

KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

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

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.

er, we procured sample copies of twenty-five farm and stock journals, and the KANSAS FARMER was selected as the best from the twenty-five papers examined."

The Missouri State Dairy Association will hold its annual meeting at Brookfield, Mo., on February 15, 16, 17, 1905. As this association has grown more rapidly in size than any other in the West during the last few years, a

a net profit of \$43 per acre. The test of one grower's beets recorded an average of nearly 21 per cent of sugar.

While it was not expected that the future could be conclusively gauged by this one year's experience, it was sufficient to create a feeling of confidence that beets of excellent quality could be raised in that section at least. That this feeling was not without justification is attested by the following record, showing the number of acres har-

ceived nearly \$2,000, exclusive of the State bounty. Altogether, this grower harvested and marketed a crop from 33 acres that brought in something over \$2,300, or more than \$70 per acre. The sixteen growers in the Northwest harvested a total of 106 acres, which yielded 1,487.7 tons, or slightly over 14 tons per acre, all averaging 14.25 per cent of sugar, by test. The six Cheyenne County growers irrigated their beets from one to

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special rates for displayed live stock advertising.
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order.
Electrics must have postal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

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

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This country's exports of manufactures for the calendar year 1904 were worth probably a little over \$1,000,000. This is about three times the aggregate in 1894.

It is gratifying to note that the KANSAS FARMER is being more appreciated by practical farmers and stock raisers than ever before. The excerpt from a recent letter to many others who are subscribing to the

large attendance is expected. Arrangements are now being made to hold the annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association during the following week or the one just preceding in order that speakers of National reputation may be secured for both. Announcements regarding the meeting of the Kansas Association will be made in due time in the KANSAS FARMER.

We regret to announce that no more copies of Prof. F. H. King's report of his recent experiments on the soil can be obtained. The edition has been exhausted. It is hoped that the valuable matter contained in this bulletin will be reproduced in another publication at an early date.

BEETS.

Mr. King's preliminary report on sugar-beet in Kansas, we learn that the Cheyenne County grower Ford beet-sugar on 33 acres, and secured some enterprising growers in the Arkansas Valley. In 1904, upwards of 400 acres were planted in 1901, the first year that such an amount was planted in the State. The experience of the grower for the crop, or some other, only 337 acres were harvested, yielding on an average 5.1 tons per acre, although fifteen of the more painstaking growers averaged 10.5 tons to the acre, while one averaged 18.4 tons, and another reported

vested and yield for each of the four years:

Year	Acres	Yield, tons
1901	337	1,747
1902	439	4,230
1903	800	885
1904	682	6,879

The area given for 1903 and 1904 is in each instance that contracted, but the actual acreage harvested for both years was considerably less, owing mostly in 1903 to the unprecedented freeze on April 30, which doomed the crop to failure and in 1904, as in other years, many failed to live up to their contracts or properly tend their beets, but no figures are available as yet as to the actual area harvested in 1904.

A significant feature of the 1904 production is that over 23 per cent of the crop was grown in territory not before assumed to be suitable, viz., in the three extreme northwestern counties of Cheyenne, Rawlins, and Decatur, and also in Cowley County, 200 miles further eastward than beets had before been grown in the Arkansas Valley for sugar. In the latter instance the experiments were made under the supervision of the Arkansas City Commercial Club, whose members are reported as being "very enthusiastic" over the results.

The returns from the Northwest serve as a genuine surprise. The fact that the largest production by an individual in the State was by Cheyenne County grower—387.9 tons on 33 acres, and testing on the average 14.25 per cent of sugar, and for

the grower, with some of the Rawlins County growers irrigated, the cost per acre reported by these sixteen growers ranged from \$15 to \$45, and the greatest net profit per acre, exclusive of bounty, in the largest crop per acre in the State

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION RATES.

A century ago the adjustments of society in this country were such that most of the things needed by the farmer and his family were produced on the farm on which they lived. The excess was either exchanged for other products or possibly sold. The amount sold was comparatively small. A great majority of the people lived on farms. Under the modern system the greater portion of the products of the farm are sold to be transported to distant markets while the proceeds are expended for products of distant parts which are likewise transported.

The modern method is constantly becoming more generally prevalent so that the prospect presents ever-increasing transportation and trade. This commerce pays no attention to State lines. It brings with it many problems in which the entire people are interested.

Little reflection is needed to realize that under the present system the price realized by the producer and the price paid by the consumer are both influenced by the cost of transportation. Further, if one parcel or one
(Continued on page 11)



CASINO (45462) 27830.

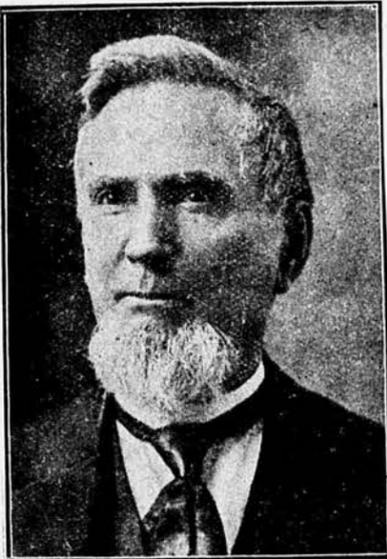
Prize-winner in National Show of France in 1901; winner of 25 first and 1902 and 1903; winner of first prize and reserve championship at the World's Fair by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.

Horticulture

FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The KANSAS FARMER will give in this and future numbers the most valuable and interesting of the proceedings had by the State Horticultural Society at its thirty-eighth annual meeting held at the State House last week.

The meeting was one of the best ever held by the society. Important parts of the program were filled by Mr. J. H. Hale, of South Gastonbury, Conn., known generally as the most



JUDGE FRED WELLHOUSE.

Retiring President of Kansas State Horticultural Society. Was president for ten years, treasurer for fifteen years, trustee for four years. Has missed but four of all the meetings ever held by the society. Unanimously elected honorary vice-president for life. Generally known as the Apple King.

extensive peach-grower in the world. Mr. Hale is president of the American Pomological Society, a position which fits well with his broad-mindedness and energy. Mr. Hale's remarks were nearly all delivered extemporaneously, but were noted by the stenographer and will be presented in the KANSAS FARMER. They are of great practical worth and ought to do Kansas horticulturists \$100,000 worth of good.

Following are the officers elected: President, Major Frank Holsinger, Rosedale; vice-president, W. F. Schell, Wichita; treasurer, Walter Wellhouse, Topeka; secretary, W. H. Barnes, Topeka.

Secretary William H. Barnes' Annual Report for 1904.

The year opened with an exceedingly fine promise. The fruit-trees and berry-bushes went into the previous winter in fine, vigorous form. Fruit-buds showed in innumerable numbers in the spring, and the quantity and quality of the bloom was probably never exceeded in the State. Cherries set fairly well, plums rather poorly. Strawberries fertilized well, blackberries could scarcely have bloomed and set better. But peaches were caught by late frosts and apple- and peach-buds opened amid little sunshine, and during the blooming time of the apple over a large portion of the State, continuous cold rain prevented proper fertilization and peaches in a portion and apples in a greater portion of the State were comparatively a failure. Kansas covers such an extent of latitude that we almost always have success in some portion. This year the South Central Portion was the exception, and several counties thus located were blessed with a wonderful crop of excellent fruit, practically free from insects or scab. As the successful cultivation of fruit extends toward our Western border it should bring joy to the heart of every citizen of the State, as with horticulture goes the higher civilization. Peaches of fine quality grew in limited quantities in many

parts of the State; and prices and demand never were better. We are fortunate in having with us the largest peach-grower in the world of whose experience, judgment, and success we heard last night, surely to our profit. This afternoon we will hold a conference on peach-growing when all questions will be answered.

In May the society held its twentieth semi-annual meeting at Dodge City. This meeting was largely devoted to forestry and irrigation; and was delightful, entertaining, educational, and very successful. Many excellent papers were read. The Commercial Club of Dodge City did much for our benefit. They furnished the opera house and music; they also furnished carriages and drivers and took the society out to the State Forestry Station. The afternoon was pleasant, the ride a delight, but the station was a great disappointment; no one could see what the State is getting for her money. Perhaps our ideas were too ideal; but on the whole, the forestry station did not have, with the great expenditure of State funds, as much "art forestry" as many private Kansas farms. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president to recommend plans for aiding the work of the Bureau of Forestry in Kansas and in increasing the efficiency of the State forestry work. The said committee to report at the December meeting.

The following committee was appointed, of which Geo. W. Tinscher is chairman: E. E. Yaggy, R. S. Kellogg, Dr. G. Bohrer, and Albert Dickens.

A bill was passed by the last Legislature allowing this department to take, through the township and city assessors, certain statistics regarding horticulture in the State. Sixteen hundred such rolls with questions covering all, or nearly all, lines of horticulture were sent out to the county clerks and by them delivered to the assessors. Three of the well-populated counties sent back no returns. In two of these counties, viz.: Brown and Shawnee, the assessors refused to carry our rolls; from the third, and from six of the scarcely populated counties we can get no satisfaction. For these delinquent counties we applied to the Board of Agriculture, for figures as far as available. In several counties, one, two, and even three



WM. H. BARNES.

Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society, elected for the sixth biennial term, i. e., to July 1, 1907.

or more township assessors were just as contrary, or disinterested, and left their rolls blank. So that while the returns are very valuable and can be compiled into much valuable information, yet they are incomplete and imperfect. This we are confident can and will be remedied next year.

FRUIT AND FRUIT-TREE STATISTICS OF THE STATE. TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

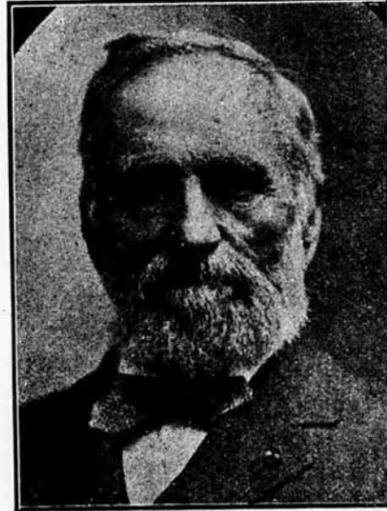
	In bearing.	Not in bearing.	Total.
Apple-trees	6,109,993	1,626,720	7,736,713
Pear-trees	208,795	146,070	354,865
Peach-trees	3,149,508	1,497,080	4,646,588
Plum-trees	529,520	190,039	719,559
Cherry-trees	654,654	206,033	860,687
Quince-trees	5,957	5,682	11,639
Apricot-trees	94,776	44,226	139,002
Grand totals	11,353,203	3,716,750	15,069,953

VINEYARDS.

Barring the counties of Brown,

Crawford, Clark, Decatur, Ellis, Norton, Rush, and Shawnee, from which no statistics were returned, we find apple orchards of over 100 and under 300 trees; 2,868 apple orchards of from 300 to 40,000 trees, averaging for the 2,868 orchards over 775 trees each. Of these 402 run from 1,000 to 40,000 trees, averaging 2,450 trees each, or over 45 acres.

The following 33 counties sold over 10,000 bushels of apples in 1903: Sedgwick County, 156,621; Cowley, 147,569; Sumner, 77,474; Butler, 52,413; Harper, 38,298; Cherokee, 30,567; Reno, 27,071; Doniphan, 19,546; Greenwood, 19,269; Nemaha, 18,779; Pottawatomie, 18,685; Kingman, 18,209; Neosho, 17,260; Leavenworth, 17,228; Coffey, 16,174; Bourbon, 15,035; Johnson,



MAJOR FRANK HOLSINGER.

Rosedale, Kans. Just elected president of Kansas State Horticultural Society. Member since 1878. Treasurer for fourteen years. Is 68 years old. Has devoted all of his later years to practical horticulture and the rearing of a splendid family.

14,812; Chautauqua, 14,778; Labette, 14,232; Franklin, 14,266; Elk, 13,663; Wyandotte, 13,475; Linn, 13,411; Saline, 12,686; Ottawa, 12,583; Riley, 12,686; Marshall, 12,496; Lyon, 11,625; Montgomery, 11,564; Anderson, 11,036; Wilson, 10,696; Harvey, 10,600; Jefferson, 10,093.

You will want to know the location of the largest orchards in the State. The following 42 raised above 3,500 bushels each: B. F. Coombs & Bro., Parker, 40,000; J. E. Stigers, Tonganoxie, 40,000; Fred Wellhouse, Wakarusa, 40,000; L. W. Yaggy, Hutchinson, 40,000; F. Wellhouse & Son, Tonganoxie 25,000; J. E. Boyd, Lane, 20,000; H. M. Gamble, Hutchinson, 18,000; L. F. Miller, Perry, 15,000; J. Watkinson, Perry, 15,000; W. W. Chadwick, Irving, 15,000; Chris. Erhart, Ackerland, 12,000; F. Goble, Piper, 11,000; Henry Gupe, Winfield, 10,300; J. J. Johnson, Eldorado, 9,000; Wm. Booth, Winchester, 8,000; Jas. McNicol, Lost Springs, 7,500; S. H. Hoover, Wichita, 7,080; M. F. Rees, Gardner, 7,000; James Sharp, Parkerville, 7,000; F. A. Groves, Hutchinson, 6,000; James Dukelow, Hutchinson, 6,000; E. H. Lyon, Udall, 6,000; A. Oberndorf, Centralia, 5,000; Eliza Rayl, Hutchinson, 5,000; A. E. Smith, Little River, 5,000; J. H. Magill, Roper, 5,000; Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa, 5,000; Wm. Freimerth, Tonganoxie, 5,000; J. Keller, Arkansas City, 4,000; Al Dimick, Keese, 4,000; J. F. Haynes, Grantville, 4,000; J. G. Hines, Back Creek, 4,000; Ida Ferris, Olathe, 4,000; James Dukelow, Hutchinson, 3,500; Schermerhorn, Olathe, 3,500; Wm. H. Jones, Argentine, 3,500; J. C. Redwell, 3,500; J. G. Siter, Ballinger, 3,500; H. M. Gamble, Hutchinson, 3,500; Perkins, Turner, 3,500; Wm. H. Neeson, Marquette, 3,500.

BERRY STATISTICS.

Acres in State	Total
Strawberries	3,499
Raspberries	1,746
Blackberries	3,581
Gooseberries	319
Totals	9,095

The following 16 counties had over

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25 Budded Peach Trees for \$1 and vines very cheap. A
50 Concord Grape Vines for \$1 due bill good for 25c and
catalog free. Write for it We pay freight on \$10.00 orders.
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HEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted Apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100; Ash, B. and H. Locust, low price; 1000 Rus. Mulberry \$1. We pay freight. Catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 32, Fairbury, Neb.

TREES THAT GROW
Hardy varieties; yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 45c; Budded Peach, 35c; Black Locust, Seedlings, \$1 per 1000; Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100. We pay the freight. Catalog, English or German, free. **GERMAN NURSERIES**, Box 2, Beatrice, Neb.

This is Bro. Jonathan
the jovial trademark of that handsome of farm papers, *The Fruit-Grower*. It is full of "meaty" information for successful farming and fruit-raising. Yearly subscription 50c. Send 25c and names of 10 persons interested in fruit-growing, for a year's trial. Eastern Edition for States east of Ohio. *The Fruit-Grower* Co., 242 S. 7th, St. Joseph, Mo.

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—the standard after 49 years' test. They always produce the largest and surest crops. All dealers sell them. Our 1905 Seed Annual free on request. **D. M. FERRY & CO.** DETROIT, MICH.

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We catalogue a new drumhead cabbage which in the government test surpassed all varieties found in this country and Europe. Catalogue free. **J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.**

fifty acres: Butler, 430 acres, sold 929 crates; Cherokee, 332 acres, sold 6,936 crates; Doniphan, 277 acres, sold 10,383 crates; Wyandotte, 243 acres; McPherson, 215 acres; Jefferson, 215 acres, sold 1,001 crates; Anderson, 196 acres, sold 293 crates; Osborne, 128 acres; Leavenworth, 111 acres, sold 5,788 crates; Neosho, 92 acres, sold 8,302 crates; Shawnee, 88 acres; Jackson, 72 acres; Johnson, 65 acres, sold 2,838 crates; Marion, 65 acres; Lyon, 57 acres, sold 1,700 crates; McPherson, 53 acres.

Acreage of Blackberries—2,531 in State; 24 counties with over 50 acres each, as follows: Doniphan, 356 acres; Harper, 306; Wyandotte, 231; Butler, 189; Linn, 166; Neosho, 139; Cherokee, 111; Cowley, 110; Franklin, 106; Reno, 105; Smith, 105; Douglas, 102; Montgomery, 91; Johnson, 88; Shawnee, 88; Anderson, 87; Elk, 86; Woodson, 86; Labette, 80; Jefferson, 69; Leavenworth, 60; Lyon, 59; Sedgwick, 52; Miami, 51.

Early in the spring the glass jars of fruit now before you, and the artificial fruits in case outside, went to the World's Fair. They returned twelve days ago. Mr. Schell, the superintendent of the Kansas horticulture exhibit will tell you in his report all about the summer exhibit, and the premiums taken. On October 26, pursuant to call from Michigan, the executive of the different State Horticultural

tural Societies met in the Horticulture Palace at St. Louis to perfect a business organization, or cabinet. This organization listened to a few papers, as follows: "Methods of securing and maintaining members;" "The State Society's Place in State and National Expositions;" "National Unity of Action Against Insect and Fungus Pests;" "Closer Relations with Experiment Stations in Work of Mutual Interest;" "Securing a Higher Place in the Councils of the State and Nation;" "Possibilities of a National Federation of Horticultural Societies."

You will notice that the questions are all along business lines, and each one important. Your secretary read one of the papers, was temporary secretary and is now the chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws. One important question came up as to how to so regulate the time of the annual meetings, that talent of National reputation shall be consecutively used by several States; also, so that leading horticulturists or any one who desires may attend several State meetings during each winter. As it is now, several States hold their annual meetings at the same date. Last week I attended the forty-first annual of the Missouri State Horticultural Society at Neosho. It was a most superb meeting, successful in every way. Since our last meeting in this room we secured a new and much-neded carpet. This has greatly improved the room, but we hope the incoming Legislature will have the walls cleaned and newly frescoed and the rooms properly furnished. When this is done the home of this society will be second to none. The membership of the society does not increase as it should; there are thousands of enthusiastic horticulturists in this State, who welcome all the information this society can give, yet will not come near it. None are so free-hearted and liberal as our members; they come here and give away freely knowledge that has cost strength of mind and body, besides money and time. Luther Burbank is doing and has done for the world a work that can not be duplicated in value by any man in any other line. The true, working horticulturist is an inventor, a manufacturer, a physician, a preacher, and a patriot, and all his work tends to make the world better. Let us then persuade our neighbor, as his best friend and adviser, to join himself for life to this society as a duty he owes to himself, his family, and his country. This society should have on its roll a life membership of 1,000. At Los Angeles there is a fruit-growers' association of over 1,000 individuals who pay dues of one dollar per month, making \$12,000 per year for pushing their locality. Kansans love their State as well as Californians love theirs, but they do not realize the importance of organized effort. But this society is steadily gaining. The total life membership since organization have been 182—of them 62 were received before July 1, 1895 and 120 since July 1, 1895. Of the former death has called for 27, four have withdrawn, 10 are missing and only 20 are in communication with us. Of the 120 joining since July 1, 1895, two only have died, viz., P. C. Bowen, of Cherryvale, and R. H. Bishop, of Salina. All the others are in active, sympathetic communication with the society. Why not add 100 before our next meeting, and 100 more annually? No horticulturist can better invest five dollars.

Coming to the work again, I would say it has been the hardest year of ten; the regular work of the office has grown beyond precedent and added to it were the statistics spoken of which took every spare moment, and are not yet fully compiled for publication. Vol. XXVII of Reports was duly issued but not without great tribulation. The most ordinary common sense would readily understand that such a report would be an hundred per cent more valuable if issued annually. When an orchard, garden, and berry fields come biennial, when the same come only biennially, when the same for choice fruits becomes a biennial matter, then and there the reports be published.

we had 1,000 life members, and an annual report, we could place Kansas in the front rank as a horticultural paradise.

Report on World's Fair Exhibition. W. F. SCHELL, SUPERINTENDENT KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

To the Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Gentlemen: Having been selected by the executive committee for a report on horticulture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis, Mo., beginning April 30 and ending December 1, 1904, I beg leave to submit the following: I take it for granted you desire more particularly a report of the Kansas State exhibit rather than a report of the several different States. I am sure you are more interested in your own exhibit than that of the other States.

In the beginning pardon me if I should before too praiseworthy of our own exhibit. I will not be prejudiced. I will merely quote what others stated and make them the judges, not myself. I want to keep within range that you may see later if I am supported by the exposition officials in the assertions I make. Our exhibit was fully installed on the opening day and was the only State having a general exhibit of fruits that was ready. True, four other States were ready in the building but they only had apples alone while a general exhibit consists of a variety of fruits grown in each State or respective localities. Under a ruling made by the department we saved 10 per cent while other States that were not ready lost this per cent of their earnings of awards given them. This gave us some prestige on the start but whether considered by the judges finally I can not say, as other States were trying to have this decision revoked. You as fruit-growers will agree with me when I say it is no easy task to keep up in first-class condition through the summer months for a period of 217 days an exhibit of this kind, as the fruits are constantly decaying and have to be replenished with a fresh supply almost daily, when, owing to conditions, fruit was hard to get because of partial failures of crops for the past two years.

The public generally admired our display and design and we endeavored to keep it up the very best we possibly could and we received favorable comment by not only the people of our State but those of other States; thousands examined our specimens and pronounced them among the best. Often was heard the expression, "Why, I did not think Kansas could grow such apples, peaches, cherries, pears; why, they are simply fine! Kansas is surely all right. I am going out there to look it over and investigate for myself. I do not wish to live in a country where I can not grow fruit and have a good orchard. Your State seems to offer these inducements—I shall likely be one of your citizens."

Expressions of this kind, coming often as they did, made us feel that we were making headway as a fruit-growing State; and that our work seemed to prove satisfactory to the many strangers that appeared from other States of the Union.

We were awarded the grand prize on installation and display on the actual condition of the fruits as well as the design of the exhibit on our merits, so the following state-ment of the Exposition Company awarded us a gold medal for our exhibit so well installed at the exposition. I am sure you will ever keep it as the Kansas fruit exhibit. The chief pomological officer in charge of the exhibits, "I am better than Kansas, taking the small number of entries made compared with other leading fruit States." It is true, as before stated, our entries were small and only premiums could be given on exhibits made. I can best illustrate this by stating that of the 550 bushels of apples put up in the year 1903 about 450 came from the orchard of P. H. fruit, gold medal; P. H. Thomas,

IOWA GROWN FIRE DRIED SEED CORN Your neighbor has found that he can grow 20 bushels more corn per acre by planting Iowa Grown Seed Corn. Why don't you do the same? Let us send you liberal samples of our best varieties, with seed catalogue free. Don't lay this paper down until you have sent for them. Make two dollars where you now make one. Address J. B. ARMSTRONG & SONS, Seed Corn Growers, Drawer 14, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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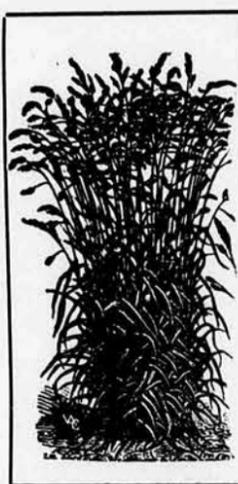
For many years we have made alfalfa seed a specialty, wholesale and retail. Seed is fresh and reliable. **McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.**

J. G. PEPPARD ALFALFA MILLET, OAT SEEDS CLOVER TIMOTHY GRASS SEED **SEEDS**
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BUY TESTED SEEDS

Whether you have a small garden, a large farm, or just a flower bed, it will pay you to send a postal card for our large **Free Illustrated Catalogue for 1905.** It gives full information regarding the growth, care and culture of every seed we list. Liberal Premiums free. Write to-day. **HOLMES SEED CO., Harrisburg, Pa.**

Blue Ribbon Garden Seeds
USED IN YOUR GARDEN THIS YEAR MEAN BETTER QUALITIES AND LARGER RETURNS.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL ST. LOUIS, 1904.
Endorsed by the best Gardeners as the highest qualities obtainable. Send for our SEED BOOK FOR 1905. Mailed free. It's most valuable for information concerning Seeds and Crops comprising Vegetable Seeds, Grass and Clover Seeds, Alfalfa, Rape, Seed Oats, Seed Corn, Forage Crops, and all Seeds for the Garden and Farm.
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Largest, Most Complete Stock of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds in U. S.
NEW CROPS—TESTED SEEDS
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Thomas, Wichita. Only one medal could be given on this display. Thomas was given a silver medal or second prize on points of color, flavor, and uniformity of sizes as placed on the plates and would have won the gold medal had not his apples been undersized. This was caused by the trees over bearing, which naturally made the specimens small.

Again, if this 450 bushels had come from over the State, a bushel here and a peck there, our entries would have been increased greatly and awards given in a like proportion. Some might say why did you not gather them elsewhere? In answer, you are all aware that the crop of 1903 was almost a failure. We were compelled to gather wherever they could be obtained. I found that the apples from the Thomas orchard were less defective, freer from blemishes, and the only place I could get them. Entries made were 167 in all classes, as follows: Apples 32, peaches 15, plums 18, pears 14, cherries 10, crab-apples 5, apricots 2, grapes 20, quinces 4, Japan chestnuts 2, American chestnuts 2, strawberries 9, raspberries 10, blackberries 8, gooseberries 7, dewberries 4, currants 6.

The preserved fruits in jars aided us materially as the display made the fresh fruits by far more attractive, making the colors blend and harmonize. The remark was common, "My, Kansas looms up. California can not beat it. Hurrah for bleeding Kansas, she is in it." I am well pleased with the outcome and hope my efforts will meet the approval of all. In addition to the grand prize we won 3 gold medas, 18 silver, and 22 bronze, as follows:

Holsinger Bros., Rosedale, exhibit of fruit, gold medal; P. H. Thomas,

Seeds THAT ARE Reliable
The Greatest Seed Book ever issued 72 Pages Free to all.
Tells what to plant when to plant and the kind of Seeds it pays to plant. **Ratchford Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia.**

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Never clog—clean shelling—large capacity—great durability. Two and four-hole custom shellers—one and two-hole farmer's shellers. Also corn huskers, feed grinders, feed cutters, horse powers, windmills, manure spreaders, etc. Large catalogue free.
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Wichita, apples, silver; State Agricultural College, Manhattan, fruit, silver; Geo. A. Blair, Mulvane, fruit, silver; Neil Buie, Argentine, fruit, silver; M. E. Chandler, Argentine, raspberries, silver; J. R. Davis, Rosedale, blackberries and dewberries, silver; Jas. Dukelow, Hutchinson, apples, gold; H. G. Hughes, Rosedale, fruit, silver; W. F. Schell, Wichita, fruit, silver; J. Keller, Arkansas City, pears, silver; Ed. Lyon, Udall, apples, silver; Thos. Mason, Belle Plaine, apples, silver; J. S. Payne, Argentine, fruit, silver; J. C. Peck, Argentine, fruit, silver; H. Schweiter, Wichita, grapes, silver; Geo. E. Rose, Rosedale, plums, silver; J. J. Alexander, Norton, plums and peaches, bronze; Ed. Allen, Wichita, gooseberries, bronze; John Brown, Wichita, peaches, bronze; Brazelton & Son, Wathena, fruit, bronze; B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Pears, silver; Wm. Cutter & Sons, Junction City, fruit, bronze; F. W. Dixon, Holton, fruit, bronze; A. H. Gresia, Lawrence, fruit, bronze; H. C. Hodgson, Little River, apples, bronze; G. L. Holsinger, Rosedale, raspberries, bronze; E. H. Colley, Wichita, apples, bronze; A. M. Butler, Wichita, grapes, bronze; S. M. Johnson, Turner, plums, bronze; G. S. Johnson, Turner, peaches, bronze; Mrs. Rodkey, Wichita, grapes, bronze; T. B. Young, Wichita, grapes, bronze; Joe Fager, Wichita, Japan chestnuts, bronze; Jas. Dukelow, Hutchinson, apples, gold.

One other important matter I wish to speak about; and it is the keeping of our apples in cold storage. They kept remarkably well and superintendents of other States often spoke about our apples keeping even better than those of other States. Samples of C. G. Pippin kept fifteen months; Jonathans better. All depends on the gathering and handling. If picked carefully and wrapped in the same manner I am sure that specimens of Winesap and Little Romanite will keep about twenty months. In fact, we are going to see just how long they will keep, having left some in the cold storage plant as a matter of test.

In conclusion, I wish to thank personally the members of the society who aided me in making this exhibit. I feel that it has been successful, we received much praise from all over the country; and I leave it with you to be the judge if Kansas succeeded with our fruit exhibit at the World's Fair the year 1904.

Report of Forestry Committee.

The forestry committee reported, recommending that the following be pressed for passage before the coming session of the Legislature. The report was adopted:

An Act abolishing the office of Commissioner of Forestry and Irrigation and transferring the control of the State Forestry Station to the Experiment Station council of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Section 1. The office of Commissioner of Forestry and Irrigation shall cease to exist on July 1, 1905, and the control of the State forestry stations at Dodge and Ogallah shall be transferred at that date to the Experiment Station council of the Kansas State Agricultural College, subject to the following regulations: The Experiment Station council shall have full power to make any experiments at the forestry station and at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station to determine methods of growing forest-trees and kinds of trees best adapted to the conditions and needs of Central and Western Kansas. There shall be established at each of the Dodge and Ogallah stations a model forest plantation of 25 or more acres according to plans prepared by the forester provided for in section 2 of this act, and approved by the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Under the recommendation of the forester, the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College shall appoint a foreman for each of the Dodge and Ogallah stations who shall reside thereat and have immediate supervision of the work carried on at this station. The foreman shall be capable men who are familiar with methods of tree culture

in Central and Western Kansas conditions.

The free distribution of trees by the stations shall be discontinued after the requests for trees now on hand shall have been so far filled from the present supply as is practicable, but surplus trees or forest products at the stations may be sold at any time at the usual market prices. Provided, That all money derived from the sale of any surplus trees or forest products shall be applied to the maintenance of the station making the sale.

Sec. 2. At their first regular meeting subsequent to the taking effect of this act, the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College shall elect a forester who shall become a member of the horticultural department of the college.

The person chosen as forester shall be a man of technical forest training and whether any candidate for this position is technically trained shall be determined by the Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the provisions of this act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1906 and June 30, 1907:

SALARIES AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.		
	1906.	1907.
For the purchase of trees and seeds.....	\$3,000	\$3,000
For labor and incidental expenses.....	1,200	1,400
Total.....	\$4,200	\$4,400

Sec. 4. The Auditor of State is hereby authorized to issue his warrants upon the Treasurer of State for the purpose and amount specified in Sec. 4 of this act upon presentation of vouchers duly approved by the secretary and treasurer of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

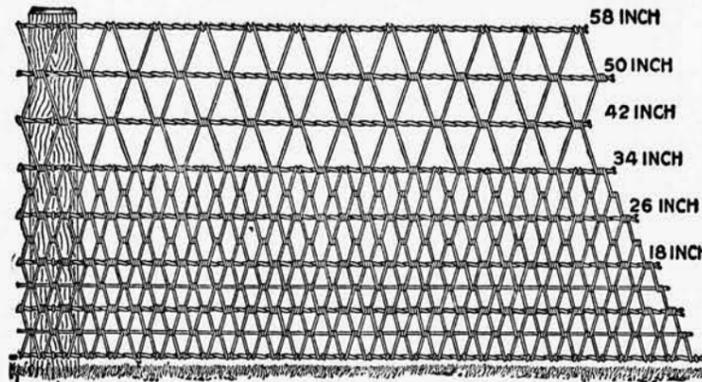
Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.
 GEO. W. TINCHER, Chairman,
 E. E. YAGGY,
 R. S. KELLOGG,
 G. BOHRER,
 ALBERT DICKENS,
 Forestry Committee Appointed at Dodge City, May 11, 1904, Kansas Horticultural Society.

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Heavy steel cables lapped about and held together by steel wire, forming uniform meshes. Simple, isn't it? No chance for weakness in any part; uniformly strong. The reasons for the superiority of ELLWOOD FENCE are not hard to find. This company owns and operates its own iron mines and furnaces; its own wire mills and six large fence factories—either one of the six being larger than any other fence factory in the world. These facts should be convincing.

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The Mission of the American Pomological Society.

J. H. HALE, PRESIDENT AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The American Pomological Society, with about 150 life members and a biennial membership of a little over 300 interested fruit-growers from every State in the Union, the British Provinces, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, has been organized since 1848. The first preliminary meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., with Marshall P. Wilder, John J. Thomas (author of "American Fruit Culturist"), A. J. Downing, and Patrick Barry as prime movers. These men were afterwards assisted by John J. Warder (author of "American Pomology"), Andrew Ernst, Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, Reuben Regan and Henry Ward Beecher, then of Indiana.

Other noted men in the pomological field who have assisted the society in various States are the Balleys, of Illinois; the Baileys (father and son), of Michigan; T. T. Johnston, a long time one of the most noted pomological figures of the State; Charles W. Garfield, still in the field; E. W. Workman in Wisconsin were also well known. G. P. Peffer (originator of the Pawaukee apple), A. G. Tuttle, Plumb and F. K. Phoenix. The men of Iowa and Kansas have taken an important part in the welfare of the society throughout its entire history.

In Iowa, we have Reuben Brackett, father of Colonel Brackett of Washington; John M. Dixon, who was the first to use arsenic for the destruction of the canker-worm and codling-moth.

Missouri has given us Samuel Miller, Norman J. Coleman, Goodman, Evans, Murray, Irish, Trelease, and

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is scientifically built. We make the wire and weave the fence. Specially galvanized to last. Stays 6 or 9 in. apart. All heights for all purposes. Prompt shipments from factory. Free catalogue. Dillon-Griswold Wire Co., 57 Wallace St., Sterling, Ill.

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THE UNBURNING INDESTRUCTIBLE FENCE POSTS. Made what used. Superior for beauty, convenience. Costs very little more than for all time. Reliable address with stamp. BROS., Hutchinson, K.

others, while here in Kansas G. C. Brackett, for many years secretary of your society, Dr. J. Stayman and Judge Wellhouse, greatly aided us in the early days. While now your own secretary, Barnes, with Holsinger, Riggs, Taylor, Griessa, Popenoe, and Dickens are to be found on our rolls of membership.

In the fifty-six years of our society's existence there have been but three presidents prior to my election in 1903; Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston; P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga.; and Col. C. L. Watrous, of Des Moines, Iowa. Among the important pieces of work which the society has done is the preparation of the catalogue of fruits recommended for cultivation in the various sections of the United States and the British Provinces. This catalogue has been revised many times and the last edition (which appears in the report of the society for 1903) brings the whole matter up to date. It is a most valuable classification of fruits and gives reliable indications of where a variety is likely to succeed.

Another important work that the society has done and is constantly keeping in mind, bears upon the question of nomenclature.

It has been the guardian of nomenclature of American fruits for over half a century and the list of correct names, with synonyms, which it has published and which are to be found in its reports, are most invaluable to nurserymen and others desiring correct catalogues.

It has devised a system of rules governing the naming of plants now recognized as reasonable and just by pomologists the world over. It has always taken an active interest in the correct methods of judging fruits, and the reports of the committee on score-card methods of judging fruits are valuable. A report now in hand, which will be included in the special report of the society to be issued some time this winter, covers the whole subject very completely and will be of great service to those who act in the capacity of judges at exhibitions as well as those who are teachers in horticultural and agricultural schools. The special report referred to above, will be in the nature of a round-up of the present status of the different classes of fruits, what fruits are establishing themselves as commercial varieties and which ones are being dropped from the lists. Committees of men who are specialists in the different classes of fruits are preparing these reports. A number of them are now in the secretary's hands and the remainder will be in before long, so that we hope to get the report out during the winter. Ours is an international association, working along broad lines and in close touch with pomologists the world over.

In recent years our society has arranged for ad interim committees on new fruits. Men from widely varied sections of our great country, make up the membership on each sub-committee, of which there are seven, so that even the most perishable of new fruits can be promptly examined as they come to maturity. The sub-committee represents pome fruits, stone fruits, grapes, citrus fruits, tropical and subtropical fruits, nuts, miscellaneous and small fruits, and at our last meeting reported on thirty-six new fruits, only one of which, the Hiley peach, when acted on by the full fruit committee, was deemed worthy of the high award of a "Wilder medal." The society having a fund left by the late President Wilder for the special purpose of awards for meritorious new fruits, besides a fund of \$4,000 which he left for the general purpose of the society. Some idea of the broad scope of our society may be had from the program of our late meeting in Boston. One whole evening was devoted to the general subject of "Pomology in America." First a "General View," by Dr. Hexamer; "New England," by W. S. Strong; "Canada," by three speakers representing Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia; "The Middle West," by Colonel Brackett; "The South," by Dr. President Berckmans; "The Pacific Coast," by Prof. E. J. Wickson. The following were considered at still another session: "Grading and

Fruits for Long Shipment," "Fruit Inspection and the Export Trade," "Should Commercial Fruit-Growers Plant for High Quality?" "Pure Food Legislation and Its Relation to the Fruit-Grower."

One delightful evening was devoted to "Ideals in Pomology;" at another session "Fruit Culture," which consisted of five-minute talks on the following topics by leading members of the society: "The Ideal Cluster of Grapes," "The Ideal Dessert Apple," "The Ideal Cooking Apple," "The Ideal Fruit Package," "The Ideal Market Apple for Trans-Oceanic Shipment," "The Ideal Fruit-Grower's Society," "The Ideal Fruit-Grower's Family," "The Ideal Fruit-Grower's Home," and "The Ideal Journal for the Fruit-Grower." While at another session "Fruit Culture in the Pacific Northwest" and "Judging Fruit by Scale of Points" were considered.

The work of our society, notably in the revision of the fruit list, has been greatly aided by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington and undoubtedly we shall have further aid in this direction or in others as may be needed. We feel and know that we are doing grand work for the fruit interests of America, and we ask all interested in any branch of pomology to join with us and help along towards higher ideals in American fruit culture.

The Housekeeper's Horticultural Supplies for Winter Use.

ISABELLA STOUT, READ BEFORE THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Among all classes of fruits and vegetables there is quite a large per cent that is not good for commercial purposes. Some blemish, some little defect that in no way affects the healthfulness of the fruit but puts it in the lower grades when brought into market. It is the loss sustained among this grade of fruit that often makes fruit-growing seem unprofitable. It is not an easy problem to solve, this of how to care for and save this part of the crop. But the financial side is well worth considering, and that is, how best to preserve and make the most out of this surplus fruit, that is to be considered in this paper.

Of necessity, a good many things must be left out. To write on a definite subject, and keep within certain metes and bounds, is not an easy thing to do. But my field extends over such a wide area, and includes such a variety, that it gives me the privilege of climbing over fences into anybody's orchard, or through the hedge into their berry-patches, or out among the cucumber vines, just anywhere, to see where the greatest waste is going on, and discover some remedy, so the subject best fitting my paper would seem to be "Gathering up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

It would be an easy task to tell how we laid by our stores of fruits and berries for winter use, and prepared good things for the table, so that nothing was wasted, say forty years ago, less or more; away back on an Ohio farm, that was large enough to have the variety of soil for growing about everything that was pleasant to the eye, or good for food; out from city or village, where most of one's supplies had to be grown, where our berries were gathered from fields and woods, where Nature planted them; where the great forests yielded an abundance of grapes, of such the flavor as to hardly be exceeded by our cultivated varieties. But those days the apple orchard was abandoned, the main source of supply, and the possibilities of the apple orchard were so great then, and are so great now that we still have the apple king of fruits. There is no other fruit that will throughout the year, take the place of the apple. It makes possible some of the best things for the Christmas cheer. Even the roast-pig that decks the feast is not complete without the apple in his mouth; and who would think of Christmas without mince-pie? When William Cullen Bryant, who is the excellence the poet of nature, with

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Try our Diamond Joe's Seeds and see the Difference between them and Cheap Seeds; all such are dear even as a gift, and ruinous to those who plant them. Don't be fooled. Better be cautious than sorry. All our Seeds are Guaranteed to Grow or your money back. Write for our large illustrated catalogue to-day. It tells you all about it. It's Free for the asking. If you mention this paper. It gives prices and descriptions of all Farm, Garden, and Flower Seeds that are worth planting. Every packet sold under seal. Send to-day, then you can order and receive seeds in good time for planting.

Address, WESTERN SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa.

a heart always turning back fondly to the woods and streams, the wild flowers and the golden rod, gave to the world that gem of poems, "The Planting of the Apple-tree," he only told a part of the story. He sang of the planting of the tree, of the shadows for the noontide hour, and of the leafy sprays for the crimson-breasted thrush to nest in; of the world of blossoms for the bees, and flowers for the sick-room, ripe fruits for June and August, and of how the sojourners beyond the seas would ask in what fair clime they grew. These thoughts are all as true as they are poetic.

Then another poet takes up the strain. Whittier, in his master-piece, "Snow Bound," tells how while the storm is raging without, standing between the spreading andirons the cider in the mug simmers slow and the apples in rows sputter before the fire.

A winter scene in the home is hardly complete without the apple. In the handiwork of creation we were not provided for like the honey-bee, with the power and instinct to gather honey from the clover-field and the fairest flowers. We must get our sweets some other way. The sugar kings have prepared the sugar, the horticulturists have given us such an endless variety of fine fruits and berries. So if our tables do not show any good thing to eat, it must be the fault of the housewife. The long years of experimenting in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables have brought that line of work to such a degree of perfection that almost everything eatable that is grown can be preserved in some way for winter use and there need be little difference between our June and our January dinners. There was a time when we looked forward to the winter days as the time of dried fruits, mince-pie, apple-butter and preserves; all good, but six months without any fresh fruits or berries seemed a long time. When we consider how small a number of people grow fruits, when compared to the multitudes who use them, we sometimes wonder how there can be so much let go to waste. There is a loud call for economy along the line of wasted fruits. We might begin first of all with our apple orchards, for it is here that the greatest waste is often found. Go with me, if you please, into some of your neighbors' orchards, and see what we will find. The ground is covered with apples, some quite rotted away, some specked a little, and a few quite sound, enough fruit wasting to make quantities of cider and vinegar and butter for home use and the market, products of the apple that pay well. This dropped fruit can be gathered up in spare hours, that are often spent in whittling sticks and wondering what to do to make the farm bring a larger income.

A lecture delivered by Russel H. Conwell some years ago, and now published in book form, entitled "Acres of Diamonds," ought to be in every family and be read carefully at least twice a year. It is so suggestive of what one can do with apparently small beginning and small means, if only an effort be made. Acres of dia-

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

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Most complete I have ever issued. Tested Seeds—Vegetable and Fruit. Thoroughbred Specialty of Potatoes and Poultry. Free Catalogue. If you mention this paper I will send sample packet of earliest large sweet corn ever introduced, for testing. F. B. MILLS, Seedsman, Box 503, Rose Hill, N. Y.

Advertisement for Cahoon Seeder. Includes illustration of the seeder and text: "Cahoon Seeder. Absolutely warranted and lasts a lifetime. Goodell Company, 70 Main Street, Antrim, N. H."

Advertisement for Good Seeds Cheap. Includes text: "GOOD SEEDS CHEAP. None better and none so low in price, 1c per pk. and up, postpaid. Finest illustrated catalogue ever printed sent FREE. Engravings of every variety. A great lot of extra pkcs. of seeds, new sorts, presented free with every order. Some sorts onions only 50c per lb. Other seed equally low. 40 years a seed grower and dealer and all customers satisfied. No old seeds. Send for our own and neighbor's name and address for big FREE catalogue. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ills."

Advertisement for Honest Seed Corn. Includes text: "HONEST SEED CORN. FUNKS HONEST WAY SEED CORN IN THE EAR. Funks Corn won the only Grand Prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. The Grand Sweepstakes carcass at the International Live Stock Show was fed on Funks high protein corn. Write for our New Book on Corn. It is free. FUNK BROS. SEED CO., 422 N. East Street, Bloomington, Ill. We are the pioneers in shipping corn in the ear in bu. crates."

Advertisement for Shenandoah Yellow. Includes text: "SHENANDOAH YELLOW. The corn that has made Shenandoah famous. Has outyielded all other varieties of yellow corn wherever tested. A deep grained 100 day yellow corn, ripe in September. Will outyield, outball, and outsell any yellow corn you ever grow. The world's bucking record, 201 bu. in ten hours, was made in this corn near Shenandoah, Dec. 8, 1903. Send for free catalog, photographs and samples of this and other varieties of corn. \$5.00 worth of seeds free on six orders. Ask about it. HENRY FIELD, SEEDSMAN, BOX 55, SHENANDOAH, IOWA THE EAR SEED CORN MAN"

Advertisement for Don't Take Our Word. Includes text: "DON'T TAKE OUR WORD about Page Fences. See the wire yourself (sample free), and read the opinions of thousands of users. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 7827, Adrian, Mich."

monds right at home, and nobody to dig them out, right on the home place of people who, looking over at some prosperous, economical neighbor's farm, whose owner knows how to make the most out of everything, by gathering in the fragments, wonders how it is they succeed so well. There are gold mines in every community that have never been worked, not even been prospected for. Every city and town of considerable size ought to have a supply-house, where home-made goods are kept and sold, on commission or some consignment plan. Fruit-growers might co-operate on this line. It would be a good movement for the women of the country to establish a supply-house where their butters, jams, jellies, pickles and canned goods could be obtained.

Glass only should be used in canning. No woman should be afraid or ashamed to label her goods with her own name, for it is an honor to know how to do things. It is just as essential to be able to identify home-made supplies by their brand as factory goods. What would we think of a factory sending out goods without a brand? It is always policy to use good business methods. This kind of a market would revolutionize the methods of a good deal of the home canning, which is too often done without any regard to the size, color, or quality of the fruit, thinking that anything is good enough to sell. When goods are graded it is a stimulus to do good work. We readily see what can be done in the way of working up horticultural supplies at our fairs, where the competition is only for a blue ribbon, or for honorable mention. And where there is a financial side to the question, woman can and would do wonders in that line of work.

Many families who have more than the home supply demands would like to sell their home-made products. They have the fruit and vegetables, the time and ability to make first-class things, but the question of a market comes in. Peddling things from house to house, having all kinds of uncouth things said to one, is not pleasant. So many people put everyone who goes round selling things on the pedlar list, and treat them accordingly. Timid people who have self-respect shrink from such things and become discouraged, people who would gladly go to a supply-house and place their goods on sale. Such houses would do away with much of the cheap and poor preparations that are gotten up to sell. We all know some of the deceptions that are practiced by unprincipled people; apple butter sold that is good one-third the way down, and nothing better than spiced stewed apples the rest of the way. Such palming off of inferior goods makes people suspicious of the honest seller. Home supply-houses would be more liberally patronized than most people suppose, and command a better price than factory goods. Of home-prepared pickles of all kinds, the supply is not equal to the demand. But people who make those things to sell will have to get over their idea that they ought to realize a net profit of about two hundred per cent on their goods. There is a good profit on all that class of goods.

There is a large market, always open, for mince-meat if people can be assured that it has no flavor of the packing-house about it. As I understand from the fruit-growers, there has seldom been a year when there was so much fruit that was not marketable as this year, and strange to say, there have been but few offers of fruit butters for sale. Right here in Topeka the supply is not equal to the demand. It is the one butter that sells everywhere when made right, and readily commands from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per gal., which is a good profit. If a good many who are pining over their small incomes from farms would begin on what seems to be small things, they would surprise themselves at their profits. A woman in our city, left with a family and no income, knew how to make first-class home-made goods. She set about the task of self-support, labeling her goods with her own name. She placed them on sale in various places in the city, and very soon Mrs.



Knowledge-- not guesswork

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food, is a regularly licensed Doctor of Medicine and a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio; Matriculate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, and in addition is a practical stock feeder of many years' experience. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a medicinal food prepared from a highly successful prescription used by Dr. Hess in his many years regular practice before the food was put on the market.

It requires only common sense to see that unprofessional manufacturers cannot equal a preparation formulated by a practical physician and based upon accurate knowledge, long experience and observation. Furthermore,

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND HORSES

is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. It is fed in small doses and consequently is surprisingly economical to use. It is not a condensed ration or a condimental food. It is always used in conjunction with the animals' regular foods. It acts as a tonic and laxative and compels the digestive and assimilative organs to use more of the food for flesh, fat, bone, muscle or milk, and relieves the minor stock ailments.

5¢ per lb. in 100 lb. sacks, 25 lb. pail \$1.60. (Except in Canada and extreme West and South.)
Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free! If you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

DR. HESS STOCK BOOK FREE, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

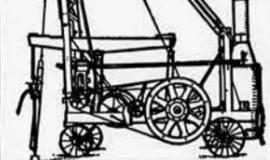
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Blank's goods were regularly called for and commanded the top market price. No such pickles, jellies or mince-meat could be found elsewhere, and she soon had quite an income. I do not know how far her fame might have spread, or her market extended, had she not done the unexpected, got married and took up another line of work. I do know, however, that for years afterward you heard her goods talked of. No doubt her home table showed what it meant to know how to do things.

Out in the golden State, where it is supposed by some that people can just live on fruit, and that it can be had for the picking up, all of which is quite a mistake, a woman was left with nothing but an orchard. She knew how to make just one thing that was good, and had a reputation among her friends for delicious fig preserves. Starting on this line, her business grew, until she found herself shipping supplies out of the State. Just to show what can be done, by looking up and finding a market for things, a woman who owned two cows was asked what she did with her sour milk. She said she used some, gave some away, and threw out the rest. Being asked if she could make Dutch cheese, or the old-fashioned smearcase, as it was called, she said, "Yes, I make it for home use." A contract was entered into for all she could make. At the end of the year her books showed a profit of \$60, on something she had considered had little money value. So you see she could feed her cows right royally.

The supplies that can be prepared by the thrifty housekeeper from the horticultural fields are legion. Fruit cupboards can be made to overflow and a portion set aside for the sick and for charity. I have been for a number of years where I could study both sides of the question; the making of home supplies, and the finding a market for them; the defects in the one, and the difficulties in the other. The one class that need most sympathy and help, it seems, are those who want to do things, but can not plan well, or quite see their way out. If such persons could be gotten out to the horticultural meetings, and use the question-box freely it would be a great help. Information gained from people we know makes more of an impression than something read in a paper. Interchange of views among housekeepers is just as much needed and helpful as the reports on trees and growing crops. Many women can do wonders with a good recipe. Just before Jack Frost gets in his work



NOBODY LIKES IMPURE WATER!

An unfailing supply of Pure Water for farm, stock or garden can be obtained from drilled wells.

National Well Drilling Machinery

Is built in all sizes for all depths for drilling for Water, Oil, Gas or Minerals through any formation.

Ask for Free Catalog No. 7

NATIONAL DRILL & MFG. CO., Chicago.

among the tomato vines, from the gleanings, some of our finest relishes are made.

There is nothing better for a community to stimulate this line of work than horticultural fairs. They set people to thinking and experimenting, and a healthy competition is aroused. We learn from each other. A generous supply of fruits and vegetables for winter use presupposes a good fruit cupboard or cellar. Still, without either, the thrifty, resourceful woman can make out of a common store-box a good receptacle for canned fruits. Have the box tall but narrow, so as to use but little floor space, just wide enough for two rows of cans and pack well around the cans sawdust or bran. This will prevent freezing in any ordinary house. A bit of drapery will take away all unsightliness, and the top will serve for a small table. People of very limited means, with a little tact, and by watching the markets, can secure and keep a good supply of fruits for home use, and not have to draw on charity centers. As I have been looking over this field of work for some days past, the subject has become intensely interesting. The field is so large, and there are so many things to claim the attention, the jellies and jams and pickles and canned goods, come crowding in, and standing in rows as it were, each one wanting to be heard on their respective merits, until one's head becomes as full of those things as Ezekiel's vision was of wheels. The cry is coming up from all over the land for purer food, making the purer food shows one of the popular things of the day and exhibitors who make claims along that line are pressing to the front. If purity is needed among any class of foods, it is certainly among our canned fruits and vegetables which are so extensively used. The cheap tin and aluminum wholesome mixtures, and too many of our factory goods leave a bad smell for the home products. We are listening for the answer to the question. Who will open up the market for their surplus product of fruits which would mean the saving of many hundreds of dollars in every community. The movement must begin with those who are financially interested. Who war

the first to enter the field? The goddess Pomona is holding high the laurel wreath to crown them.

The Fruit Commission Business.
FRANK COPE, READ BEFORE THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The commission man and the horticulturist stand in an interdependent relationship one to the other. It is fitting, therefore, that the commission interests should be represented in a horticultural program. You gentlemen of the Horticultural Society are vitally interested in producing fruit of the highest quality and the largest quantity possible. It, then, becomes the duty of the commission man to step in between you and the consuming public and to obtain for you the best market possible for your fruit. The commission man, therefore, acts as an intermediary between the grower and the public.

As is the fate of all go-betweens, the burden of the sins of omission and commission from both sides fall upon his head. He must, therefore, if he would be successful from a financial standpoint, or enjoy a fair degree of the peace of mind, or of mental tranquility absolutely essential to the highest enjoyment of life, make a careful study of the viewpoint and the interests of the grower, on the one hand and the consumer on the other. He should develop the qualities that mark the make-up of a philosopher, as well as those that characterize a level-headed business man. Incidentally, he should cultivate a patience that is inexhaustible and the refined cunning that is the essential requisite of the successful diplomat.

All commission men, whatever commodities they handle, need to possess the qualities I have enumerated, but he who handles fruit should possess them in even larger measure than others. This is because of the peculiar nature of the product he handles. It is subject to loss and risks on account of its perishable nature. No other products of the soil are so subject to loss and risks on account of its perishable nature. At least in the same degree, the rules, must be handled

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ditiously, if handled at all. Nothing deteriorates so rapidly in value, or suffers to such an extent from delay in transit. Twenty-four hours' delay, or even less, may mean the difference between a small fortune to the grower of insidious berries, or other fruit shipped in a dead-ripe condition, and returns not sufficient to cover express charges.

Here generally marks the beginning of the fruit commission man's troubles, or his opportunities to develop the qualities of the diplomat. He may acquire the backbone to deal with the mighty railroad and express magnates. But he must stand up for his rights in thunder tones. He must hold his own against the railway officials who, in the words of Shakespeare, "Speak the work of promise to the ear, And break it to our hope."

Then, the fruit commission man must make a study of packing. It devolves upon him to conduct an educational campaign in behalf of proper packing. The way fruits are packed, the size and nature of the box, crate or package in which they are packed, means the difference, frequently, between merely nominal returns and the obtaining of the highest price the market affords. A man who handles fruit must be able to inform the grower or shipper as to the kind of box or package in which he should ship his fruit so as to arrive in the best marketable condition.

The commission man should study the needs and wishes of the consuming public in order that he may intelligently meet them. A question that is attracting a great deal of interest just now pertains to apples, whether they should be shipped in boxes or barrels.

Now, of course, there are at least two sides to this question. The packing of the yield of an immense orchard in boxes is a serious proposition to the grower. The time consumed and the trouble involved are by no means inconsiderable. On the other hand, are the thousands upon thousands of small consumers in the great cities to be considered. How many of these there are who would buy in small quantities but would not buy a barrel of apples. Now, it is obviously to the advantage of the grower to accommodate himself to this condition and so pack his fruit as to make it easier for the commission man to dispose of large quantities to advantage. This is one instance that strongly demonstrates the proposition that a commission man must be broad-gauged. His mind must be of sufficient caliber to weigh both sides of the question when the interests of the grower or shipper and the consuming public apparently conflict.

As growers are so largely represented in this gathering, it is well that they should be admonished "line upon line, precept upon precept," upon the importance of proper packing. It is preeminently one of the great issues of the day in the trade. President H. M. Dunlap, in his address before the American Apple-Growers' Congress at St. Louis last month, he said: "What we need to learn most in this section of the country is to properly pack fruit. It is necessary if we are to have the best returns for our labor and receive the best returns for our fruit. We can pack it cheaper and when we learn to do it as well, the buyer will be as ready to pay your price as though he did the packing, for the reason that he does not primarily care for the work and would gladly pay you a better price if he can get the same quality of fruit that he gets when he does the packing. The buyer first went into the orchard to do the packing because it was the only way in which he could get his fruit packed in a manner that was satisfactory at selling time.

"The future buyer will visit the orchards before the crop is gathered and the grower will do the packing upon lines agreed upon beforehand. Differences as to grades between the grower and the buyer have largely been due to the inexperience of the buyer as to what was right. The fruit commission man must be able to stand in the front of the commission must be well

these questions. I have indicated as well as keep posted on all market condition which makes the careful reading of an authority like the Packer absolutely essential.

Another essential to success in this business is promptness in making returns to the grower or shipper, or making explanations when returns are unsatisfactory. Tardiness in correspondence naturally begets suspicion. A valuable asset of the commission man is promptness in correspondence of all kinds. "Delays are dangerous," is a well-known maxim, which is peculiarly true of our business. If anything has gone wrong, either through the fault of the railroad, or of the shipper, so that the hopes of the latter for fair returns are blasted, inform him at once. Delay never helps matters. Many a commission man has brought upon himself unmerited suspicion of being a rascal whose worse fault was procrastination in correspondence. Let commission men beware of this rock.

Need I speak of the necessity of square-dealing and absolute honesty on the part of commission men? Surely not, before this intelligent body, made up of honest men.

In conclusion, let me appeal to horticulturists and fruit-growers to do their part towards preventing friction between themselves and the commission man, by a careful study of the problems of growing, grading, and packing fruit; to the consuming public, to be patient in dealing with the commission man, realizing the peculiar mediatorial position in which he is placed; and to all alike, I plead for justice, charity, and that careful allowance for man's imperfections which is the sure preventive of all friction between the three classes, who are affected by the fruit commission business.

Dahlias and How to Succeed With Them.

Dr. Geo. P. Lux, read before the thirty-eight annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

The Dahlia is a native of Mexico and was named in honor of Dahl, a Swedish botanist. It was mentioned in print as early as 1615. Having first been introduced into Spain it later gained a foothold in English gardens, where its greatest development was made. In its wild state the Dahlia is a perennial single flower and belongs to the same botanical order as the common oxeye daisy. The new forms are the results of selection, cross-fertilization, and high cultivation. There are now about 3,000 named varieties. The different varieties are classified in regard to form, as show, fancy, decorative, cactus, single, double and colorette. The show-class includes large, double, close-flowering varieties of a single color and those in which the tips or edges are darker than the ground color. They are the old ball-shaped type. Fancy Dahlias are similar in form to show Dahlias, but they are striped, splashed, margined and edged in almost every conceivable variety of form and manner. Some very pretty color combinations are found.

Cactus Dahlias are of recent introduction and the most beautiful of the entire family. The flowers are perfectly double, irregular in outline, loosely arranged and have long graceful stems, the rays or petals are long, pointed and rolled backward, forming a pointed tube.

The decorative class includes all large, loose-flowering varieties that do not properly come under the show, cactus or fancy classes. Single Dahlias should have but eight rays or petals. The new colorette Dahlias are single with a fringe of tiny petals around the center.

The recent interest taken in the Dahlia is one of the most remarkable features of modern floriculture, and is due to the introduction of the late 19th and 20th century varieties. It is the most prolific in new shapes of anything in the flower kingdom and in fact rivals the dressmaker and milliner in styles and fashions. Almost every color and shade except blue has been produced. They are becoming one of the leading bedding plants, as well as an excellent

(Continued on page 17.)



IOWA STOCK FOOD

"EVIDENCE"

Gentlemen: In reply to your recent letter will say that in January, 1901, I bought 1,000 pounds of Iowa Stock Food for cattle feeding. I was at the time feeding a full ration of corn and about three pounds of oil-meal per day to sixty head of cattle. I was somewhat skeptical regarding stock foods of any kind. I had never fed any. Being somewhat acquainted with your salesman, Mr. W. A. Scott, who told me that if I would feed Iowa Stock Food that I would get nearer the full value out of my ration of corn and oil meal, I decided to try it. I fed the food according to your directions, and must say that I was surprised. My cattle seemed to relish their feed a great deal better, and stay on feed better. They ate a full even ration as long as I fed them, which was until the following June. I was told that scarcely any whole corn would pass through my cattle, which I found to be a fact. At least it greatly reduced the amount of undigested corn, and I absolutely know that Iowa Stock Food is all right to feed with corn and oil-meal. I have since my first purchase been a steady user of Iowa Stock Food. F. W. BUXTON, Deep River, Iowa.

IOWA WORM POWDER is a sure destroyer of worms in hogs, sheep and horses. Write us, mentioning this paper, and get our special offer.

IOWA STOCK FOOD CO.
Jefferson, Iowa.

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Vaccination with **BLACKLEGOIDS** is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. Each **BLACKLEGOID** (or pill) is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one minute with our *Blacklegoid Injector*. Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity. For sale by druggists. Literature free—write for it.

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THE WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRES

Lord Premier 50001, the sire of more show hogs than any boar in the world, at head. Six June boars by Lord Premier and a few sows bred to him for sale. Also three aged herd boars and young stock of both sexes. Write or call.

G. G. COUNCIL, - - VANDALIA, ILLINOIS

HERD HEADERS FOR SALE

I have some choice March and April Poland-China boars for sale. Large, well-marked, and as well bred as any in the breed. Sired by the State Champion, Grand Chief, and C's Perfection, he a litter brother of Corrector. Three of these pigs are full brothers to the champion boar at Topeka this year. Three others are half brothers to Grand Chief. Have sold four boars to Kansas breeders this year for \$481, and have three full brothers to three of those mentioned above. Write me.

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.

THE \$50,000,000 WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, 1904.
BOUGHT BY THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

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100,000,000 Feet High Grade Lumber For Sale

The time to buy lumber is today. Even if you do not need any today, it will pay you to purchase it now and store it for future use. It's better than money in the bank. Buy quick, because the price at which we will offer this material is bound to sell it as fast as we can make delivery. The finest grades of lumber were used in the construction of this Grand Exposition. We have everything needed in the construction and furnishing of a building for any purpose.

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This is your opportunity to build or improve your Home, Barn, Warehouse, Church, Elevator, Tool Shed, Granary and Crib, Store, School House, and in fact any kind of a building.

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Besides Lumber, we offer at low prices Sash, Doors, Steel and Felt Roofing, Pipe, Hardware, Machinery, Household Goods and Furniture of every kind, Roofing Glass, Fencing, Fence Posts, Electrical Material, Plumbing and thousands of other items.

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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Path the Calf Made.

One day through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade
Through those old woods a path was made;
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding woodway stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent, and turned, and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Tolled on beneath the burning sun
And traveled some three miles in one,
And thus, a century and a half
They trod in the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet;
The road became a village street;
And this, before they were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis.
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about;
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf, near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way
And lost one hundred years a day;
For such great reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track;
And in, and out, and forth, and back;
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf!
Ah! many things this tale might teach,
But I am not ordained to preach.
—Sam Walter Foss, in Ex.

Miss Dean's Little Talk on Health.

My Dear Dorothy.—I was very sorry to hear of your illness—and just at the holiday season, too, when one especially wants to feel well. But you have doubtless recovered by now, and so, instead of sympathy, I will offer you counsel, which may be useful for the next time. Don't you pity these people who are always ailing, who have always a headache, or a backache, or feel faint, or are not able to do this or that, or something else? And with one's pity is usually mixed a little contempt—not for the really ill, or invalid, you know—for them I have the sincerest sympathy, and, if they bear it bravely, a cordial admiration. But those people who coddle themselves—really I think they are nothing less than despicable. With them, illness has become a habit. They seem to think an ailment lends them a certain distinction. The truth is, they are too self-centered. If I were such a girl, I should make up my mind to be well. I should determine it, with set teeth. Health really is largely a matter of the will. Much of the ill-health of the world comes from mere weakness of character. One is too lazy to take the necessary exertion to maintain a good condition of the body; or one is too weak of purpose to deny oneself; or else, one keeps one's eyes turned inward all the time—which will breed ill-health in the heartiest. I heard of a woman, once, who got it into her head, for some strange reason, that she was going to have a carbuncle upon her face. She thought of it, and thought of it, until she actually brought it upon her. These bodies of ours are very marvelous things, and the connection between them and our minds is mysteriously close. The mind and the body seem to be interdependent. The condition of the body affects the mind

very materially, as you surely know. You know how truly a trifling attack of indigestion will cloud the brightness of the sky, and give everything a blue cast. And cleanliness of the body helps wonderfully towards cleanliness and cheerfulness of the mind. I heard a droll story the other day about a man who went to the World's Fair at St. Louis. He had very pleasant rooms, with private bath. He wrote home about it and said the bath-tub looked so inviting he could hardly wait for Saturday night! And there was a little girl in the slums of New York, who came to the attention of one of the mission workers, for as usual, the first thing to be suggested for her was a bath, but she protested bitterly, explaining that she was all "sewed up for the winter!" The moral of these two tales you can doubtless see for yourself. There is nothing so attractive, nor so dainty, as cleanliness, and nothing that gives one such a feeling of self-respect and happiness—cleanliness to the smallest detail of nails and teeth and hair. I don't care how richly one dresses, if she is not scrupulously clean, I know she is not a lady. And I don't care how plainly one dresses, if she is dainty, she has some of the attributes of a lady.

I noticed when I was at your home that you had no articles for manicleure. I saw you using a wire hair-pin to clean your nails. You do not mind my telling you some things like this, do you, dear? Well, then, do not use anything rough, nor of metal, about your nails. It causes hang-nails and unsightly marks and makes them much harder to keep clean. A wooden toothpick is as good as anything to clean them. And when you wash your hands, while the skin is soft and flexible, push it down around the nail. This skin around the nail should always be loose, and pushed down until the little white half-moons at the base of the nails are visible. If you will observe the hands you see, you will be struck with the difference in the appearance of hands well cared for in this way, and others. I know what you will say—that when one is washing dishes, and scrubbing, and blacking stoves and so forth, one can not keep one's hands looking well. But I do not agree with you. It takes more care, I admit, for you to do so, than for me, but it can be done. I know, for I have seen it. The prettiest, and best-kept pair of hands I have ever seen, belonged to a country girl, who worked as hard as you. She wore old gloves whenever she could; she used a mop dish-cloth; she always wiped her hands dry, and when they seemed at all roughened, she rubbed them with cream at night. She cared for them as I have told you and kept them clean, and the result was well worth the pains, I assure you.

But I have wandered afar from the subject I was writing you about. To get back to "health"—next to cleanliness, the most important thing is fresh air. I don't see how you can sleep in that little room with the windows all closed. And you make up your bed, morning after morning, without giving it a moment's airing. I should positively refuse to sleep. Every night you ought to have some opening where the pure air of out-of-doors could get into the room, and every morning you should throw both windows wide open, and open up your bed, and let the air blow over it for an hour. After you have done this for a while, you will think you can not sleep without it, and you will feel the same impatience that I do, at people who do as you are doing now. And then you ought to go out into the fresh air every day. Now when you have skating not more than a mile away, I suppose you do go out. Skating is the finest sport there is. It is more like flying than anything else. And you are so enthusiastic about it. Keep your mouth shut and breathe deep, in all out-of-door exercise, and you will grow in size, in beauty, in strength, in mind, and in spirit. Life will be twice as much worth living as it is now. It will seem full of joy. Good health makes all the difference in the world, in the aspect of existence. Do try, dear, to become more robust. It

is such a pleasure to be well and to see other people well. One ailing person can cast a gloom over a whole household, but one healthy, happy, hearty girl can cheer up a whole neighborhood. I know what kind of a charming girl you can be and I so much want you to be that kind. Don't disappoint me, dear. I shall expect to see a great improvement in you, when you come to see me. I hope that time will soon come.

Affectionately, as ever,
AUNT DOROTHY.

Love and Enthusiasm for One's Work Increases Success.

MRS. BINA A. OTIS.

Love and enthusiasm for one's work not only invites a thorough, up-to-date knowledge of one's chosen vocation but is ever a propelling power for higher and continued research. Love of one's work brings enjoyment, also the inducement to extra care in the little details which oftentimes makes the difference between loss and profit. Enthusiasm has an elevating influence. It lifts one above all feeling of drudgery and defies all idea of failure. It gives vigor and force to every effort for success. Love and enthusiasm concentrate the thought on the work.

The good Book tells us, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Is not this a command to do whatever seems to be duty with love and enthusiasm?

The question of what is our work is a persistent one, and one that each must answer for himself. It would seem from Biblical history that the life work of Queen Esther centered on the act of going into the inner court before the king on behalf of her people. Her love for them showed her the opportunity to work for the Jews and gave her the courage to do it when she knew that if she were not successful she would perish.

When Harriet Beecher Stowe saw the indifference of the masses of the people to the curse of African slavery she felt that it was because the people did not know and that it was her duty to tell them. An enthusiastic love for the oppressed race gave to the whole world Uncle Tom's Cabin. The author successfully led her readers and they became coworkers in creating abolition sentiment. She had heavy home cares at the time of writing the book but they dwindled into insignificance when compared to the real work of her life. She was the author of other books, to one of which is ascribed by some more literary merit than to Uncle Tom's Cabin. Who cares now how many books she wrote, how much wealth she accumulated, where she was born or where she lived. Her memory will always be revered because of her successful efforts for the freedom of the African slave.

Did Abraham Lincoln know when he said, "if he ever had an opportunity to hit slavery he would give it a hard knock," that the work of his life was for "equal rights to all and special privileges for none," and that his love and enthusiasm for the down-trodden would crown his efforts with success and he be granted the privilege of signing the emancipation proclamation?

Love and enthusiasm for his life work gave an impetus to the character of John Brown. Never daunted by fatigue or want of privation, he pressed forward in his efforts for the liberty of the enslaved until the laws of Virginia put the hangman's rope around about his neck, and nearly the whole country applauded the execution. One who was with him during the last few days before his execution has stated that John Brown felt that if he were not hung his life would be a failure; and we know that there was nothing that grieved him more in the "boys in blue" like the one John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave. His soul is marching on.

Now the John Brown homestead is the property of the State of New York and public officials have declared the ground where he was buried "the most sacred soil in the country."

Once it was Victor Hugo alone

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sending forth a clarion note rebuking the republic which could "murder a liberator." A few years later public sentiment pronounced him a fanatic instead of a criminal; then later he was only a "misguided man." Now Victor Hugo's name and fame tower above those of his contemporaries.

The Crimean war brought to Florence Nightingale the work for which she was fitted, and the love and enthusiasm for the suffering brought her success. Her name to-day receives greater honor than any of the generals connected with the war.

A devoted father was called to his life-work by the death of a dearly loved little daughter; and he has since been devoting time, talents and money to the establishment and care of Florence Crittenden homes, and has been successful in rescuing many who have stumbled in life's pathway.

There is no end to the number that could be mentioned who with love and enthusiasm for a particular line of work for the "development of a higher manhood and womanhood," have made not only a success of their work but of their lives.

What is success? Surely what some would call success others would pronounce a dismal failure. He whose highest ideals are to have a large bank account will find success by concentrating his every thought and desire with enthusiasm on the accumulation of money even though it may be at the expense of honesty, love for wife and children and his own highest development.

I fancy I can hear some one say, "can love and enthusiasm insure the farmer financial success in these days when he is confronted with the beef-trust, the milk-trust, the miller's combine, is obliged to pay high tribute to the railroad magnate, and must buy nearly all of his supplies for his own family from one or another combine? Surely the optimist can see that love and enthusiasm for the work of the farmer can overcome many of the obstacles that confront him. A better knowledge of the science of farming will improve the quality and increase the quantity of his crops. If he will, he may learn a lesson from the trusts he so despises. A friend living a few miles from St. Louis when visiting me recently told of the farmers of that vicinity combining and raising the price of milk from 11 cts. per gallon to 14 cts.; and that co-operative effort was buying fuel and supplies for the family at greatly reduced prices.

Co-operation needs to be the watch-word of the successful farmer.

Some one has said that the best crops raised on the farm are the boys and girls. Surely this is the crop that calls for his greatest love and enthusiasm. This is where he spends his money freely and where he reaps his greatest rewards. Like the Roman matron, Cornelia, he considers them his jewels.

A family of intelligent, noble boys and girls are the greatest legacy that can be left to a community, state or nation. And the parents who can leave such a legacy may well feel that their lives are crowned with success and that their work has been both for this and eternity.

A Jap's Description of a Dog and Cat Fight.

It happened one day when I was out for a whole week. I work in kitchen. I see one white silk cat and one black dog. The cat was very sleepy, creepy, the dog was very noisy. The cat was very fat, his collar, his

but I hear one little bell go tinkle, tinkle, tinkle. Pret-soon a missy come round the corner all creepy, creepy too, with chopbone in her hand, and she call so soft, 'Come, puss-cat, puss-cat, puss-cat.' But puss-cat he no care for dead chop when he can catchy grasshoppers.

"Then quick before I think, whoop! scat! the dogs go scooty 'cross the grass, and puss-cat he all stick out and spit, and then he skin up tree. And Brindle-Boy, he rush at missy all mad, and grab her skirts and stockings, and pull-tug, pull-tug, and grow and bite like he eat her all up."

"The beast!" exclaimed Barry. "What did you do?"

The little Japanese man drew himself up with pride till he almost reached his master's shoulder. "I grab big broom and rush out to save."

"What did she do?" Barry persisted, kicking angrily at the chair. "Did she scream bloody murder?"

The little man's pompous bravery seemed to suddenly wither away. "What she do? She just put back her head and laugh all teeth and cry out, 'Isn't he just too sweet for anything' all silly like that, and as I life up broom to club that dog's head she throw him lamb chop quick, and he stop bitey her feet she she sit right down on grass and cry, cry, all whitey. And Brindle-Boy, when he finish that chop he come lick her hands so nice, and missy she kind of tuck up her cry and run home. But white silk puss-cat he no come down out of that tree for two days, and bull-dogs they go round so sad and cough up white fluff fur all time."

"Did they eat her cat?" Barry inquired as a matter of natural politeness. He hated cats.

The Japanese man resumed his fatuous smile.

"They try hard," he acknowledged. "They bitey deep and often, but they no hurt white silk puss-cat, he live so far inside."—Eleanor A. Hallowell, in Lippincott's.

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antee from a third party, lease or chattel mortgage is necessary from any honest responsible person. You take the machine, and records to your home and try it there. If it is not satisfactory you return it at the company's expense and there is no charge to you. If the machine is satisfactory, however, you send \$5 after the free trial and pay \$2.50 for six months thereafter. The regular price of the machine is \$20 spot cash. This price is established by the factory, and you can not get a Victor Royal Talking Machine and one dozen Victor records for less than \$20 anywhere. The company charges you no interest on partial payments. You can get one of these machines for a free trial by writing immediately to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Dept. 2E, 107 East Madison St., Chicago. The company has a catalogue and list of 2,000 latest records which are free on request.

Suggestive and stimulating to every youth and young man who can choose his life's work is the article, "New Fields for Young Farmers," in the New Year's number of The Youth's Companion. The author, Prof. G. G. Lowry, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, points out that the drift of population to the cities implies the opportunities for young men with success the career of a scientific farmer—a career which requires quality of the kind

For the Little Ones

Nature's Artist.

Jack Frost is a funny old artist; He works with much vigor and skill, And he paints the most beautiful pictures Of landscape and river and rill. The foliage he colors the brightest, In red, gold, yellow and green; While the old oak-tree and the maple Are the loveliest to be seen.

They wear their beautiful dresses, That he has shaded with care; And a wreath of scarlet sunset They wear on their branches fair. The sumacs are proud of their colors, And look so dashing and bright, They seem to light the wayside With grandeur and delight.

The frost-flowers he brings to the roadside, With colors both gaudy and mild, That the asters and ferns so graceful Just look as if they smiled! The brook reflects their tinting, In her waters so smooth and light, And the woodbine climbs o'er her borders, Colored in crimson bright.

Then away off in the background, Are the beautiful trees evergreen. Look closely; the pine and hemlock And the cedar can be seen. This is the beautiful picture Jack Frost has painted with care; And if you will walk in the country, You will see it everywhere.

—Lizzie Snow, in Exchange.

The First Squirrel—A Story Told by an Old Indian.

Once there was a chief who was very sick and many thought he would die. The doctors and medicine men had done all in their power to restore him to health, but to no avail.

One day during this sad time an old man all dressed in red came into the camp, and went directly to the tent of the chief. He looked tired and hungry, but instead of receiving him hospitably and giving him a place to rest, as is the custom with all Indians, the chief's wife spoke unkindly to the man and sent him away unfed.

Now the chief had seven sons and when the youngest saw the old man going away tired and hungry he was sorry for him, and taking him aside gave him somethings to eat.

When he had finished eating the old man said to the boy, "My grandson, you have shown me a tender heart and I will tell you this. I am a medicine man and came here to cure your father, but they been unkind to me and I can not do it. Look! Do you see yonder mountain? Beyond that is another and on the farther side of it stands a grove of trees. There I will meet you and show you where you can get some medicine to cure your father. You will meet difficulties on the way, but you must not stop to eat or to drink or to take part in any games or sports along the way."

When the youngest son heard all this he went in and told his father and expressed his desire to go for the medicine. But the chief preferred that his oldest and favorite son should be the one to cure him, so he sent for him and gave him the directions that had been given to the younger brother.

The young man started off on his journey and day by day the father awaited his return. After five days, when the son had not returned, the old chief sent out his second son, hoping that he would find his brother and both come back with the medicine, but five more days passed and he did not return. Then he sent the third son, and as he did not return he sent the fourth, and so on every five days until he had sent every one except the youngest. Then he bade the boy go and at least find his brothers.

The boy was anxious to go and started off at once. As he traveled on he came one day upon two of his brothers sitting down under a few small berry bushes eating the fruit. They tried to persuade him to stop and eat with them, but he passed his ears and ran on. He then passed the first mountain and came upon two more of his brothers running races with some strange young men. They urged him to stay, promising to give him some beautiful blankets, and some kin and horses that they had; but he stopped his ears and hurried on.

As he went on farther he came to a place where there was a table standing under the trees, and there he found two more of his brothers playing a game. They begged him to join them, and when he refused and went on, they ran after him, but soon got tired and went back.

After he had crossed the last mountain he came to a spring under a grove of trees. He was so tired and thirsty that he was going to lie down and drink, but just as he was about to take the water he heard a man's voice. He looked up to see who it was that had spoken to him and found beside him the red-robed medicine man. "This water," said the man, "contains mineral matter, and is not good for you, therefore do not drink."

The man then stooped down and taking up a little of the water, put into it a certain plant that grows in Montana and said, "This will cure your father. Take it to him."

The boy then took the medicine and carried it home to his father, and almost immediately the old chief began to get well. Then he said to the boy, "Go, my youngest son, and bring your brothers home to me."

Again the boy started out and found his brothers and tried to persuade them to go home with him, but they were enjoying themselves and would not listen to him, so he had to go home alone.

When the boy came back without his brothers the old chief was very angry because he thought his youngest son was deceiving him. He told him that he could not come home again until he could bring his brothers with him.

This made the boy very sad and he went out into the woods. He thought himself all alone, but all at once he found beside him his old friend the medicine man. He told him his trouble and the man was very sorry for him. He could not bring the brothers back, he said, but he could change him into anything that he would like to be.

The boy considered. He would not care to be a tree nor flower, he thought, but he would like to be some animal that could live like the birds in the beautiful trees. So the medicine man changed him into a pretty little animal that lives in the trees, that eats nice food, and can travel high up out of danger faster than any other. This is how there came to be squirrels.—Talks and Thoughts.

Can Boys Be Trusted With Guns?

At a meeting of the Benedict's Club in Philadelphia the other day, a heated discussion arose over the question of whether boys should be allowed to handle firearms. The argument was precipitated by one of the members, who owned a country residence, remarking that he would not trust his youngsters with guns. This brought an energetic looking member to his feet with the reply, "I can't say I agree with my friend * * * I wouldn't give a snap for a boy that couldn't be trusted with a gun. As for me, I want to see my boys grow into men—responsible, clear-eyed and steady of nerve, and I don't believe there is anything more potent to this end than to give a boy a good, reliable gun and turn him loose in the open country. I have three boys, ranging in years from eight to fifteen, and each has his rifle and shotgun. The oldest has used his for five years and has not done any damage yet, and in that time, my acres have never required a scarecrow."

This point of view is on a line with the educational movement being carried on by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., manufacturers of the famous Stevens Rifles, Shotguns and Pistols. We have just received a copy of their "Book of Out-Door Sports" which deals not only with Stevens Arms, but contains many valuable articles on various subjects of interest to lovers of our-door life. We understand these people are charging nothing for the book, but send it to applicants upon receipt of four cents in stamps to cover postage.

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The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Winter in the Country.

Quails all snugly huddled up
In the fodder shocks;
Snakes a-snoozin' mighty sound
Underneath the rocks;
Rabbits stretchin' their long legs
Lively through the snow,
An' boys a-chasin' after 'em
Es fas' es they can go.

P'simmons 'est as nice an' crisp.
Hangin' on the tree;
Snowbirds hoppin' 'bout the yard,
Thick es they can be;
The cows a-bawlin' down the lane,
Purt' nigh froze to death—
Geel but it's so despit col'
Can hardly get my breath!

'Possum in a holler log,
'Kase I see its tracks
All aroun' the butt-end there—
Fetch along the ax;
I'll have Mr. Possum out'n there
'Fore you can crook your thumb;
Cook him 'th sweet 'taters—
Yum! Yum! Yum!

—Anson Evans.

The Little Leaven.

RENA HARRIMAN.

What we do and what we think makes us what we are. What we are affects to a greater or less degree those with whom we come in contact. The former is character—the latter is influence—the little leaven.

What we do and what we think is largely the result of our environments and associations, though the strongest characters have risen above their environments and have been master of their circumstances and their surroundings. Such were Lincoln, Franklin, Martin Luther, and a host of others whose influence has gone on and on living in the lives of thousands from year to year. It can not be measured. These great and good men illustrate to the world the unending effect of influences because they are brought in full view; but untold numbers are exerting influences just as great and lasting who are unseen and obscure; and if we could trace backward through the lives of these notable ones, we would find that the trend of their lives had been directed by some quiet influences of mother, sister, or friend. The four men who headed the tickets for nomination this fall—Roosevelt, Fairbanks, Parker, and Davis—say it was because of the influence of mother that they are what they are. And a multitude of similar cases might be quoted.

The strong characters exert the greatest influence—people with a purpose and who live with that purpose in view; people who have convictions and are true to them and to themselves; those who are independent in thought and action, but not despotic; those with great hearts and souls and minds. Have we not all known such ones, whose presence alone seemed to be an uplift and to inspire us to nobler living? To me Bishop Vincent is such an one. I never look into his saintly face that I do not feel a great desire to live a purer, better life. He is a truly great and strong character, although simple and unpretentious; for greatness does not consist in ostentation but is the result of self-discipline and soul culture.

The influence of one who glides along through life simply following his inclinations, leading a selfish and self-centered life—is not far-reaching and can only result in a weak and trifling character. Character is not made in a day nor a year by the doing of great things, but by the little acts and thoughts of every day. In the formation of character the most trivial things are no trifles. The unkind thought, the feeling of hatred, envy or malice toward our fellow man disfigure the character as they do the face. Selfishness is a great enemy to a perfect character. It shrinks and shrivels the soul and narrows the life, and the bounds of our influence. Carelessness in our everyday duties and in dress and work, even if no one but ourselves knows it, weakens the character and lessens the influence. The writing of a letter, expression of a thought, little things as these will help in the formation of character. The inaccuracies practiced from

day to day tend to mar the otherwise beautiful character and reveal themselves in every act of life. Such ones hear, see, and speak inaccurately, and though they would not intentionally tell a falsehood, they do so unconsciously, and their influence upon their associates is sadly lessened. Insincerity in our conduct toward our companions, and the little deceptions as practiced in society, narrow the soul as well as the scope of one's influence.

Character is the result of soul-culture and influence is the atmosphere of the soul. Love is the sunshine in the soul that vitalizes it and purifies and brightens the atmosphere. Love enriches the character and increases the power of influence.

When dough is raised with yeast, it reaches a certain stage where it has raised all it will. A piece of the same dough may be put into more dough and it will leaven it. So it is in life. There comes a time when the character is formed, when the habits are set; afterwards there is very little change except that the little eccentricities are intensified, but the influence is often great. What is more beautiful and satisfactory than the well-formed character in the autumn of life? I am reminded of a beautiful description of an old lady over 90 years of age. It was given by one who had come under her influence. She said, "She is like some delicate sea-shell. I wanted to be near her for I felt as though I was near to Heaven when near her."

The little leaven is vividly illustrated by Victor Hugo in his famous book, "Les Miserables," in the character of the Bishop and Jean Valjean.

The Bishop is a grand, brave man, simple in his habits and almost oblivious of self. Indeed, unselfishness is his predominating characteristic. He is most charitable in his thoughts of others and in his conduct towards them. He is gentle and candid, but the secret of his wonderful influence is his great love for every one. Rich and poor, great and small, little children and old men, the good and the miserably wicked alike felt the warmth of his love and were lifted to a higher plane of living by the influence of his beautiful character. And when his life touched that of the galle slave it was like the little leaven that was hidden in the three measures of meal. Jean Valjean was one of those unfortunate ones who, on account of his surroundings and partly because of his disposition, had seen only the seamy side of life. His experiences with mankind were such that he looked upon all men as his enemies as the ill-used animal looks upon his cruel master; and like the brute, his reasoning powers were small and his instincts developed. He had never experienced anything but hard knocks and cruelty. Love was an unknown factor in his life; hatred toward man became habitual and transformed him into a beast. And when he came in contact with the good and lovable Bishop he was a desperate man with only an atom of the divine in him. But the little leaven began to work and he was finally transformed into another kind of a being. The beautiful characteristics of the Bishop were duplicated in the life of Jean Valjean. His hatred was turned to love. The once selfish and revengeful man became the personification of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation. He became rich and influential but both were used for the betterment of the down-trodden and unfortunate; subjecting himself to insult in order to protect and defend the weak and unjustly treated; enduring hardship and pain to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate; risking his own life for the life of others; and sacrificing his comfort and happiness, finally gave up his life for others.

The influence of a beautiful character is immortal. Dickens says, "There is nothing—no nothing—beautiful and good that dies and is forgotten." The influence of the good can not be traced back to its source, nor can we see it always on its onward way, but it reaches on into eternity, and beyond that we can not fathom. A great

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thought will dwell in the mind of some one and work in his daily life till finally it will become an embodiment of it. Through him the influence is passed from generation to generation. Thus the influence of Moses, David, Solomon, Socrates, and Cicero is living though they are dead.

"No man liveth to himself, neither dieth to himself." "Man can not live to himself alone." No matter how much one wishes or wills it, he is leavened in the lives of others. As I said in the beginning, it is what we are, not what we appear nor what we say. It is the life within that speaks. Some one has said, "What you are speaks so loud I can not hear what you say."

Neither can man boast that he is self-made. He has received aid from the accumulated goodness and wisdom from Moses to the present time, and the quiet and unseen influence of many have directed his ways. Man can not boast that he is self-made any more than can the plant that receives its nourishment from the soil, its encouragement from the rain, and its vitality from the sun. He may have improved his opportunities and reached out and been susceptible to all the good and noble influences surrounding him; he may have improved by the experiences of others and profited by their mistakes, fought bravely battles within and without; but his inspiration he has drawn from others and his motives and impulses have been awakened by the influence of others. Think of the long line of good and great men and women who live in history the reading of whose lives can not but help any who read and ponder.

But there are thousands of heroes and heroines whose lives are not written in any book but in the lives and hearts of others. The little leaven of their lives has leavened the lives of thousands.

Think of the mother whose life is a sermon every day. She who can patiently and sweetly hide, it may be, the pain of her heart or body and cheerfully guide her little flock into manhood and womanhood. I know a grand man whose mother was such an one. She was bereft of husband and two children and was left with a small pittance and two boys. She was delicate and never without pain. In an address before a graduating class, the son says of her, "She never complained, and she was always cheerful. She had grief and trouble greater than anything here set down. She had her sublime trust in God, her untiring courage, and clear just comprehension of life and its problems, poverty and misfortune were simply helpings. She was mistress." And again in speaking of her thought of others, "She was a loving, sympathetic, ever-remembering, moral and religious woman, a perpetual fountain of courage and hope, a never-falling friend." Who can measure the good that comes from such a life? She was one among many. "Ner knowest thou what a gift man's life to thy neighbor's creed has lent."

On my memory is indelibly pictured

the image of my grandmother. I was only about eight years old when she died, but all these years have not effaced it. And though I can not tell in what way she has helped me, I feel that I am the better for it. I wish I might give you a pen-picture of her as she looked to me. She was 75 years old, but fresh and fair. Her eyes were clear blue with honest and candid expression. She had light brown hair, bordering on an auburn and slightly wavy, combed smoothly over her temples. She was slight in form and quick of motion, sweet, gentle, and strong. Her dress was always neat and tidy and she wore something white and soft around her neck crossed and fastened at her throat with a cameo pin. It would be impossible for me to tell or think of the many good influences in my life. As I remember them I am humiliated that I am no better, and wonder what I would have been without them. I regret that I did not open my life more to them, and absorb more of the virtue and carry it on to others on my way.

When I was a girl I had a Sabbath-school teacher, who in many respects was my ideal. She was highly cultivated and refined, and possessed a lovely Christian character. In her earnestness at one time she said to the class, "Girls, remember this. You can not stand still, you are either growing better or worse." That sentence stayed with me and has come to me many times since. I am sure I am the better for the influence of that lovely lady, but as I look back and see what little progress I have made, I have come to doubt the truth of the saying, "Who can not think of some who has helped to raise her standard of living—some to a holier, truer life, some to a more elevated plane intellectually?" Do we not all have some in mind of whom just to think is an uplift and an encouragement?

There is one picture I have not shown you. It is of Him who lived the perfect life; who came down among men to show them how to live; who talked to the learned men and went among the common people; who healed the sick and comforted the unfortunate; who wept with his sorrowing friends at the grave of Lazarus, and supplied the missing refreshments at the wedding feast; whose great heart yearned for the waylaming and with outstretched arms He cried out, "How would I have gathered you as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings, but ye would not." Who said, the "Kingdom of Heaven is likened unto a woman who hid a little leaven in three measures of meal until the whole was leavened." He is the source of the leaven. He planted it in the lives of His twelve disciples, whence it has filled the whole earth.

Who walks through life with an even temper and a gentle patience—patient with himself, patient with others, patient with difficulties and crosses—he has an every-day leaven beyond that which is woven into the or chanted in cathedrals.—Orville

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
 Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
 Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1898).
 Chalitso 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).
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

American Literature Program—Louisa May Alcott.

Roll call—Quotations.

I. Louisa May Alcott—A character sketch.

II. Women as story writers.

III. "Little Women"—a review.

IV. Fit reading for boys and girls.

ADDRESS TO A ROBIN.

Welcome, welcome little stranger,
 Fear no harm and fear no danger
 We are glad to see you here,
 For you sing sweet spring is near;
 Now the snow is nearly gone,
 Now the grass is coming on—
 The trees are green, the sky is blue,
 And we are glad to welcome you.

The above was Miss Alcott's first poem, written when she was eight years old. It is interesting to us because it teaches us that from earliest childhood, her thoughts were turned toward the great out-of-doors, whence doubtless has come her splendid health of mind.

The first topic is meant not to be a repetition of the topic last week, though it may make use of some of it. Like all the character sketches, it should be not too long, but complete and sparkling.

This program of study on American writers is meant to be a culture course, so that it should not confine itself at all to narrow lines, but should take up whatever of interest is connected with the writer studied.

The second topic, therefore, is an eminently fitting one. It should not confine itself to the writer under discussion, but should speak of other women in all the world of literature, pointing out the common feminine characteristics of style and thought.

The review of "Little Women" will be interesting to both reader and hearers, whether the book itself has been previously read or not. It may lead to the discussion of many important and interesting questions.

The fourth topic grows out of the preceding, and, in fact, of the whole study of Miss Alcott. To mothers especially, and to teachers, and to all who have anything to do with young people, it will be a very valuable discussion.

We have been very much pleased with the contributions to our columns which the clubs have sent in. The recipes, especially, from the West Side Forestry, were very welcome. We hope to have more of these domestic helps from other clubs.

To live in love is to live an ever-lasting youth. Whoever enters this age by this royal road will find the last of life to be the very best of life. Instead of finding himself descending the hills of life, he will find it uphill all the way, into clearer air. There the vision reaches further; here the petals are more golden and the fruit is not lost longer.—Mary

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

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First Quarter—Lesson III—John 1:35-51. January 15, 1905.

Jesus Wins His First Disciples.

Origins always fascinate. Every Book of Genesis is attractive. This is the "beginning" of the Christian Church. The interest ordinarily attaching to the start of things is in this instance greatly enhanced by the sacred character of the institution, its phenomenal history, and its world-wide and beneficent effects. The story of the call of the first disciples is here told with a charming frankness and simplicity. The circumstance has been aptly called the cradle of the Church.

Jesus Himself had just come from the wilderness, and the "naked and arid mountains of malediction." In that awful solitude He had been with God for forty days. Glimpses and suggestions of the exercises of his soul are given us. He had struggled out into an understanding of His divine mission, more or less clear. He had accepted it right royally. He had developed a general plan of procedure to which He faithfully adhered to the close of His career.

It was no fortuitous incident that Jesus came to the place where John was baptizing. He came to the fords of the Jordan as to a human quarry, from which he could select living stones as the foundation of that spiritual structure He intended to rear. Nor was He disappointed. He found five out of twelve of His apostles there.

When John the Baptist saw Jesus coming, he recognized Him as the Messiah, the latchet of whose shoes he felt himself unworthy to unloose. He gave the Master a respectful, but at the same time a joyous, welcome, and unequivocally cast the full weight of his phenomenal influence upon the side of the new Teacher, no shade of jealousy crossed his noble heart. Looking and pointing, he cried, "Behold the Lamb of God!" A brief sentence, but long enough to tell the story of the Divine paternity and pity. The next day, on the reappearance of Jesus (not accidental, but designed), John repeated his significant exclamation with even increased emphasis. It was a practical admission of his own disciples, concerning which John and Jesus may have consulted and arrived at an understanding. It is as if John had been saying to his own followers, "Whoever wishes to leave me now and attach himself to this greater Teacher, is at full liberty to do so." Two of the choicest spirits among his converts take the hint and separate themselves forever from John to follow Jesus. The Nazarene hears their footsteps, and, turning, encourages them with look and word. They are drawn to Him, as iron to the magnet. Under the fresh-cut boughs of a pilgrim-booth, or in the cool depths of some grotto, they sit at His feet, and learn of Him, their hearts burning within them as He unfolds to them the principles of His Kingdom. Then and there was kindled in the human soul of Jesus that love which made John evermore His bosom companion. Andrew coveted his brother's superior abilities for the service of his new-found Master. He rested not until he had communicated to him his momentous "find" and had brought him to Jesus. The next day he saw the addition of the fourth disciple in the person of Philip, who showed the spirit of a true convert, by immediately introducing disciples to Jesus in the person of the guileless Israelite, Nathanael.

The circumstance the paragon was called a chapter in the series of findings—Jesus and his disciples find their way to the very heart of one of the most important discourses of the Bible.

Teachers' Lantern.

From the probationary calls the disciples were afterward dismissed to their worldly affairs, and so in their old and familiar environments, and free from excitement

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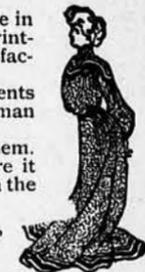
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of novel situations, to think on what they had seen and heard. Their third and last call is recorded in Luke v. 1-11. These calls were progressive.

There were "calls" and "calls"—calls in Judea and afterwards in Galilee. Preliminary and final calls. When this is borne in mind there is no conflict in accounts. Discrepancies are in appearance only.

Andrew, after finding Peter, practically drops from the narrative, being only mentioned in an incidental way later. He is one of the inconspicuous apostles, yet his name is as deeply graven on the foundations of the New Jerusalem as any of the twelve. No doubt he wrought well and nobly, but to have brought Peter, alone would have achieved immortality for him.

Honorable doubts can always be overcome by the facts of experience. The challenge is still ringing, "Come and see!" The experimental test is the truest and most satisfactory of all. There is no substitute for it.

Friendships may be utilized for the kingdom of God, as Philip's for Nathaniel was.

Jesus calls. He does not force. It is the paradox of history that men ever believe that the kingdom of peace could be established by the weapons of war.

The kingdom of heaven, in its essence, consists in a state of the human soul. It is subjective, not objective; spiritual, not material. It can only find entrance and growth by the consent of the individual. That was a monstrous sight—the Roman "Christians" holding the drawn sword over the kneeling "heathen" tutors while they baptized them.

There is a fadeless attractiveness in this old picture. Jesus is not a monarch with a rod of iron, but a Man with human sympathies.

It was about the tenth hour. John could never forget the precise time of day when he went in to the Lord's humble shelter, and heard Him speak as man never did. It was "quarter of nine o'clock in the evening" when Wesley first felt his heart strangely warmed. But this precision of memory need not trouble any one who lacks it. Because you can not name the particular hour when you learned to read, does not vitiate the fact of your ability to read. Many can read their heavenly titles who can not say when they first began to read them.

There is a vast difference between mediate and immediate knowledge of Jesus. The former comes through secondary sources, Scripture, and testimony of others. The latter is direct and conscious communion with the Lord.

The call is for greater moral earnestness in social relations. The aim of friendship is not possessing entertainment. The question is, What do I stand in the eye of my friend? What do I interpret to him.

The Iowa Board of Control recently ordered two more Bowsher "Combination" feed mills from the factory at South Bend, Ind. This makes six Bowsher mills purchased in the past four years for State institutions and the fact that these mills were bought at different times by such careful buyers as the Iowa State Board is another testimony to the merit of the Bowsher Company's product.

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The Kansas State Agricultural College

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

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THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION RATES.

(Continued from page 1.)

community pays less than another for the service of transportation such individual or community has an unfair advantage over the other.

There is prevalent an opinion that transportation charges are both excessive and unequal. That there are discriminations in favor of places controlling great volumes of traffic is not denied, but is explained as unavoidable under the present system of competition among carriers. The remedy proposed by transporters is the removal of the legal restrictions against pooling. The public will scarcely take kindly to this backward step, for it is not forgotten that the anti-pooling laws were enacted because they were believed to be needed to prevent abuses which were characterized as conspiracies. In any case, the repeal of the laws against pooling would not meet the belief that rates are generally too high, but would be looked upon as a removal of one of the natural safeguards tending to reasonable charges.

The suggestion comes from a Government source that every corporation doing an interstate business be required to take out a Government license, and be made subject under this license to a certain control by the Government. If this control were made to cover the making of rates, or to the supervision of rates charged and to be charged for transportation services in manner resembling the control exerted over the National banks, the entire problem of transportation rates might be brought within sight of a just solution.

If it be objected to this plan that injustice might be done to vested interests, it should be remembered that modern organized society has safely entrusted many important and many delicate functions to Government control. In China the army until recently was organized under contract and sub-contracts down to the lowest subdivision. When the test came between this army and the officially organized and controlled army of the Japanese, the superiority of the modern method was speedily and decisively demonstrated. An illustration from the other extreme of modern society is the school system. The success of the public school is such that none ever suggests to go back to the old method of private common schools.

Public administration of important functions may be placed in the hands of men of character and ability. That such will be the case in the important matter of transportation need not be doubted. So, also, it need not be doubted that sooner or later such public control will be assumed or that the alternative will be the possibly less desirable public ownership of transportation facilities.

It is not yet entirely clear whether the suggestion to license corporations doing interstate business, or the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission that this body be given power to enforce its findings as to what rates are just—it is not yet clear which of these will be preferred, or whether both will be applied when the great people shall have reached final conclusions. It is almost certain that the day of more effective control than has heretofore been exerted is near at hand. Its postponement might be brought about were it possible for transportation managers to remove just cause of complaints of discriminations and to substitute a lowering for the advance in the rates recently made.

J. H. CHURCHILL PASSES ON.

Captain J. H. Churchill, of Dodge City, president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, died near Palmyra, Wis., some time last week. Captain Churchill suffered a nervous breakdown last summer. He accompanied his wife and child on a vacation trip to the lakes and seemed to have recovered. On returning to his business, the trouble was renewed and he was confined in a sanitarium at Palmyra. He was much disturbed at being separated

Allen's Lung Cures COUGHS COLDS CROUP Balsam

ed from his wife and child. On the day before Christmas he went out for a walk and was not again seen alive. His body was found frozen stiff on last Monday.

Captain Churchill was a man of splendid physical and mental powers. He was also a big-hearted man and a tremendous worker, insisting on doing as much as two or three men ought to do. His breakdown is attributed solely to overwork.

The thousands of farmers in Kansas who prosper by raising alfalfa are under a debt of gratitude to Captain Churchill for the persistence and enthusiasm with which he called attention to the value of this great forage plant. His friends of the State Board of Agriculture and, indeed, the people of Kansas in general suffer a loss in the departure of this natural leader among men.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The great siege of Port Arthur, the stronghold of the Russians in Manchuria, resulted in surrender of the remnant of the garrison to the Japanese with the coming of the New Year. It is probable that a harder military and naval task was never undertaken than the reduction of this stronghold and the destruction of the naval squadron which assisted in its defense. The gallantry of the defense was admirable, but the surpassing gallantry and sublime persistence and strategy of the assaults eclipse everything in recorded history.

Russia has received a needed check to her arrogant aggressions. Japan has improved on all she has learned of war from the modern world, and must be reckoned as a first-class power among the nations. The honors accorded by the Japanese commander to his fallen foes challenge the admiration of the world.

The contest lasted nearly eleven months. The Russian squadron was long ago crippled. Next a land force was placed on shore to cut off reinforcements and supplies to the Russian garrison. What seemed to be impossible was accomplished and Russia's greatest general, with hundreds of thousands of troops, was driven back from Port Arthur. All attempts at relief failed. Fort after fort was taken until a fort-crowned hill became the seat of Japanese artillery. From this hill the last of the Russian warships were destroyed and many of the Russian positions were dominated. Supplies ran low. Men and officers fell. Hunger and want weakened the men. Surrender or death was the alternative of the remnant. They chose wisely.

The Japanese navy has suffered comparatively little injury. It is ready to meet and will probably destroy the Russian squadrons which are on their way to the scene of destruction.

The Russians plan to place as large a land army in the field as they can transport and supply over their thousands of miles of single-track railroad. The Japanese are also making redoubled preparations for the land struggle. The opening of spring is likely to see the soil around Mukden reddened with the life blood of many Russians who know little of the war but to obey, to fight, and to die, and of many Japanese who realize that they are defending the life of their Nation, for which they would like to live but for which they die willingly. May the time soon come when wars shall cease!

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' MEETING.

Beginning January 9, the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association will hold one of the most important meetings in the history of its fifteen years of existence. This meeting will be held in the Supreme Court rooms in the Capitol Building, and will begin at 10 o'clock a. m., when matters of business will be considered. With the opening of the afternoon session

on Monday, will begin the discussion of a very strong and interesting series of papers on various subjects, relating to the breeder and his interests. One entire session will be devoted to beef, its production and growth, one session to the dairy, one to swine, one to horses, and one to general questions of feeding. The discussions in each of these sessions will be lead by men of more than State reputation, as breeders and feeders. In addition to the features mentioned, Col. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads' Association, is expected to be present and deliver a lecture on the good-roads question and answer any questions that may be asked of him in regard to it. He is also expected to be present and give advice to the executive committee of the Kansas Good Roads' Association, which will hold a session immediately on the adjournment of the Stock-Breeders' meeting, for the purpose of formulating a bill in the interests of road improvement in Kansas, for presentation to the Legislature.

Poultry-raising is recognized as a very important adjunct to farming and stock-breeding, and this subject will be presented by Secretary Hughes of the Kansas State Poultry Association.

Sheep have been found to be profitable animals on the farm, though they have not received the amount of attention that is due them from Kansas farmers. The importance of this industry will be presented by Hon. J. T. Tredway, Representative-elect from Allen County.

The importance of corn-judging and corn-breeding has come to be recognized very generally throughout the corn-belt. This subject will be discussed by Prof. V. M. Shoemith, of the Kansas Agricultural College, under whose training the Kansas College boys were enabled to win the \$1,500 Cook Trophy for corn-judging at the International Live-Stock Show, held at Chicago, in December last.

This meeting and that of the State Board of Agriculture are so important that no farmer or breeder in the State can afford to be absent unless it is impossible for him to come. After the close of the regular meetings of the Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, the Kansas Red Polled Cattle Club, the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association, and other meetings have been announced and these will be followed in the evening by the annual breeders' banquet, which this year will be tendered by the Shawnee County Breeders' Club.

The annual exhibit of the Kansas State Poultry Association will be held in the Auditorium during the entire week, and every effort has been put forth by the officers of all of these associations to afford the visitor a pleasant and instructive week at the Capital city.

FARMERS' WEEK AT TOPEKA.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will be held in the Capitol Building, January 11-13. The day sessions will be in the Supreme Court Chamber and the evening sessions presumably in Representative Hall, as it is the rule for the Legislature to grant the hall for the night meetings.

The program this year is unusually strong. It offers all the opportunity to hear several of the best-known and learned men in agricultural life in the United States. For instance, that premier dairy authority, the Governor of Wisconsin, and editor of Board's Dairyman, the most widely read journal of its kind, will address the meeting at its Thursday afternoon session on matters of interest to those who have to do with cows and that product. His subject is "The Man Behind the Cow."

It is noteworthy that the subject will be singled out for special attention. "Corn and Cattle" will probably be awarded the distinction, for the sole reason, in our opinion, of the overshadowing importance of the crop to agricultural prosperity and the comparatively new and far-reaching developments concerning its breeding and improvement. This will be illustrated lecture by P. G. Holden, pro-

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fessor of agronomy in the Iowa State College. Prof. Holden is one of the most distinguished promoters of this science. Last spring it was he who made a tour in Iowa over the lines of the Rock Island Railroad preaching the gospel of corn from the rear platform of a special train to those who had gathered in advance at the different stations where stops were to be made. Bringing this man to Kansas to impart his wealth of knowledge should be worth more to the State than the entire cost of the Board of Agriculture since its beginning.

Another leader who will be here is Professor Thos. Shaw, editor of The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. He was for many years professor of animal husbandry in the Minnesota School of Agriculture and earlier in Canada. He will tell of "Breeding Live Stock on the Farm."

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture is to be represented by C. G. Elliott, who is to deal with the drainage problems of the "semi-arid section," as made imperative by the past two years' surplus of water.

Other addresses will be by Fred De Land, a telephone expert and manager of Pittsburg, Pa., on "Eliminating Isolation and Distance from Farm Life;" Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, on "What I Would Do if I Were a Farmer;" James Glover, of Bluff City, Kans., on "Making Country Villages More Beautiful;" Prof. M. A. Barber, of the State University, on "The Transmissibility of Tuberculosis to Man;" W. J. Kennedy, Expert in Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture, on "Irish Methods of Live-Stock Improvement;" Chief Justice Johnston will read a paper discussing the problem of "Good Roads," and the women have a place on the program at two sessions. Thursday evening Miss Bertha Helen Bacheller, of the Kansas City Manual-training School, will read a paper entitled, "The Relation of Cookery to Digestion," and Friday evening Mrs. Emma E. Forter, of Marysville, will present a treatise on "The Practical Conduct of Life."

Governor Hoch, on behalf of the State, will deliver the address of welcome at the Wednesday evening session, and Mayor Bergundthal will extend the hospitality of the city of Topeka, and owing to the death of President Churchill, whose tragic end is just learned, Vice-President Robison will respond and preside.

The railroads have granted an open rate to all of virtually a one-fare for the round trip, and the indications point to a record-breaking attendance.

The growth of the mail-order business is illustrated by the announcement of the letting of a contract for the purchase of \$3,000,000 worth

building Sears, dise he kind in with flo all is s der me mains with pl ple fine with a they w er dist lect fr stock. cheap orders exped clerks tomer tion of at last "the of vantag destine eviden quired Roebuc Farm The outline Depart success sults v 123, w of pri cuts, i part o in 190 eties o has be and se establish strains etc. T than t among work tion w Depart depart seed s purpos improv standa ing gro New begun rieties, effect tion w lection so suc States ments purpos varietl best r the cre extens this St has di A la done E plants twenty severa at diff the pla system of the tograp been p public sample opmen origina ited a the Ka exhibit The some which C. H. 1904. Earl operati Botani partme th

buildings at Chicago for the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co. The merchandise house will be the largest of its kind in the world—seven stories high with floor area of 2,000,000 feet. After all is said for and against the mail-order method of doing business, it remains true that the business grows with phenomenal rapidity. Many people find it more profitable to sit down with a catalogue and select the goods they want than to go longer or shorter distances to town and hurriedly select from a more or less complete stock. So, too, the proprietors find it cheaper to have definite written mail-orders assigned to clerks to be filled expeditiously than to have these clerks standing around while the customer looks over a greater or less portion of the stock and possibly deciding at last to go over and look through "the other store." With these two advantages the mail-order house seems destined to continue its growth, as evidenced by the new buildings required for the great business of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Miscellany

Farm Department Experiment Station Report for 1904.

The experiments with farm crops outlined in the report of the Farm Department a year ago, were mostly successfully carried out and the results were published in Bulletin No. 123, which contained fifty-eight pages of printed matter and ten pages of cuts, illustrations of crops. A large part of this crop work was repeated in 1904. Besides the testing of varieties of the different crops, some work has been undertaken in crop breeding and seed selection, looking toward the establishment of pure and improved strains of corn, wheat, oats, barley, etc. These seeds if they prove better than the original, will be distributed among the farmers of the State. The work is being carried on in co-operation with the Botanical and Chemical Departments of this Station. The farm department has charge of the general seed selecting and field testing, the purpose being mainly to purify and improve by careful selection, the best standard varieties of various crops being grown.

New series of experiments have been begun with flax, including tests of varieties, date and thickness of seeding, effect of the crop on the land, rotation with other crops and careful selection of seed. Flax is not grown so successfully in Kansas as in the States farther north and these experiments have been undertaken for the purpose of learning which are the best varieties to grow and what are the best methods to employ in growing the crop that it may perhaps be more extensively and profitably grown in this State. Assistant V. M. Shoemith has direct charge of the crop work.

A large amount of work has been done in studying the roots of various plants grown as farm crops. Some twenty-five samples of the roots of the several crops have been washed out at different stages of their growth, or the plants were grown under different systems of culture. A study was made of these samples and they were photographed. A fifty-page bulletin has been prepared and it is now awaiting publication, showing cuts of the root samples and describing the root development of several crops. Many of the original root samples were exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition, in the Kansas State exhibit and in the exhibit by the experiment stations.

The soil-moisture study in 1903 gave some interesting results, some of which were published in a paper by C. H. Kyle, in the Industrialist, July, 1904. This work is being continued.

Early in the summer of 1903, in co-operation with the Horticultural and Botanical Departments, the Farm Department made some investigations of the damage of farming lands resulting from the "Great Flood." The results of this study were published in Bulletin No. 121, containing thirteen

of printed matter and sixteen pages of cuts, illustrating the flood damaged lands.

In order to complete the large number of experiments now being conducted by the Farm Department it will be necessary to have more funds than this department has formerly been allowed. By reason of the good crops in 1903, the department was able to pay out on a large part of the crop experiments and concluded the year with \$179.60 in the treasury. This season the crops are fair and will return a considerable income. In an unfavorable crop year, however, it will be quite impossible to conduct the experiments with the funds available.

It is desirable also that the Departments undertake a new line of work, i. e., that of co-operation with the farmers of the State in order to learn what varieties of corn, wheat, etc., are best adapted for growing in the various conditions of the soil and climate met with in this State. This line of work is being undertaken in Nebraska and Iowa and enough has been learned to demonstrate that there is a great difference in the adaptation of varieties of corn and other grains to certain soil and climate conditions. In a trial of eighty-one varieties of corn at this Station in 1903, standard varieties grown in the same field under similar conditions varied in yield from thirty to eighty-nine bushel per acre, which shows either a remarkable difference in the natural productiveness of the different varieties, or that certain varieties are not so well adapted for growing at this Station as others. In order to preserve seed and carry on seed breeding it will be necessary to have a suitable seed-house and granary. The Station and College is also badly in need of a crop storage barn. At present a large part of the hay and fodder produced on the farm are stacked out of doors.

The Seed Corn Special in Nebraska.

The most recent agricultural sensation in Nebraska is the seed-corn special train, which is being run under the auspices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, on their lines in Eastern Nebraska.

The seed-corn special is somewhat similar to those which have been undertaken before, with the exception that the audiences which are addressed at the various stations on the subject of corn-production are invited to come aboard and take seats in the cars, which are equipped with charts and samples illustrating the subjects discussed. The train runs strictly on schedule time, and makes thirty-minute stops at stations where the speeches are given. At many stations the people are picked up and carried on to the next station, where they listen to addresses, and are then transferred to regular trains to return to their homes. The farmers are being addressed in great numbers, and the interest among them is keen. Some of the corn-raisers traveled as many as twenty miles against a cold wind to meet the train. From one hundred to three hundred men are addressed at each station, an average of 1408 people per day having been addressed in the past four days.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, came aboard at Lincoln and spent a part of the day on the seed-corn special. He addressed the farmers at Table Rock on the subject of "Seed Corn Selection," the regular speakers on the subject were Professors T. D. Lyon, A. L. Hays, C. G. Montgomery, S. Avery and W. Pugsley, of the University of Nebraska, and A. N. Hume, of the University of Illinois.

breeding animals and surroundings and he will prove a decent animal. Water is essential in milk-production to a large amount when dry food is given. Breed from a thoroughbred good constitution and vigor. To be too firey is a fault in a horse

ON CREDIT



PLOWS, HARROWS, LISTERS, CULTIVATORS;
All kinds of Agricultural Implements direct from our factory to the farmer at factory prices—Cash or monthly payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Write for free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO., East St. Louis, Ill. Dept. 289

drawing heavy loads on an uneven road.

Oil-meal is too concentrated for the dairy cow and needs to be combined with the coarser feeds.

In nearly all cases early maturity enables us to turn our money oftener.

Other things being equal, the earlier maturing animals subject their owners to less risk of loss by disease.

A good standard of richness in milk cannot be maintained without the use of a variety of foods.

To have the food well digested and assimilated there must be a certain balancing of the nitrogenous and the non-nitrogenous elements.

Keep animals healthy not by doctoring them but by surrounding them with healthy conditions.

Rubbing of the udder and rapid and clean milking will promote the growth and development of the milk-organs until the sixth year.

With colts very much depends upon the first winter; one cannot make up for a deficiency at this period.

Instead of early maturing being against the proper development of constitutional vigor it is a good step to secure it.

Sows that are over fat when bred can not be expected to and will not farrow a satisfactory litter of pigs.

In growing horses for market it must be gone into in a business way, with good stock and careful methods, if it be made not as sure a source of loss as of profit.

If we make an extra draft on our young stock and put them to breeding early in life, we anticipate a great part of our profit, which would come in its proper time.

If meadows are to be top-dressed with manure, there is no other time more favorable than during the early part of winter.

It is better to apply the manure thick than to attempt to make it go as far as possible by spreading it on in thin layers.

White specks in butter are the product of too much sourness. When milk is too sour, little bits of curd will form and mix with the butter.

While sheep pay better than any other stock on poor thin lands, if well managed, they will pay a fair profit on good, smooth land.

Knowing just what everything costs, its value and its price in market, can only be determined by keeping an account of all transactions.

While wheat bran is one of the best foods for all kinds of stock, to use it to the best advantage it should be fed in connection with other grain.

The most intelligent and successful farmer is the one who looks and plans ahead and arranges his work so as to do what is necessary to be done as economically as possible.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to receive the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar per

year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

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

Our Special Club List.

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

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

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

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Seed-Corn—"Hildreth yellow dent easily ranks first as the best-producing variety."—Bulletin 123. Write C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans.

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PILES We cure hemorrhoids, piles, fistula and disease of the rectum. No pain, no page illness, no loss of time. Of the thousands of our cured patients, none paid a cent. We furnish their names on request. Write for free literature. 3909 Olive Street, St. J. and 1007 Oak St., Kansas

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POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS - Winners at State Fair. Cockerels, one for \$2; two for \$3; four or more, \$1 each. J. W. Zook, Route 8, Hutchinson, Kans.

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THOROUGHbred POULTRY - Forty varieties. Eggs and stock, incubators and poultry supplies. Pit games. Write your wants. Oakhurst Poultry Agency, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLERS - 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.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

BEE & POULTRY SUPPLIES. If you are going to need any Bee or Poultry Supplies the coming season, write for our Catalog NOW. We are now preparing the same for the Farmers, Cypers, Incubator Brooders and Hatching etc. At Factory prices. TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BARRED ROCKS AND COCHINS

Bred for winter laying as well as beauty. My last 1904 pullets laid first egg at 4 months and 18 days old. They lay much earlier than most strains and lay in winter when most strains are idle. World's fair winners. Send for beautiful catalog with photos of prize winners, etc. Sharpest and best 6 ft. 50c. per 100 pounds; \$1 per 500 pounds. Agent for CYPHERS INCUBATORS. O. E. SKINNER, Columbus, Kans

ACME BARRED ROCKS

Always invincible. Won in all classes and championship at Kansas State Poultry Show in 1904, with scores from 92 1/2 to 94 on Individuals and 186 1/2 for pen. Also championship at Kansas Agricultural College Show, the classic of the west. Championship and grand medal at the Kansas City show. Five yards specially mated. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Also eggs in season.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Manhattan, Kans The Barred Rock Specialist.

EGGS! EGGS! A Timely Tip!

Highest known market prices will be paid this season: inevitable, great demands, scarcity, preserve yours for coming high prices with my practical Egg PRESERVER. Infallible, economical, peerless, prevents staleness, keeps eggs fresh indefinitely; long felt want and valuable necessity to every hen owner. Price \$1. Be wise: order it now and reap profitable returns. Address W. L. JOHNSON, Dept. N, Clarksville, Tenn.

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 250 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.

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Table listing poultry supplies: Thanolice (lice powder) 25c, Creo-carbo (lice killer) 50c, Egg Maker 25c, Poultry Cure 25c, Roup Pills 25c, Medicated Nest Eggs 5c, Conkey's Roup Cure 60c, 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 Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, and Black Hares. Buy the best now at the lowest prices. Write your wants. Clearance Sale. Duff's Poultry and Show Birds. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Advertise Your Poultry in the Kansas Farmer.

We have not written much about advertising in this department, because it was hardly our province to do so, there being other persons on the KANSAS FARMER staff to attend to that matter. But we cannot refrain from mentioning some of the benefits that would accrue to poultry breeders were they to use the advertising columns of farm papers more than they do; and we speak from the standpoint of an advertising breeder who has advertised in both poultry papers and farm papers.

Most of the subscribers of poultry journals are poultry-raisers and therefore are sellers of poultry and eggs rather than buyers of the same. Of course they need new blood for their stock and are buyers to that extent, of fancy poultry. Subscribers to farm journals, on the contrary, are buyers of fancy poultry rather than sellers, and are the very ones that poultry breeders desire to reach. It is the beginners in poultry culture, from whom the poultry-breeders expect their orders for surplus stock, and these are found among the readers of the leading farm journals. These subscribers have already been educated to the advantages of thoroughbred cattle and thoroughbred hogs and thoroughbred horses over scrubs, and are therefore easily persuaded that thoroughbred fowls are better than the common barnyard chickens. The circulation of the farm journals are as a hundred to one of the poultry journals and thus provide a large clientele from which to draw customers. The advertising rates are nothing near the same ratio as the subscription list, the advantage being decidedly in favor of the farm journals. We have tried both mediums for advertising fancy poultry, and in proportion to the outlay, the farm journals have given the better results. Of course, a breeder of fine poultry would not expect to find many customers among farmers for hundred-dollar birds, or eggs at five and ten dollars per setting, but where eggs and stock are sold at a reasonable price, the former, say, at from one dollar to three dollars per setting, and birds from two to five dollars each, the farm journals will prove the best customer-getter every time. Of course, it is needless for us to say that the KANSAS FARMER is the best of its class, both in circulation and in influence, and should be first on your list when selecting your advertising medium.

Effect of Cold on Eggs.

At the commencement of every hatching season people send in inquiries relative to how much cold weather an egg will stand and still hatch. While of course, eggs that are not chilled are best for hatching purposes, still those that sustain a temperature of 32° (the freezing point of water) are not destroyed for hatching purposes. We say they are not destroyed but do not say they are not injured. Breeders of the large varieties of fowls are very anxious to have early hatches so that the fowls may mature before winter weather approaches. To do this they must have chickens in January and February. A cold snap comes, and chills the eggs, and they are found that their vitality is totally destroyed. To help them in their efforts, our object. Some very interesting experiments along this line have been made in France. There were a number of eggs each. These were divided and were submitted to different treatments. The remaining three days incubated. Eighteen were exposed to a temperature of 15° above zero and were kept apart for purposes of comparison. A third of the eggs were put at once into an incubator at 102°. The second third was put in the open air and then

the incubator. The remaining third lay three days, so as to let them get over the effect of the manipulations and were then put into the incubator. The results were:

- 1. Hens' eggs can stand a temperature of at least 15° cold and live.
2. The freezing works a great change, since the further development in most cases seems to be only a growth of cells without clear differentiation.
3. The damage done is lasting, for slow thawing does not give back its normal development to the germ.
4. The individuality of the germs is obvious in this experiment, in that several of the eggs subjected to freezing could still produce an embryo with peculiarities, but possibly normal.
It will be noticed that even at 15° above zero an occasional germ will survive, and that eggs do not freeze at the freezing point of water. The reason is that solutions of salts freeze at a lower temperature than water, and as an egg contains various substances, including oils, it can exist in a low temperature. Salt and water, soda-water, sea-water, and other solutions freeze at about 15° above zero. Bear in mind that "suddenly" thawing the eggs after they are frozen will always damage them.

Turkey Questions.

This summer I raised one turkey tom and several hens from the same hatching of eggs. As I am going to keep them to raise from next year, had I not better buy a new tom for these hens instead of keeping the one I raised, as some advise me?

ANSWER.—By all means purchase a new tom or the progeny of those you have will be puny and weak. Turkeys are very tender creatures, especially during the first few weeks of their lives. Some writers attribute this to too much inbreeding and advise infusing new blood by breeding wild turkeys on tame one. Poultry-breeders sometimes breed a cock bird back to his own pullets and a cockerel to his dam, but never breed brothers and sisters of the same blood. Turkey-raisers ought to be more careful than poultry-breeders not to inbreed too closely. Turkeys are much more tender than other fowls.

Poultry Notes.

The farmer who fails to have his henhouse in good condition will be disappointed if he expects plenty of eggs. Hens will lay in winter; this is demonstrated over and over again by those who take pride in caring for their fowls, but a hen will not lay if she is left to shiver all winter. But a good, warm house is not the only essential for winter eggs. Plenty of good grain and an abundant supply of green food is also necessary. These with a small quantity of meat and bone and plenty of grit and shell will produce eggs if the hens can be made to exercise enough to keep in good health and good appetite. There is not a great deal of difference in the feeding-value of buckwheat and wheat, pound for pound, the buckwheat being a little more fattening than wheat. It is a good winter feed and may be fed as one feed two or three times a week if it is not too high-priced. We would not pay more for a pound of buckwheat than we would for a pound of wheat, though buckwheat occasionally is good to give hens as a change of food. The present high price of turkeys will no doubt induce many people to start to raising some next season, and there will be an extra demand for stock and eggs before long. There is danger, in view of the high prices prevailing, of breeders selling too many of their turkey hens and next season will find it difficult to get eggs for hatching purposes. It is poor policy to sell all your turkey hens, simply because the price is so high; for next season there is sure to be a shortage of the turkey crop, because of the high price of the turkey crop, because of the high price of the turkey crop, because of the high price of the turkey crop.

40 DAYS FREE TRIAL

This Great Western 100-Egg Incubator is sold on 40 days free trial for \$10, to be paid for when satisfied. Positively the best incubator made; obtains most successful hatches. Best for the amateur as well as expert poultry raiser. Large Catalog free. Great Western Incubator Co., 920 Liberty St. Kansas City, Mo

MANDY LEE INCUBATORS and brooders have nine brand new improvements, which make them the latest and greatest and brooders now on the market. Free catalog gives full details—proves they're best. Send for copy. GEO. H. LEE CO., OMAHA, NEBRASKA

No Guessing. You know in advance what will come if the eggs are fertile when you use the self-regulating Successful Incubators and Brooders. The machines for busy people and the inexperienced because they run themselves. That's the unqualified experience of thousands. The same under all conditions. 100 pens standard fowls. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper one year ten cents. Des Moines Incubator Company, Dept. 83, Des Moines, Ia.

OLD TRUSTY In First Rank the First Year. Incubator Johnson's 12 years making 50,000 other incubators put it there. 40 DAYS TRIAL. 5 YR. GUARANTEE. The Incubator Man has new patents. He'll tell you in a personal letter what "Old Trusty" is. His big Catalog and Advice Book handles poultry raising in a practical way. And it shows what Johnson has done to high incubator prices. Ask for it. It's Free. M. M. JOHNSON CO., Clay Center, Neb.

Get More Eggs. You hens will lay all winter and keep in health and vigor if you feed Standard Poultry Food. It makes poultry pay. The best tonic food for poultry. Brings eggs when all else fails. Largest packages for price, 25c & 50c. If your dealer hasn't it, send for special trial offer. STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO., 1817 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

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

EASY and SURE PROFITS FROM THE... Iowa ROUND Incubator. Simple to operate. Cheapest in fuel. Perfect heat regulation. Largest per cent hatches. Healthier chicks. Thousands testify to the hatching qualities of these machines. Descriptive catalog FREE for asking. "No Cold Corners" IOWA INCUBATOR CO., 159 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa

Burr Incubator Up-to-date; no night watching. Perfect regulator, economical heater, price low. Test it yourself for 30 days; its ours if you don't want it; fertile eggs must hatch. Special attention to beginners. We pay freight. Catalogue free. BURR INCUBATOR CO., Omaha, Neb.

ONE HATCH FREE. ROYAL Incubators. 30 Days Free. Absolutely automatic. Send it back if not perfectly satisfactory. Built to last years. Send for free trial plan. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 year 10c. ROYAL INCUBATOR CO., Drawer 68 Des Moines, Ia.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS are guaranteed to hatch more and healthier chicks than any other of your money back. Used and endorsed by 42 Government Experiment Stations. Complete catalog and poultry Guide, 212 pages (8x11) free if you send the address of two neighbors who keep good poultry and name this paper. Address nearest office. CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.

40 DAYS FREE TRIAL. This Great Western 100-Egg Incubator is sold on 40 days free trial for \$10, to be paid for when satisfied. Positively the best incubator made; obtains most successful hatches. Best for the amateur as well as expert poultry raiser. Large Catalog free. Great Western Incubator Co., 920 Liberty St. Kansas City, Mo

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of any kind of poultry that is first-class, as the demand is constantly increasing. Save your turkeys, there will be a big call for them and their eggs next spring.

Bill Jenks in the Chicken Business.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Bill Jenks was a good man, but like all other mortals he had some failings. However it can be said to Bill's credit that he was a worse enemy to himself than to others. Bill's main weakness was his conceit and jumping at conclusions too quickly.

Mrs. Jenks was a fine woman whom everybody liked to call Auntie. A hard-working woman whose duties never let up, she was mother and guardian angel for everything round or about the Jenks' 40-acre farm. She and Bill were both big-hearted.

Bill was one of these out-of-luck men. He happened to settle down where the land was high-priced and full of gravel knobs. By gouging and grubbing he managed to raise some crops. Mrs. Jenks was a good hand with chickens—usually kept about 200 hens—and it could be truthfully said that she paid for most everything on or about the place with chickens and eggs.

One spring during the warm sunny days when all creation was lifting its head to new life, Bill was resting up on the warm side of a haystack. The hens seemed to have a celebration on tap. Cackle, cackle doodle-do-do cackle," came from everywhere. Bill

overlooked visiting with Auntie. As matters stood, Auntie was really lonesome.

Next morning while Bill was hitching up, Auntie Jenks fed her pets the last time. There was something about it that seemed as though the hens forebode trouble. They gathered around her, talked and chirped in a seeming unusual way.

"All ready," said Bill, and he happened to glance at Auntie. Big drops of tears were on her cheeks.

"Don't take it so hard," said Bill, "I'll be good to them," and he meant it.

Reader, do you know that thousands of women folks and their hens are companions? Do you know that raising up the baby peepers, looking after their wants, makes an attachment that most of us men folks can't understand. Let me tell you that I know women folks and so do you that can hear the faintest distressed wail from a little chick any time of the darkest, stormiest night, and it is never too stormy or too dark for them to go to the rescue, while we men folks sleep and snore.

It is needless to say that Bill Jenks lost all the hens. His doping and doctoring, his pure water and sharp grits, his disinfectants and the like, did not take the place of feed and kindness. Bill Jenks is working the farm again and Auntie is trying to get another flock.

Reader, this is not a tirade, its the other side of the question, and I want to say to you men folks who have



AUNTIE JENKS FED HER PETS FOR THE LAST TIME.

was yawning but that hen music became interesting. Directly it occurred to him that every new cackle meant a new egg. Eggs at 24 cents, and directly he went to counting and multiplying, and he figured out that they were turning out nearly 50 cents worth of eggs every hour. He went to the house, got a slate and pencil and went after it in earnest.

After a long time he turned to Mrs. Jenks and said, "Do you know how much we are losing in this common way of raising poultry?"

"Why, no," said Mrs. Jenks. "Well, if you don't I do," said Bill. "We are losing \$4,000 every year we continue it." Bill had been reading of the greatest broiler plants on earth, had consumed pages of egg-maker literature, and a variety of all species of science. No use for Mrs. Jenks to contest for Bill could prove everything in black and white.

Finally Bill said, "I want to run the chicken business for three months and if I don't prove to you that you are out of date on methods, then I'll give in."

"What will I do, Bill, run the farm, or what?"

"Well," said Bill, "you have been wanting to go back to our folks visiting, and this will be a good chance for you while the excursion rates are on." They looked up the business and found the time limit was out the next day so she got ready to go the next morning. Bill was so busy with his figures and making out a list of poultry appliances, food, medicines, and other order when he reached town.

poultry-raising wives, that nine times out of ten you will come out better if you go partners with your wife than you will if you go into ecstasies over figures on what it will all come to in cold cash. And unless you can get right down to business and learn a lot of baby-talk for little chicks, your chances are mighty slim for shining as a chicken king. M. M. JOHNSON, Nebraska.

Counting a Hen's Feathers.

A very unique feather-guessing contest was recently conducted by a prominent company manufacturing feed for poultry. Five hundred dollars in prizes was offered for best estimates, or guesses, as to the number of feathers on a hen. The first prize was \$100.

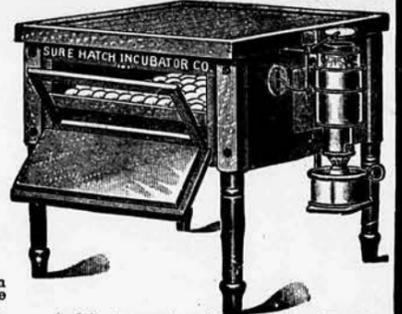
Thousands of guesses were received, including some very amusing ones. One party, who was probably looking for some "catch" scheme, estimated "none at all." Many estimates in the hundreds of thousands were received, several in the millions, the highest estimate being 600,060,017. The correct number was found to be 8,120. The company says: "We feel a pardonable pride in having contributed to poultry science an item of information actually new."—St. Nicholas.

Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's heart always sweet and avoid all anger and irritation, is an idea as noble as it is difficult. —Edward Howard Griggs.

HOME OF THE SURE HATCH

Clay Center's Claim to Fame Rests on the "SURE HATCH" Incubators and Brooders

60,000 IN USE AND SALES INCREASING ENORMOUSLY



When you send to Clay Center, Neb. for an incubator or brooder, be sure and specify the "Sure Hatch" and get the best.

The "Sure Hatch" is the incubator that gave to Clay Center its claim to fame. It has passed through the stage of experimentation and is today a pronounced success. Why pay your good hard money for an untried incubator and waste time with an imperfect experiment, when you can get a "Sure Hatch" for the same price, that will not disappoint you? The "Sure Hatch" experience is paid for. You don't have to help pay for experimenting with uncertainties when you get a "Sure Hatch."

It takes time and money to build up a record like the "Sure Hatch" record. Sixty thousand machines in successful operation in all parts of the world, attest their superiority and make it certain that you take no chances when you invest in a "Sure Hatch." We take chances on the success of every "Sure Hatch" that goes out. How? By giving the purchaser a 60 days' free trial, during which he can take off two hatches to thoroughly test the machine.

Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 425 Clay Center, Neb. Box 1425, Indianapolis, Ind.

And just remember that the "Sure Hatch" Guarantee protects you for five years. It is worth something to know and to feel that money cannot buy more in the incubator line than what is furnished for the price in the "Sure Hatch." All we ask for our 125-Egg Machine, with freight charges prepaid to your station is \$10.00. We can ship promptly.

Among the strong points of the "Sure Hatch" are: Its heater—live, hot air all around it; cold air can't get to it; saves oil and trouble; other incubators have coolers and waste oil. Built of California redwood, that will not warp, crack, shrink or swell; patented copper heating system and tested patent regulator; full asbestos lined. A good incubator is a money-maker from the word "go." Place your order for one now. There is but one "Sure Hatch." It is made at Clay Center, Neb. Our eastern office is at Indianapolis. Free Catalogue and Poultry Book now ready. Send at once. Address the nearest office.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog today.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



POULTRY TOPICS

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

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Thrifty Growth, Expert Chicken-Feeding, Broiler-Raising, Nutrition for Layers, Special Foods, To Finish and Dress Capons, The Art of Poultry-Fattening, Lessons from Foreign Experts, American Fattening Methods, At Killing Time, Preparing for Market, Marketing Turkeys and Waterfowl, Finish and Shaping. Profusely illustrated, 160 pages, 5 by 7 1/2 inches, cloth. Price, 50 cents postpaid.

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Dahlias and How to Succeed With Them.

(Continued from page 7.)

addition to the list of popular cut flowers.

Culture and Propagation: Dahlias are easy to grow. Although perennial they are not hardy in our climate, but can be kept over winter by storing the roots in a cellar, like potatoes. The roots grow in clusters and closely resemble sweet potatoes. If the roots are small and weak it is best to cover them with sand or moss to keep them from drying out and losing their vitality before spring. Propagation is by seeds, cuttings and division of roots. New varieties are obtained by raising them from seed. They have to be grown about three years before they show their true characteristics. If you have plenty of room this is a very fascinating diversion. Propagation by cuttings is more in the line of the commercial florist or introducer. Propagation by division of roots is the most popular way and each division produces the same variety as the plant from which it was taken. Each division must have an eye from which it will start a sprout. These eyes are found only around the crown or top of the roots. If a tuber is broken off below its eye it is called a blind tuber and will never grow. It is best therefore to start the eyes by placing the roots in a warm, moist place a short time before dividing. Plant out as soon as danger of frost is over which is about the middle of April in this locality.

Soil, Location, etc.: Any good soil will do but a loose, deep, sandy soil is preferable. It need not be very rich, in fact too rich a soil is injurious because it makes the plants grow too fast and rank, and the early buds fail to develop properly and the stalks become too large and are top-heavy so that they require careful staking and tying. If this is not done, you will discover after one of our heavy Kansas wind and rain-storms that your largest and finest stalks are broken asunder and you will exhaust your vocabulary before you find words to describe your feelings. All this may be avoided if you do not make the soil very rich at planting time, but apply the fertilizer as a top-dressing and carefully work it in to the surface after the plants begin blooming.

The finest Dahlias I have ever seen were grown in Colorado in sand which afforded excellent drainage and thereby prevented stagnant water and sour soil which would have resulted from their irrigation had the drainage not been perfect. Cold, dewy nights are especially favorable to the Dahlia's most perfect development.

Only one sprout should be allowed to grow and it should be pinched off when it is six inches high. This will force it to branch low down to the ground and help to avoid the using of unsightly stakes. I like to plant the tubers so that the top is about six or eight inches deep. Cover two inches deep at time of planting and gradually add a little soil around them after they are up, something as you would listed corn. Give thorough cultivation from the start until they commence to bloom but after that keep the surface well stirred, but only to a depth of an inch or two. If the surface soil is kept properly cultivated it will act as a mulch and they will not dry out and need watering so often. Too much watering is injurious because it causes soft and rank growth and prevents free blooming. The first heavy frost catches the Dahlia in all her glory. They wilt as if they had been dipped in boiling water and their loss makes you feel about as sick as they look. Cut off the tops now, take up the clumps intact and store them in your vegetable cellar until the next spring when you can have the fun all over again.

I will not mention any named varieties because the seedsman catalogue many named varieties and they are all for sale. The Dahlia is a lower class flower and poor alike because it is easily grown and does not require expensive greenhouse as do the Chrysanthemum.

partially accounts for its rapidly increasing popularity. I close with the wish that there will be enough interest awakened that we may have a Dahlia show in Topeka next year.

Agriculture

Oats.

Kindly advise me as to the kind of oats you would recommend sowing on bottom-land near Wichita, Kansas. Could you furnish me with seed-oats and at what price? What quantity of oats would you recommend seeding to the acre where alfalfa is to be seeded with the oats?

Reno County. S. S. MEAD.

In 1903 we grew twenty different varieties of oats at this station and the report of the experiment is published in Station Bulletin No. 123. In this trial the varieties giving the highest yields were: Sixty-day, 53.5 bushels per acre; Black Beauty, 52.1 bushels per acre, and Red Texas, 43.00 bushels per acre. In 1904 twenty-two varieties of oats were grown and those standing highest in yield were Kherson, 27.2 bushels per acre; Sixty-day, 26.0 bushels per acre; and Early Champion, 22.8 bushels per acre. In 1903 the Early Champion yielded 32.2 bushels per acre, standing fifth in yield that season and fourth in 1904. In the 1904 trial the Sixty-day oats were placed at a disadvantage by being planted on the outside of the field and the yield of all the varieties were very low on account of a poor stand, being injured by frost in the spring. In another field where Kherson and Sixty-day oats were grown side by side, the Sixty-day oats proved to be the best yielder. We have been sending out the Sixty-day oats to farmers throughout the State in two-bushel lots but our supply has been exhausted. We have a few bushel of the Kherson oats and we could supply you with perhaps ten bushel of the Red Texas variety. You can secure the Kherson oats in large amounts from the Griswold Seed Co., Lincoln, Nebraska. This variety of oats has been highly recommended by the Nebraska Experiment Station as being well adapted for growing in Central and Western Nebraska. The Red Texas oats are grown more extensively than any other variety in this State and appear to be as a rule well adapted to Kansas conditions and climate. In the trials at this station this variety has proved to be one of the best producers, and for a general crop I would recommend that you plant this variety.

Probably it would be best for you to secure seed oats from the south. The general experience among farmers seems to be that oats brought from Oklahoma or Texas produce better than home-grown seed. We have no records of experiments proving this point, however, and if I could get a good quality of pure Red Texas oats, home-grown seed, I think I would as lief plant them as seed grown in the South. It would be well for you to try the Kherson oats in a small way in order to compare them with other varieties. I do not think the Early Champion variety named above will succeed as well with you as the other varieties named. In fact, none of the northern grown oats except the Kherson and Sixty-day oats, which are really Russian varieties, seem to succeed well in Kansas.

At this station we would not consider it a safe plan to seed alfalfa with oats. As alfalfa you will be much more apt to get a good stand of alfalfa by seeding on a well prepared seed-bed without any nurse-crop. In case of the above, I would recommend to make a thin seeding, a bushel and a half to an acre. If the weather should turn dry before harvest, it would be advisable to cut the oats for hay and not allow them to mature, since if the oats are allowed to mature the alfalfa will be more apt to be injured by drought. With grasses and clover, alfalfa is the States far

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ther East, it is the practice sometimes to seed oats and pasture lightly during the summer, and from the reports from those who have tried this method it often seems to be a successful method of getting a catch of grass or clover. I have never known of this method being tried in seeding alfalfa, however. Unless the ground is very foul, I would prefer to seed the alfalfa alone and clip the weeds occasionally during the summer to keep them from smothering the young plants.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Mrs. Abram Van Howe, of Codus, N. Y., eighty-one years of age, has cut her third set of teeth. Recently she experienced a peculiar softness in her gums where her teeth had once been, although she lost them all many years ago. A physician was called in and found that a full new set of teeth was struggling to get through the gums on both jaws.

A remarkable orchid has been discovered in South America. From the center of the plant, which is attached to the branches of trees, a long, flat, tube-like stem depends. When the plant is thirsty this tube is lowered to find water, and as soon as the tip is full the tube coils up in a spiral, carrying the water through its length to be distributed on the roots above.

Peat has about half the heating power of coal and double that of wood.

A Famous Seedhouse.

An instance of commercial development and growth to proportions unusual is cited in the career of the well-known seed firm, D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich. Since its establishment half a century ago, the company, following out principles of strict business integrity and building upon unquestionable merit, has steadily grown until the name of Ferry's seeds is now a household word with every planter in the land.

Ferry's seeds are famous for their purity, freshness, and reliability. The greatest care is exercised in their growing and selection, and only seeds of the highest possible standard are placed upon the market. Every package has behind it the reputation of a house whose standards are the highest in the trade. A fresh stock, just received from the growers, is carried by dealers everywhere.

A Valuable Seed Book.

One of the really valuable seed books for 1905 is the large illustrated catalogue published by the Holmes Seed Company, of Harrisburg, Pa. It contains not only a list of all the standard varieties of seeds, but lists all the new varieties and novelties; and also contains interesting new and useful information yearly. This catalogue will be of interest as well as very profitable in many ways.

YOU WILL TRANSFORM all fertile eggs into strong, healthy chicks by using the **TRIUMPH INCUBATORS.** It is thoroughly tested, built by an experienced poultry breeder, very durable, copper tanks, double walls, automatic regulator, etc. 30 days trial. 40 breeds northern raised, fine poultry. Prices low. Large catalog free. **R. F. NEUBERT, Box 894, MANKATO, MINN.**

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

considering that all seeds are thoroughly tested, the catalogue should prove a valuable work to the practical farmer and gardener. The book is sent free on request.

All our readers who use seeds are familiar with Ratekin's Seed House, Shendoah, Iowa, and this year those who have received their new 1905 catalogue have certainly been delighted with reading over what it contains, and many new bargains of exceptional value, and the elegant illustrations showing perfectly the development of certain seeds and plants. The book is made up of 72 pages and is easily the best thing in the way of a catalogue that this well-known seed-house has ever gotten out. Write to-day, after reading the advertisement on page 3 and tell the Ratekin Seed House that you have been reading about their new catalogue in this paper and would like a copy. It will interest every reader of this paper.

Coming Events.

- Will secretaries and those having the management of coming events, oblige the *Kansas Farmer* by sending dates?
- January 9-11, Fifteenth Annual Meeting Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Topeka; H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka.
- January 9-11, Annual Meeting Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, Topeka; C. M. Irwin, Secretary, Wichita.
- January 9-14, Sixteenth Annual Meeting State Poultry Association (and show), Topeka; J. W. F. Hughes, Secretary, Topeka.
- January 10, First Annual Meeting State Veterinary Medical Association, Topeka; Dr. J. H. Maxwell, Secretary, Salina.
- January 11-13, Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka; F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka.
- January 19-20, 1905, Annual Meeting Indiana State Dairy Association, at Indianapolis. H. E. VanNorman, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

Farmers' Institutes.

- January 11-14, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hiawatha, Brown County. E. A. Chase.
- January 12, Woman's Day, Miss Flora Rose; January 13, Assistant V. M. Sheensmith.
- January 13-19, Berryton, Shawnee County, W. H. Waters, R. F. D. No. 20, Berryton, Kans. Profs. E. A. Popence and J. D. Walters.
- January 24-25, Stockton, Rooks County, J. C. Foster, Stockton. Profs. A. M. TenEyck and Henrietta W. Calvin.
- January 26-27, Farmers' Institute, Seneca, Nemaha County. Professors TenEyck and Popence.
- February 1, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hutchinson, Reno County, Kans., E. F. Tucker. Professors TenEyck and Erf.
- February 2-3, 1905, Summerfield, Marshall County, S. Baringer, Beatrice. Profs. E. A. Popence and Henrietta W. Calvin.
- February 10-11, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Burrton, Harvey County, J. A. Welch, Burrton, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf and Assistant R. E. Eastman.
- February 16-17, 1905, Tri-County Farmers' Institute, Edgerton, Johnson County, Edgerton, Edgerton, Kans. Profs. H. W. Calvin and J. T. Willard.
- February 17-18, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Summerfield Institute is a Farmers' Institute of the farmers of the county, Kans., and Pawnee County.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

January 11, 12, 13, 1905—Breeders' Combination Sale, Bloomington Ill., Percherons, French Drafts, Clydesdales, Shires, and Coach horses: Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Galloways and Herefords. C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

January 18, 1905—Combination sale of Berkshire bred sows at Hope, Kans. J. Frank Rhodes, Mgr., Tampa, Kans.

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

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

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

January 26, 1905—Poland-China swine, A. & P. Schmitts Alma, Kans.

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

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

February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Wirchla, Kans.: J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans., Manager.

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

February 2, 1905—Poland-China brood-sow sale, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans. at Osborne, Kans.

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

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

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

February 6, 1905—Gus Aaron, Leavenworth and W. M. Kirt, Patrick, W. C. Ott, Kan. Poland-China bred sows at Leavenworth.

February 7, 1905—E. C. Johnson, Potter, Kans., Poland-China brood-sow sale at Leavenworth, Kans.

February 8, 1905—T. J. Barber, Republic, Kans., Poland-China brood-sow sale.

February 8, 1905—M. F. Peck, Norton, Mo., and Jas. Miller, Kaloska, Poland-China brood-sow sale at Nortonville.

February 9, 1905—Schmitts Bros., Alma, Kans., Poland-China.

February 14, 1905—F. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kans., Poland-China bred sows at Olathe.

February 15, 1905—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., Percheron horses.

February 18, 1905—W. F. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kans., Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.

February 18, 1905—Combination sale of Shorthorns, Ches. M. Johnston, Secretary, C. L. Dell, Kans.

February 17, 1905—Swine Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.

February 18, 1905—Cattle Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.

February 17, 1905—Combination sale of Herefords and driving mares, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.

February 18, 1905—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Chester Whites, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.

February 20, 1905—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sows.

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

February 22, 1905—N. F. Shaw, Maragr, Plainville, Kans., Poland-China.

February 22, 1905—J. L. Verman and C. W. Taylor, Hope, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 23, 1905—Shorthorns, N. F. Shaw, Mgr., Plainville, Kans.

February 7, 1905—Jacks, Jennets and stallions, at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., L. M. Monahan & Sons proprietors.

Dietrich & Spaulding's Sale.

On Friday, December 30, Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, Kans., held their annual sale of Poland-Chinas in the new sale pavilion in Forest Park, at Ottawa, Kans. This herd has won reputation by its successes in the show-ring and its catalogue showed a very fine line of breeding, and evidently some of the animals were appreciated by the buyers. Quite a number of them, however, were young gilts and boars, and the prices did not range as high as the quality of the animals and their breeding would seem to warrant. The detailed report of the sale is as follows:

FEMALES.

- Bonnie U. C., Gus Aaron, Leavenworth.....\$45
 - Bonnie Perfection, John Bollin, Leavenworth..... 70
 - Sanders' Gilt Edge, S. H. Lenhart, Hope..... 60
 - Perfect's Fashion, A. Glenn, Shepherdsville, Ky..... 17
 - Imperial Chiff's Lady 8d, H. H. Chaumber, Ottawa..... 20
 - Missouri's Fashion, C. M. Garver, Abilene..... 55
 - Handsome Prize, C. S. Sutter, Mapleton, Ill..... 61
 - Beauty Sunshine, D. L. Ware & Son, Paola..... 40
 - Nemo E. L., Frank Walgamuth, Elgin, Ill..... 96
 - Maiden Blush, John Bollin..... 21
 - Fashionable, H. Davidson, Waverly..... 22
 - Peach Blossom, W. J. Healy, Galesburg..... 29
 - Ideal Silk, J. R. Killough & Son, Ottawa..... 17
 - Lady A. 2d, H. H. Schaumber..... 16
 - Empress Corwin 14th, Frank Zimmerman, Centerville..... 19
 - Duffield's Price, J. M. Moody..... 12
 - Sensation Beauty, Samuel Pettis, Emporia..... 39
 - Delightful Gem, M. O. Kilmer, McPherson..... 23
 - Curtis Choice, Brown Bros., Ottawa..... 22
 - Lovely Lady, Frank Zimmerman..... 15
 - Choice Agate, E. Pennell, Homewood..... 23
 - Choice U. C. S. H. Lenhart..... 41
 - Flashlight, J. Longnecker, Edgerton..... 20
 - Torchlight, J. Longnecker..... 21
 - Sunlight, J. Longnecker..... 19
 - Imperial Gem, Frank Zimmerman..... 23
 - Little Wonder, Frank Zimmerman..... 11
 - Rosebud, G. L. Stratton, Ottawa..... 31
 - Right Style, Gus Aaron..... 36
 - Peerless, Thompson Bros., Marysville..... 25
 - Hilltop Queen, J. Longnecker..... 32
 - Queen U. S. P., C. S. Nevius, Chiles..... 36
 - Curtis Queen, J. P. Abernathy, Pulaske, Tenn..... 78
 - Queen U. S., J. H. Cutter, Junction City..... 46
 - Warm Beauty, W. F. Corkeill, Baldwin..... 21
 - Warm Lady, J. Longnecker..... 19
 - Missouri's Sunny Girl, Joe R. Young, Richards, Mo..... 69
 - Sunshine's Victory, Joe R. Young..... 69
 - Perfection's Belle, H. Davidson..... 28
 - Black Chief's Belle, H. Davidson..... 28
 - Perfection's Flower, Jas. Mathe, Kaloska..... 28
 - Black Chief's Flower, Frank Zimmerman..... 40
- In addition to the sows and boars sold, there were twelve young boars displayed.

of to various buyers. In this sale, the forty-three sows sold brought \$1,459, average \$33.33. The twelve boar pigs brought \$178, average \$14.83. The fifty-five animals in the sale brought \$1,637, making a general average for young and old of \$29.76.

Holdeman's Poland-China Sale.

On January 20, Mr. H. N. Holdeman will hold his second annual Poland-China sale at Girard, Kans. The offering will consist of twelve tried brood sows, thirty-five gilts, and four boars, including one of the herd boars, Diamond Dust by Corrected, the \$1,000 Winn & Mastin boar. The females offering were sired by such noted boars as Keep On, Missouri's Black Perfection, Kansas Black Chief, Diamond Dust, and others of equal merit. They are nearly all bred for early farrow, to such boars as Diamond Dust, Kansas Black Perfection, by Missouri's Black Perfection, and W. O.'s Stylish Chief, who is a line-bred Chief Perfection 2d boar, sired by Stylish Perfection. This offering is an extra lot of good hogs with the most fashionable breeding. Those who have attended Mr. Holdeman's sales in the past need not be told the quality of the animals he always offers. He has the blood and the individual merit. This sale will be held under cover and will not be postponed on account of the weather. Col. J. W. Sparks, of Marshall, Mo., and Col. Bert Fisher, of Topeka, Kans., will have charge of the sale, and bids may be sent to either of them or to I. D. Graham, of the Kansas Farmer, and they will receive the best of treatment. Buyers from a distance will be entertained at Hotel Huber at Mr. Holdeman's expense. Everything has been done to make the buyers comfortable and to give them a pleasant time while attending this sale. A large crowd of Poland-China men is expected to be present as the offering is of unusual merit, and of a kind that are wanted by breeders and farmers.

Gossip About Stock.

J. F. Staadt, of Ottawa, Kans., has purchased Nelson's Model, the Nebraska State Fair winner of 1904, to head his herd of Duroc-Jerseys.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Percheron Registry Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1319 Wesley Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Cnas. C. Glenn, Secretary.

Robert Ridgway, of Anvoy, Ind., the discoverer of the new scientific hog-cholera preventive, in which he guarantees by the process to immune hogs from cholera, is again advertising in the Kansas Farmer. The writer has taken pains to investigate this matter, and has heard nothing but the best of reports from breeders who have used the process. For retailed information write the advertiser.

The annual meeting of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association will be held Thursday, January 19, 1905, at Lincoln, Neb. The morning and afternoon sessions will be held at the State farm. Lunch will be served there at noon. An address of welcome and the response and the president's address will occupy the morning session. The secretary's report and other business matters will take up the afternoon hours. The evening session will consist of a banquet and an address by a prominent Nebraskan. Complete arrangements will be announced in a few days.

Mr. J. M. Young, Plainville, Kans., is a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, Bronze turkeys, Banded Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn chickens. This herd is named the Plainville Herd of Durocs, and they have been thriving this winter. Just now there are some very blocky, broad-backed boars of last spring farrow for sale, and a few show gilts that are bred and safe in pig. Mr. Young is prepared to supply a few more Bronze turkeys at a very reasonable price, as well as Banded Rock and Brown Leghorn chickens of either sex. Of course the first orders received will be the ones first filled. Mr. Young makes very reasonable prices on his stock and it will pay to investigate what he has.

Mr. R. F. Norton, of Clay Center, Kans., who begins a card this month, is a well-known breeder of the famous Duroc hogs. A farmer representative visited his herd and can say that it is an extra fine one. In blood lines Mr. Norton's hogs represent the best there is to be had. The herd boars, Norton's Wonder 24685 by Fancy Wonder 14405, and My Farmer 30717, are both excellent individuals and good breeders. They have done good service for Mr. Norton and should go to head some other herds. The sows and gilts offered are all bred to these two boars and persons desiring to add something nice to their herds or lay a foundation for a new one, have here a golden opportunity. Mr. Norton is desiring his herd to change location and arrange to breed his favorites on a greater scale.

A very important Berkshire breeders' event will be held at Hope, Kans., on Wednesday, January 18, 1905. A meeting has been called of Berkshire breeders in Kansas to meet and perfect a State organization, similar to the one recently organized in Missouri, a movement of benefit to the Berkshire breeding fraternity of Kansas. A movement that should appeal to all enterprising breeders. At the same time and place there will be held a great breeders' combination sale in the new sale pavilion, comprising an offering of forty bred sows and fifteen serviceable boars, choice selections from the herds of G. G. Conzel, Vandala, Ill.; J. Frank Rhodes and W. H. Rhodes, of Tampa, Kans.; H. R. Wade, Hope; G. D. A. D. Williams, Emporia; M. F. Sterling, Dillon; and J. Longnecker, of Abilene. For catalogues address J. Frank Rhodes, Tampa, Kans., and send your bids in his care, to Col. J. W. Vansant & Sons, the reliable seed-corn men of Farragut, Iowa, are in with their annual announcements of seed-corn. Few men have given intelligent attention and study to

the breeding and development of perfect seed-corn than W. W. Vansant, and as a result he can offer farmers the purest and best seed-corn on the market. Their seed catalogue is full of information. It's free for the asking.

The Care of the Horse.

He deserves the best care we can give him. The first thing to do is to learn all you can about him. Particularly, you should know what ailments he is most subject to and how best to treat them. You can not afford to rely upon the services of a veterinarian. Many times you can not procure a veterinarian. Many other times you can treat your animal just as well yourself if you have learned something of the nature of horse ailments in advance. In this connection we suggest the little book, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," as being the most accurate and valuable treatise in compact form on the nature and treatment of common horse ailments published. It can be procured free from almost any druggist, or by sending to the publishers, the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, Vt. Some standard remedy should also be kept on hand. Horsemen agree that nothing ever has been compounded to take the place of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has been in constant use for upwards of thirty years. It is more popular to-day than ever. In this and foreign countries we believe it is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of thousands are using it. Many never think of using any other remedy to cure all those characteristic horse ailments which are most common, such as spavins, ringbones, curbs, splints, galls, barbed wounds, sores, lamenesses, etc. Unless it had abundantly proved its efficiency, it could never have come through these thirty years to be more popular than ever in its history. Procure the little book and make a study of it, and if you have this standard remedy on the shelf, we are sure your horses will have more intelligent care and treatment than they could possibly have without them.

About Scotch Collie Dogs.

H. D. Nutting, owner of Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans., one of our advertisers, writes as follows: "We told you that you would have to hurry to get one of our fine Collie pups. You waited too long. We are entirely sold out. Wait for our next litters; it will pay you. We have the best blood in the West. We purchased to-day Cragmore Wonder, the finest Collie stud dog on the market. The papers in the East are all wild about him, and have been begging the breeders in the East not to let him come West. Through the influence of a mutual friend, we succeeded in getting this fine dog. This gives us the three finest stud dogs in the West, Laddie McGregor, Brandane Noble and Cragmore Wonder. Our fees are: Brandane Noble and Cragmore Wonder, \$10, and Laddie McGregor, \$8."

The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Clay, Robinson & Co., Live-Stock Commission Merchants, write:

Official receipts of cattle for the week ending on Saturday were 19,478 against 23,458 last week and 25,399 during the same week last year. As a result of the small supply of beef steers offered last Monday and Tuesday prices went soaring, but prosperity was evidently too much for those feeding, and beginning with the close of the market Wednesday values have received a terrific pounding. About three-fourths of the total supply offered during the week was killing stock and at the close of trading Friday values had not only last all they had gained but 10@20c more. Cows and heifers also have their ups and downs but succeeded in closing the week with an advance of 10@25c, best kinds gaining most. Bulls closed firm. Good veal calves advanced 25@50c. The supply of stockers and feeders was light and good kinds advanced 25c for the week; common to medium grades steady. Stock calves were dead dull. Receipts to-day were 5,000. This was not excessive but Chicago had 37,000. Quality of the offerings here was common, tops reaching only \$4.85. The market declined anywhere from 10@20c on both steers and cows. Stock cows were very dull. Bulls were unchanged. Cows were active and steady. The stockers and feeders offered were mostly common and while few country buyers were here, speculators took most everything at 10@15c advance for desirable kinds. Common stuff was unchanged.

Receipts of hogs were 21,556 against 49,508 last week and 33,235 a year ago. Saturday's market closed with an advance of only 5c from the preceding week's end, this making values 15@20c below those ruling the same period in 1903. Receipts to-day were 4,000, light weights predominating. Trade was slow and competition dull. Values generally declined 5@10c. Bulk of sales were from \$4.25@4.50; top lots of steers were \$1.98 against 12.75 last week and \$1.11 during the same time a year ago. The supply offered was about one-fourth enough to meet the demand and everything gained fully 25c per hundred weight. Receipts to-day were 3,000, the larger part of this number consisting of market hogs. Trade was steady to strong. Yearlings brought \$5. Top lambs would bring \$1.00. Weathers are bringing up to \$5.50 and ewes \$2.75.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., January 2, 1905. As compared with the same point of last Thursday's market, the market for good fat steers showed a gain of about 10c, which puts them back to about the same place they were at the commencement of last week. It now takes something fancy to bring more than \$3.75 and a pretty good sort are selling from \$3.15@3.40, while the bulk of the short-cut offerings are selling \$4.50@4.75. Good to choice corn-fed heifers are quotable at \$4.20@4.50 without any offerings of consequence. The most of the offerings are kind

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Buy good ones. **MACBETH.**

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

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MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

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

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$600 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The **Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME. \$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, DENVER DENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.**



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to make fast the rope. Use the **Burr Self-Locking Tackle Block** for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagon Boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of two or three men. Guaranteed not to cut the rope.

Kemper-Paxton Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo.



STOP THE LEAK.

A horse is only good for use or sale when he is sound. Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints and other forms of lameness are leaks which may be stopped by using **Kendall's Spavin Cure**.

Chase City, Va., Dec. 11, 1903.
Gentlemen—After trying many different kinds of treatments a friend advised me to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure, which gave a complete cure at once. Respectfully yours, McCARY L. WALKER.

Price, \$1.50 six for \$8. 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.**

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HERBERT RIDGWAY, Box

Miscellany

Population and Acreage.

Advance sheets from a forthcoming book by C. Wood Davis, Clearwater, Kans.

I have been content, during a number of years, to rest under the charge of having made a serious mistake in the time within which the United States would cease to export wheat, and the price consequently rise in great ratio, being entirely sure that time would effect my vindication, although the error was not primarily mine, but the result of an acceptance of erroneous official statements of the extent of the wheat-bearing lands of the United States which annually, for a long period, appeared in reports prepared by the incompetents in control of the Statistical Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture prior to the passing of such control to the Hon. John Hyde, who, seeing the erroneous character of such reports, endeavored to effect a correction, adding at one stroke about 5,000,000 acres to the acreage of 1897. But it was left, because of the defective instrument to which Mr. Hyde had succeeded, to the 12th census to show the full extent of the error and the wheat acreage of 1899 to be 18,000,000 greater than that reported in 1896, which was reported as some 5,000,000 acres less than 12 years previously. And this, too, at a time when the cultivated area actually increased by the addition of more acres than in any other 12 years in the history of the Republic! This astounding official showing masked the fact that when my estimate was made, the wheat acreage was equivalent to the supply of 40,000,000 more units than implied by the official reports, and caused the error into which I was led. Similar if less gross errors appeared in Russian officially reported acreages under all crops, and although Russian crop-bearing areas have recently shown an increase, due to added acres, most of the reported increase results from a reformation of statistical methods.

Owing to changes for the better in crop reporting, especially in Russia and the United States, crop reports now appear to closely approximate actualities, and there is reason to believe that we know about the extent of the areas contributing to the food supply of populations of European lineage.

However I may have erred in relation to crop areas because of the failure of official reports to show the facts, wheat now brings, in the producing districts, quite 200 per cent more than in 1893-4, the then incompetents of the Department having ceased to sign off 25 cent wheat as the wheat of all the future. This advance in price and improved estimates of the wheat-bearing areas of Russia and the U. S. clearly indicate that the farmer will soon occupy that monopolistic position which I predicted in the KANSAS FARMER long ago, and will then secure his share of the prosperity in full. His day is at hand as all data available show that the wheat acreage of the "bread-eating world" was but 2,500,000 greater in 1903 than in 1900, whereas to have kept pace with the bread-eating population it should have increased 13,000,000 acres, and the world would now be starving but for the fact that the world's yield per acre during 1901, 1902 and 1903 averaged more than any other three successive years of which we have any definite knowledge, while the three rye crops, being confined almost wholly to Europe, where the wheat crops were also large, have been even more above the average of the preceding thirty years. Possibly readers may not be aware of the fact that ten counties of North Dakota are shown, by the latest State report, to have 784,000 fewer acres under wheat than was attributed to them in the U. S. census in 1899, and that like reductions have taken place elsewhere, the Province of Ontario, Canada, showing in 1904 but 333,000 acres of wheat as compared with 1,488,000 in 1890 and 1,800,000 as long ago as 1880. And

Painkiller PERRY DAVIS

The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises—coughs, colds, sore throat.

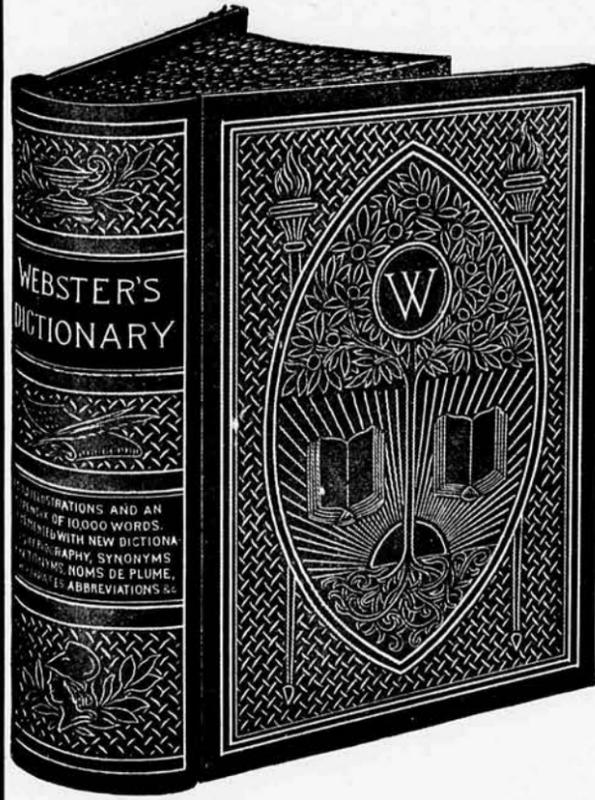
this despite the advance in price which has obtained in the last eight years.

There never was so much exaggeration about the productive power of any country as about Western Canada, ten counties of North Dakota having more acres in wheat in 1899 than Manitoba has ever had, and the Manitoba acreage is doubtless less this year than in 1903, because of the employment of the land in growing other crops and the virtual occupation of all the cultivable lands. The fact is that less than 7,000,000 of Manitoba's 41,169,000 acres are susceptible of cultivation, and all but 155,000 of its cultivated acres are embraced in the southwest one-fourth of the province, all the rest of which is of little value for any purpose and the most of it absolutely uninhabitable. The fact probably is that Manitoba's wheat acreage of 1904 is less than in 1903. All Canada had but 4,229,000 acres under wheat in 1903, and Sumner County, Kansas, with a much smaller wheat acreage than several Dakotan and Californian counties, has a much greater wheat-bearing area than the Provinces of Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, which have a combined land surface of more than 535,000,000 acres, and a compared with Sumner County's surface of less than 800,000 acres and a population of less than 30,000. The 12th census of the United States credits Cass County, North Dakota, with a wheat acreage of 570,000 acres in 1899, or 145,000 more than was in all Canada, outside of Ontario, Manitoba and Assiniboia, devoted to that crop as late as 1904.

The distribution of Canadian wheat—in exports, seed and food for domestic consumption—from the crops of the six years ending with 1903 show that in that period 59,584,000 bushels of the wheat reported grown never entered the markets for bread-stuffs. This results from the fact that great quantities of the wheat is "frosted" and unfit for food. Winnipeg has given the world a new grade of wheat—shown daily on its inspection sheets—known now, but never before in all the world, as feed wheat. While this remarkable grade absorbs some of the "frosted" wheat, yet much the smaller fraction as most of it is wholly unsalable and fed on the farms on which grown. Official reports of production and exportation, and the officially determined rate of Canadian unit, consumption and seed requirements, show that but 78 per cent of the reported production is distributed as sound or bread-making wheat, and, consequently, a nominal average acre yield, in the Canadian Northwest, of 19 imperial bushels an acre is, by the "frosting" process, reduced to an average of 14.8 such bushels.

Looking across the continent and the Pacific it is seen that the 1903-4 Australian wheat-bearing area included 100,000 fewer acres than that of 1899; and going to Argentina, while the wheat acreage is found increasing, it is officially shown to have included but 927,000 acres more in 1903 than in 1900, while the areas under maize, alfalfa and flax exhibited a combined increase of more than 4,200,000 acres! Indeed, Argentina grows more alfalfa than is reported from all other parts of the civilized world, and its wheat lands are leased upon the condition that the tenant shall, within a given time, leave the land well set to alfalfa. This is crowding the wheat fields into the southwestern areas where aridity and frost can have full play, as they are reported to have done with part of the wheat crop of the past year. The fact is that in an exaggeration of its potentiality for wheat production Argentina is a good second to Canada, and its power to produce wheat is traceable to the climate in Canada, and in exhibiting its power in Canada this is compared with an enormous and conscientious speculation in land and the

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lives and comfort of the confiding immigrants, who accept the baseless statements sent out as truths.

Unless annual additions to the world's wheat-fields speedily increase greatly, there will be a great increase in the price of food. There can be no increase of a permanent character resulting from conversions of oats and maize fields into wheat-bearing lands, as recent additions to maize and oat-bearing areas have been proportionally less than in the case of wheat, while the population consuming oats and maize grows quite as rapidly as that eating bread. Will the optimist kindly tell us where the fertile lands are located which are to supply future additions to a "bread-eating population" that ever increases by progressively augmenting annual additions—which now number about 7,000,000?

The Lohengrin Wedding March, played by Eleanor Sims, announced the entrance of the bride and groom with their attendants, Miss Eva Walton, sister of the bride, and Mr. Harry Smelser. With quiet composure they advanced to the Master's position where they were met by the pastor of the Spiritualist Church of Topeka, who after some wise advice spoke the solemn words that made them husband and wife.

The ceremony throughout was most beautiful and impressive.

The bride was gowned in white voile with lace drop yoke and silk chiffon ruffles, satin sash, and carried bride's roses. Her attendant was gowned in pale blue over white.

After congratulations, all repaired to the hall below where the wedding feast was waiting.

The tables were covered with damask and displayed all the delicacies of the culinary art known to the notable housewife, as well as the more substantial dishes.

The bride's table was especially dainty in china and silver, a handsome bride's cake graced the center.

Every detail was carefully planned and successfully carried out, being under the supervision of a special committee, Sisters Emma Wallace, Mrs. J. B. Sims, and Alice Buckman.

The presents were numerous and beautiful.

The bride is one of our most popular young ladies and the grange showed its esteem in a substantial manner.

At 2:30 o'clock the entire company were again seated to witness the installation of the officers elect of Oak Grange. The installing officer, Brother Harding Buckman, made a speech in a very happy vein, which by the way, is not unusual with him. Sister Nettie White was the assistant installing officer.

That this public installation produced good results may be known from the fact that several names were then and there added to our list of applicants.

And now we are looking forward with interest to initiations—a whole batch of them. Oak Grange is never happier than when on the qui vive for the culmination of some important event. KITTIE J. McCracken, Sec.

Cress is the quickest growing plants. Under perfect conditions will flower and seed within eight days of planting.

Grange Department

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

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

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KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan Overseer..... A. P. Kendall, McLouth Lecturer..... Ole Hiner, Olathe Steward..... R. C. Post, Spring Hill Assistant Steward..... Frank Witzwell, Ochiltree Chaplain..... Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City Treasurer..... Wm. Henry, Olathe Secretary..... George Black, Olathe Gatekeeper..... G. F. Kyner, Newton Ceres..... Mrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon Pomona..... Mrs. S. M. Phinney, McLouth Flora..... Mrs. S. J. Lovett, Larned L. A. S..... Mrs. Lola Radcliffe, Overbrook

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Oak Grange.

Married—December 28: Mr. Jared Spencer and Miss Lena Walton. This happy event took place at Oak Grange in the presence of over one hundred patrons and relatives and invited guests.

At 12 o'clock the company were seated on either side of the spacious hall, a pleased expectancy visible on each countenance.

Miss Eleanor Sims sang "The Song of the Heart," Mrs. Sims, accompanied.

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Ellinwood, Barton Co., Kansas.



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Our horses won every first and nearly every prize down to fifth at the St. Louis World's Fair.

On account of bringing the best our trade is increasing so that we bring the largest number. We have made five importations this year, bringing more Percherons and French Coachers than have been imported by all others combined.

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Get busy, quick, Mr. Horseman—It's "16 to 1" that to-day is the "BEST TIME EVER" to begin breeding first-class DRAFT and COACHERS. Don't wait until the OTHER FELLOW "GATHERS THE CREAM." "BUT IN." Put in your thumb, buy a "PLUM-GOOD ONE" of IAMS. His "PEACHES AND CREAM" are ripe. "IT'S A CINCH" that you will save \$1,000 there and get BETTER stallions. Iams' "SENSATIONAL BLACK BOYS" are "WHIRLWINDS" in a "SHOWYARD." They won every first, second, and Championship prize (over all) on PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and COACHERS at Nebraska State Fair 1904. Iams' RESERVE BEST stallions were there for exhibition—not shown for prizes. None of his SPECIAL TRAIN of 100 stallions received August 18, 1904, were shown. At the

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

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If you visit Iams and do not find every statement in ads or catalogue TRUE. Horses good as pictures in catalogue. "NOW WILL YOU BE GOOD, MR. KNOCKER?" Doc, I don't wonder at Iams' competitors wanting his horses barred from ROYAL or INTERNATIONAL. "SOME-THING DOING" when Iams makes HORSE SHOW. He always has "Rippers and in SHOW SHAPE." Tom, Mr. Utah bought that 2,000-pound 3-year-old at \$1,200 of Iams. Better than one my neighbors paid \$3,600 for. Kitty, Ain't Iams' Coachers "SWELL," Iams handles only the "TOPS." Coachers that look over the house, and step high as a "red wagon." Georgie, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. They are 50 per cent better than one our neighbor paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. (Then I can wear the diamonds.) Iams has

149 BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS 149

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—IAMS speaks the languages, buys DIRECT from breeders, pays NO BUYER, SALESMAN or INTERPRETERS. Has no THREE to TEN MEN as partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantees to sell you a BETTER STALLION at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by SLICK SALESMEN, or pay your fare and \$25 PER DAY FOR TROUBLE, you the judge. IAMS PAYS HORSES' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantees. Write for EYE-OPENER and catalogue.

References: St. Paul State Bank and Citizens National Bank.

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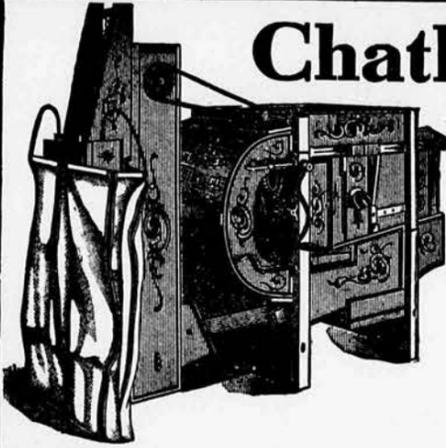
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THE CHATHAM perfectly cleans and grades everything that can be cleaned and graded by machinery, including wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy, clover, millet, flax, peas, beans, corn, kafir corn, broom corn, alfalfa, all grass seeds, cranberries and potatoes.

A special screen goes with each mill for taking buckhorn plantain out of clover seed. There is one of three reasons why you do not own and profit by a Chatham Fanning Mill: (1) Either it is the cost, (2) just neglecting to order, or (3) ignorance as to its financial value to you personally. If we knew which reason was yours, we would write you a personal letter and convince you that a Chatham Fanning Mill (1st) can be bought on time—thus paying for itself; (2d) is not an implement whose buying you can afford to put off and neglect, if you are a progressive, money making farmer; (3d) is acknowledged by the Agricultural press in general and by thousands of users everywhere to be the very foundation of agricultural success, striking at the root, literally, by cleaning all seed grain, enabling you to sow no weeds and only plump seed, and gathering many additional bushels of grain per acre—each acre—each season.



Fig. 11—An ear of Diamond wheat, with the grain arranged as extracted from one side of the ear. This shows that no matter how good the crop is, the seed requires to be graded every year.

no right to permit himself to do without a Chatham on any pretext. You can afford it, Mr. Farmer, we make the price and terms easy for you on purpose; you cannot afford to do without it.

Read the Reasons for Chatham supremacy. We have sorted out a few of them here for the benefit of the man who won't write for anything. To those who will write we will send our newest book, "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind," that will prove to any man that—whether his farm is 40 acres or 40,000 acres—he is losing money, is not fair to himself, his family, or his neighbors, till he adds to his income the profits a Chatham brings.

This book is free. But it won't do you any good unless you write for it. Sent by return mail, postpaid.

For the free book and our special On Time terms write direct to the makers, The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Ltd., (Mfrs. Chatham Fanning Mills, Incubators and Brooders), 242 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Shipments will be made direct from nearest point to you: Harrisburg, Pa., Allegheny, Pa., Elmira, N.Y., Bath, N.Y., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Texas, Charleston, Utah, St. Paul, Minn., Portland, Ore., Sacramento, Cal., Cheyenne, Wyo., Portsmouth, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Freeport, Ill., Peoria, Ill., Blackwell, Okla., Oklahoma City, Okla., Watertown, S.D., Grand Forks, N. D., Fargo, N. D., Tower, N. D., Des Moines, Iowa, Indianapolis, Ind.

Also book about our full line of high grade Chatham Incubators and Brooders, sent free on request.

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Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting. New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

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Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.
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Holdeman's Second Annual Sale.
50 PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS 50
Girard, Kansas, Friday, January 20, 1905.

12 Tried Brood Sows,
35 Bred and Open Gilts,
1 Herd Boar, Diamond Dust,
and 3 Young Boars.

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

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

H. N. Holdeman,
Col. J. W. SPARKS, } Auctioneers. Girard, Kans.
Col. BERT FISHER, }

Poland China Bred Sow Sale
McPherson, Kans., January 17, 1905.

I will sell in the old Gleason Livery Barn, 40 bred Sows and Gilts: 4 by Garver's Kansas Chief, 4 by Highland Chief Jr., 10 by Hadley I Know, 6 by a son of old Curtis Chief, 2 by a son of Corrector, and f4 by other good boars. They will be bred to Kansas Chief 28250, and Sunflower 35469.

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

Sale begins at 1 o'clock, sharp.

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Great Breeders' Combination Sale
OF
Large English Berkshires,
In the new sale barn at
Hope, Kansas, Wednesday, January 18, 1905.

At this time the Breeders of Central Kansas will hold their first combination sale of Registered English Berkshire Swine, consisting of

40 Bred Sows and 15 Serviceable Boars.

Comprising choice selections by the following well known fine stock breeders: J. Frank Rhodes and W. H. Rhodes of Tampa, H. R. Little of Hope, G. D. and A. D. Willems of Inman, M. F. Starling of Dillo, and others of Abilene, G. G. Council of Vandalia, and others.

For catalogues address J. Frank Rhodes, Tampa, Kan., or either of the auctioneers at Hope, Kansas, and they will be glad to send them.

Cols. J. W. Sparks and **G. P. Heaton**, Auctioneers.

There will be a meeting of the breeders at the same time and place, to perfect a state organization, and attend to the same time and place.

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