weight. The leaves do not keep up a constant rattling noise with the slightest breeze as do those of the cottonwood. The tree should not be planted near buildings, owing to the great size it attains. Many of the trees shed objectionable cotton during the early summer. The roots will fill up drain-pipes and rob wells and cisterns of much if not all of their water. The tree can be planted to a good advantage on most all the low, sandy land in Kansas. On the high prairie it will thrive for a number of years, when it becomes stunted and gradually dies out. However, many localities in Eastern Kansas can grow the tree to a large size. A single specimen growing in an open field adds beauty to the landscape. The Carolina poplar is not

**FOOL-PROOF** Because It's So Simple

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Is the BEST because it has no gears, cams, levers or valve mechanism. Don't Be Jolted into buying a complicated engine that's always out of order—get the ELI—no trouble then.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR  
WESTERN MISSOURI, KANSAS, COLORADO, OKLAHOMA,  
INDIAN TERRITORY AND NEW MEXICO.

"It's what's in 'er 't makes 'er go."

**HAY PRESSES LEAD**

OUR CATALOGUE SHOWS WHY SEND FOR ONE NOW SHOWING ALL STYLES  
**KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO**  
129 MILL ST KANSAS CITY MO

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Leave Kansas City 6:55, 8:00, 10:10 a. m., 11:0, 9:15, 11:00 p. m., and 12:05 midnight. Ask for your tickets via this line from Kansas City; if you miss one train you will not have long to wait for another.

C. E. STYLES, A. G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.  
F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kans.



# GRAND DOUBLE SALE!

**65—Poland-Chinas—65**

**Shady Lane Stock Farm,  
Burden, Kans., November 3, 1904**

Twenty-seven boars, thirty-eight sows, many sired by Perfection 27505, prize winner at World's Fair. Gilts from granddaughter of Ideal Sunshine, Fingers Off 3d, sisters to Fingers Off 2d, prize winner at World's Fair. Best of hogs. Best of breeding. Trains met at Atlanta and Burden. Entertainment free.

**HARRY E. LUNT, Manager.**

**62—Duroc-Jerseys—62**

**At Silver Creek Farm,  
Burden, Kans., November 4, 1904**

Thirty-five boars, twenty-seven sows, many sired by or bred to Missouri Wonder, champion Duroc at Missouri State Fair. Others of World's Fair prize-winning blood. Choice hogs, bred in the purple. All trains met at Burden and Atlanta. Free entertainment.

**J. F. STODDER, Manager.**

Otis, entitled "Beautifying the School-House and Grounds." The suggestions made in this paper should be incorporated in the laws of our State. An earnest discussion followed and the paper was heartily endorsed by all who expressed an opinion. Several comments were made in regard to an opinion expressed by Edward Wilder about the country youth receiving a higher education. Rev. J. P. White thought that the consolidation of districts would mean higher wages, which in turn means better schools.

Shade-trees next took the attention of the audience and a paper on this subject, read by Secretary William H. Barnes, contained good advice and suggestions for public and private shade. State Secretary Barnes extended an earnest and cordial invitation to all present to attend the State Horticultural meeting to be held at the State House in December.

At the close of the exercises the audience had the pleasure of drinking, to the health of H. W. McAfee, pure sweet cider generously furnished by Henry and his good wife. The Horticultural Society then adjourned to meet at the State House November 3. Invitation to be present is extended to all.

**O. F. WHITNEY, Sec.**

### To Exterminate the San Jose Scale.

The students of the Third District State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Mo., under the instruction of Professor R. W. Clothier, have begun a war of extermination upon the San Jose scale which abounds upon the fruit-trees of that city and vicinity. The method used is a modification of the one used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and many of the experiment stations, in which a preparation of lime, sulfur, and salt is used as the destroying solution. The solution used at the normal school is prepared as follows: Heat 15 to 20 gallons of water to boiling. Weigh out 20 pounds of sulfur and stir up to a paste with about two gallons of hot water. There should be no lumps of dry sulfur left floating in the water. Weigh out 40 pounds of good quick-lime and place in a 50-gallon barrel. Pour over this as quickly as possible about 15 gallons of the boiling water. Immediately add the sulfur. Then at once sprinkle in about five pounds of crude caustic soda 80 per cent to 90 per cent pure. Use gloves to protect the hands and stir as much as possible with a hoe. The reaction is very violent and sometimes the mixture boils over the top of the barrel. Should this occur, or should the mixture solidify during the reaction, add more water. When the boiling ceases, fill the barrel with either hot or cold water, strain through a brass or iron strainer, and spray upon the trees when in a dormant condition. This solution was sprayed in March upon 200 trees badly infected with scale, with the result of complete extermination of the scale. Peach-trees half in bloom were sprayed with the mixture without injury to blossoms or fruit.

### Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 1011.)

Fairview, when he will sell forty head of hogs, thirty of which are male, eight fall yearling gilts, two of which will have litters at side. Of this offering Mr. Davis believes that he has as good, if not better breeding, than in any previous offering. A class of stock that will be of great value to the purchaser and among the offering a number are good enough to head pure-bred herds. The liberal terms of the sale, six months without interest for all purchases exceeding \$20 or a discount of 2 per cent for cash is offered. On the day following at Pawnee City, just over the line in Nebraska, there will be held a breeders' combination sale of Duroc-Jerseys consisting of fifty head of

## Duroc-Jersey Boar Sale

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION, MEREDITH, KANSAS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1904, BY JOHN W. JONES & CO.**

**30 HEAD** From the tops of the FAMOUS FANCY HERD will be sold on above date. This will be the one great sale of fine high-class boars in the West this year. Each one a herd-header. Bred from the winners. We offer a larger variety of prize-winning strains of the very best blood known to the breed than is found in any one herd in the West. Five are sired by the great Orion 5293, two by the high-class winner, Improver 2d 13365, three by Young John 20575, dam by Orion; six by Fancy Kantbeatme 24921, one of the most promising yearling boars in the State, and who is a very fine breeder, sired by the great show hog, Kantbeat 10289; six by Fancy Jumbo 17163; two by Fancy Chief 24923, he by the noted Ohio Chief 8727a. From matured dams of equal breeding. Don't fail to attend this great sale. Bids by mail to Col. Lafe Burger in our care treated fairly. Write for our fine catalogue.

**JOHN W. JONES & CO., Route 3, Delphos, Kans.**

yearlings and spring pigs, the top selections out of 300 head from the notable herds of E. H. Gifford, Burchard, Neb.; J. M. Dickinson, and D. Giffen, of Pawnee City, Neb. A line to either of the parties named will bring a catalogue, or mail bids may be sent to the auctioneers, care of Mr. Giffen or Mr. Davis, as per announcement in this week's issue.

One of the members of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, as well as one of the leading Poland-China breeders of that State, is Mr. H. C. Sydnor, of Higginsville, Mo. He has always enjoyed a large and select trade with farmers and breeders of Missouri and adjoining States. In this week's Kansas Farmer he announces a public sale to be held on October 18, 1904. The catalogue shows a line of breeding that is especially desirable. The pigs from the L's Perfection and Perfection Lady 71335 sows are something that breeders can not afford to overlook. Higginsville is located fifty miles east of Kansas City and is quite accessible for breeders from Kansas and Western Missouri. Breeders interested in this high class of stock should get catalogue at once, and if unable to attend can send mail bids to the auctioneer, Col. J. W. Sparks care Mr. Sydnor.

### Without Pain or Disfigurement—Cancer Cured With Oils.

Lebanon, Ore., June 19, 1904.  
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Doctors:—I am thankful to the Good Lord that I can say your medicine has cured me of the cancer on my nose and also the one on my cheek. I have followed your directions with your medicine until every appearance of a cancer is gone. The beauty about your remedy is—such little pain produced by the use of the medicine and such a small scar left when the cancer is cured. I had faith all the time I was using your medicine it would cure me. I wish all who are afflicted as I have been knew of your remedy for cancer and that they could have just such faith in its virtue. I want to say, Praise the Lord for Dr. Bye and his medicine.  
F. S. DOUGHTON,  
(Local Minister of the M. E. Church South.)

We cure all forms of cancer and tumor with soothing, balmy oils. Doctors, lawyers, and ministers endorse it. Write for free book to Home Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

### Tools for Farmers.

The C. R. Harper Manufacturing Company, Box 705, Marshalltown, Iowa, as may be seen by their advertisement on another page, are making expressly for farmers' use a special line of tools, consisting of malleable iron vises, malleable iron drill frames, drill bits, ball-bearing steel forges, anvils, etc. Their aim has been to make tools which are durable and which will give satisfaction. Because of the superiority of their goods they were awarded diplomas at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs last year.

We believe that the Harper Manufacturing Company are manufacturing a line of goods that is thoroughly dependable, and it will be worth while for the readers of the Kansas Farmer to write them for catalogue. Just now they are offering goods at especially low prices.

Often a piece of machinery gets a little out of order, but still works all right. The farmer neglects to take it to the shop and soon has to buy a new machine. Had he the tools on the farm he would, on a rainy day, have done the work himself, thus avoiding the necessity of purchasing a new machine for a year or two. The average farmer can learn to use the tools to good advantage with but little practice. A shop is one of the greatest enjoyments a farmer can give his boys, as most boys on the farm delight to work with tools. Give them good ones. The knowledge gained from their use will be

## THIRD COMBINATION SALE OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE

**CLAY CENTER, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1904.**

ARE YOU INTERESTED in rich breeding and great individuality? If so, don't miss this opportunity. In selecting stock, it has been done with a view to getting together the best offering of Poland-China swine that has ever gone through a sale ring in Kansas. No breeder has been permitted to consign stock to this sale whose word is not as good as his bond. There are 20 consignors to the sale, each consignor striving to put in the best individuals. This, together with the fact that each consignor is in the business permanently, insures the quality of the offering and the future usefulness of every hog sold. Farmers and breeders of this State and of adjoining States are invited to attend, whether they wish to buy or not. Free accommodations for buyers from a distance. Send or wire bids to either auctioneer in care of sale manager. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing

**J. R. JOHNSON, Sale Manager, Clay Center, Kans.**

Auctioneers—JOHN BRENNAN, I. R. DOTY, SAM LANGWORTHY.

## America's Leading Horse Importers

**At the Great St. Louis World's Fair won in the Percheron Stallion Classes:**

**FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER**  
First, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh and twelfth.

**THREE YEARS AND UNDER FOUR**  
First, second, third, fourth and fifth.

**TWO YEARS AND UNDER THREE**  
First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, eleventh.

**ONE YEAR AND UNDER TWO**  
First (with only one entry).

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

**Columbus, O. Kansas City, Mo. St. Paul, Minn.**

of much benefit to them as they grow older.

Read their advertisement carefully—you'll learn how to get a forge absolutely free.

### Western Canada Wheat.

The results of the thrashing in Western Canada are not yet completed, but from information at hand, it is safe to say that the average per acre will be reasonably high, and a fair estimate will place the total yield of wheat at 60,000,000 bushels. At present prices this will add to the

wealth of the farmers nearly \$60,000,000. Then think of the immense yields of oats, and barley and the large herds of cattle, for all of which good prices will be paid.

The following official telegram was sent by Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, to Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada:  
"Am now able to state definitely that under conditions of unusual difficulty in the Northwest a fair average crop of wheat of good quality has been reaped and is now secure from substantial damage. The reports of injury by frost and rust were grossly exaggerated."



heat of Manitoba and Northwest Territories will aggregate from fifty-five to sixty million bushels. The quality is good and the price is ranging around one dollar per bushel.

Society's New Game. "Trail" has taken society by storm. It is something new, something different. "Trail" as the name implies, is founded in a popular hunting sport, is played with fifty-three fine cards in four colors, representing a fox to be chased and caught, and four packs of hounds of thirteen each.

Request of Editor. We would like every reader of this paper, to write and say if he or she could make use of any of the following-named articles: A Buggy, Sewing Machine, Organ, Piano, Stove, Carpet, Cream Separator, Furniture, Set of Dishes, Gun or Watch. On a postal card on a letter say which one of the above-named articles you could make use of and you will receive by return mail the most astonishingly liberal offer ever heard of.

Solving the Fence Post Question. Ziegler Bros., Hutchinson, Kans., who are advertising the Eureka Indestructible Fence Posts, made a very interesting exhibit at the Hutchinson State Fair that attracted the special attention of farmers and stockmen who saw the display.

By reason of our special combination offer, the Kansas Farmer is prepared to supply the winter's reading in the way of magazines, weekly and daily newspapers, and any of our readers who wish may thereby save at least the price of the Kansas Farmer for a year.

The Kansas Farmer is very much gratified with the volume of business transacted through the medium of our "Special Want" column. It contains many special bargains every week which readers of the Kansas Farmer have to offer each other.

The Markets Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets. Kansas City, Mo., October 10, 1904. Cattle receipts were liberal to-day at close of 23,000. There were few good corn-fed natives on the market, but Western grass steers of the big horned variety were in good supply.

week against 66,000 the previous week. Good corn-fed steers sold strong for the week while there was an advance in grass Westerners of 10@15c. The top on dressed-beef stuff for the week was \$6, and the bulk of the sale for the week was \$5.25. There was an advance of from 10@15c of the best quality fat she stuff.

Hog receipts were light here to-day, aggregating 4,300. The quality of the supply was very common. There were exception both ways but the market was generally 5c lower, while the quality of the supply made the sales look lower on paper even than 5c.

There were 10,000 sheep here to-day and 82,000 at the five Western markets. The supply was of fair quality and in some cases lacked the flesh to make them choice. The market was steady and active. The lamb market was called steady by some and the top sale was \$5.

Receipts of grain at Kansas City to-day was 508 cars, containing 315 cars wheat, 110 cars corn, and 83 cars oats. There was a good demand for wheat and the market was steady. No. 2 hard \$1.02 @1.06, No. 3 hard 98c@1.02, No. 4 hard 86c@95c; No. 2 red \$1.10@1.12, No. 3 red \$1.06@1.09, No. 4 red 98c@1.04.

Clay, Robinson & Co. write: The supply of corn-fed steers last week was larger than a week ago and the quality better. Trade for this kind was a little more active than the preceding week and prices held steady.

At the close of trading Saturday prices for best hogs were 10c lower than the end of the preceding week, while others were 15@30c lower, light weights suffering most. Receipts to-day were 4,500. Prices were generally 5c lower and closed weak.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market. South St. Joseph, Mo., October 10, 1904. Receipts of cattle last week, 14,747; previous week, 19,406; year ago, 14,749. The week closed up with export beefs and good dressed beef grades showing an advance of 10@15c, and good, quartered, well-fatted offerings topping the market at \$5.80.

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.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Several nice registered Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 30 months old. F. H. Foster, Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—Three choice young Galloway bulls, sired by Staley of Nashua (18977) bred by I. B. and A. M. Thompson. Fine individuals, and bred right. Mulberry herd of Galloways; visitors welcome. Robert Dey, Walton, Kans.

FOR SALE—A 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

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

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

SWINE.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OFFERS FOR SALE at reasonable prices, choice boar and sow pigs of the following breeds: Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Tamworth and Yorkshire. Address Animal Husbandry Department, Manhattan, Kans.

WANTED—Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 35 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 809 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—One registered French Draft stallion, dark steel gray, 2 years old May past, 1,400 pounds, absolutely sound and heavy boned; also one fifteen-sixteenths solid black Percheron, 2 years past, weight 1,300 pounds, thin, will mature 1,900 pounds. Absolutely sound and heavy boned; a good one. F. H. Foster, Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for cattle or land, one black Percheron stallion, 5 years old. George Manville, Agency, Mo.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—English blue-grass; new seed; no chaff or cheat. Will send sample. References, First National Bank. J. G. Hinsh, Eureka, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—Seed wheat: Red Russian, hard bearded. Fultz, soft, smooth. Harvest Queen, soft, smooth. Harvest King, soft, smooth. All at \$1.50 per bushel, sacked at depot Lawrence. In 10-bushel lots, at \$1.40 per bushel. In 20-bushel lots, at \$1.30 per bushel. Seed Rye, per bushel \$1. In 10-bushel lots at 90 cents per bushel, sacked at depot Lawrence. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes, & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—New crop alfalfa, timothy, clover, English and Kentucky blue-grass, and other grass seeds. If in want, please ask us for prices. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED—New crop alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English blue-grass, and other grass seeds. If any to offer, please correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Pure Mammoth Bronze gobblers, from good stock, at \$3 each. Address B. D. Kruger, Pfeiffer, Ellis Co., Kans.

The Stray List

Week Ending September 29. Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk. CATTLE Taken up by G. H. Miller, in Franklin tp., September 10, 1904, one red, white-faced, 2-year-old steer; one red 2-year-old heifer; one red 2-year-old steer; also one red 2-year-old mottle-faced steer.

ALVEY BROS., Argentine, Kansas

... Breeders of ... American Royal and World's Fair Prize-Winners

Will have a choice lot of O. I. C. Swine For Sale

At the American Royal, Oct. 18-24, 1904

Come and get some good ones.

FARMS AND RANGES.

LAND BARGAINS IN EAST CENTRAL KANSAS—320 acres of fine rich land splendidly improved; one-half mile from railroad station, 5 miles from county seat; price, \$50 per acre.

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

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

FARMS to sell or trade—Want 80, suburban, or rental. Buckeye Agency, Williamsburg, Kans.

FOR SALE—320 acres fine land, 42 in crops; good dairy outfit and retail trade, one mile from city; also bunch stock cattle. Geo. Law, Dalhart, Tex.

KANSAS FARMS—80 acres with \$1,500 worth of improvements, \$2,000; 160 acres with fair improvements, \$2,000; 320 acres with poor improvements, \$4,000; 480 acres 1 mile from town, 40 acres alfalfa, \$6,000. If something like this is not what you want, write us. We have a large list of good farms, and would like to tell you about them. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

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

FARMS For rich gardening and fruit-growing

Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich

We Can Sell Your Farm

OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.

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

Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co., MADEIRA, MINN.

Do You Want a Good Farm in East Central Kansas at a Bargain? If So, Here It Is.

320 acres, 125 in cultivation, balance in pasture; has frame house of seven rooms, in good repair; good barn and stable, granaries, covered scales, hog and cattle corrals, out-buildings, etc.; 100 acres of bottom land and balance second bottom, all under fence, plenty of timber, small orchard, never-failing water, one mile to school, three miles to county seat. Price, \$25.00 per acre.

WM. P. MORRIS, Marion, Kans.

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

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

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

FARMS and RANGES WHEAT LANDS

KANSAS \$6 to \$10 PER ACRE

Splendid sections combined farming and stock raising. \$1.75 to \$5.00 Per Acre. Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Only one tenth cash. Best land bargains in West. Ask

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

WE CAN SELL

YOUR FARM, RANCH, HOME OR OTHER PROPERTY

No matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price. Before buying a farm, ranch, home or property of any kind, anywhere, write us. We have or can get what you want.

N. B. JOHNSON & CO., 505-O Bank of Commerce Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A girl from the country for a position in a private home. Address Celeste, 314 West 5th St., Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Write your wants to Chas. W. Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

FOR SALE—The best cheese factory and cheese business in Missouri. Address Cowgill Cheese Co., Cowgill, Mo.

WANTED—Superintendent for apple orchard and stock farm; man and wife preferred. State experience and give references. None but first-class men need apply. Darby Investment Co., Room 1, Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Good strong country girl for housework, one that can do plain cooking and that is willing to learn; good wages, private family. Address Mrs. A. B. Quilton, 1243 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOUR GREAT MARCHES FOR PIANO OR ORGAN—"Odd Fellows Grand March," "Dotes Twostep March," "California Commandery March" and "St. George Commandery March," 15 cents each or the four for 50 cents. If you are not pleased I will return stamps on receipt of music. Offer good for sixty days. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address Isaac Doles, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Man and wife want work on farm. Good references. Have furniture for four rooms. Address H. Route 4, Hillsboro, Kans.

FARMER AGENTS WANTED—One farmer sold thirty in five days. Another eight one afternoon. Another five in two hours. Liberal commission. Write quick before someone else takes the agency for your locality. Samples pages free. Farmers Account Book Co., Newton, Iowa.

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

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

WANTED—Man with rig, in each county; salary, \$85 per month. Write to-day. Continental Stock Food Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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



# The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## Fattening Fowls.

As Thanksgiving draws near, it is well to think about fattening some of the surplus fowls. Place six or eight together in a close coop without a roost and just sufficiently large to allow them to move about without crowding each other. The front of the coop or box only needs to be lathed open-work and should be arranged so as to make it dark as soon as the fowls are through feeding, since during the balance of their existence the more quietly they can be kept the more they will improve in weight. They need no exercise, for that has a tendency to take off flesh in place of putting it on. It must be borne in mind that fat only is added by this process, the lean or flesh must be formed before; and unless the fowls have attained the proper standard in this respect, it is almost useless to try to fatten it. Now give them plenty of fresh water and all they will eat for two or three weeks in this kind of coop, and at the end of that period they will be better fitted for the butcher than they will ever be after that time. The manner of feeding and keeping the fowls in this confinement is a very simple affair and has been found very efficacious as well as feasible.

Cooked food, all they will devour, morning and night, with cracked corn and wheat at noon, will fatten healthy poultry in less time than any other feed that we have experimented with. The mash should be composed of good cornmeal two parts and boiled potatoes one part. Into a pailful of this meal and vegetable food, well mixed, while hot, drop one pound of lard, tallow or pork-scrap and mix this fat substance through the mass. If you have skim-milk, moisten with that; if not, use hot water. Feed this while warm and give only what the fowls will eat up clean at a meal.

It would not be wise to try to fatten turkeys in this manner, as turkeys will not bear confinement, and in place of fattening in such a coop they seem to pine away. The way to fatten turkeys is to feed them extra well in the morning, before they start out, with the above-mentioned mash and then, when they come home at night feed them all the corn and wheat they will eat.

## The Egg Market.

Fresh eggs in the Topeka market have brought a fair price all summer and are now selling at 20 cents a dozen. The chances are that the price for the winter will run from 25 to 30 cents per dozen. There is good money in eggs at this price, and farmers ought to cater more to the egg trade than they do.

In the winter the egg market in the cities is never supplied with sufficient fresh eggs for the demand. There are many people who eat eggs (storage eggs) who would eat a better quality of eggs if they could get them, but are compelled to do with what they can buy in the market. To know a good egg from a bad one does not require the services of an expert when it is prepared for the table, and those who have lived on a farm where they always have fresh eggs would appreciate this more than they do were they to come to town and be obliged to eat the stale eggs that are often served in city restaurants. We know there is a splendid chance near every town or city of any size where good, fresh eggs may be sold at a satisfactory price, if they are strictly fresh. Appreciative customers do not care for a few cents extra on the dozen if they get what they want. The eggs may be of varying hues and of all sizes, but if fresh it will matter but little. It would be better, however, if they were more uniform, for appearance's sake. It will have a great deal of influence on customers to have the eggs of a size, uniform in color, and the baskets

neatly lined with clean napkins. All this may appear unnecessary, and it may be so, but if money is made thereby, attend to it. We believe a mistake is made when the pullets are selected and sent to the market in the early fall and winter, reserving the culs and old hens, and from them expect the supply of winter eggs. These latter fowls, if confined a few days in a fattening coop, would soon be ready for market and the real producers left at home. In this, we presume, that sufficient intelligence will be displayed in the management to provide good, warm quarters for them, in addition to supplying them with the right kind of food and fresh water. It is in winter when the poultry has to depend on man for proper care, and if one is not willing or humane enough to give these matters proper attention, they should by no means attempt to raise poultry.

It is said that the egg-supply from our three largest egg-producing States is not sufficient to supply the New York market. New York is not the only large city we have, for there are a number of them where great quantities of eggs are consumed, and more would be if they could be obtained. We should not only be able to supply our own cities with eggs, but should be able to export some to other countries. No other country has more natural advantages than this for the purpose of producing eggs and none can procure them as cheaply.

Our people are intelligent, and when they are made to see what is wanted, they usually find a way to supply that demand. There will never be a surplus of good, fresh eggs, and they always command a cash price. See that you contribute your quota of fresh eggs this winter.

## Poultry Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since you solicit actual experience from those engaged in the poultry business I will tell what I have done with my small flock of hens this summer.

I had twenty-seven hens to start with, some full-blood Langshans and some full-blood Wyandottes, and the rest were a mixture. I have two fine-blooded cocks with this bunch of hens. As we live on a farm they have the range of the farm. We had a late winter and spring, so the hens did not sit early, but I have raised 125 pullets and sold 35 roosters for fries, and still have 35 to put on the market in three or four weeks, and have 150 small chicks from one month to three weeks old.

I have lately purchased a Victor incubator and have hatched out one brood and put them with hens, but they are not doing well. They have looseness of the bowels and are not feathering as fast as they should.

I have a house 14 by 20, with tight floor, where they roost at night, and I keep them shut up, feeding them in the house, till it is warm out of doors. I feed until three or four days old oatmeal and bread-crumbs from table, moistened with sweet milk. I feed Johnnycake made of two-thirds cornmeal and one-third shorts and bran, and vary this, mixing chopped barley and wheat with meal, two-thirds meal and one-third barley. I also feed them potato peelings cooked and chopped and cold potatoes once or twice a week, and curds made from fresh soured milk. They also have mash, sweet skimmed-milk and sometimes sour milk with enough soda to counteract the sour. The mothers are kept in slat coops south of the house, where the chicks can have free range and they have plenty of grit and fresh water. But they seem not to do well; do not have as good appetite as they should have and sit around and sleep and finally die. I have heretofore had good success under similar circumstances, but believe I have the best success when feeding corn-chop instead of cornmeal. The incubator chicks and those hatched by hens seem to be affected alike. If you or any one can tell me what is the matter with my chicks, I will be grateful, as I have another hatch in the incubator, and would like to succeed with them. I have a 200-chick brooder, home-made,

and shall try that, putting in only 100 chicks, as I think most brooders are overcrowded.

We like our KANSAS FARMER, and will always try to keep our subscription up so as not to miss a number. Gray County. MRS. WILLIAM.

## Poultry at St. Louis.

The Universal Exposition is now ready to receive applications for space for exhibitions of incubators and brooders in operation, mechanical appliances for poultry purposes, poultry foods, remedies, and supplies provided for in group 104, class 621. This exhibit will be made in connection with the great Universal Exposition Poultry Show, October 24 to November 5, 1904.

The entries for the poultry and pig-iron show already filed exceed any exhibition the world has ever known by about 4,000 birds, and the expositions desires the exhibit of incubators, brooders, etc., to be complete and in keeping with the incomparable greatness and grandeur of the Universal Exposition in its entirety. This specially is true in the case of the department of live stock, which has set for the world a new standard far beyond anything ever realized in exhibition lines.

Exhibitors of methods and appliances as pertaining to the poultry industry will bear in mind:

First, that no charge will be made for space.

Second, that the exhibit will not be competitive.

Third, a competent judge will pass upon the thoroughness of the exhibit, indicating daily conditions.

Fourth, that the exhibit must be first-class, suitably displayed and decorated up to the high standard of exposition requirements.

Fifth, applications for space must be in the hands of the chief of the department of live stock not later than October 10, 1904.

Sixth, incubators or brooders must be in readiness for operation not later than October 24.

Seventh, incubators must be in hatching condition or in process of incubation, and mechanical appliances in working or workable condition.

Eighth, the exhibition must continue throughout the poultry-show period, October 24 to November 5.

Ninth, all incubators on exhibition must be in operation all the time until the hatches are taken off, and at least one hatch must be taken off by each exhibitor not later than October 27 and some one or more incubators of each exhibit must have in them eggs in the course of incubation all the time.

Tenth, brooders must have in them live chicks all the time after October 27, and throughout the poultry show, up to November 5.

The department of live stock intends to take care of each exhibitor and to simplify matters as much as possible to produce the best results. In writing, observe carefully the following:

First, state the space in square feet required to properly provide for your exhibit.

Second, state just what your exhibit will consist of, whether incubators, brooders, appliances, or poultry supplies, and the number or quantity of each.

Third, if incubators or brooders or both are to be exhibited, specify size, name and catalogue number.

Fourth, state how many persons will be required for the care of the exhibit.

Fifth, send catalogue or printed matter describing articles to the chief of the live stock department, and write fully.

The department of live stock announces the appointment of Mr. Frank B. White as superintendent of incubators, brooders, mechanical appliances for this purpose, poultry foods, remedies and supplies. Mr. White's years of experience in such matters, and his services in the organization and promotion of the Incubator Manufacturers' Association of America, qualifies him to efficiently and acceptably serve the exhibitors in these lines.



**Get More Eggs**  
Your hens will lay all winter and keep in health and vigor if you feed  
**Standard Poultry Food**  
It makes poultry pay. The best food for poultry. Brings eggs when all else fails. Largest package for price, 25¢. A 50¢. If your dealer has none, send for special trial letter.  
**STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO.**  
1517 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED and White Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale, \$1 and up. Fine birds bred from splendid layers. A. D. Williams, Route 3, Inman, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullets all sold, but some fine cockerels left at reasonable prices; also three cocks. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 40 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$3.75. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES on my Superior Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks: 15 eggs, 60¢; 30 eggs, \$1; 100 eggs, \$3. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Superb in color. Extra fine layers, mated for best results. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. L. F. Clarke, Mound City, Kans.

WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLETS—From first prize stock, \$4 each. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Four more litters of those high-bred Collies, from 1 to 3 weeks old, for sale. Booking orders now. Walnut Grove Farm, H. D. Nutting, Prop., Emporia, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

White ones, pure-bred, and good layers. Eggs, \$1 and \$1.50 per sitting.

ALVIN LONG, - - Lyons, Kans.

## PARK VIEW FARM

I will sell young stock, Mammoth Imperial Pekin ducks, at greatly reduced prices if taken within twenty days. The parent stock is from the best flocks in the United States. Address O. E. Walker, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

## GEM POULTRY FARM

Stock and eggs for sale at all times. Buff Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. Quality the very best.

**C. W. PECKHAM,**  
Haven, Kansas.

## 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 per 15, express prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

Thanolice (lice powder).....	25c
Creo-carbo (lice killer).....	50c
Egg Maker.....	25c
Poultry Cure.....	25c
Roup Pills.....	25c
Medicated Nest Eggs.....	50c
Conkey's Roup Cure.....	50c
Buckeye Cholera Cure.....	35c

## OWEN & COMPANY

520 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.



**DUFF'S POULTRY**  
All our Fine Breeders of this season, also Spring Chicks for sale after the first of June. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. Buy the best now at the lowest prices. Write your wants. Circulars free. Choice Breeders and Show Birds.  
**A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.**


## POULTRY TOPICS

is the real farmer's wife's poultry journal. Issued monthly, 16 to 40 pages, beautifully illustrated, and containing articles by successful farm women who raise poultry. Sample free and a whole year's trial trip with us at 10 cents stamps or coin for the year.

**POULTRY TOPICS, Lincoln, Neb.**


When writing advertisers please mention this paper.





Do Not Forget the


## AMERICAN ROYAL CATTLE SALES




During Royal Show at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17-22, 1904


<p><b>60 Aberdeen-Angus</b> will sell <b>Tuesday, October 18</b> For catalogue address <b>W. C. McGAVOCK, Manager,</b> Springfield, Ill.</p>	<p><b>60 SHORTHORNS</b> will sell <b>Wednesday, Oct. 19</b> For catalogue address <b>B. O. COWAN, Assistant Sec'y,</b> 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.</p>
<p><b>50 GALLOWAYS</b> will sell <b>Thursday, October 20</b> For catalogue address <b>CHAS. GRAY, Secretary,</b> 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p><b>60 HEREFORDS</b> will sell <b>Friday, October 21</b> For catalogue address <b>C. R. THOMAS, Secretary,</b> 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.</p>

Sales Will Begin at 1 O'clock p. m. Each Day



**Reduced Rates on  
All Railroads.**





## AXLINE'S

# Annual Poland-China Sale

Oak Grove, Mo., Monday, Oct. 17, 1904

## 75 Head Poland-Chinas

10 Fall Gilts, all open; 35 Early Spring Gilts;  
30 Early Spring Boars.



The sires of the offering are: Sunshine Chief, Stylish Perfection, Chief Perfection 2d, Mischief Maker, Perfect Success, Perfection E. L., and Perfect Tecumseh.

Sale will be held at the usual place. No postponement. Free entertainment at hotels for parties from a distance. Everybody invited to attend, whether you buy or not. Sale will begin at 1 p. m. sharp. Send for free illustrated catalogue.

**E. E. AXLINE, Route 17, Oak Grove, Mo.**  
For Auctioneers See Catalogue. Long Distance Phone at Farm.

## BABCOCK'S PUBLIC SALE

### Jersey Cows and Poland-China Hogs

Nortonville, Kans., Monday, Oct. 24, 1904, at 10 a. m.

The Jersey offering consists of 11 registered Jersey cows and 20 high-grades, a choice lot of young cows, mostly fresh.  
Also 60 head of Poland-Chinas of desirable breeding and choice individuals  
Visitors from a distance entertained free at the Commercial Hotel. For catalogue address

**M. S. BABCOCK, Nortonville, Kans.**  
Auctioneers—Cols. Jas. W. Sparks and John Daum.

## Republic County Breeders' Combination Sale of Poland-Chinas

At Belleville, Kans., Saturday, Oct. 22, 1904, at 1 p. m.

Consigned as follows: O. R. Smith, Cuba, 5 boars and 3 gilts; F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, 4 boars and 4 sows; Carl Jenson & Son, Belleville, 4 boars and 3 sows; Geo. E. Smith, Cuba, 4 boars and 3 sows; J. J. Ward & Son, Belleville, 3 boars and 2 sows; T. J. Charles, Republic, 3 boars and 1 sow; J. I. Myers, Hardy, Neb., 4 sows; H. B. Walter, Wayne, 6 boars and 2 sows.

### 50--Head Will Be Offered--50

The offering will be a select lot from the above well-known herds. No grander lot of breeding stock was ever offered in Northern Kansas. All herds in prime condition. Free entertainment at the Crystal Cafe for buyers and breeders from a distance. Ask for catalogue.

**H. B. WALTER, Sale Manager, Wayne, Kans.**  
Auctioneers—Cols. L. W. Leonard and John Brennan. D. D. Bramwell, Clerk

## Secure a Home in the Great Southwest


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N. B.—When answering this advertisement, either by coupon or letter, please address your reply to our CHICAGO office, and also be sure to write on the envelope the letters "R. P. F." This will show that your letter is in answer to this advertisement, and will also insure it promptly reaching the proper department.

(Cut or tear off along the dotted line.)

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., (R. P. F.)  
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.

Gentleman:—I expect to ship about ..... cars of ..... to (state here to what market you intend shipping, not the name of your commission firm) ..... about (date) ..... If you are thinking of buying feeding cattle, sheep or lambs, please so state in the following space:.....

Name.....

Postoffice.....

Rural Route No. ....  
K. F.

State.....