

# 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

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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.  
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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 reprinted 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, had harvested some enterprising results. Mr. Kearny, Finney, and other growers in the Arkansas Valley have harvested upwards of 400 acres. In 1901, the first year that such an extensive experience or experiment was made for the crop, or some other year, 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
•—Total acres contracted.		

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. In fact the largest production by an individual in the State was by Cheyenne County grower—387.9 tons per acre, and testing on the average 14.25 per cent of sugar, and for

some of the Rawlins County growers irrigated. The cost per acre reported by these sixteen growers ranged from \$15 to \$40, and the greatest net profit per acre exclusive of bounty is \$100. The largest net profit per acre is \$100.

### 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)

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.

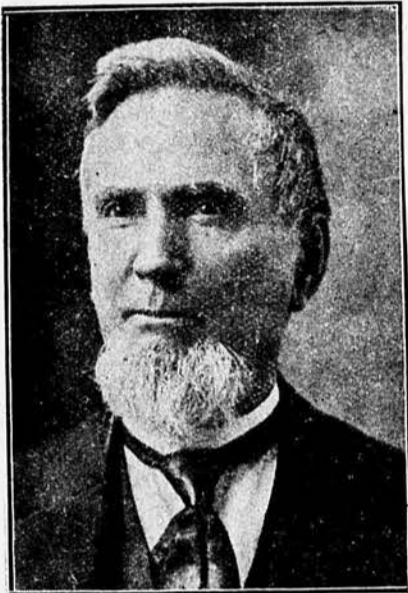
It is gratifying to note that the KANSAS FARMER is being more appreciated by practical farmers and stock raisers than ever before. The receipt from subscribers for many other papers is less than for the KANSAS FARMER.

### 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.

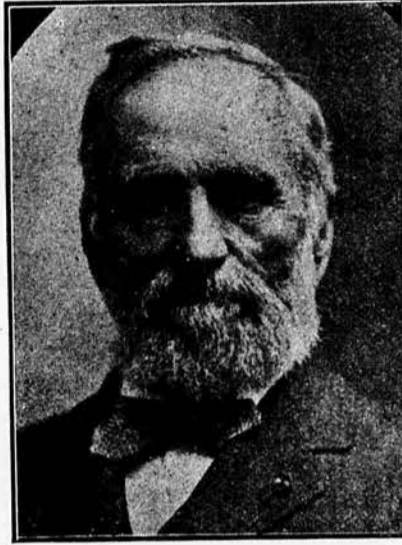
	In bearing.	Not in bearing.	Total.
Apple-trees . . . . .	6,109,993	1,626,720	7,736,713
Pear-trees . . . . .	208,795	146,070	354,865
Peach-trees . . . . .	3,149,508	1,497,080	4,646,588
Plum-trees . . . . .	529,520	190,039	719,559
Cherry-trees . . . . .	654,654	206,033	860,687
Quince-trees . . . . .	5,957	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. Hynes, Back Creek, 4,000; Ida Ferris, Olathe, 4,000; James Dukelow, Hutchinson, 3,500; Schermerhorn, Olathe, 3,500; Wm. 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. Neeson, Marquette, 3,500.

BERRY STATISTICS.

Acres in State	Total production
Strawberries . . . . .	82,359
Raspberries . . . . .	39,455
Blackberries . . . . .	70,271
Gooseberries . . . . .	2,938
Totals . . . . .	195,023

The following 16 counties had over

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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, Seed, 1c; English, 1c per Box.  
GERMAN NURSERIES  
Care Send for Prop. 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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We catalogue this season the earliest market potato ever produced in the United States.  
**GREGORY'S SEEDS**  
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-needed 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 an annual 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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**J. G. PEPPARD ALFALFA MILLET, OAT SEEDS CLOVER TIMOTHY GRASS SEED**  
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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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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,

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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.

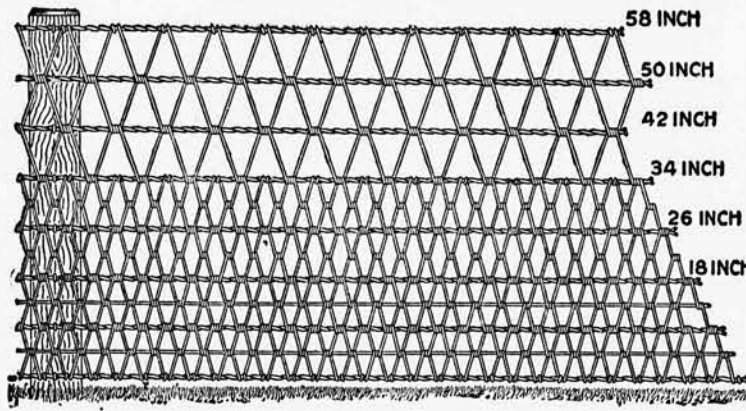
Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.  
 GEO. W. TINCHER, Chairman,  
 E. E. YAGGY,  
 R. S. KELLOGG,  
 G. BOHRER,  
 ALBERT DICKENS,  
 Forestry Committee Appointed at Dodge City, May 11, 1904, Kansas Horticultural Society.

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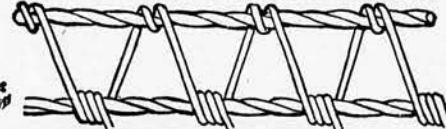


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### The Mission of the American Pomological Society.

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 Baileys (father and son), of Michigan; T. T. ... a long time one of the most noted pomological figures of the State; Charles W. Garfield, still in the field; ... workers in Wisconsin were ... logg, G. P. Pepper (originator of the Pewaukee apple), A. G. ... 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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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. These were considered at still another session were "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 harvest 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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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 Poultry and Game Birds. 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 illustration of a seed packet and text: 'GOOD SEEDS CHEAP. None better and none so low in price, 1c per pkt. 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 illustration of a corn cob and 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 illustration of a corn cob and 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 illustration of wire fence and 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.



**DR. HESS (M.D., D.V.S.)  
IN HIS  
LABORATORY**

## 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

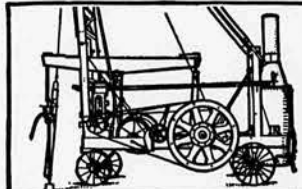
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

**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



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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 the unwholesome mixture of too many of our factory goods leaves a bad field 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 will be

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 same nature, at least in the same degree, are financially interested. Who will be

FROM K...

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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 this question 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 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.

**PREVENTS BLACKLEG**

Vaccination with **BLACKLEGIDS** is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. Each **BLACKLEGID** (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.  
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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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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 manicure. 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 money, 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

## Are you fond of your face? If so, use Williams' Shaving Soap.

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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 the city. I see one white silk cat and one black and white dog. They were very sleepy, creepy, and they were in a collar, his name was...





## 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

# ROYAL

## BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

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. "Nar knowest thou what a great blessing 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





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.

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.

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.

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.

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".

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.

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.

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.

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 drainage of farming lands resulting from the "Great Flood".

Water is essential in milk-production to a large amount when dry feed is given. Water in the surroundings and the well prove a decent animal. Water is essential in milk-production to a large amount when dry feed is given.

ON CREDIT
PLOW, HARROWS, LISTERS, CULTIVATORS.
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.

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.

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."

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

DAILIES.

Table listing dailies: Kansas City Star and Times, Kansas City Journal, Topeka Capital, Topeka Journal, Topeka Herald. Includes prices and 'With Farmer 1 year' column.

WEEKLIES.

Table listing weeklies: Western Horseman, Breeders' Gazette, Inter Ocean, Globe-Democrat s. w., Kansas City Journal, Mail & Breeze, Capital s. w.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Table listing monthly magazines: Cosmopolitan, McClure's, Leslie's Magazine, St. Nicholas, American Boy, Good Housekeeping, Lippincott's, Success, Twentieth Century Home, Metropolitan Magazine, New England Magazine, Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Hoard's Dairyman, Irrigation Age, Western Fruit Grower, American Swineherd, Western Swine Breeder, Good Housekeeping, The Outlook.

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

Uranus is the only one of our system of planets which rotates backwards.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED. DR. J. H. HANTON & SONS, 3909 Olive Street, St. J.

**In the Dairy**

Experimenting with Dairy Cows.

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

**WHEN WILL IT PAY TO MILK A COW?**

Having cows of various ages and capacities on the farm, the question arises as to when it will pay a man to milk the cow and raise the calf on skim-milk. Since it costs about \$12.50 per cow to pay for the work connected with milking, and from \$7 to \$8 to raise the calf on skim-milk, a cow must produce, in order to be profitable, at least \$20 worth of butter-fat before it will pay to milk her, assuming that the skim-milk pays for the hauling. With four-percent milk and fifteen cents for butter-fat, this would mean 3333 pounds of milk per annum, with eighteen-cent butter-fat it would be 2,777 pounds of milk per annum, and with twenty-cent butter-fat it would be 2500 pounds of milk. This is assuming that a dairy cow would eat no more when giving milk than she would when not. Doubtless she would eat some more, and this would have to be added to the above cost.

These figures give a man an idea of when he can afford to take the cows that are nursing calves and put them into the dairy herd. If they do not at least come up to the above standard, they had better be left where they are.

**HANDLING THE DAIRY BULL.**

The experience of the Kansas Agricultural College with bulls indicates that it is not safe for a man to take any risks, even though the bull may appear gentle. One of our careful and painstaking herdsman was forced up to a stone wall by a bull that had pushed the gate open while the herdsman was endeavoring to catch him with the bull staff, and, although this herdsman had tried to be very careful, a little carelessness in seeing that the gate was not fastened until he had the bull caught came very near costing him his life. It is comparatively easy for a herdsman to get careless while handling a gentle bull, but while he may think him perfectly safe he is nevertheless dangerous; tame bulls do the damage. A good, strong ring in the nose has much to do in taming a bull; if it is not enough, a chain attached to this ring and dragging on the ground will result in his stepping on it from time to time and aids very materially in holding in check his vicious disposition. Usually this chain

can be reached with the bull staff and so help in catching him.

The only safe plan to follow is for the herdsman never to go into the yard without some form of protection, as a pitchfork or a sharp pointed prod; and if the bull shows signs of being disagreeable it would be better to have two persons around when an effort is made to catch him. A bull should always be handled so as to let him know that the herdsman is master. The bull's disposition is greatly improved by currying and by offering him apple cores, turnips, and other delicacies which appeal to his taste. No one should ever be allowed to tease him.

**RESULTS IN FEEDING DAIRY COWS.**

In feeding milch cows the Kansas Agricultural College and Experimental Station are carrying on a double mission: First, to ascertain facts and figures that will benefit the dairy farmers. This kind of experimental work is frequently expensive, as it puts the regular work at somewhat of an inconvenience, and sometimes cows are being milked at a loss in order to ascertain experimental data. The second mission is to develop common, grade and pure-bred cows to high and economical production of dairy products. Feeds are supplied to produce the largest yield at the lowest cost. To do this it is necessary to know the relative value and cost of the different feeds.

**Maintenance Ration.**—This test was made with wheat straw and ground wheat, in order to show the possibilities of utilizing these feeds during the fall and winter following the severe drought of 1901.

Three dry cows, averaging 1226 pounds live weight, two two-year-old heifers, averaging 1059 pounds, and three calves, averaging 510 pounds, were selected for this test. The experiment began August 1, when the aggregate weight of the eight head amounted to 7327 pounds. As the cows came from good sorghum pasture and the heifers and calves from good prairie pasture, they did not relish the wheat straw for the first few days, and only consumed about ten pounds daily per head. The cattle were fed four pounds of ground wheat daily per head throughout the experiment. By dampening the straw and sprinkling the grain on and through it, considerably more straw was consumed, the average for thirty-one days being sixteen and one-half pounds daily per head.

At the close of the first week every animal in the experiment lost in weight, the average being 62 pounds per head. During the second week they regained a considerable portion of this loss. At the close of the experiment, September 1, the three cows weighed an average of 1172 pounds, a loss of 54 pounds per head for the thirty-one days under experiment; the heifers averaged 1067 pounds, a gain of 8 pounds per head, and the calves averaged 523 pounds, a gain of 13 pounds per head. The total weight of the lot at the close of the experiment was 7217 pounds, a loss of 110 pounds for the lot of 13 pounds per head; a small item when one considers that it came in the first week of the experiment. The total feed consumed by the lot was 4232 pounds of wheat straw and 992 pounds of ground wheat. The straw was hauled about eight miles, and did not contain any chaff or refuse wheat. When the cattle have access to a straw-stack they get considerable chaff and more or less shriveled or waste wheat, blown over with the chaff. Under these conditions cattle would not need as much wheat as given above.

This experiment indicates the possibilities in wintering cattle. When wheat straw, doubtless the poorest roughage on the farm, can maintain an animal with a small outlay of ground wheat, it ought to encourage a farmer to hold his cattle. Straw is abundant, especially in the western part of the State. In many places it is being burned in order to get rid of it. Where it can be had for the hauling, and at sixty cents per bushel, the cost of keeping a 1000-pound cow on a maintenance ration

need not exceed \$1.25 per month. Suppose the straw costs \$5 per ton, the feed cost would be only \$2.50 per month, or \$1.50 more than it usually costs when feed is plentiful. Most every farmer produces rough feed considerably better than wheat straw. Prairie hay, corn-fodder, Kafir-corn fodder, sorghum-fodder or hay can be fed, either alone or in combination with each other, and the amount of grain required for maintenance reduced. Where Red clover or alfalfa is available, little or no grain need be fed.

The present low prices of stock cattle, with every prospect of high prices in the spring, and the cheapness with which the cattle can be wintered, as shown by the above experiment, should induce farmers to hold their cattle, even though they could be sold at fair prices.

(To be continued.)

**Cancer—How J. S. Parke, of Iola, Kans., Got Rid of One on His Temple—His Experience With a Combination of Oils.**

Iola, Kans., March 7, 1904.  
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sirs:—Please accept our sincere thanks for the personal interest you have taken in my case. We found your written instructions so plain and easy to understand that it was an easy task to apply your Treatment. And then we found the results just as you said they would be. Altogether it has been a very satisfactory job, and we are all delighted. There was scarcely any pain at all, every particle seems to be removed, and it is nicely healed over: a wonderful cure. While I am not writing this as a testimonial, I feel like I would like to tell all who are afflicted of such a good Treatment. So if you have the opportunity just tell them what a good cure it was, and I will gladly answer any who care to write to me about it. You understand, of course, that yours is not the first treatment I have heard of. There are hundreds of them, but yours is the first I cared to trust. I have not expressed half of my appreciation of the cure, nor can I, but such work as yours done in a Christian spirit will surely receive a just recompense. With sincere wishes for your future success, allow me to remain, Yours very respectfully,  
J. D. PARKE,  
1103 East St.  
There is absolutely no need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. The Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the Home Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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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

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

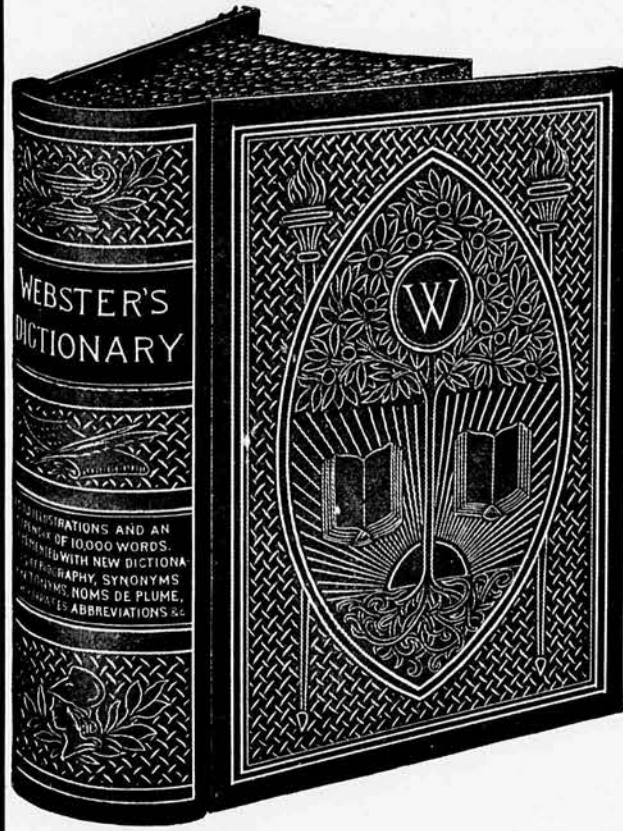
this despite the advance in price which has obtained in the last eight years.

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 imitating its climate in Canada this is combined 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?

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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Lecturer..... N. J. Bacheider, Concord, N. H.  
Secretary..... C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Okla.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan  
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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  
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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.

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.

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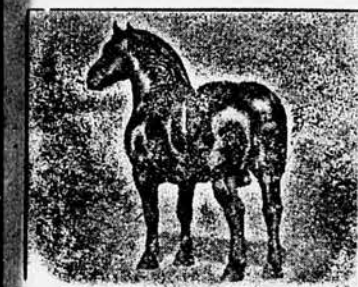


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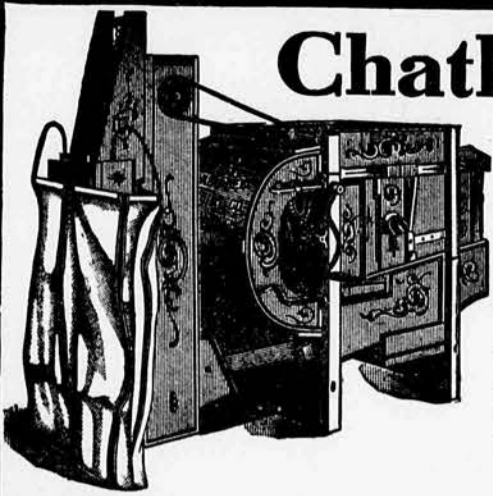
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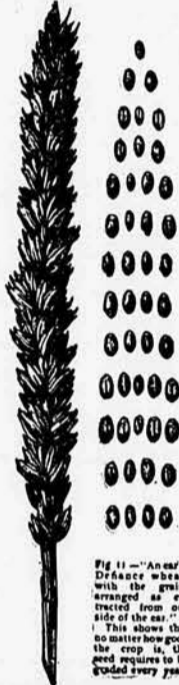


Fig. 11.—An ear of Diamond wheat, with the grain arranged as extracted from one side of the ear. This shows that no matter how good the crop is, the seed requires to be graded every year.

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### 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.

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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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In the new sale barn at  
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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 Dillona, and others of Abilene, G. G. Council of Vandalia, and others.

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