

# KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

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

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H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

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

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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### BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

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

It is reported that Henry Johnson, of McPherson County, has invented and patented an attachment for binders which shocks the grain, placing about twelve sheaves in a shock. This is one more application of machinery in the place of hand work. The attachment is said to add very little to the cost of the binder.

The resolution passed by the Wakefield Farmers' Institute, printed elsewhere in this paper, deserves more than passing notice. It asks for larger resources for the Kansas Experiment Station. There is in sight for this station work which, if energetically and efficiently done, will be worth to the producers of Kansas more each year than the station can spend in many years.

For nine months ending September 30, 1903, cattle receipts at Chicago were 2,508,286, compared with 2,078,105 for the same period in 1902. The increase was 430,181. The increase in calves was 9,869; in hogs, 405,860; in sheep, 178,815; and in horses, 2,267. Hogs averaged 226 pounds against 219 last year. The average weights of other animals are not given in the stock-yards' statement.

The great live-stock show at Kansas City is this year bigger and better than ever before. It presents the best beef cattle, the best draft horses, the best sheep, the best hogs, and the best Angora goats that can be picked from the herds from Ohio to the Mountains and from Minnesota to Kentucky. The KANSAS FARMER expects to present in its next issue the best and fullest report that can be written of this event.

The enterprise and good fellowship of a new country were admirably exemplified at Lawton, Okla., a few days ago by the coming together of the farmers of Comanche County for a picnic and fair under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute Association. This 2-year-old county made an especially good exhibit of people, including a baby show, had plenty to eat in a social way and showed some good stock, poultry, and other products. The occasion brought so much encouragement that a county fair next year is in contemplation.

While the KANSAS FARMER often prints inquiries with fictitious signatures as "A Reader," "Constant Reader," "Subscriber," etc., these are always accompanied by the real names of the writers which are sent to the editor as a guaranty of good faith. The editor in every such case respects the request of the writer to withhold his name from publication. Possibly the appearance recently of several commu-

nications thus signed may have been misinterpreted as indicating that the real name of the responsible person need not be sent. The last week has brought an unusual number of such waste-basket communications.

Notwithstanding the fact that Horticultural Commissioner W. F. Schell was appointed so late as the middle of August to take charge of the Kansas horticultural exhibit for St. Louis, he has already done an immense amount of work towards keeping up the reputation of Kansas as a horticultural State. On Monday last Commissioner Schell started for St. Louis with the first car-load of apples for the Kansas exhibit. Although this has not been a fruit year in Kansas, Mr. Schell thinks the State will have reason to be proud of the exhibit and that it will compare favorably with that of any other State.

He has also a large amount of fruit put up in jars for the exhibit and thinks he has a surprise in store for people who do not know of what Kansas is capable. Evidently the World's Fair Commissioners made no mistake when they appointed Mr. Schell to care for the horticultural interests of Kansas.

### PROSPECTS OF THE CATTLE BUSINESS.

The reflection of the western farmer whether "to feed or not to feed" high-priced corn to present-priced feeding steers while prospective prices for beef remain uncertain with present tendencies not too encouraging, is a grave and important one. The most thoughtful are of opinion that at least by the time the calves of the present shall have become ripe steers prices will be remunerative.

If it were possible for any person to know all conditions now contributing to set the prices of the future that person's services would be almost beyond valuation. But there are some known contributory conditions which it may be worth while to consider. The downward course of prices of fat cattle for many months has been a surprise to many feeders and many speculators. Doubtless the more perfect working of the packing-house combine has had something, perhaps much to do with this. But another element may well be considered. The drouth of 1901 made it impossible for feeders in the corn belt to feed their usual quota of range cattle. The same drouth caused the rapid marketing of all domestic stuff that was fit to kill. Wisely, and as a result of inability to market much of the breeding stock, farmers produced a fair crop of calves in 1902 and 1903. But the range feeders which would ordinarily have come forward in 1901 were held over to 1902 when the overstocking of the ranges—there then being two crops of cattle on them—compelled the marketing of a double crop. Some of these went to the packers as grassers and a great many went to the feed lots. As these were ripened, the double crop was forced upon the market. Moreover the older crop averaged larger than usual. The packers saw a chance to hammer prices and, of course, they hammered them.

How much of this double crop has been marketed it is hard to tell. The country's average annual production of cattle is not greater than the normal demand. Indeed, if prices were proportionately as low to the consumer of beef as they are to the grower of cattle the full supply would be readily taken. It seems probable that, in any case, the final marketing of the last of the double crop of 1901-2, some of which are probably now leaving the hands of the feeders, will be followed by a reaction towards better prices.

This opinion seems to be shared to some extent by M. C. Campbell, of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Board, himself an extensive feeder. A few days ago Mr. Campbell said:

"The old cattlemen have had their feet burned, and are quitting the business. There has been no money in cattle for a couple of years. Fat cattle to-day are a cent a pound cheaper than they were this time last year, and we thought at that time that the bottom had been reached. Fat cattle now are entirely too cheap to make money on. But one thing is certain: they will not go much lower. If they do, we will have to give them away. All kinds of things have happened to keep down the price. The flood did its share. It paralyzed the packing business at Kansas City at a vital time. It knocked out the railroads and stock yards. The tight money market in the East has had its effect. Cattlemen, in rubbing up against so many obstacles, grew panicky and began to unload. Then came a break in the market. The law of supply and demand has not justified the depression in cattle prices. That is why I say cattle are about as low as they will get. In my judgment the prices will show an advance next year as great as the decline has been during the past year. Those having big cattle on hand now may not be able to hold until better prices come. They must unload when their cattle are ripe.

"The money will be in buying young cattle now. Spring calves are now selling for from \$6 to \$7.50. Two years ago they were selling for \$15. A 300-pound calf will bring 2½ cents a pound, or \$7.50. A 150-pound calf will bring 5 cents a pound, or \$7.50. This looks inconsistent, and it is. But it's a fact. Calves can either be bought on the Kansas City market or on the ranges at these figures. If a person has the range and the roughness, he can not help making money by buying calves. By so doing he will have a margin of three years to go on. Prices are certain to advance in that time. Even if they don't, he will be able to make money on his stuff because he bought it so low."

W. J. Fitzgerald, of Dodge City, is of much the same mind. He said: "I have enough faith in the future cattle market to give it a whirl. I have just bought 750 calves, and am looking for as many more. The time to buy stuff is when it is cheap. Cattle can not go much lower. They are liable to get back to the high prices of two years ago, so there isn't much to lose and there are several chances to make big money. Of course, a man going into the business now must have plenty of (Continued on page 1088.)



## Agricultural Matters.

REPLIES BY THE AGRICULTURIST  
OF THE KANSAS EXPERIMENT  
STATION.

### Sowing Alfalfa in October.

I desire bulletins on alfalfa raising and would be pleased to know if it is too late to sow now, as the ground here has just had enough rainfall today to wet it enough to sprout seed. Some say it is too late, others say it is all right to sow now. How is it?

Cowley County. P. F. ALSTON.

The general practice is to sow alfalfa in September, rather early in the month. We have not tried sowing in October at this station. You would run considerable less chance of getting a stand and a crop next season by seeding late. The young plants will not be able to resist the winter freezing so well as those which have made a larger and stronger growth. The success of seeding at this date will depend largely on the length of the fall and the amount of rainfall. The soil is certainly in a good condition to start the seed. I am fearful, however, to advise you to sow any large amount at this date. It might prove to be all right and a small experiment in this way would give valuable results. On the whole, it would seem advisable to prepare the seed-bed and seed early next spring.

We are planning to undertake some late seeding at this station, simply as an experiment. In case you desire to seed this fall, prepare a rather firm seed-bed. Clean corn ground, disked and harrowed will make a good seed-bed, or in case of new plowing the soil should be firmed by a subsurface packer or similar tool, and made level. If no sub-surface packer can be had, I often recommend the use of the disk harrow upon the newly plowed land. The disks should be set straight and the harrow weighted so that the firming and fining takes place at the bottom of the furrow. A. M. TENEYCK.

### Baling Alfalfa from the Field.

Kindly advise me in regard to alfalfa raising. Can you tell me the least number of men it would take to run eighty acres of alfalfa? I mean how many would it take to cut and bale eighty acres? Also please tell me the least number of men and teams it would take to cut and bale one hundred and sixty acres. Also three hundred and twenty. I am thinking of growing alfalfa extensively.

Lincoln County. DORA E. WHITE.

It is a question whether alfalfa can be baled successfully from the field. Generally alfalfa is baled from the stack in the fall after the cool weather comes. An experiment made at this station during the past summer in baling alfalfa from the field indicates that a good quality of hay can be secured in this way, but the question is whether the baling can be done fast enough to take care of the crop at the time and as rapidly as it should be put in the stack. The press which we used was the Kansas City Lightning Press and we were only able to bale about ten tons per day. This company, however, manufactures a large power-press which has a much greater capacity. If a press can be used which can bale fifteen or twenty tons per day, it will be practicable to put up alfalfa by baling it directly from the field. I have figured that to economically handle the hay in this way, using a power press, without loss of time and with the least possible expense per ton, will require five teams and nine men. This assumes that the hay will be hauled to the baler by means of sweep rakes and that the bales will simply be piled up in the field to be removed later with additional expense. This outfit should be able to clear eighty acres of alfalfa, averaging one and one-fourth tons per acre, in from five to six days. The same outfit should handle the crop on one hundred and sixty acres in ten to twelve days. It does not seem advisable to extend the cutting of one crop of alfalfa over a period of more than two or three weeks. It would take about two weeks of actual work,

if the weather were good, to take care of the crop on one hundred and sixty acres, and with unfavorable weather interfering, the period might be extended a week or two longer. I therefore conclude that if you should double the acreage, making it three hundred and twenty instead of one hundred and sixty, you would also have to double the number of men and teams that would be required to properly handle the crop.

In case the hay is stacked it requires practically the same number of teams and men but the work is done more rapidly; that is, the crop from eighty acres might be stacked in four or five days, and a larger acreage could be taken care of with the same outfit, in less time by stacking than by baling from the field. If the stacking is done in the field by the use of the sweep rake and the stacker, it will require six teams and eight men, or seven men and one boy. The outfit required to take care of eighty acres can take care of one hundred and sixty acres, but if the acreage is increased to double one hundred and sixty it will be necessary to double the outfit to properly take care of the crop.

It seems to have been the experience of some who have attempted it, that it is impracticable to run the whole farm to alfalfa, because whatever the acreage, there are times when the men and teams can not be profitably employed. If your farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres you might profitably keep one-half of it in alfalfa, and the other half in general farm crops. But even the above arrangement for cropping is not practicable for a series of years unless stock is kept on the farm to consume a large part of alfalfa, that the manure may be returned to the soil. I believe that alfalfa should be used as a crop in rotation with other crops, and that to maintain the soil fertility, the keeping of stock and the feeding of a part of the crops on the farm is very essential. I will add that I submitted your questions to my class in Farm Management, and the suggestions made above are practically the opinions which were set forth in the discussion of this question by the members of the class. One of the students cited an instance in which a large alfalfa farm had been unprofitable and unsuccessful when the method was to grow alfalfa only without the keeping of stock or the growing of other crops. In this case the plan failed because it was found to be impracticable to profitably employ and keep at work the men necessary to put up the alfalfa in the proper condition and at the proper time. A. M. TENEYCK.

### What Rent on Alfalfa Land?

I am expecting to sow some of my ground to alfalfa. As I do not know of any one who has rented land in alfalfa, will you kindly give me the terms in which alfalfa land should be rented?

Lincoln County. DORA E. WHITE.

I have had no experience in renting land planted to alfalfa, but as near as I can learn, the ordinary custom seems to be to give the renter one-half of the crop in the stack, he furnishing the labor and tools in the putting up of the crop. This implies that the owner has paid for the seeding of the land to alfalfa. On some farms where only a small part of the land is in alfalfa, the renter receives the usual share, three-fifths to two-thirds of the crop, he furnishing all implements and labor. It would seem to me a fair proposition to make to a renter who is on the farm, that you furnish the seed and he do the work of preparing the seed-bed and seeding, receiving the same share of this crop in succeeding years as he received of other crops. A. M. TENEYCK.

### Humus.

J. A. M'KENZIE, SALINE COUNTY—PRIZE CONTEST PAPER.

Humus is partially decomposed organic matter—usually vegetable matter. The decayed wood in a hollow tree or stump is a good illustration of pure humus. Humus, clay, and sand constitute a loam soil. In new breaking, five per cent of humus may be present; in ordinary cultivated fields,

2 or 3 per cent. The amount is less in arid than in humid regions, but the quality is better.

The chemical nature of humus is complex, its composition depending on the original materials. Several organic acids or their salts are present, ulmic, humic, crenic, apocrenic, and carbonic acids.

Humus increases the absorptive power of the soil for water. A given weight of pure humus will absorb ten times the amount of water that an equal weight of ordinary soil will. So an increase of humus increases the moisture capacity of the soil. An increased moisture capacity lessens soil washing and bleaching, and postpones the injurious effects of a drought.

Humus is the great storehouse for nitrogen in the soil. Ninety-five per cent of soil nitrogen is in humus, 5 per cent being nitrates. Plants use nitrogen as nitrates; but nitrates are a quality lost from the soil if not immediately used. The nitrogen in humus is stable until the nitrifying organisms slowly transform it into nitrates. To secure a regular supply of nitrates, the humus content must be maintained in the soil.

Nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are the important elements of plant food. These are the elements that are apt to be lacking in a poor soil. Potash and phosphoric acid are usually abundant in insoluble compounds. The organic acids of humus have a slow chemical action on these insoluble compounds, changing them to soluble ones, available to plants. Humus thus increases available potash and phosphoric acid.

A soil well supplied with humus has good texture, plows easily, is not sticky when wet nor cloddy when dry; air, necessary to the roots of plants, may enter it more easily; it warms earlier in the spring, and its temperature is more uniform, in it soil bacteria are more numerous and active than in soils deficient in humus.

It will be seen that humus plays a considerable part in determining soil fertility and profitable crops. More humus should be the first step in building up a poor soil. Commercial fertilizers are of little value if humus is lacking; and often if humus is supplied, the use of fertilizers may be postponed.

The humus conditions of Kansas were originally good. But Kansas climate and Kansas farming have been favorable for rapid decomposition, and now humus is generally needed. Decreased yields—the sticky, cloddy, lifeless soils bear witness to this. Ten years of cultivation consumes the bulk of the original prairie humus, especially if farmed to wheat continuously. During this time the available nitrogen supplied by decomposing humus is several times greater than the need of the crops. This excess is lost by soil drainage. Bareness, warmth, air, and moisture favor decomposition of humus; hence tillage hastens it.

Since humus is a temporary, midway product of decomposing vegetable matter, the supply can be maintained by adding vegetable matter to the soil. Stubble, weeds, etc., help a little, but they add no more fertility than they have taken. Manure is the best source of humus, but the amount is limited—more so than it need often be. A crop rotation containing grass or one of the legumes is the usual method employed. In the East this crop is clover; in the South, cow-peas; in the West, alfalfa. They are all used in a limited way in Kansas. But the one adapted to the largest part of Kansas and destined to become the great humus and fertility producer is alfalfa, grown in eight and twelve-year rotations.

### A Resolution Favoring Better Financial Support of Our State Experiment Station.

The following resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of two hundred farmers, at the Wakefield Farmers' Institute, October 9, 1903:

Whereas, The Agricultural College and Experiment Station are separate institutions as far as the money used in running them is concerned. At the present the only fund actually available for the use of the station is the U.

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S. Government appropriation, which amounts to \$15,000 a year. This amount is divided between eight departments and pays part of the salaries of the professors, as well as the expenses of conducting experiments, etc. The experiments conducted by the station are of great value to the farmers, and the work should receive their hearty support. The annual appropriation by the U. S. Government is not sufficient to carry on the work. Other States are assisting their experiment stations by special appropriations: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Wakefield Farmers' Institute, are in favor of encouraging the work of our Experiment Station, and do hereby recommend to the members of our next Legislature that special appropriations be made for experiment station work.

### The Wheat Crop of 1903.

The following statement shows the Orange Judd Farmer's estimates of acreage harvested, rate of yield and total wheat production for 1903 by States:

Winter.	Acres.	Per acre.	Bushels.
N. Y.	539,000	16.5	8,894,000
Pa.	1,616,000	15.3	24,726,000
Texas.	1,215,000	15.6	18,933,000
Ark.	345,000	7.0	2,415,000
Tenn.	1,022,000	7.1	7,253,000
W. Va.	445,000	10.0	4,450,000
Ky.	1,212,000	8.5	10,302,000
Ohio.	2,390,000	14.1	33,699,000
Mich.	1,027,000	15.8	16,229,000
Ind.	2,677,000	12.0	32,124,000
Ill.	1,772,000	10.5	18,606,000
Wis.	120,000	15.8	1,896,000
Minn.	105,000	15.0	1,575,000
Iowa.	77,000	15.6	1,201,000
Mo.	2,928,000	9.0	26,352,000
Kan.	6,061,000	15.0	90,765,000
Neb.	2,168,000	16.3	35,338,000
Cal.	2,519,000	12.3	30,984,000
Ore.	300,000	20.0	6,000,000
Wash.	382,000	21.2	8,098,000
Okla.	1,720,000	16.6	28,552,000
Other.	3,672,000	9.5	34,834,000
Total	34,372,000	12.9	443,675,000
Spring.			
N. Y.	10,000	17.0	170,000
Mich.	33,000	12.5	413,000
Ill.	114,000	10.5	1,197,000
Wis.	612,000	13.9	8,507,000
Minn.	5,989,000	11.6	69,240,000
Iowa.	1,094,000	12.4	13,566,000
Kan.	91,000	15.0	1,365,000
Neb.	1,069,000	10.0	10,690,000
N. D.	4,681,000	11.8	55,236,000
S. D.	3,878,000	13.8	53,516,000
Cal.	92,000	11.0	1,012,000
Ore.	690,000	18.3	12,627,000
Wash.	916,000	21.2	19,420,000
Other.	927,000	13.5	12,486,000
Total	20,176,000	12.8	259,826,000
Aggregate.	54,548,000	12.9	703,501,000
1902.	52,225,000	14.6	760,850,000
1901.	52,072,000	14.6	762,311,000

## Horticulture.

### Her Majesty the Rose.

The rose likes a rather heavy soil—something that will make itself firm about its few and rather large roots. True, it will do quite well in a somewhat loose, open soil of loam, but it does so much better in a stiffer soil that it pays to provide it. Some of the finest roses I ever saw, grew in clay containing coarse gravel. The finest rose I ever had, grew in the rich soil of an old chipyard. The poorest ones I ever had, grew in a soil composed of leaf-mold and loam, in a bed prepared with much trouble, under the impression that I was doing my plants a kindness by taking so much pains for them. They lived in it, but they failed to make a satisfactory growth, and gave few flowers, while those planted in the heavier soil of the garden flourished finely. Then it was that I discovered that I had made a serious mistake in thinking roses would do well in a light, spongy soil.

Roses are great eaters. They will live for years in a poor soil, and produce a crop of flowers annually, but if you would have perfect flowers in profusion, it is imperatively necessary that you feed your plants well. Nothing in the line of fertilizers suits them so well as old, thoroughly rotten manure from the cow-yard. That which is black, and crumbles readily under the application of the hoe is the ideal manure for this plant. It should be used



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in liberal quantities, and worked into the soil well. Fresh manure should never be allowed to come in contact with the roots. If used at all, it should be applied to the surface of the soil, as part of a mulch. Other manures from the farm yard are good, however. Where they can not be obtained, guano or bone-meal can be substituted with good results. The dealer of whom you purchase will tell you how much to use about each plant, as he will understand the strength of the grade he handles. Those who live in the city, will, as a general thing, find it necessary to depend upon one or the other of these fertilizers for rose food. Those living in the country will find their plants greatly benefited by frequent applications of liquid manure during the budding and flowering season. Canon Hole, who understands roses better than any other living man, I think, because he loves them so well that he has made them a lifelong study, says: "The happy rosarian who has a farm yard at his disposal will, if he is wise, have a large tank in which to prepare liquid manure for his plants. At all times, and especially in seasons of drouth, this will be more precious as a restorative and tonic to his roses, than the waters of Kissengen and Vichy to his invalid fellow man. Only let him remember this rule of application—weak and often rather than strong and seldom."

Roses grown for the market in the open ground ought, if possible, to be planted while dormant. To lift a plant after growth begins is to give it a check so severe that it will be a long time in recovering from it. Therefore, planting very early in spring before the plant starts, or in autumn, after growth ceases, is advised. For the hardier kinds, such as the summer bloomers and the hybrid perpetuals, I consider autumn planting preferable. The very tender kinds can be held in reserve for spring.

I would advise buying plants grown on their own roots. A great deal of trouble results from the dying off of the graft, where the budded roses are used. Stalks will be sent up from the roots, below the place of grafting, and these will grow luxuriantly, and the owner be cheated into the belief that by and by he will have a magnificent crop of flowers from his vigorous plants. But year after year passes and no flowers appear, and he wonders what is wrong. Only when he finds out that the rank growth from which he has hoped so much comes from the root upon which the choice variety he bought was grafted—and not from the graft—does he understand the reason of failure. Roses on their own

roots may not be as satisfactory, in some respects as grafted ones, but they can always be depended on to produce the flowers you had in mind when you bought them, if the dealer labeled them correctly. They will never disappoint you by making a great growth and failing to bloom.

In planting roses, take care to have the hole made for them so large that all roots can be spread out naturally. Never twist or cramp them in an effort to get them into a hole too small for them. Put a little more work to it and enlarge the hole to fit the spread of the roots. Bed the roots in fine soil, and when you have them covered, press it down well until it is firm about them. A loosely planted rose will generally refuse to grow, and always to grow well. It may come on after the soil has settled compactly, but it is likely to lose a whole season in waiting for this to take place. This loss of time may be avoided by doing the work of planting as it ought to be done.

I would not advise scattering roses about the lawn. The fact is, few varieties are strong enough in their habit of growth to make satisfactory plants when standing alone. They are unlike most shrubs in this respect. Therefore I would suggest planting them in groups. Set them from two and a half to three feet apart, using in each group only varieties of the same general habit. I would also advise giving them a place at the side or rear of the lawn, rather than a prominent location on it. They are more ornamental than any other plant can be when in bloom, but when not in bloom they are not as attractive as most other shrubs. Therefore plant them where they can be enjoyed by the family, and throw upon shrubs with more attractive foliage the responsibility of decorating the lawn.

One of the drawbacks of spring planting is the wet soil in which the roots must be set, if the work is done early in the season—and it is not safe to wait until the buds are pushing forth. Because of this, fall planting is preferable. Let it be done in October. Let it be well done, and good protection given, and you have every reason to expect some roses from them next season, but much finer ones the season following. It takes at least one entire season for a rose to become fully established.

All roses ought to be pruned well at planting-time. Some of their roots have to be sacrificed, and a corresponding amount of branches should be cut away to balance conditions. If any roots are bruised, they should be cut back to sound wood. The larger roots should be shortened to induce the pro-

duction of small feeding roots. It is impossible to formulate any inflexible rule for pruning the top, but, as a general thing, it is safe to cut away fully one-half the branches. This does not mean the removal of the entire branch by any means, but a shortening of all the branches to an amount equal to one-half the original size of the plant. Sometimes it is advisable to cut the entire plant back to within a foot of the ground. This applies most forcibly to those of weak habit. Spring is the proper time to prune established plants, for then we can tell what branches have suffered, if any, during winter, and proceed with our work intelligently. Thin out all superfluous branches, and leave the wood of last season's growth in preference to that which is older. In this way we keep the plant at its best. Hybrid perpetuals will require a second pruning in July, or as soon as the first flowering period is over. This will encourage the immediate production of new branches, upon which the flowers of the next crop will be borne, in due season, if all conditions are favorable. In order to facilitate this growth, feed the plant well.

Tea roses will bloom well the first season, and as they are constant bloomers they are very desirable for summer beds. Two-year-old plants are preferable to the small ones dealers advertise so cheaply. Cut the plants back sharply when you set them out, and mulch the bed well during the hot weather of summer. Grass clippings from the lawn are good for this purpose. Spread them about the roots of the plants—which should be set about a foot apart—to the depth of an inch or two. When they begin to decay, remove them, or dig them into the soil about your roses, and put on fresh clippings. You may not get many roses during the summer, but as soon as cool, fall weather sets in you will have flowers that will delight you and every one who sees them, and they will follow each other in rapid succession until cold weather comes—provided, of course, you feed the plants well. Much depends upon that, as I have already said. Tea roses have the same unromantic appetite which characterizes the larger members of the family.

The rose has its enemies. The aphid and the leaf-roller, the rose-chaffer and the slug, will do their best—or their worst—to injure it, and, if let alone, they will soon spoil your plants. I have found the most effective insecticide I have ever used in the ordinary "Ivory" soap in use in most households, or readily obtainable anywhere. Melt half a pound of it and add to it about twelve quarts of water, and ap-

ply this to your plants early in the season, with a sprayer such as gardeners use in their operations among small fruit plants. It will prevent the aphid, and rose-chaffer, and slug from taking possession of your plants. Care must be taken, however, to have it reach all parts of the plant. Let some one bend the bush over while you operate the hose of the sprayer, and you will find it an easy matter to get the application where it is most needed, which is the under side of the leaves. I would advise the use of this insecticide as a preventive, for an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," they tell us. It is much easier to keep insects away than it is to get rid of them after they have established themselves on our plants. Bear this in mind and act on the offensive. The leaf-roller is most effectively fought by crushing it between flat sticks—that is, if you are too fastidious to use thumb and finger, properly encased in leather gloves.

Of late years, roses have been troubled considerably by a disease of fungous character, generally known as "black spot," because of the effect it has upon the leaves of affected plants. Bordeaux mixture, such as gardeners make use of in spraying small fruits, plums and other garden products, will, if used promptly and persistently, soon overcome it. If nothing is done to check it, it will soon kill the plant it attacks, and spread to others. Wage war against it as soon as you discover black, rusty looking spots upon the foliage of your plants.—Home and Flowers.

### How I Grow Tomatoes.

Before frost I take cuttings from Ponderosa tomato plants; these I root and pot off in small pots, shifting as they require and using half old rotten manure in the soil until I get to 10-inch pots. These I place at the edge of the benches, and I stretch fine galvanized wire the length of the house over the walk. From the pots to the wire I use small bamboo rods. I train the tomatoes to these rods and wire.

I get lots of tomatoes in March. But it is not so much for these tomatoes that I carry over the plants. I get lots of cuttings from these plants, and thus get plants laden with fruit to set out in the garden in spring, and have tomatoes weeks before my neighbors. Every year I find the tomatoes grown in this way are greatly improved in quality.—F. S., in American Gardening.

The foregoing will be valuable to those who have well lighted, frost-proof cellars, provided it reaches them before frost kills their tomato vines.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

October 24, 1903.—Newton Bros. Whiting, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.  
October 27, 1903.—Duroc-Jerseys, Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans.  
October 29, 1903.—W. W. Miller & Sons, Lyons, Kans., Standard-bred horses.  
October 29, 1903.—Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns, at Galva, Kans., J. W. Myers.  
October 30, 1903.—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Clay Center, Kans. J. R. Johnson, manager.  
November 3, 1903.—O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
November 3, 1903.—Aberdeen-Angus at South Omaha, Chas. Escher, Jr., Manager.  
November 5, 1903.—Breeders' Combination Sale, Westmoreland, Kans.  
November 9, 1903.—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Buncetan, Mo. W. H. H. Stephens, Secretary.  
November 10, 1903.—D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
November 10-11, 1903.—Marshall County Hereford breeders' annual sale at Blue Rapids, Kans.  
November 11, 1903.—David Cook, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
November 12, 1903.—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., Shorthorns.  
November 12, 1903.—W. B. Van Horn, Lone Star (Douglas Co.), Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
November 13, 1903.—Central Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association, annual sale; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., Secretary.  
November 17 and 18, 1903.—Armour-Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.  
November 18, 1903.—A. G. Lamb, Eldorado, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
November 19, 1903.—J. F. True & Son, Blackwell, Okla., Shorthorns.

give hogs all the coal they would eat when fattening if they had access to alfalfa hay?

SUBSCRIBER.

Although no definite experiment has ever been conducted to compare the relative values of coal and charcoal as a feed to supply the ash constituent for hogs, experience has proven that charcoal has to a certain extent given better results than coal. This may possibly be due to the large amount of organic matter in the coal. Charcoal is a more concentrated form of ash and if burned rightly is more easily masticated than coal.

Alfalfa hay contains a large per cent of ash, which undoubtedly takes the place of much of the ash that would be fed independently. It is much better in any case to supply the hogs with a certain amount of charcoal or other forms of ashes even though alfalfa hay be fed.

Charcoal is very easily produced on every farm that grows corn or timber. All that is necessary is to dig a pit three or four feet in diameter and approximately two feet deep, in a rather dry place; build a fire in the pit and

breeders as long as they breed satisfactorily.

5. That cross-breeding should not be practiced except where a distinct gain may be expected therefrom.

The practice has been common, very common, of breeding young sows so as to drop their litters at 1 year old. The sows are then, in many instances, turned off the following autumn for meat; sometimes they are turned off the next autumn after they have bred another litter. When sows are bred thus young it is necessary to use young sires also, as the sows, owing to their immaturity, are not able to take service from sires heavy and matured. What does this mean? It means first, that the young sow must sustain the foetus until the time of farrowing, and that she must then nurse her young during the milk-giving period; and second, that while doing this she must complete her own growth. Is it possible, I ask, for a sow to grow to as large a size while thus engaged as though no such tax had been put upon her?

It is also a fact that a young and immature sow will not produce so many pigs at the first farrow as she will sub-

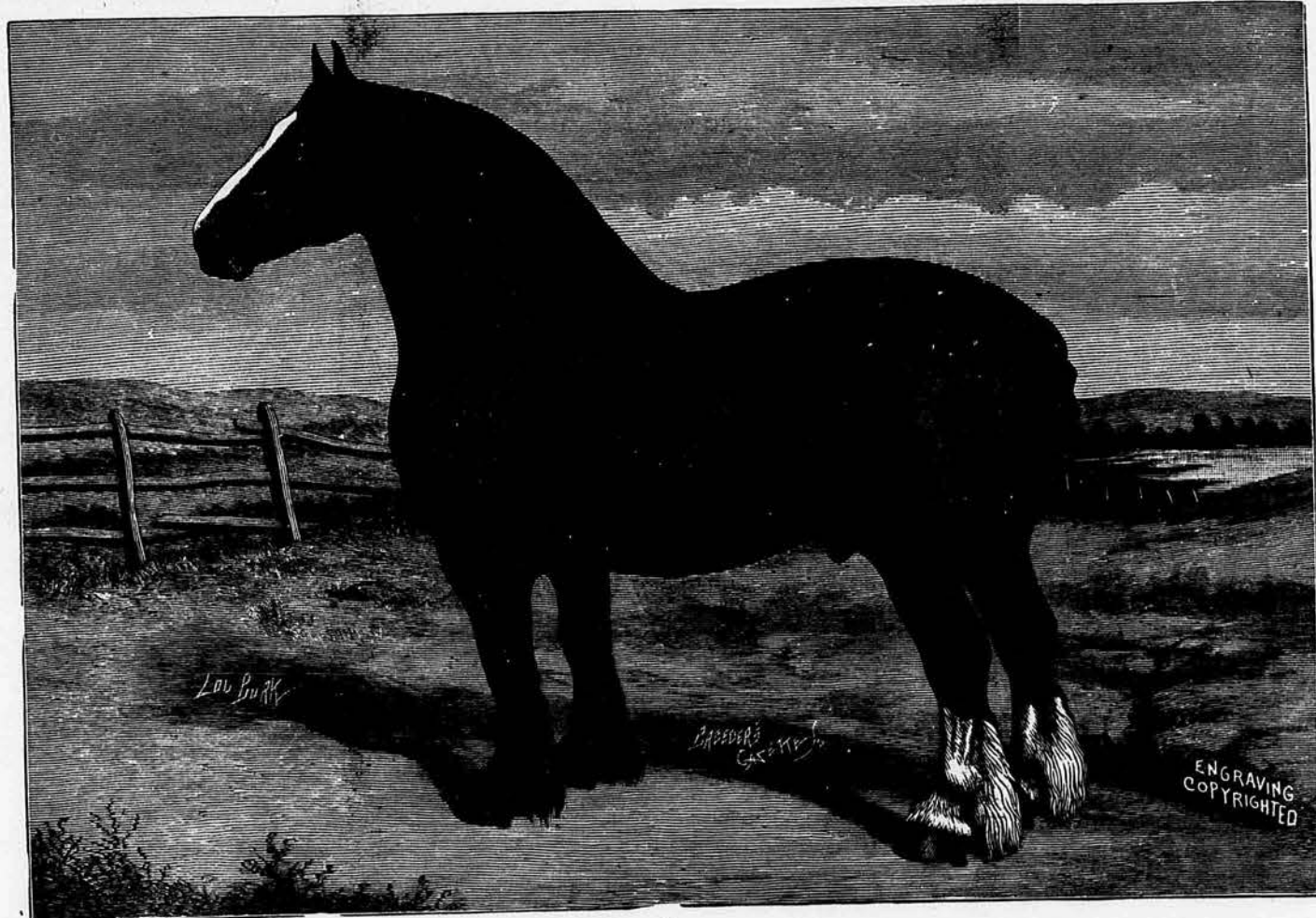
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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

der the age of 12 months, and the results will be even more satisfactory if they do not produce thus until 14 or 15 months old. Because of this tendency to breed females too young, our flocks and herds in all lines are below the level of what they would otherwise be.

That pure sires only ought to be used in any herd of swine will be readily granted by those who understand the laws of breeding. The power of an animal to transmit its own qualities



Imported Red Grizle, Prize-winning English Shire Stallion at Nebraska State Fair, 1903, Owned by Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley, Lincoln, Neb.

November 21, 1903.—Henry W. Kuper and W. D. Elmore, Humboldt, Neb., Shorthorns.  
November 27, 1903.—Scotch topped Shorthorns, A. B. & F. A. Heath, Republican City, Neb.  
December 2, 1903.—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, at International Exposition, Chicago.  
December 3, 1903.—100 head of Herefords, at Chicago, Ill. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.  
December 4, 1903.—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., manager.  
December 9, 1903.—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at McPherson, Kans. M. O. Kilmer, Mgr.  
December 10-11, 1903.—Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., C. A. Stannard, owner.  
December 11, 1903.—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.  
December 15, 1903.—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
December 18, 1903.—Plainville Breeders' Association combination sale of cattle and swine, Plainville, Kans.  
February 1, 1904.—Poland-Chinas, Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans.  
February 2 to 5, 1904.—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Manager.  
February 2, 1904.—Duroc-Jersey swine at Humboldt, Neb. Wm. Bradow, Manager.  
February 2 and 3, 1904.—Benton Gabbert and others, Herefords at Kansas City, Mo.  
February 3, 1904.—Jno. O. Hunt, Maryville, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.  
February 4, 1904.—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.  
February 5, 1904.—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.  
February 23, 1904.—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.  
February 24, 1904.—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown, Osceola, Neb.  
February 25, 1904.—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm, Osceola, Neb.  
February 26, 1904.—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.

### Coal or Charcoal for Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please inform me how near coal will take the place of charcoal when fed to hogs? Would it be advisable to

then gradually fill up with cobs or wood and after it has been well charred smother the fire by putting some covering over it and some dirt around the edges to exclude the air. After the fire has gone out remove the charcoal from the receptacle and add plenty of salt. This is a very cheap and efficient way of producing the proper ash material.

O. ERF, Professor Animal Husbandry, Kansas Experiment Station.

### Important Principles in Breeding Swine.

The principles which govern breeding are many. Some of these are obvious and easily understood; others again are obscure and readily elude the grasp of the ordinary observer. But the leading and important principles that govern practical breeding are not many, and happily they are not difficult of application. Some of these are the following:

1. That the best results may be expected from mating animals mature and in the meridian of vigor.
2. That pure sires only ought to be used in any herd of swine.
3. That the selection of breeding animals ought not to be made while the animals are still young.
4. That sires and dams of proved excellence ought not to be discarded as

sequently, nor will she nurse them as well. In other words, the sow can not do the best that she is capable of as a breeder until she has completed her growth. Likewise it may be expected that the best results can not be obtained from a young and immature sire. Now, when young dams and young sires only are used for breeding, it can not but follow that lessened size, few animals in a litter, and imperfect nursing will be the outcome. This practice, so common in much of the corn belt, has done as much as anything else, perhaps, to stamp delicacy and impaired breeding powers upon not a few of the herds. Sows should not in any case produce their first litter un-

to the offspring depends, first, on the purity of its breeding and on the duration of such purity; and second, on its own individual inherent bodily vigor. A pure sire transmits properties because it possesses these, fixed in character, and it possesses these fixed in character because they have been repeated in the ancestry until they have become dominant. On the contrary, a grade sire has no dominant properties, since the blood elements are mixed, and it may be alien, hence the transmission must be variable. The influence of a truly good pure sire on grade sows in purifying the herd and lifting it to a higher standard can only be measured by the individual

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Is the most economical and satisfactory for warming all the rooms in a house. We sell the

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and full equipment direct to users, thus making a distinct saving in the cost. All parts are made to fit perfectly and by the aid of our full instructions any handy man can set it up ready for use. Burns any kind of fuel and will keep 8 rooms at seventy degrees temperature in zero weather with no more fuel than would be required by two stoves. Rev. C. C. Adams of Oelwein, Ia., writes: "It has heated my house of 11 rooms perfectly in every portion on the coldest days. At 11 degrees below zero the entire house was kept at summer heat with the furnace at half blast. Before another winter I shall want two more for churches." Send for our free booklet and testimonials, and you will learn how easy it is to install and what its advantages are, not to mention cleanliness and the saving of labor.  
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HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING COMPANY, CHICAGO



excellence of the sire and the measure of his prepotency. The measure of such prepotency is usually based upon the measure of his purity of breeding and individual vigor taken together.

If the sire is well chosen and on lines indicated above, it is evident that the influence which he exerts upon the herd will be as much greater than that exerted by all the females combined as his individual superiority exceeds each of theirs. Hence, the great importance of choosing sires wisely is abundantly apparent. It is true, nevertheless, that more care has been taken by our farmers in choosing good sires when breeding swine than when breeding other lines of live stock. It will doubtless be correct to say that the average of improvement in swine is higher in the United States than the average of improvement in other lines.

The selection of swine for breeding uses ought not to be made, where it can be avoided, until they have passed the age of six months. This is owing to the fact that future development can not be accurately estimated, more especially when animals are young. Some individuals of great promise, while nursing the dam, lose that high excellence when they grow older. Others, again, of less promise in the same litter, will forge away ahead of their fellows. Because of this, selection of breeding animals should not be hasty. When the animals are to be chosen from the home herd no inconvenience arises from thus waiting. But when they are brought in from distant herds, of course express or freight charges increase with the weight of the animal. But a little additional cost in transportation on a breeding animal of high excellence will be more than counterbalanced by the results. True-ness to breed type, good size and symmetry, excellence in the near ancestry and individual vigor are among the most important things to be looked for in a sire. These qualities are likewise important in the sow, and to them may be added selection from large and even litters.

That sires of proved excellence ought not to be discarded as long as they breed well would seem so self-evident as not to need demonstration, and yet the fact remains that more sires, and dams also, reach the shambles under three years than over that age. The strong incentive to parting with them so young is that they bring a better price on the block than when they are older. But what is a little added value on the block for a sire or a dam compared with the added value in each individual of the progeny that may be obtained from them as a result of their individual superiority for breeding uses? Neither sire nor dam should be discarded for breeding until indications of waning vigor begin to show themselves.

The sin of cross-breeding is a great sin among swine-breeders. The reference here is not to those who cross-breed with a definite purpose in view and to attain improvement in certain lines that may reasonably be looked for, but to those who cross-breed in an aimless way, not knowing what they will get, and it may be not knowing what even to look for. Take such breeds as the small Yorkshires and the Essex. The crossing of these, either in the pure or graded form, would seem to be a vain work. The two breeds are much alike already. But it may be very proper to introduce a cross to effect a definite purpose. If,

for instance, one breed has more vigor than another, it may be greatly advantageous to cross the vigorous breed upon the less vigorous. Again, if one breed is weak in limb and another strong in the same, it may be a very proper thing to cross the strong-limbed breed on that which is weak of limb. Once more, if one breed is wanting in prolificacy and another markedly prolific, it may be good policy to cross the more prolific on the less prolific breed. But in all such crossing the aim should be to avoid using such crosses upon purely bred females, especially if recorded. The progeny of such crosses could never be recorded. Usually, however, grades are so numerous as to preclude the necessity of crossing recorded females by males of another breed.—Thomas Shaw, University of Minnesota.

#### Butler County Prize-winners.

The 1903 fair was one of the best ever held by the Butler County Association. It paid out and left several hundred dollars for next year. Following are the awards:

#### STANDARD-BRED HORSES.

Stallions 4 years and over, first, George Kenoyer, Leon; second, Will James, Eldorado.

Mares 4 years old and over, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda.

Matched draft team, first: single driver, first; F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood.

Matched carriage team, first; matched draft team, second, single driver, second; J. W. & J. C. Robison.

Saddle gelding, first, L. W. Robison; second, A. E. Nuttle, Eldorado.

#### PERCHERONS.

Stallion 4 years and over, first; 3 years and under 4, second; 2 years and under 3, first; 2 years and under 3, second; 1 year and under 2, first; sucking colt, first; mare, 4 years and over, second; 3 years and under 4, first; 3 years and under 4, second; 2 years and under 3, first; 1 year and under 2, first; brood mare, first and second, J. W. & J. C. Robison.

Stallion 3 years and under 4, first; 1 year and under 2, second; mare 4 years and over, first; 2 years and under 3, second; F. H. Schepel.

Stallion 4 years and over, second, Wm. Pennington & Sons, Murdock Township.

#### CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

Stallion 4 years and over, first, E. J. Robbins, Eldorado.

#### SWEEPSTAKES FOR DRAFT HORSES.

Draft stallion, first; draft mare, first; J. W. & J. C. Robison.

#### HERDS.

Herd draft horses, first, J. W. & J. C. Robison.

Herd draft horses or mare, second, F. H. Schrepel.

Stallion (Black Knight) and four colts, first, Wm. Pennington.

#### JACKS AND MULES.

Two jacks 3 years and over, first and second; two teams mules matched, first and second; in harness 3 years and over, mare mule, first; horse mule, second; two mules 2 years and under 3, first and second; two mules 1 year and under 2, mare mule, first; horse mule, second; one jack showing four best colts, first; two mules under 1 years, horse mule first, mare mule second, W. H. Bodecker, Benton.

#### SHORTHORNS.

Bull 3 years and over, first, bull 1 year and under 3, second; cow, 3 years and over, first; heifer, 2 years and under 3, first; heifer, 1 year and under 2, first; heifer calf, first; heifer calf, second; C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa.

Bull 1 year and under 2, first; bull calf, first; cow, 3 years and over, second; heifer, 2 years and under 3, second; heifer, 1 year and under 2, second; heifer, 1 year and under 2, second; J. W. & J. C. Robison.

#### HEREFORDS.

One bull, 3 years, first; bull, 1 year and under 2, first; heifer, 1 year and under 2, first; heifer calf, first; J. Condell, Eldorado.

#### POLLED ANGUS AND GALLOWAY.

Bull, 3 years and over, first; 1 year and under 2, first; bull calf, first; cow 3 years and over, first; heifer, 2 years and under 3, first; 2 years and under 3, second; 1 year and under 2, first; 1 year and under 2, second; heifer calf, first; cow any age with calf by side, first; S. M. Croft, Bluff City.

Bull, 3 years and over, second; bull calf, second; cow 3 years and over, second; heifer calf, second; cow and calf by side, second; J. M. Carpenter, Eldorado.

#### RED POLED.

Bull, 3 years and over, first; 1 year and under 2, first; bull calf, second; cow, 3 years and over, second; heifer, 2 years and under 3, first; 1 year and under 2, second; heifer calf, second; cow and calf by side, first; George Groenmiller & Son, Pomona.

Bull, 2 years and under 3, first; 1 year and under 2, second; bull calf, first; cow 3 years and over, first; heifer 1 year and under 2, first; heifer calf, first; cow any age with calf by side, second; Charles Foster & Son, Foster.

#### HERDS AND SWEEPSTAKES.

Dairy herd, bull and four cows, first; bull and four cows, second; four animals, get of one sire, second; two animals, either sex, product of one cow, first; George Groenmiller & Son.

Graded herd, any beef breed, second, S. M. Croft, Bluff City.

Best cow, first; graded herd, first; four animals, either sex, first; best bull, first; C. F. Wolf & Son.

#### POLAND-CHINAS.

Boar, 2 years and over, first; 1 year and under 18 months, first; 6 months and

## Going for the Veterinary

A wild ride on a nasty night to bring a horse doctor to attend a colicky horse is not an agreeable task. And the delay may be dangerous. Don't run such risks. Keep

# WATKINS' Standard Remedies

always on hand—avoid delay—save trouble, save the horse's life and save the horse doctor's bill. Our agents will bring to your door 52 preparations and remedies from our \$500,000 laboratory. They'll give you credit and they'll guarantee everything they leave with you. That's the Watkins way of doing business. Wait for the Watkins wagon and save money.




From a Well Known Pastor.  
Clear Lake, Ia., Mar. 15, '02.  
I have used Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment at different times for colic in horses, and it has given the quickest relief of anything that I have ever tried. I always keep a supply of the liniment on hand.  
W. D. HARTBOUGH.

The J. R. Watkins Medical Co.,  
28 Liberty St., Winona, Minn.

The Watkins Agency affords employment for an army of competent young men. We still have some unoccupied territory in which we want some first-class representatives. Write to-day.

under 1 year, first; under 6 months, second; sow 2 years and over, second; 1 year and under 18 months, first; 6 months and under 1 year, first; litter of pigs under 6 months, second; Fullinwider & Lucas, Eldorado.

Boar, 2 years and over, second; over 6 months, second; under 6 months, first; sow, 2 years and over, first; sow over 6 months and under 1 year, second; under 6 months, second; litter of pigs, first; Christ Huber, Eldorado.

#### DUROC-JERSEYS.

Boar, 2 years and over, first, H. A. J. Coppins, Eldorado; boar 2 years and over, second, Z. A. Peffley & Son, Eldorado.

Boar, 1 year and under 18 months, first; 6 months and under 1 year, second; under 6 months, first; sow 2 years and over, second; 1 year and under 18 months, first; 1 year and under 18 months, second; sow 6 months and under 1 year, second; under 6 months, first; litter of pigs under 6 months, first; Hague & Son, Walton.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first; under 6 months, second; sow over 6 months and under 1 year, first; 2 years and over, first; under 6 months, second; J. L. Mangold, Pontiac.

#### BERKSHIRES.

Boar 2 years and over, first, 6 months and under 1 year, first; boar under 6 months, first; under 6 months, second; sow, 2 years and over, first; two years and over, second; 1 year and under 18 months, first; 1 year and under 18 months, second; 6 months and under 1 year, second; under 6 months, first; under 6 months, second; litter of pigs under 6 months, first; J. P. Sand & Son, Walton.

Sweepstakes.—Boar and four get, first; any age, first; sow any age, first; herd, four sows and one boar, first, Fullinwider & Lucas.

#### SHEEP.

Pure-bred Longwools, Cotswolds, Lincolls, and Leicesters. Ram, 2 years and over, first; 1 year and under 2, first; one ram lamb, first; ewe 2 years and over, first; ewe 2 years and under, second; 1 year and under 2, first; 1 year and under 2, second; one lamb, first; R. G. Stephens, Leon.

#### An Important Shorthorn Event.

An event of more than ordinary importance to the Shorthorn breeding fraternity, and more especially to breeders who wish to reinforce their herds with the best Scotch blood, is the great sale announced in our columns, to be held at Horton, Kans., Thursday, November 19, 1903, at which time the entire Walnut Grove Herd of grandly bred Scotch Shorthorns owned by Hon. M. A. Low, of Topeka, will be dispersed in a combination sale with neighboring breeders who contribute a few head to make an attractive day's sale. Mr. Low has been quite anxious to have a herd second to no other, but during the past two years has experienced so much trouble in securing competent help that he has reluctantly decided to close out his entire herd which consists of forty head and includes the Scotch herd-bull, Clipper Chief 174514, by Imp. Orange Chief 144650, which sold for \$1,500 at the Platt sale in 1900, out of Imp. Red Ruth by the great Star of Morning (58189). Of the other bulls six are all Scotch and four Scotch-topped and of serviceable age, nearly every one a desirable herd-header. The female contingent comprises twenty cows, seven imported, four select Bates-bred cows and the remainder all Scotch or Cruickshank strain. Each of these cows have calves at foot or are safely bred. With about a dozen calves, all are straight Scotch except one. There are also eleven unbred heifers, two or three of which are old enough and will be bred to the imported bull. The imported cows are of the Clipper Brawith Bud and Nonpareil families, the remainder are mainly pure Scotch of leading Cruickshank tribes. Mr. Low has weeded out all but the most desirable animals in the herd during the past two years so that the offering is without question the most attractive offering of the year of Scotch Shorthorns. The other consignors to the Low dispersal sale are G. Y. Johnson, Willis, Kans., who contributes two bulls, and M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, two heifers, and seven head by D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, who consigns seven head from the Riverdale Fine Stock Farm, including three cows, two yearling heifers, one heifer calf, and one bull, among which is the Cruickshank heifer, Red Bud of Riverdale 2d, by Orange Viscount, and of the famous Brawith Buel family, the other cows are Scotch-topped Young Marys, bred to Orange Viscount, and the young stock offered are sired by him. For further particulars or illustrated catalogue, address, O. M. Keats, Horton, or D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans.

You should take advantage of our Blocks of Two offer on the first page.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

### Best In The World.

The time-tried remedy which has done duty in every climate, making its way by its matchless curative properties for Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint and all forms of Lameness.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Thousands of horsemen year after year gladly attest its merits.

Lisle, Ont., Dec. 19, 1902.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,  
Gentlemen:—I have used a great amount of your Kendall's Spavin Cure and I am now on my twelfth bottle. I have found it satisfactory. I have cured dozens of horses, have found it the best remedy I ever got hold of. We can get it right here in town. There have been dozens of people asked me about it and I said "it is the best stuff in the world for Spavins, Galls, Splints and many other things." They went and got a bottle and tried it and said it was just the best they ever got. I have been dealing in horses for twelve years and I never found anything to equal Kendall's Spavin Cure. Please send me one of your books so that I can tell the people more about it, and you will oblige.

Yours truly,  
JOHN RUSSELL HUNTER.

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

## CAR-SUL CATTLE DIP

CURES Mange and Itch; KILLS Lice, Ticks and Sore-worms; HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Galls and all Sores.

GUARANTEED to do the work without injury to eyes or other parts of animal.

At dealers or by express, prepaid, \$1.50 per gallon. 25 cent cans—dealers only. Special price in quantities. Write to-day for book and free trial Car-Sul. Address  
MOORE CHEMICAL CO.,  
1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Do You Measure Up To It?


If it's dragging, and you feel you are not abreast of the times, our correspondence courses, the practical school in your home, will lift you up.

We do the work of the Best Agricultural Colleges.

Courses prepared by men like Prof. P. G. Holden, W. J. Kennedy and Dr. A. T. Peters. Judging, feeding, breeding of livestock, veterinary science, soil, farm crops, drainage, fertilizing, thoroughly taught. For the coming farmer and the one now here, all ages. Full class in free booklet, "The 100% Farmer."

Correspondence Agricultural College,  
431 Nebraska Street. Sioux City, Iowa.

## REX LIME AND SULPHUR DIP



Shipped direct to you at dealers prices which saves you more than freight. 1 bbl. \$15; 5 bbls. \$74 per bbl; 10 bbls. \$13 per bbl. f. o. b. Omaha 1 gal. makes 20.

This dip is made after 33 & 11 government formula and in full compliance with Govt. requirements. Its far cheaper and better than patent dips for cattle mange, sheep scab, lice, etc. Used by largest ranchmen in the United States. Write us today.

REX STOCK FOOD CO.,  
Department 9  
Omaha, Neb.

## HOW TO FEED AND BREED HOGS

is of importance to swine growers. A practical, clean, common-sense swine paper for farmers can be had from now to January, 1904, by sending 10 Cents in Silver at once to

BLOODED STOCK,  
Oxford, Pa.

## 365 Days

ON RAINY DAYS WEAR

### TOWER'S Waterproof OILED FISH BRAND CLOTHING

BLACK or YELLOW.

IT MAKES EVERY DAY COUNT  
no matter how wet the weather.

Every garment guaranteed. Ask your dealer. If he will not supply you, send for price list of Slickers, Suits, Hats, Horse Covers, and Wagon Boots.

J. J. Tower & Co., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.  
J. J. Tower Canadian Branch, Toronto, Can.



## Coming Events.

Will secretaries, or those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?  
 Indian Creek (north Shawnee County), Farmers' Institute, November 5.  
 International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, November 28-December 5, W. E. Skinner, General Manager.  
 Kansas State Grange, Arkansas City, December 8, 9, Geo. Black, Olathe, Secretary.  
 Missouri State Dairy Association, Clinton, Mo., December 8-10, E. C. Eckles, Columbia, Secretary.  
 Missouri State Horticultural Society, Columbus, Mo., December 8-10, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Secretary.  
 Fourteenth annual meeting Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, Topeka, January 11-13; H. A. Heath, Secretary.  
 Thirty-third annual meeting State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, January 13-15, F. D. Coburn, Secretary.  
 Kansas Mid-winter Exposition, Topeka, January 19-31, 1904.

## Good Sale at Centerville.

Our crowd was the first to arrive in the morning, but we found Davidson, of Waverly, and Spaulding, of Richmond, who had arrived the night before. We had ample time to look over the hogs, and such hogs!

First came Mr. C. O. Hoag's consignment, most of them being early spring pigs sired by Lightfoot, Tecumseh 25139. This great hog was rightly named as he is certainly extra spry and nimble and moves his 800 pounds of flesh as easily as a kitten. He is a trifle taller in front than behind, which makes him look queer to those who have been accustomed to the pumpkin shape of the ordinary hog. He is surely a great hog and one of the star attractions of the sale. Every one of his pigs in the sale averaged over one pound for every day of its life. Thus, March 12 pigs weighed over 210 pounds each for 210 days of its life. They had eaten alfalfa and plenty of the best of feed and were as large as yearlings usually are. All pronounced this offering as about the best they ever saw.

Frank Zimmerman also had a great offering of well-grown pigs mostly sired by Chief Perfection 3d 25304. His get all resembled each other in build so an expert could easily pick them out. They had also been well fed and had made remarkable gains and were in the pink of condition to sell well to the farmers around there.

Emmett McGrew had two boars and three sows in the sale. The 2-year-old Eclipse's Rival 27217 boar was a star attraction and went to Walker, of Parsons, Kans. The rest of his offering was of the highest order and sold well.

At noon a large crowd was present and visitors from a distance were richly fed in the house. Such a wonderful array of eatables! Colonel Sparks was loud in his compliments, and so was every one else. We shall never forget the way we were entertained and hope to go again and enjoy the hospitality of Mr. Hoard and wife.

We were a jolly crowd and had a jolly good time, and saw the seventy-two hogs sell for an average of \$31.50 each. They did not bring what they were worth, but there was no by-bidding or reserve. Everything went as advertised.

Colonel Sparks did the selling ably, assisted by Col. John Wentz, of Paola, Kans., who acted in the ring while myself and Brother Zimmerman showed up the hogs and their breeding while in the ring. About two hundred were present and some went away hog-hungry. Nearly all the breeders of southeast Kansas were there and all got well acquainted. After a hearty supper we drove back to town and Colonel Wentz kept us all in a roar by his choice selection of stories.

J. C. NORTON.

## The C. M. Garver Poland-China Sale.

The excessively disagreeable weather of last week necessitated the postponement of Mr. Garver's sale at Abilene until Monday, October 26. Mr. Garver is an old-time breeder of great skill and experience and his sale offering is the best he has ever made. His herd boar, Kansas Chief, is one of the great boars of the breed and the youngsters to be offered in this sale are largely his get. A considerable number were sired by the American Royal prize-winner, Hard to Beat. Both these boars have proved to be good sires, especially Kansas Chief, whose pigs have a wonderful uniformity in size, markings, and quality. And there will be a number of sows with litters at foot for sale next Monday. As this sale is a very large one—including 75 head—we predict that it will afford a good opportunity to get some mighty good Poland-Chinas at a very reasonable price. Write Mr. Garver for a catalogue and make your plans to be at Abilene on Monday, October 26, where you will get one of the biggest and best sale dinners you ever ate and the chance of the year to get the best of Poland-Chinas at your own price.

## Clay Center Combination Sale.

Of all the pure-bred hog sales to be held in Kansas this year, none will attract more attention or contain a larger per cent. of top-notchers than the great combination sale to be held at Clay Center, Kans., October 30. The leading breeders of the State will consign stock. The pedigrees are all in and the catalogues ready for distribution. About seventy head will be sold. Those having the management of the sale in charge insist that it will be, without doubt, the best lot of pure-bred hogs that will be sold at public auction in the State this year because of the fact that they will be the very best specimens from so many fine herds. The Clay County breeders who will have stock in the sale are J. S. McClellan & Co., and F. L. Dunable, of Clay Center, and M. M. Kelm, of Industry.

The prospects for a good sale could not be better if good breeding and top individuals have anything to do with making a good sale. There are fourteen consignors, every one of them a good, reliable, up-to-date breeder and every one of the consignors will put into the sale the very cream of his herd. There will not be another sale held in the State this year where there will be offered such a

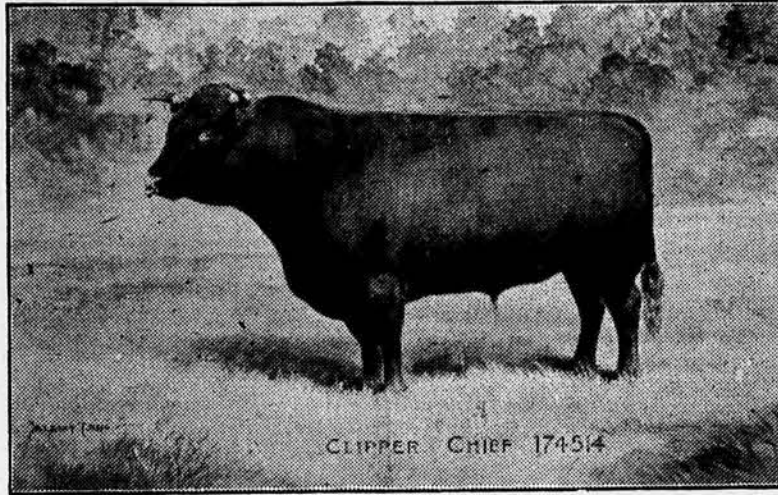
great variety of breeding and all tops individually. We have not the time or space to speak of the merits of each individual consignment. The thing to do is to write for catalogue. It tells all. Nearly every great family is represented, including the noted Keep On. Don't fail to come if you like good hogs. Sale will be held in a large tent. Positively no postponement on account of weather. For particulars, address J. R. Johnson, Clay Center, Kans.

## The Marshall County Hereford Sale.

With plenty of feed, and plenty of money what better time could the average Kansas farmer find at which to begin breeding pure-bred cattle? The Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association will offer an exceptional opportunity to get choice registered cattle at their sale at Blue Rapids on November 10-11 next. One hundred head will be offered and they are good ones. Not hog fat, but in excellent breeding condition. This is not a sale of butcher stock. It is a sale of breeding animals, and the various contributors have seen to it that their offerings are of the best and in the best possible condition. Buyers last year were pleased with the animals they bought but those who buy this year will get better ones. These sale animals have all been inspected by a special committee appointed by the board of directors of the association, and any animals that did not come up to their rigid requirements were at once thrown out and not catalogued. There are about fifty members of this association and about half of them will contribute to this sale. Because of this fact buyers will be able to secure almost any combination of blood lines that they may desire. Write the secretary for a catalogue and study it and then be prepared to spend a couple of days at this, the greatest Hereford event in Kansas.

## The Harrisonville, Mo., Poland-China Sale.

At the recent Poland-China sale, held by a number of breeders at Harrisonville,



Clipper Chief 174514, Owned by M. A. Low.

Mo., Mr. J. R. Young, of Richards, Mo., whose advertising card appears on page 1072 of this issue, consigned a number. Owing to bad weather and insufficient advertising, there was but a small crowd present and only a few hogs were sold. In spite of these disadvantages, however, Mr. Young sold 11 head at an average of \$42. Among them was the young boar Sunshine, which we consider one of the best young boars in the West. He was sold to Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., for \$125 and was cheap for the money. This shows something of the kind of Poland-Chinas that are raised on Joe Young's place, and also shows that Dietrich & Spaulding never hesitate at the price when they find just what they want. J. R. Young has some of the best Poland-Chinas in the world; write and ask him about them. Mr. Young will hold his regular annual sale at Richards, Mo., where opportunity will be given to breeders to get some of the champion blood of Missouri's Black Chief and Winning Sunshine.

## Chester-Whites at the American Royal and International.

The O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association has appropriated a fund to be used in duplicating the premiums offered by the management of both the American Royal and the International. The total amount for which O. I. C. breeders can compete at Kansas City will be \$500, and the amount offered this breed at Chicago is \$900. Surely these are plums worth going after. One-half of each of these amounts is offered by the O. I. C. Association and the other half by the association controlling the exhibition. President L. L. Frost, of the O. I. C. Association, has been very active in securing these splendid prizes for this breed and is now doing all he can to secure a great exhibit at both these National shows. His address is Mirable, Mo. Secretary C. M. Hiles, Cleveland, Ohio, will supply entry blanks to breeders who wish to exhibit.

## Gossip About Stock.

F. M. Gifford, proprietor of the Elmwood herd of Shorthorns, Milford, Kans., announces that his next public sale will be held at Manhattan on March 8, 1904, when he will make his annual offering of which he says "the bulls will be a lot of strong, big, lusty fellows with nice colors, the most of the cows will have calves at foot, and there will be about 12 fine heifers all bred to Red Gauntlet 3d 149507."

Elsewhere in this issue of the Farmer may be found the advertisement of Dr. C. M. Coe, 915 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo., offering for sale eight nicely bred Shorthorn heifers, part of which are in calf and the others old enough to be bred. These heifers are a good lot in-

dividually and are in good condition. The doctor finds it necessary to dispose of them for want of room and will make the price right to interested party. Write mentioning this paper.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer appears the new advertisement of G. A. Fewel, proprietor of Johnson County Jack Farm, Leeton, Mo. This establishment probably turns out more first-class jacks than any other establishment in the country. During the past two years it has sold 100 jacks and at present they have 50 more on hand that are ready to go out for service. Every animal offered for sale is guaranteed exactly as represented. Visitors are always welcome and will be met at the train and taken to the farm four miles from the station.

On Thursday, October 23, Blood & Samson will hold a public sale at the old Stewart farm, one mile west of Wakarusa, Kans., at which time they will sell 46 high-grade and full-blood Hereford cows, 31 Shorthorn cows, 32 steer calves, 24 heifer calves, 10 yearling heifers, 14 yearling steers and 3 registered bulls. The stock is largely the property of Chas. H. Samson, Topeka, the secretary of the Kansas State Exposition Company. This will be a splendid opportunity of getting a lot of well-bred cattle that ought to make the buyers good money. For particulars regarding this offering address Chas. H. Samson, Topeka, Kans.

The dispersion sale of Herefords, held by Thomas White, Salina, Kans., on October 15, was somewhat spoiled by the bad weather, as it rained till nearly noon of the sale day. However a fair crowd of interested ones assembled, and the bidding proved quite animated. The demand for good animals in good condition was actively shown and Mr. White's offering was certainly of this kind. Prairie Flower 105602 topped the sale at \$210, and H. B. Clark, of Rice County, was the fortunate purchaser. Mary 75954 was bought by Edward Rice, of Ottawa County, for \$195, and C. B. Kirtland, of Saline County, was the purchaser of Whittier 3d 140350, paying \$175 for the same. The number sold was twenty-two, and total


amount realized was \$2,374, or an average of a little more than \$108.

Duroc-Jersey swine-breeders will be pleased to know that a chance is offered them for getting some extra well-bred animals at a public sale which will be held by J. B. Davis at his farm, a half mile south of Fairview, in Brown County, Kans., on Wednesday, October 23, 1903. In the sale will be offered thirty-five head of finely pedigreed animals. Mr. Davis' herd of Duroc-Jersey swine has been so long and favorably known that prospective buyers can feel sure of finding at the sale exactly the kind of animals they would like to have. Mr. Davis' Ben Butler T was the smoothest bodied yearling on the State Fair grounds at Lincoln, Neb., last month.

At the American Royal Show this week there is a great exhibit of Duroc-Jersey swine. The result of this noticeable exhibit will attract much attention to the merits of the breed and many new men who have never yet raised them will be inclined to buy some pure-bred stock, consequently will be interested in the forthcoming public sales and in this connection we call special attention to the second annual sale of Duroc-Jersey swine to be held by Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans. This farm is located on the Missouri Pacific Railway about 15 miles southeast of Topeka. The sale will be held on Tuesday, October 27, 1903. Mr. Blocher has made a great success and considerable money by attending closely to the business, and buyers will find some useful and fancy bred animals.

There will be a first-class sale of Poland-China hogs at Wilson & Baker's barn, Leavenworth, Kans., Thursday, November 5, 1903. This will be the annual sale of 50 head from the Highland Farm herd of John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans. This is one of the very best herds in the State and is kept thoroughly up-to-date with the best strains of the breed. This is decidedly the best offering Mr. Bollin has ever made at auction and consists of five yearling and two 2-year-old sows as good as will be offered anywhere this year; also one yearling boar. The remainder of the consignment will consist of pigs of March and April farrow of the large kind. Breeders attending this sale will be entertained free at the National Hotel, Leavenworth. Breeders and farmers who want first-class and profitable Poland-Chinas for breeding purposes are cordially invited to the sale.

Of Value to Horsemen.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new



**DR. HESS**  
**Great Stock Book**  
**Free**

If you will write and say what stock you have—how many head of each, what stock food you have used—and mention this paper. This book is a comprehensive treatise on the care of all live stock and poultry, based on the scientific knowledge and attainments of the eminent veterinarian, Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.); written in popular language; commended and used by veterinarians everywhere. Get it and become a master of all stock diseases. Write to-day, to  
**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.**  
 Makers of Dr. Hess Stock Food.

**Free to Horse and Cattle Owners**

Our two large booklets telling how to cure Lump Jaw in cattle, Spavin and all kinds of blemishes upon horses, also Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney and Knee Sprung. Knows a live method, easily employed by anybody, and that cannot fail to cure.

**Spavin Ring-bone**  
**Knee-Sprung**  
**Fistula**  
**Poll Evil**  
**Lump Jaw**

We know of over 140,000 farmers and stockmen who rely upon these same methods, and for whom we have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. Books mailed free if you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

**FLEMING BROS.,**  
 Chicago, Ill.  
 813 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

**LUMP JAW**

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

**Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.**

**The Dana Ear Labels**

are always clean and readable. Do not make the ear sore, will not pull out or get lost. Stamped with owner's name, address, and herd or registry numbers. I supply 40 record associations with official labels. Thousands of practical farmers, veterinarians and breeders use my labels exclusively. Sample Free. Agents Wanted. Liberal terms.

**C. H. Dana, 62 Main St., W. Lebanon, N. H.**

**PRESERVE YOUR EYESIGHT**

Write us to-day for our  
**SCIENTIFIC TEST—MAILED FREE**

WE FIT YOUR EYES WITH  
**HIGH GRADE "TORIK" SPECTACLES**  
 AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

**KEOKUK OPTICAL CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE TO THE PEOPLE.  
 618 Main Street, Keokuk, Iowa.

**Similia Domestica Remedies**

A Doctor's Case of eight remedies for every-day ills of life. Treatment book included, free. Case complete, \$1.50; sent postpaid.

**MAKE MONEY**

right at home by devoting part of your time to the introduction of SIMILIA DOMESTICA REMEDIES. Write for book and full instructions for agents. Free.

**THE SIMILIA DOMESTICA REMEDY CO.,**  
 Uncasville, Conn.

**FOR SALE**

**500 Bushels Russian Emmer Seed**  
 At 75 cents per bushel; sacks extra.

**J. H. CLAUSSEN, Wilson Kansas**

**Wanted--Oil Agents**

In every county—reliable, energetic man to sell on commission, especially to the Farmers and Thrashers our line of High Grade Lubricating Oils, Greases; also Roof, Barn, and House Paints. Apply at once. Address The Woodland Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, O.



# RHEUMATISM

(Chronic or Acute)

**Relieved Free—Wonderful Discovery of Michigan Man Cures Without Medicine.**

Taking medicine is only the beginning of trouble. Don't do it. Nature provided millions of pores for the expulsion of impurities which cause rheumatism. You must make these pores do their work. Magic Foot Drafts open up and revitalize the largest pores in the body and stimulate the circulation and entire nervous system to prompt action. A pair of Drafts will be sent free on approval to anybody. If you are satisfied with the help they bring, send ONE DOLLAR. If not, keep your money. The risk is ours.



Many thousands of others are rejoicing over comfort brought by Magic Foot Drafts. Sit down and write to-day for a pair of Drafts free on approval to Magic Foot Draft Company, 224 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. They will cure you.

They cured both Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lincoln of Rochester, N. Y., over a year ago. No pain since.

They permanently cured A. J. Keenan, a New Orleans grocer.

They cured Calvin Hersome, of Boston, after being laid up seven months.

F. D. Cummings, of Fort Worth, writes: "I have never felt any rheumatic pains after I used Magic Foot Drafts last June (1902)."

life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does it work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

Two weeks ago we mentioned the Poland-China sale which is advertised by James Mains to be held at his farm near Oskaloosa, Kans., on Thursday, October 29, 1903. Mr. Mains has given over thirty years of his business life to the work of perfecting his swine herd, till now he has a stock of Poland-Chinas which can not be excelled west of the Mississippi River. Any swine-breeder who desires to increase the value of his herd can not do better than to attend the sale and buy some of Mr. Mains' fine animals. He has listed one hundred and twenty-five of the finest individuals of his herd for the sale; and any one of the excellent boars he will offer will be fit to head any herd of Poland-Chinas. By examination of the pedigrees as set forth in his catalogue, it will be noticed that his herd contains the blood of all the leading and most noted strains known to the breed. Notice his advertisement in this issue of the "Kansas Farmer." Write him for his catalogue and be sure to attend the sale.

The eighth annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, cats, dogs, and pet stock, under the auspices of The National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association of Chicago, will be held January 25 to 30 inclusive, 1904. The officers of this association are: E. B. Eddy, president and director; E. J. W. Dietz, vice-president and director; Fred L. Kimmey, secretary and director; Geo. G. Bates, treasurer and director; Grant Curtis, J. Lewis Draper, W. C. Hill, Prof. E. L. C. Morse, M. Wagner, and Frank E. White, directors; H. N. Norton, superintendent and director, and K. J. Muir, superintendent of pigeons. Arrangements have been made with the Central Passenger Association for railway excursion rates for this occasion. Premium lists will be sent out December 1 to 15—10,000 copies will be mailed. It is the intention to send to all interested persons. But if by mistake any should be missed, or if information of any kind is desired, apply in person or by mail to Fred L. Kimmey, secretary, 1213 Manhattan Building, 315 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, Kans., will hold their annual Poland-China hog sale at Sale Pavilion, Forest Park, Ottawa, Kans., on Wednesday, November 4, 1903. In this sale this firm will put up a class of individuals seldom equaled in the Poland-China sale ring, and the breeding is the choicest of the choice. There will be 18 boars, among which are U. S. Perfection, by Perfect Perfection, Warm Sunshine, by Ideal Sunshine, Promoter, by Kansas Black Chief, U. S. Perfection 2d, by U. S. Perfection, Second Keep On, by Keep On. If you wish a herd-header this is the place to go. Their great show herd goes in this sale and among them are some of the grandest individuals ever driven into a sale-ring. Besides this great stuff there are several of the tops of their brood sows. These have made a record and will help to build up any herd so fortunate as to get one of them. These gentlemen will do everything to make this sale a success and they want you there whether you wish to buy or not. It is the crowning effort of their breeding experience. We will take up some of the individuals next week and ask you to watch for them.

## Axline's Poland-China Average.

The annual sale of Poland-China swine held on the 19th inst. by E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., was a gratifying success and made the splendid average of \$43.30. All of the auctioneers and newspaper men were present and the best crowd of breeders that has attended a sale in re-

cent years. The bulk of the offering was pigs which went to representative breeders in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Iowa. It was a successful Poland-China event that will be helpful in every way to the breed and its devotees.

## \$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## Publisher's Paragraphs.

We are in receipt of a big list of long-range real-estate sales made by W. N. Ostrander, the "long-range" real-estate man of Philadelphia. These sales range from \$2,450 to \$25,000. The announcement of this marvelous advertiser and dealer in realty appears regularly in our columns.

On page 1094 will be found the advertising card of the Wichita nurseries, whose proprietor, Mr. W. F. Schell, was lately appointed Kansas Commissioner of Horticulture for the World's Fair at St. Louis. The energy and ability with which Mr. Schell has conducted his business at Wichita and the reputation for honesty and square dealing which has always characterized him are two of the potent factors which made him World's Fair Commissioner. These nurseries have won a great reputation, also, because of the fact that they sell direct to the consumer and thus save him about 40 per cent in price that he would otherwise have to pay to canvassers. A recent visit shows these nurseries to be very large, very thoroughly stocked with varieties, and, as we believe, very cheap when quality is considered. It is but poor satisfaction to buy from a nursery where the buyer is in doubt about his purchases being true to name. This is where the Wichita nurseries never fail. Their trees are always true to name and always vigorous growers. The great Arkansas Valley, where these nurseries are located, is probably one of the best adapted to the development of nursery stock in the West and it will pay to drop a line to the Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kans., for a catalogue.


Messrs. Nelson Chesman & Co., Advertising Agents, St. Louis, New York and Chicago, have just issued their Newspaper Rate Book for the current year. It contains a complete list of the newspapers and periodicals throughout the United States and Canada with a circulation of 5,000 and over. It gives detailed advertising rates of each, character of the publication, length and width of the advertising columns and in fact every feature pertaining to the publication which is likely to prove of interest to the advertiser. It represents a very heavy expenditure on the part of the publishers who have had for months a corps of trained experts collecting this information and compiling it in a manner to make it thoroughly intelligible to all advertisers. It is brought out at a timely season as very many advertisers select the fall of the year as the most suitable time for making their annual advertising appropriations. The work will unquestionably prove a desirable addition to the library of any advertiser—large or small—who is not already thoroughly conversant with the value of different publications and all such should avail themselves of the opportunity to secure a copy.

## Health Before Wealth.

Nine out of ten ailments first show themselves in constipation. Nature's warning, if left unheeded, means serious chronic trouble later on. Medical statistics show that a greater number of people suffer from constipation than from all other diseases combined. A great talk is made about consumption, but if the truth were known, constipation kills more people than consumption. Within the last few years a medicine has been discovered and made known to the American people, of such merit in curing constipation and its consequences that now over ten million boxes of Cascarets are sold every year, the greatest sale ever attained by any one medicine in the world, and this is the strongest proof that it is the best and will do all and more than claimed. If you are a sufferer you are not doing right by yourself or your family if you fail to give Cascarets a trial, and right here we want to warn you to get the genuine, because all great successes breed imitations. The genuine tablet is put up in metal boxes and has the word Cascarets with the long-tailed "C" on the cover. Every Cascaret tablet is stamped C. C. C.

## Wire Fence on Trial.

The Advance Fence Co., 37 G. Street, Peoria, Ill., so well and favorably known to the farming public by the high quality of their wire fence and their successful advertising of fence "direct from maker to user," are now offering their fence on the thirty-day free trial plan to our readers. The responsibility of the makers and the superior quality of Advance Fence make this offer one of decided interest to all concerned. The company making this fence show their confidence in their product by putting it in your hands to examine and erect, before final acceptance; Advance Fence being so good a fence that they find, from past experience with thousands of purchasers, that its merits are self-evident, and Advance Fence needs only to be seen and examined to be appreciated. The matter of price-saving in taking advantage of their offer is an important item also, to be considered by the man who wants the



**20**  
**Per Cent**  
**SAVED**  
**ON THE COST**  
**OF**  
**FEEDING CATTLE**  
**BY USING**  
**Globe Stock Food**

WRITE FOR OUR BOOK.  
**O. ROBINSON & CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo. Des Moines, Iowa

**Public Sale**  
**OF**  
**Red Hogs**



We will offer for sale at the farm of J. B. Davis, one-half mile south-east of Fairview, Kans., on  
**Wednesday, October 28, 1903,**  
**35 DUROC SWINE**

About 30 head of which are males of 1903 farrow, ranging in age from March to June. All are thoroughbreds and eligible to record and are the best of our 1903 crop of pigs, and we believe all will make good useful breeders. Also my yearling herd boar, Ben Butler T. 17741, that won first premium at the Pawnee City Fair.

Terms—A credit of six months will be given on sums of \$20 and over if paid when due. If not paid when due, 8 per cent interest will be charged from date of sale.

C. H. Marion, } Auctioneers.  
Eli Zimmerman, }  
Thos. Smith,  
C. D. Graham, Clerk.

**J. B. DAVIS,**  
**F. M. COLEMAN.**

**HEIFERS FOR SALE.**

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

**DR. C. M. COE,**  
315 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Boars For Sale**

**POLAND-CHINAS** of February and March farrow, sired by B. F. Tecumseh 68087 A 31061 S, and out of aged sows. These are large, lengthy, and heavy boned pigs, with good, black coats and white points. Have been handled so as to give the best of service. If you want satisfaction, come and see them or write, describing just what you want.

**I. R. MOORE, Valley Center, Kansas**

**10 Weeks, 10 Cents**

**THE GOSPEL TRUMPET**, an eight-page weekly, anti-sectarian holiness journal. Definite and radical for the truth. Teaches holiness, or Christian perfection, Divine healing, Prophecy and Revelations. Gives interesting reports from evangelists and missionaries at home and in foreign fields. Good spiritual testimonies from those who have been saved and healed by the power of God in answer to prayer. Tells how to get saved and keep saved, and how to trust Him for the healing of the body in time of sickness. It lifts up the standard of Apostolic faith and practice. \$1 per year. It will be sent on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents, and stopped when time expires. Address, **GOSPEL TRUMPET CO., Moundsville, W. Va.**

**HAWKEYE CORN SHOCK LOADER.** Iowa City, Iowa.—Is the best—Circulars free.



## The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### AN AUTUMN SONG.

Now gently falls the fading light,  
The Autumn's sunset veil,  
While dusky grows the wavering flight  
Of whip-poor-will and quail.  
The grain is bound, the nuts are brown  
On every wooded hill,  
The light is softened on the down,  
And silvered on the rill.

The partridge drums; the plover's call  
Salutes the sportsman's ear,  
And just above the water-fall  
The fisher sets his weir.  
The reddened leaves with withered wings  
Sweep lightly to the sod,  
And Autumn walks the land and sings,  
With rustling sandals shod.

### A RECIPE FOR A DAY.

Take a little dash of water cold  
And a little leaven of prayer  
And a little bit of morning gold  
Dissolved in the morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment  
And a thought for kith and kin  
And then, as your prime ingredient,  
A plenty of work thrown in.

And spice it all with the essence of love  
And a little whiff of play.  
Let a wise old book and a glance above  
Complete the well-made day.

—Amos R. Wells.

### Stories of Mother Bickerdyke.

One of the most picturesque figures of the Civil War was "Mother" Bickerdyke, and also one of the most loved.

Independent, fearless, careless of appearance, here was an unique personality in the conventionality of army life. Her great love for her soldier boys, and her unselfish devotion, inspired a popularity that was deep and lasting.

Her life was a long one and full of varied experience, spent entirely in loving service to some one who needed. First, as army nurse she wrought great good; then she went to New York City, and there worked in the slums; then, here to our Kansas she came; in 1874, the year of the terrible grasshopper plague, and here also she did with her might what her hand found to do, and brought relief to many a hard-pressed settler.

And so it is not strange that there have been many and many to rise up and call her blessed, and that stories of her generosity, her independent ways, her humor and her ready resourcefulness, are told lovingly by any group of veterans.

One story that they love to tell is about the fancy night-gowns. It was when she was in Tennessee, working in some extemporized hospitals near Savannah. Her friends in the North often sent her boxes of clothing, for whenever she had any money she spent it for her soldier boys, and her friends thought that in this way they could keep her well supplied with clothing. This device was not very effective, however, for she usually took the clothing out through the country, and exchanged it for eggs, meat, etc., for her sick boys.

In one box, however, there were two night-gowns, beautifully made and elaborately trimmed, which some very dear friends had sent. She did not like to trade them off, because of the love which had prompted the gift. But one day she found two soldiers in some box cars, going home for their furloughs. They were wounded, sick, filthily dirty, uncared for and discouraged. She washed the poor fellows and dressed their wounds, binding them up with strips of muslin torn from the bottoms of the gowns. Their shirts were tattered and fearfully unclean, but she had no others. So she put the upper parts of the night-gowns upon her patients, in spite of their protests, and sent them on their way cheered and comforted, in spite of—or because of—their much-betrimmed shirts.

In Mrs. Livermore's book "My Story of the War," is a graphic little tale which illustrated Mother Bickerdyke's methods of getting along with people as well as any. There was a young doctor in the regular army, who was at first not able to appreciate her value. I quote the story in Mrs. Livermore's own words:

"He could not see any excellence in a woman who worked with her own

hands, who held no social position, and who was as indifferent to the Queen's English as to his red tape.

"Mrs. Bickerdyke cared little for what he said or thought, if he did not meddle with her, for she was no more in love with the medical director than he was with her. He inspected her hospital regularly and never found fault with it, for its perfect management defied criticism; but once, in passing through a ward, he spied some half-dozen eggs under a sick man's pillow. The man was recovering from a fever and had a great craving for food that could not be allowed him in his weak condition. Especially he coveted boiled eggs, and, as the poor fellow was very babyish, Mrs. Bickerdyke had petted him in her motherly way, and tucked half a dozen hard-boiled eggs under his pillow, telling him he should have them to eat when he was well enough. The sick man found a vast deal of comfort in fondling the eggs with his hands but the medical director ordered them to the kitchen, declaring he would 'have no hen's nests under the pillows.' The man was just weak enough to cry miserably over his loss, and the nurse in charge hastened to report the matter to Mrs. Bickerdyke.

"If any unnecessary offense came to any of her boys, woe to him through whom it came. She would have shown



MOTHER BICKERDYKE.

The Woman Who Battled for "The Boys in Blue."

fight to Secretary Stanton himself if he had been the offender. Catching up a large pail full of eggs, she strode into the ward, her blue eyes blazing, her cheeks glowing: 'Dr.—will you tell me what harm it is to humor a sick man in an innocent fancy? Let this boy have the eggs where he can see them. There, John, there's a whole pail full of eggs—pushing them under his bed—and you may keep them there until they hatch if you be a mind to.' And she strode out again. The doctor chose not to hear her, and the boy's eggs were not meddled with.

"A few days after, on her return from the small-pox hospital, she found that the blow which had been impending had fallen. The medical director had left a written order that all the contrabands detailed to her service should be sent to the contraband camp by nine o'clock the next morning, the hour for hospital inspection. It was night when she returned and received the order, and it was raining hard. Going to the door she recalled the departing ambulance. 'Here, Andy,' she said to the driver, 'you and I must have some supper, these mules must be fed, and then we must go to General Hurlbut's headquarters. I'll see if these darkies are going to the contraband camp. If Dr.—is going to be ugly, he'll find that two can play at that game, and a woman is better than a man.' The negroes stood around with comically doleful faces, like so many statues in ebony. They liked Mother Bickerdyke and the hospital and they hated the camp with its forlornness. 'When we gwine from dis yer hospittle?' they inquired.

"When I tell you and not before," was the loquacious answer. 'Get yourself

ready, Mary Livermore, to go with me.'

"I protested against her taking this drive, for the streets had been torn up by the enemy before the city was surrendered; there was no gas, and no street lights; we had not the countersign; the rain was pouring in torrents, and the project was fraught with danger. She silenced me, 'Oh, we'll leave you behind if you're a coward; but Andy and I'll go, safe or not safe!' knowing that I had more prudence than she, I finally accompanied her.

"Through the pouring rain, over broken and excavated streets, not a glimmer of light anywhere, save from the one lantern of the ambulance, halted every few paces by the challenge of the closely set guards—for Memphis, though conquered, was still a rebellious city—Mrs. Bickerdyke and I toiled on to the headquarters of the post commander. By and by we met the officer of the night, making the guard rounds, and he gave us the countersign. Then we proceeded a little more comfortably.

"It was hard to get access to the commander, for he was in bed, but at last her importunity prevailed, and she was conducted to his presence. She told her story honestly and with straightforwardness, and asked for written authority to keep her detailed contrabands until he, General Hurlbut, should revoke the order. It was granted, and back through the rain we rode, Mrs. Bickerdyke triumphant.

"The next morning, at nine, the medical director made his appearance at the Gayoso Hospital, according to appointment. The negroes were all at their work, in the wards, everywhere, as if no order for their dismissal had been given. He came to the kitchen where Mrs. Bickerdyke was making soup.

"Mrs. Bickerdyke, did you receive an order I left for you Saturday morning?"

"I did, sir,' continuing to taste and season her soup.

"An order for the dismissal of these black people to their camp?"

"Exactly, sir."

"I expected to be obeyed,' in a positive tone of voice.

"I suppose so, sir,' very nonchalant in manner.

"And why has it not been?" In a louder tone and with anger rising in his eyes, and a flush of wrath on his cheek.

"Because, sir,' turning and facing him, 'General Hurlbut has given me an order to keep 'em here until he dismisses them; and as General Hurlbut happens to outrank you, he must be obeyed before you.' And putting her hand in her pocket she produced General Hurlbut's order.

"There was a storm. The Doctor was vulgarly angry and raved in a manner that was very damaging to his dignity. He threatened all sorts of dreadful things, and wound up by telling Mrs. Bickerdyke 'he would not have her in Memphis'—that 'he would send her home before she was a week older.'

"But I shan't go, doctor,' she answered.

"I've come down here to stay, and I mean to stay until this thing is played out. I've enlisted for the war as the boys have and they need me, and can't get on without me, and so I shall stay, doctor, and you'll have to make up your mind to get along with me the best way you can. It's no use for you to try to tie me up with your red tape. There's too much to be done down here to stop for that. Nor is there any sense in your getting mad because I don't play second fiddle to you, for I tell you I haven't got time for it. And, doctor, I guess you hadn't better get into a row with me, for whenever anybody does one of us two always goes to the wall, and taint never me.'

"The doctor had a keen sense of the ridiculous and Mrs. Bickerdyke's novel method of pacification amused him when he got over his short-lived anger. He was really a very superior officer, but like many another clever man he was dominated by the belief that all women were to play 'second fiddle' to him. He had the good sense

to appreciate blunt Mrs. Bickerdyke's excellences, and, from being at disagreement they finally came to a perfect understanding, and by and by became the best of friends."

Mrs. Livermore also tells of one occasion when Mrs. Bickerdyke was up North for a short but much-needed rest. People all wanted to see her and hear her, and she could have been petted and lionized to any extent if she would have permitted it. "I accompanied her," says Mrs. Livermore, "for she refused to go anywhere to be lionized unless some one was with her 'to bear the brunt of the nonsense,' as she phrased it. She was overwhelmed with attentions. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce had made an appropriation of \$1,200 a month for hospital relief, to be continued until the end of the war. She was invited to their handsome hall to receive from them a formal expression of gratitude for her care of Wisconsin soldiers. Ladies were invited to occupy the gallery which they packed to the utmost.

"A very felicitous address was made her by the president of the Board of Trade, in behalf of the State of Wisconsin, and she was eloquently thanked for her patriotic labors, and informed of the recent pledge of the board. A reply was expected of her which I feared she would decline to make, but she answered briefly, simply, and with great power, 'I am much obliged to you, gentlemen,' she answered, 'for the kind things you have said. I haven't done much; no more than I ought, neither have you. I am glad you are going to give \$1,200 a month for the poor fellows in the hospitals, for it is no more than you ought to do, and it isn't half as much as the soldiers have given for you. Suppose, gentlemen, you had got to give \$1,000 or your right leg, would it take you long to decide which to surrender? Two thousand or your or your right arm; \$5,000 or both eyes; all you are worth or your life?

"But I have got 18,000 boys in my hospital in Chattanooga, who have given one arm or one leg, and some of them have given both, and yet they don't seem to think they have done a great deal for their country. And the graveyard behind the hospital, and the battle-field a little farther off, contain the bodies of thousands who have freely given their lives to save you and your homes and your country from ruin. Oh, gentlemen of Milwaukee, don't let us be telling what we have given, and what we have done! We have done nothing in comparison with them! And it is our duty to keep on giving and doing as long as there's a soldier down South, fighting or suffering for us."

It is not easy to match the pathos and eloquence of this untutored speech.

### Character in Cats.

In Plymouth, Mass., is an old, old cat who is called Squanto, named for the friendly Indian, who befriended the Pilgrims in their first arrival on that savage coast. Squanto, the cat, is a dignified creature, too thoroughly aware of his own importance to mingle freely with the common run of people or cats. His owner has made a memorial of him, in the shape of a scrap-book, called "Squanto and His Kind." It contains pictures of cats of all kinds, and in all positions, cut from newspapers, or magazines, and bits of verse upon the subject of cats. The frontispiece is a snapshot of His Majesty, Squanto. A great many people are very fond of cats, and they show their appreciation in different ways. They have appeared in poetry and in art. The following story illustrates a certain artist's fondness for them:

In speaking of the putting of cats on canvas, a painter of them recently said: "They are, without doubt, one of the most difficult creatures to paint, and lamentably few artists make a success of their portraiture. They are almost impossible to keep quiet, and the particular fluffy 'cattiness' of their coats is far from easy to depict in pigments. The famous cat painters are few, and when choice or chance



discovers one, he, or more often she, finds the gift a mine of wealth.

"In David Brooke's well-known picture of the darky preacher at dinner, in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, the cat in the foreground could be induced to sit still only by having her feet glued to the floor. But satisfactory results as to expression, in which a cat's face can be particularly eloquent, are not to be secured in this way. Those who have had reason to know say that even the fur of felines is indicative of several things. In health and contentment it stands out fluffily from the bodies, while in fear or displeasure it lies flat and lankly to the skin.

"Not long since a picture was placed on exhibition of a cat lapping milk, with its tail held high. Though the technique was good and the fur really 'furry,' the value of the whole was practically nil, because no cat has ever been known to eat with its tail in the air. With waving tails they do indeed rush toward the food, but with the first lap or bite down goes the caudal appendage lower and lower until with a full stomach it sweeps the ground. In the case of young kittens it is often different, however. They scramble into a dish of milk with their pointed, rat-like tails at right-angles to their roly-poly bodies, and sometimes forget to take down the sign of animation and alertness. Any one who knows cats knows that the tail at every angle and with every movement is expressive of some definite emotion.

"Contrary to the general belief, I have found that cats can be trained as easily as dogs and form the same habit of following one about. My big black Tom has gone everywhere with me since his kitten days; long tramps in the woods, coaching tours, picnics—no journey proves too hard for him. Once when we were starting on a fishing trip I locked him up, quite securely as I thought, supposing, of course, that he would not enjoy the uncertain motion of the boat or the inevitable wetness of the surroundings. But at the last moment he came bounding down the wharf and serenely established himself on the cushions in the stern, evidently prepared to take fisherman's luck with the rest of us. He showed no sign of fear as long as we were around. He enjoyed the minnows that fell to his share, and since then the collection of rods and tackle is a sign for him to trot off happily to where the boats are moored. He has now become quite an experienced sport, watching the water keenly for the ripples that tell of a 'bite,' and cocking his shiny black head excitedly on this side and that as the line grows taut and the rod curves in the struggle. His joy knows no bounds when the victim is landed at last, and he runs from one to another purring and rubbing his back against any projecting hand or foot, apparently in an ecstasy of congratulation. Some one frivolously suggested that in my black beauty reposed the revived soul of a complete angler, and since then he has been like to his numerous friends and acquaintances.

"All our cats endure the discomforts of the enforced travels of the household in very philosophic fashion. We have three, and they are now scarcely considered as other than members of the family. They dine as politely as we do ourselves—the white Persian beauty with great blue eyes, the big maltese and coal-black like. Their little polished table and leather-upholstered chairs stand in the bay window of the dining-room, and each meal time they take their places and wait patiently for the maid after she has served our table, eating with the utmost neatness and daintiness such delicacies as are put upon their plates. They will not touch their food, no matter how hungry they are, unless it is cut into small bits, and there was a time when the Angora would even then walk away from his plate in disdain unless I seated myself near him and appeared to take an interest in his meal.

"My husband had a devoted cat a few years ago, who used to meet him at a certain lamp-post near the house

every night on his return. She would escort him home with many manifestations of joy and sit under his chair while he dined, waiting to receive her dinner from his hand. One winter a business trip took him away from the city for several weeks. Nights of fruitless watching at the lamp-post, her trysting-place, we called it, were followed by listless days, when she would eat scarcely anything. She would sit under his empty chair at meal times and sniff dejectedly at the most appetizing morsels. At last she seemed to give up hope, or else her weakness prevented her from walking so far, and the lamp-post knew her no more. Toward the end of the third week and just a day before my husband returned she died of grief and starvation.

"We are all passionately fond of cats, and as a portrait painter to their majesties I necessarily see a great many phases of their character. They love me at first sight, it seems, and I am often able to pose a nervous cat as even its owner is unable to do. I like to make new acquaintances in catdom, and my models and sitters are always on the best of terms with me. Loving all their kind so dearly I really think I can get some of their 'real' selves, their personality, into their funny furry faces. At any rate, I know how I would like my cat children to be put upon canvas and I try to make glad the hearts of cat lovers by doing the same for their precious possessions."

This portrait-painter to their feline majesties then told of an indolent pussy who got into the habit of sleeping in the baby's cradle, enjoying the motion. As the baby grew older it was a regular thing for her to rock the cat to sleep, and sometimes, when two naps a day were desired, and the small girl grew tired, pussy would climb up and contentedly rock himself, balancing with his forepaws on the side rail, and purring acoustically.

"I don't think cats ever forget an injury and seldom forgive one," continued the artist. "They have a great deal of dignity and keenly resent being laughed at. On the whole, I don't believe the respect which the old Romans, and more especially the Egyptians, had for the feline family was so very much misplaced after all."—New York Tribune.

#### "People Will Talk."

We have again to ask the assistance of our friends. A request has come for a poem, "People Will Talk." If any of our readers have the poem, or know where it is to be found, we shall be grateful for the information.

### For the Little Ones

#### MATILDA IN THE BARN.

The barn's the bestest place on earth in the summer when it rains;  
The drops make kind of corkscrews on the dusty window-panes!  
Our feet sound loud as anything in walking on the floor,  
And Clem and me we telephone through knotholes in the door!

We peep in at the horses, and they always turn around,  
And chew, and chew, and chew, with such a funny, crunchy sound,  
And their eyes are kind as kind can be.  
I like them that way best,  
Just without the little shutters that they wear when they are dressed.

Their clothes are hanging near them and they're proud of them, perhaps,  
Though they're nothing but suspenders, buckles, chains, and little straps.  
There's one whose name is Lady, but the rest of them are himms,  
And they all make snorting noises, just like Clement when he swims!

The hay is warm and prickly and the dust gets in your nose,  
And on the beams above you sit the pigeons, all in rows.  
They are brown, and white, and purple, but you can't get near to pet,  
Though I think they ought to let you, 'cause they purr just like a cat!

But for sliding, and for hiding, and for snuggling in a nest  
The hay's the bestest thing on earth—and I stumped all the rest!  
They stumped me to go down the shoot; I wasn't stumped by them;  
I beat them all at sliding—especting only Clem!

But though the barn's the bestest place in summer for a game,  
You find that in the winter it isn't just the same.  
It isn't that it's lonely, and it isn't that it's cool,  
But Clement's down at Newport, at Mr. Someone's school!

Then I watch the lilac bushes, for I'll tell you what I've found—  
When all the buds grow purple and the leaves get big and round,  
They shut up Mr. Someone's school as quick as quick can be,  
And summer comes—and Clement!—to the hayloft and to me!  
—Guy Wetmore Carryl, in Youth's Companion.

#### A Fallen Star.

Not many of the Kansas children have ever seen the ocean, but sometime, when they have grown up, they may, and perhaps then they will remember this pretty fairy story which I have found:

Once upon a time, away down in the coral caves in the depths of the ocean, a beautiful mermaid sat combing her hair. After she had twisted it into long golden curls, she gathered some sea-flowers, strange white flowers that looked like waxen insects; these she made into a wreath, then she wound a long string of lovely pearls around her throat, and glancing into the mirror, smiled with pleasure at seeing how pretty she looked.

Too pretty, she thought, to stay at home all day, so she decided to take a little swim up to the surface, where if she found it very quiet, she might even venture near the beach, for she wanted very much to get a glimpse of that land so different from her own.

So away she swam out into the sunlight, and nearer and nearer the shore. Nothing happened to frighten her, and she was also a little disappointed that there wasn't more to see; only some children and nurses on the sands. But she thought it great fun to watch the little ones romp and play, and she laughed with glee at their fright when the waves overtook and wet them.

One little boy, she noticed, did not join in the others' sport but sat alone on a rock jutting far into the water. He seemed sad and thoughtful and she could not fail to observe how pale and thin he looked in his shabby dress.

"I wonder what is the matter with the poor little fellow," thought she; "I should like to ask, if it would not startle him. I shall go nearer, anyway, and see what he will do."

The boy, hearing the splash of the water as she swam toward him, looked up and smiled with delight at seeing the brave little mermaid. He was neither scared nor surprised, for in the long winter evenings his mother had often told him tales of the sea people; all about their wonderful chariots drawn by dolphins and how they sang and played on golden harps. He had sometimes fancied he could hear their music above the sound of the waves.

He had learned, too, how many of their shells were just like books, each one telling a marvelous tale. He had often held one to his ear, but he could not understand its murmurings, or whether it spoke of shipwrecks and storms or the happy tale of a sailor lover.

(It is thus the old sea keeps her secrets which she sometimes whispers to those who love her, and it was in this way I heard the story I now tell you.)

The mermaid, seeing the boy was not frightened, ventured to speak. "Why are you not playing with the other children, and why stay so far out on this slippery rock?"

"I am looking for something I saw fall into the water, something I want very much," answered the child.

"Tell me what it is, and perhaps I can help you."

The boy hesitated a moment, but finally said, "Last night I was looking at the sky. Don't you remember how bright it was? I was looking up, and wishing I could get one of its beautiful golden stars, and thinking of all the things I could do if I had even the smallest; how I could then get mamma well, and how we both could have enough bread and clothes and all we want. I was wondering, too, why they were hung so high where no one could reach them. While I was watching," continued the child, growing excited, "one of the stars fell; fell just as if it were coming because I called it. Down, down it came, and at last suddenly disappeared into the sea. It dropped just in this place, and so I have waited here all day hoping to see it again, and wondering how I could

### A Household Necessity

is a good lantern. A poor one—the smoking, flickering, faintly gleaming kind which blows out easily—is an abomination. You've seen them, perhaps you own one. The reliable kind is the

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get it out. Can you tell me what would be the best way?"

"I have often watched the stars," replied the mermaid, "and seen them fall, but where they go, I do not know. It is too late to look now, but come back this time to-morrow, and I will help you."

Next day, hours before the time that the mermaid had promised to meet him, the boy was on the beach waiting. When at last he saw her coming he noticed, with delight, that she was carrying a small fishing-net attached to a branch of coral. This she held up for him to see, and even at some distance he could make out that its meshes held the outlines of a star. Hurrying to the edge of the rock, he helped her disentangle a white five-pointed sea-shell from the lichens and moss that clung to it.

"Here is what you saw fall last night," said the mermaid; "but," she continued, shaking her pretty head, "I am afraid it is spoiled; the water has put out its light, and washed away all the gold. Had it only fallen on the beach, it would have stayed bright and beautiful, for I saw the light and the gold the water had washed away, floating on the surface last night. One of the old mermen said it was only phosphorus, but then he didn't know about the star that had fallen into our depths."

"You are very kind," said the child gratefully, and trying to hide his disappointment. "It must be my star, but as you say, the water has spoiled it." Here he could not keep back his tears, and the kind-hearted mermaid looked sadly puzzled; she had been so pleased to think she had found the star, though she had not quite understood what he had wanted with it.

"Don't cry," she said. "If it is only gold you want, and not really a star, I am sure I can still help you. We have so much at home, I didn't know there were people who hadn't any, and that it could be of use to them. Just wait a moment, and I will bring you a big shell full of the brightest I can find."

Hours passed, and it was growing very late before the child again heard the mermaid's voice.

"I am very sorry," she said, "but my people would not let me bring you the gold. You see, they are afraid of you mortals, of your stealing our treasures, so when they heard I had been speaking to you, they were very angry, and even said that now we must go away from this part of the world. I have come back only for a moment, to say goodbye, and to give you this necklace instead of the gold I promised. It is mine to do with as I wish. Each pearl I found myself, and they are worth almost as much as would have been your star."

Before the boy could thank her for her lovely gift, she had disappeared.

Day after day he returned to the beach, but he never saw the mermaid again.

Years have passed, and the boy is now a learned man who knows all about astronomy, the science of stars, and conchology, that of shells; but he still loves to sit on the borders of the sea, and think of that time when he looked into its depths for a fallen star.

—E. S. O'O., in New Idea Woman's Magazine.



## The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### IRRIGATION.

[Prize ode written for the Eleventh National Irrigation Congress, Ogden, Utah, September 15-18, 1903, by Mrs. Gilbert McClure, of Colorado Springs, Colo.]

#### THE DESERT.

(Recitative.)—Oh! desert land!  
The land of the smiting sun-glare, deep-  
blue of the star-pierced night,  
Of rock-piled heights and chasms, awe-  
fraught to the dizzying sight,  
Where the shadow ever chases the light  
of the blinding day  
With purple and pink and crimson, opal-  
escent and far away!  
The candlesticks of the cactus flame-  
torches here up-hold;  
Sunflower disks and feathery mustard  
spread fields of the cloth of gold.  
The polished cups of amole are girded  
with spears of thorn—  
When the desert wind arises—and they  
fade as they were born!  
The rainbow-colored spaces, wan and  
withered in a breath;  
Bones of man and beast lie together, under  
mirage-mock of death!

(Chorus.)  
Life of sky and sand awaking to prey  
when all is done;  
Land of the desolate people, born of sir-  
occo and sun!

(Recitative.)—Oh! desert land!

#### MARCH OF THE RACES.

##### THE PUEBLO.

To the "Holder of the Trails of Life"  
The Pueblo's prayers ascend,  
He furrows earth with his stone-chipped  
knife  
Where the frowning canons bend,  
And the foaming line of the mountain  
stream  
He may turn and store at will:  
When "serpents of life" flash across his  
dream,  
And prayer-plumes wave on the hill  
To wait to the heart of the summer skies  
His thanks to "Those Above,"  
For the rains that the "summer butter-  
flies"  
Wing down to the fields they love,  
Sun, wind-clouds, rain and the fruitful  
corn  
He paints on his fashioned clay:  
In watered meads were proud cities  
born;  
All sand-swept ruins to-day!

(Chorus.)  
The waste reclaims the ribboned rills, by  
toll and patience won;  
Land of the wise, peaceful people, long  
passed to their home in the sun!

##### THE INDIAN.

As stars o'er pass the fields of sky  
The red men swarm o'er plain;  
The hunter hounds the bison's flanks,  
The warrior heaps his slain.  
Dance, chase, ensanguined war-path  
Employ their evil days;  
The Good Spirit smiles down their dark  
wrath—  
Grants them the gift of maize.

(Chorus.)  
The gold corn hides the crimsoned stains;  
peace harvests are begun—  
Guerdon of wilderness people, nourished  
by shower and sun!

##### THE PIONEERS.

To the throbbing heart of the fervent  
earth  
Wend the men of latter day,  
To the trackless buttes and the desert  
dearth  
Of the mesas far away.  
Champion, leader, father and clear-eyed  
seer  
Marched first in the pilgrims' van;  
Winged youth—strong manhood—age sil-  
ver sent—  
Swept the sunset's remotest span,  
Bearing treasured seed-grain, of high em-  
prise.  
Leaving lingering laggards to turn,  
By the dead, salt sea in treacherous  
guise.  
Living streams gushed from their urn:  
Forth from the heart of the hoary rock  
The prophet smote with his rod.  
From the waste where sons of Edom  
mock,  
They look to Israel's God.

(Chorus.)  
Fair Canaan smiles in Deseret, 'neath  
Pisgah heights now won;  
Land of the long promised-people, green  
fields, honey-bees, and gold sun!

##### THE IRRIGATED REGION.

(Recitative.)—Oh, glorious land!  
The land of homes for the homeless; of  
shepherd flocks and herds;  
The land where the green-walled thickets  
are choral with songs of birds;  
Where over the ancient furrows, silver  
streamlets are redrawn;  
Where slopes, once arid, lie teeming with  
wealth of the vine and corn;  
The land of sunny spaces, the land of  
leafy glades;  
Of the faith that sees in the desert the  
promise of verdant blades,  
Where fruits, purple, crimson and golden,  
roll forth from Plenty's horn,  
Where souls of noble fealty, of diviner  
mood are born:  
Where on glimmering heights of future,  
gleam fair regenerate years,  
Read in crystal chrism of water, the  
transparent globe of seers!

(Chorus.)  
In the garden grows the Tree of Life  
where Eden's rivers run,  
Land of the world-dowered people, nur-  
tured by water and sun!  
(Recitative.)—Oh! glorious land!

##### CHORAL.

1.

Creator! in the morn  
When starry worlds were born  
To worship Thee!  
Day was divorced from night,

Life teemed in depth and height,  
Joined grove and wave and light—  
In trinity!

2.

From grim Assyrian world;  
Where Egypt rose empearled,  
From the flood, free;  
From Mexico's blue lake  
Where the proud Incas slake  
The desert's thirst;—they wake  
The past for Thee!

3.

From the clear waterways  
A thousand songs of praise  
Arise to Thee!  
Thine green-hearted woods;  
Thine silver-crested flood;  
Fields by the sun-kiss wood;—  
The now for Thee!

4.

The Future's sweet, stern eyes  
Look out in glad surprise  
On lands to be;  
Where the world's three in one,  
Forest and stream and sun,  
Have wrought a realm well-won,  
Future! for Thee!

#### The Great Migration.

MARGARET GOLD BATCHELDER, FORMERLY  
U. S. IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR AT THE  
PORT OF NEW YORK, IN HOME  
MISSIONARY.

Yonder is a vessel steaming through  
the Narrows, its steerage decks black  
with the teeming and chaotic masses  
who are come to share our country  
and our liberty. They are all on deck  
now, dressed in holiday attire, crowd-  
ing to the rail for a first glimpse of  
the huge structures in the distance,  
which some one tells them is New  
York. The word passes rapidly that  
the journey is over, that the promised  
land is reached. The men throw over-  
board their old coats, shirts and  
shoes; the women smooth out and  
straighten their gorgeous orange, pur-  
ple, green, shawls and petticoats; for  
the old and worn must be cast aside—  
everything must be clean and bright  
for this entrance into a new world.

How eager and expectant they are!  
Giovanni nudges Theresa, points ex-  
citedly and makes room for her at the  
rail. They lift up little Pietro and  
Giuseppe, for they must see too; then  
all four look at each other and laugh;  
papa pats Giuseppe on the head and  
mama hugs little Pietro.

The hand luggage is brought out,  
for each a share, from grandpa with  
his grape sticks and can of precious  
wine from the home vineyard, to tiny  
Pietro hugging a fat feather pillow in  
his chubby little arms. All are ready  
to start for "Little Italy" or the street  
of the Mulberry.

But the steamer has stopped, and  
why is the anchor being lowered?  
They crowd around and scream at  
that semi-godlike individual, their  
countryman who has been to America  
before. He points to the yellow flag  
on the mast, while almost at the same  
moment there is great commotion on  
the deck, and they are pushed and  
shoved into line to be marched single  
file past the quarantine doctors. Un-  
lucky ship which has any contagious  
or infectious disease on board! When  
the anchor is hoisted a mighty shout  
of thanksgiving rises from two thou-  
sand throats.

They spy the Statue of Liberty next,  
the little children are lifted for a  
glimpse, the women wave their hands,  
the men doff their hats and shout. The  
band on a German liner struck up  
"Old Hundred" as Liberty was being  
passed; it sent a thrill of ardent pa-  
triotism through the hearts of those  
Americans who listened, thought of  
the words of praise, and were proud to  
belong to a country which had glori-  
ous opportunities and blessings for all  
who desired and deserved.

If the ship is docked after two  
o'clock in the afternoon there comes  
a tedious wait for the impatient new  
arrivals, for they will not be trans-  
ferred to Ellis Island on the huge  
barges until the next morning. Where  
the "Harvest Home" and her sister  
barges drop their burdens at the Is-  
land, it is there we like to watch and  
wonder, laugh and sorrow. 'Tis a long  
and varied procession that passes up  
the gang plank, through the covered  
passage way into the Immigration  
Building. The Scotch mother with  
her nine boy "bairns," all of whom  
she intends shall be Presbyterian min-

isters, she proudly announces. Behind  
her walks a mild-eyed Slovenian wo-  
man carrying an enormous sheet-  
wrapped pack on her back, a baby tied  
on in front, a heavy bag in one hand  
and several children clinging to her  
skirts, while her lord and master fol-  
lows in her wake, twirling his cane!

The next are "Yiddishers"—an old  
patriarch, bent now, and the long curls  
over his ears are gray, yet he wears  
with a splendid dignity the proverbial  
Hebrew frock coat and silk hat. He  
and Rachel are coming to the kinder,  
who have written that America is next  
best to the New Jerusalem, and they  
are carrying in their arms their most  
cherished possessions, brass candle-  
sticks and a Russian samovar.

The Magyar woman with fourteen  
boys and girls clustering around her  
is not a charitable institution, oh, no;  
they are all hers, every one, and they  
are to wait for the husband and father  
who is to claim them. The little black-  
eyed Italian girl clad in green petti-  
coat and a scarlet bodice, toddling  
along with a small rocking chair in  
both hands, where does she belong?  
She places the precious bit of furni-  
ture on the ground, seats herself in it  
and refuses to budge. With superb  
nonchalance she sits until her Sicilian  
mother, with a shriek, rushes upon her  
lost darling, soundly boxing her ears.

Here are several little Italian lads,  
with masses of dark, curly hair, laugh-  
ing brown eyes, and the chubby cheeks  
of cherubs.

So they disembark, little Dutch  
mauens, Hindu fakirs, Syrians, Sicil-  
ians, Finnish, Bohemian, in the most  
homogenous mass the world has ever  
seen, but the Statue of Liberty looks  
down upon them all, the doors of the  
public schools are open to their chil-  
dren, and we need have no great fear.

The long lines enter the Administra-  
tion Building, pass up the stairs and  
down a narrow passageway hemmed  
in by wire railings where stand two  
physicians, one to snatch off the caps  
of the astonished foreigners to look for  
favus, the other to roll back the eye-  
lids in search of traces of trachoma.  
Those who are found wanting, alas,  
must await further examination in the  
"goat pen" while the sheep with due  
meekness and wondering humility,  
proceed to the next ordeal.

Here, perched on a high stool, is a  
fierce looking St. Peter, red-faced with  
responsibility. What a task is his to  
"size up" five hundred of all tongues  
and races in a single day! He sifts  
out the strong and industrious, leav-  
ing for the "S. I." Board, the ex-con-  
vict, pauper, contract laborer, bandit,  
for the United States has no room for  
the "L. P. C." (liable to become a pub-  
lic charge) or the diseased, and in  
1902 refused a landing to 4,974 hap-  
less individuals. The steamship com-  
panies which were so unfortunate as  
to bring these physical and moral  
wrecks must deport them at their own  
expense.

There are twelve of these inspec-  
tors and they have sorted out as many  
as 7,000 aliens in a day, shouting,  
pointing, jabbering half the dialects  
of the civilized world. There is a tradi-  
tion on the Island which still causes  
the old inspectors to look shame faced.  
"It was a sturdy chap with an odd lit-  
tle hat and a sun-browned face. They  
talked to him in Armenian, Finnish,  
Bohemian, Polish, Portuguese. He  
stood stolid and silent. They sent for  
more interpreters and tried Croatian,  
Dalmatian, Ruthenian. At last he  
broke forth: 'For the love of hiven,  
is there none o' yez here speaks Eng-  
lish?'"

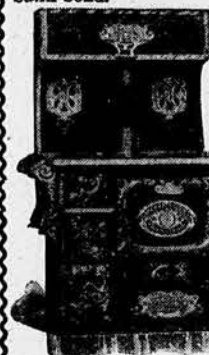
"Wie viel geld?" calls the inspector.  
"Only thirty marks, Gretchen? It  
won't do. But he will meet you, der  
Brautigam?" "O. K." she is and soon  
there is another wedding to add to the  
records of Ellis Island marriages. The  
afternoon express carries a happy lov-  
er and his radiant Frau to the farm  
out West.

This stalwart Swede with his rosy  
cheeked lads and lasses and a wallet  
of good money—any question about  
him? Indeed no—the inspector sighs,  
wishes there were more like him and  
shouts to the next victim, "Quanto  
moneta?" Forty lire? Not enough is  
the verdict. "Si, si," cries Tony. He



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was promised work, such good work! And he draws forth the tell-tale papers which cause him to be hustled off to the "excluded" room.

Here is a strapping fair-haired youth with a smiling face and a brawny arm. The inspector passes hurriedly over the ques-  
tions, "Ever been in prison? alms-  
house? insane asylum? Are you an  
anarchist?" No need to ask him  
these. Has he money? He looks  
downcast, for he can show only fifteen  
dollars; but passed he is; his face and  
his arms are his fortune, for at Ellis  
Island it is the tout ensemble and the  
latent possibilities which save or  
damn. Has he money is the first ques-  
tion. If not, can he, and far more im-  
portant, will he work?

What a perfect Nestor must the in-  
spector be who decides these questions  
for four or five hundred per diem!  
Does he never make mistakes? Alas,  
too often. There were 465 of them last  
year; 465 who were adjudged worthy  
and landed, but had to be returned  
from whence they came before they  
had lived a year in the land of plenty.

The tragedy of the return, think of  
it. No home, no friends, no hope! But  
Ellis Island officials can not pause in  
their busy lives to think of the trag-  
edies, for if they did, too many would  
succumb to chronic melancholia.

There are three apartments in the  
Purgatory of the world here; for the  
men they are labelled "excluded" and  
"temporarily detained;" both classes  
of women occupy the third. No one  
knows when he enters here whether  
his exodus will be for a journey back-  
ward or onward.

The stolid Dutch girl with her stu-  
pid stare—has she money, friends? No.  
She has come to her Hans; but the  
telegrams fail to bring him and she  
must return across the water to bury  
her love dream.

See this cheerful little old lady.  
She has a cookie for the wee boy,  
shows the restless young girl how to  
knit, holds the baby for a tired moth-  
er. No one understands a word she  
says, but she makes every one feel  
more comfortable and contented. She  
is waiting, she tells you, for her son.  
He lives in Hoboken. The street, the  
number? No, she can't tell you these,  
but they will find him, he lives in Ho-  
boken. Her good-man died, there was  
no one left, so she came to her boy.  
But no son comes to claim her, and  
a steamer carries a heartsick little



lady back to the public relief of Germany.

This sweet-faced young woman—insane? No, can it be? The baby was born and died on the passage over. It is a heart-broken husband who hears that Uncle Sam will not receive the insane and that his Yetta can not stay.

We take but a peep into the men's excluded room for a momentary gaze at the depressing assembly of poor, helpless, and criminal, but fortunately it is only a wee small per cent that these rooms receive, and the vast majority pass safely the Scylla and Charybdis of the medical examiner and inspector.

For most of the journey is not yet over; they must be labelled and ticketed, Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie Railroad, New York Central Railroad, Fall River Boat, and taken on the barges to the railway terminals. They are surrounded by their Lares and Penates in the form of household goods. Such queer baggage it is! One family is proud in the possession of a sewing machine, and an immense upholstered rocking chair, which have been its burden for thousands of miles. The next family has naught to boast of but two feather pillows which the mater familias treasures as the apple of her eye. This man hugs an enormous brass trumpet, his neighbor has a violin, while far off in the crowd we spy a Scotch Highlander with his precious bagpipes.

Those who remain in New York City, and they are, alas, far too many, are carried to the Barge Office on the Ellis Island ferry boat. But before they board it, in the long screened hallway are the happy meetings of the friends and kinsmen who have come to claim their own. The proud Italian father declares he never would have known his ragazzi—how they have grown! The old forlorn looking Jewess is being embraced and wept over by her finely dressed daughters from East Broadway.

Most of them have some one to greet them, but those who have not are coralled by the Immigrant Protective Societies of the various Nations and taken to some good safe Home in the big city, there to stay until they have got their bearings. The Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants has been doing particularly helpful work in this line.

Germans 40,000, British 69,000, Scandinavians 78,000, Russians 136,000, Austrians 206,000, Italians 230,000, plus Magyars, Polish, Lithuanians, Croats, Dalmatians, Finnish, Bohemians, Greeks, Syrians, and so on in endless stream numbering 857,000 aliens who have entered United States ports during the year ending June 1903. Has man ever before witnessed so stupendous and far-reaching a migration as this the record of a single year? We pick up our morning papers and read,

#### IMMIGRANTS DUE TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

Oceanic, Liverpool.....	1,100
Umbria, Liverpool.....	600
St. Paul, Southampton.....	550
Columbia, Glasgow.....	600
Deutschland, Hamburg.....	600
Barcelona, Hamburg.....	800
Koenigin Luise, Bremen.....	1,875
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	805
L'Aquitaine, Havre.....	1,953
Southark, Antwerp.....	1,000
Trave, Genoa.....	878
Sicilian Prince, Naples.....	1,017
Archimede, Naples.....	813
Bolivia, Naples.....	1,100
Citta di Napoli, Naples.....	1,300
Roma, Naples.....	1,400
Perugia, Naples.....	1,220
Sardegna, Algeria.....	1,059

On the red letter day in April, 1903, 10,236 aliens arrived in New York, and two steamers of the Hamburg-American line brought 2,731 and 2,854 steerage on a single trip. During the last half century eighteen million (approximately) of the peoples beyond the seas have been received and adopted to ourselves, while more and yet more come, and there is no end in sight.

The Volkwanderung of the sons of Noah, the Hebrews, Goths, Vandals, Huns, Tartars, of all the tribes and Nations whose epoch-making migratory adventures have furnished an inexhaustible theme to minstrel, bard, and dramatist for centuries, are as mere excursion parties compared with this marvelous pouring of the Nations of the world into the land which stands

for kindness, with protection and freedom for all.

The history of these early migrations is a tale of tremendous social upheavals accompanied by long years of bloodshed, cruel misery and suffering. How different our nineteenth and twentieth century flight of Nations! Vast hordes numbering nearly a million in a single year bear down upon us, but the United States moves serenely on, undisturbed and apparently not at all awed by the thought that she is absorbing more than the natural increase of southern Italians and Slovaks; more than half the natural increase of Russian Jews, Austrian, Polish, Croats and Slovenians.

Every State in the Union receives its share. New York leads with 203,824 in 1902, Pennsylvania next with 139,096, Massachusetts 50,939, and so on down the list to Mississippi and North Carolina, which offers attractions to only 77 and 70 immigrants respectively.

'Tis a vexing problem, shall we or shall we not keep our doors open to the crowds of the other half who are coming in ever increasing numbers. The statesman shakes his head and murmurs that it is quality, not quantity, that we want now. For the type of the immigrant has changed; it is no longer the Swede, Dane, German, British—the Baltic race, but the Italian, Austrian, Russian, who are coming to us, 572,000 out of the 857,000 in 1903. In 1882 out of the 788,000, 632,000 were Scandinavians, Germans, and British. It is the scum of the earth we are getting now, says some one. To be sure the foreign born fill our city almshouse, workhouse, and penitentiary. Seventy-seven per cent of the almshouse inmates are foreign born, but 657 are Irish and German, this same Baltic stock we so lament, leaving only 12 per cent of the total to the Italian, Jew, and all other races; and observe that this is the first, not the second generation.

Pick up the Hoi Polloi from a land of tyranny, where the masses are slaves in everything but name, and place these same people in a country which spells opportunity, values a man for his manhood and gives his children the chance the parents never had. What will be the result? The public school teachers in New York City tell us what happens. Brightest pupils: Russian Jews. Most excellent in drawing, modeling, music: Italians. Most ambitious and industrious: Hebrews and Italians.

The fathers are not far behind. A night school in the Italian quarter has an average attendance of 575 boys and men from 14 to 50 years of age, who have been in America anywhere from two days to fifteen years. This man has been wielding a pick all day while his neighbor cleaned the city's streets. Here they come four evenings a week from 7.30 to 9.30 for the knowledge of the English which is to them an open sesame to all that is good in life. There are eighty of these schools and they cost the city \$500,000 a year, but there are 20,000 scholars who are being taught our language, customs, and form of government.

Environment counts quite as much as heredity in the sum total of a man, and these people inherit nothing that they or we need be ashamed of. Educate them, bring them into contact with the better class of Americans through the mission and the social settlement, and who need fear for the future of our country?

#### A Modern Miracle.

To those who are familiar with the wonders that irrigation has accomplished, the poem that heads our columns will be full of meaning. In some parts of western Kansas, and in Colorado, what it has wrought is nothing short of a miracle. Garden City, once a little struggling village set in the midst of a desert, now crowns a region whose productiveness is a matter of never ceasing wonder. In Colorado, areas among the mountains are irrigated, and, to quote an observer, "the line between the beautiful green of the irrigated area and the dead and arid desert beside it, is as clearly marked as the line between sea and

## Collier Missouri Red Seal Southern

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land." Truly, does it require faith to "see in the desert the promise of verdant blades?" Yet in the face of the wonders already accomplished, we may expect to see the whole "desert blossom as the rose."

### Club Department

#### OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley  
Vice-Pres.....Mrs. Kate E. Atlington, Council Grove  
Corresponding Sec'y.....Mrs. Eunice H. Brown, Olathe  
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. F. B. Hine, Kinsley  
Treasurer.....Mrs. J. T. Williams, Manhattan  
Auditor.....Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha  
State Secretary for General Federation.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth

#### Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Shawnee County (1896).  
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton (1902).  
Osborne Woman's Literary Club (1902).  
The Ladies' Reading Club of Darlington Township (1902).  
Woman's Club, Logan (1902).  
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).  
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully (1902).  
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis (1888).  
Ladies' Social Society No. 2, Minneapolis (1889).  
Ladies' Social Society No. 3, Minneapolis (1891).  
Ladies' Social Society No. 4, Minneapolis (1897).  
Chillico Club, Highland Park (1902).  
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg (1902).  
Literatae Club, Ford (1903).  
Sabeau Club, Topeka, R. R. No. 2 (1903).  
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola (1902).  
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka (1903).  
Fortnightly Club, Grant Township (1903).  
[If mistakes are made in the above roll, please inform us at once. Let each club look for its name, and see that all information concerning it be correctly given.]

#### Traveling Libraries.

I feel constrained to say something again about the traveling libraries. Many clubs have them, but many do not, because they do not realize the benefit of them. Every club should have a regular, systematic course of study, and for this, a traveling library is almost an essential, unless some such system as the Bay View Course explained in this column, is adopted. A traveling library of fifty books can be had for six months for \$2. This, divided among the members of the club, costs each woman ten, fifteen, or twenty cents, according to the number of members, and the benefit is far greater than the cost.

You may think it is difficult to find subjects in which every member will be interested, but you are mistaken. It depends upon how a subject is treated, whether it will be interesting or not. Anything under the sun can be made dull by a tedious discussion of it, and vice versa, many subjects can be made exceedingly interesting to the most indifferent, if discussed in a intelligent, enthusiastic, live way. Suppose you take up the study of our own history. You can, if you choose, drive out half your members, kill your club in six weeks, with this subject. But you can also make it so interesting as to have the opposite effect. But first of all, you must have opportunity to know about your subject. You must make it possible for the members who are to take part, to find the information necessary for that part. There is probably no public library within convenient distance; no one has a complete reference library in her own

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Ranges and Stoves of all kinds. Fully Guaranteed, at one half the price charged by others, unsurpassed values in Patent Bed Lounges. Your money back if not satisfactory, see our Free Catalogue for liberal C. O. D. shipping terms, and complete description of goods. We guarantee goods to reach you in perfect condition. **Empire Stove Mfg. Co.** Houser Building, St. Louis, Mo.

home. What, then, can be done? Nothing, unless the traveling libraries come to your aid. That is the one thing you need. There are dozens of ways for a club to spend money, some good, some foolish. But the only expense I would urge, is for this one thing. I urge it because I feel sure it will pay—you will be glad you have done it. I am sure it will be a blessing to your club and to the community.

#### The Bay View Reading Course.

We have received the following request for information, which we are glad to give:

Will you please tell me through the KANSAS FARMER where information can



be obtained about the Bay View Reading Course for literary clubs? It is frequently mentioned in the papers and seems to be in much favor. If you could give some description of it in the KANSAS FARMER I feel sure it would be, just at this time, a real favor to many others who may be looking for plans for a literary club.

ETTA MACFARLANE.

Olathe, Kans.

The Bay View Course is a very excellent system of study, whether for clubs or individuals. It provides a subject of study for each year, and also the material to study. Next year the study is of Germany, its history, literature, great men, and so forth. The subjects for each year are treated very thoroughly and comprehensively.

The manner of carrying on the course is like this: You receive the Bay View Magazine, which comes every month. It is a really very excellent little magazine, containing each month, three or four well written articles upon the subject studied, and several well-selected poems, either about some phase of the subject, or by some author connected with it. There are also one or two suggested programs for the month, in each issue, and two or three pages of general suggestions as to club management, et cetera. The magazine is quite fully illustrated, and the pictures are good ones, and well printed. Besides subscribing for the magazine, you are to buy three books from which, also, you study assigned lessons from month to month. Here is their own statement of the expenses for this year:

#### THE GERMAN COURSE.

"The plans for the year contemplate spending six months in Germany, and then two months in the delightfully interesting Kingdoms of Belgium and Denmark.

"In three books, written in popular style, and all strictly up to date, and which all will read, will be laid the foundation—the essential work, to make an intelligent acquaintance with Germany, and without which it would be like commencing at the cornice to build our structure. These books will familiarize us with Germany's wonderful history, her great literature, and her charming inner life, whence are the springs of her greatness.

#### THE COURSE.

History of Germany, Emily Hawtreys.	\$1.50
Germany, Wolf von Schlerbrand.	2.40
History of German Literature, R. W. Moore.	1.50
Bay View Magazine.	1.00
Membership.	.50

Total.....\$6.90

"The above prices are those which one would have to pay for the respective books at any bookstore in the land, but the Bay View Reading Club will furnish the full course to its local and adopting clubs, and individual members at \$3.50."

I am glad the question was asked. I have been contemplating for some time telling the clubs about the course. It is a very excellent course, and I feel no hesitancy about recommending it. The expense, it must be admitted, is somewhat of an objection, so also is the time required. These both may be overcome to some extent, however, by extending the one year's course over two years, or even three, as I have personal knowledge of one club doing. Two or three can take a membership together, if by chance they live close enough together so that the books and magazine can be easily handed about. This lessens the individual expense quite materially.

I think club members could not but be greatly benefited by such a course of study, conscientiously pursued. Four years of it ought to make one a very well-educated woman.

If any of our clubs decide to take up this course, we shall want to know how they enjoy it, whether it is just the thing for country clubs, whether or not it interests all the members, and in fact, your whole experience with regard to it.

For further information write to John M. Hall, Central Office, 165 Boston Boulevard, Detroit, Mich., or, if you prefer, I will be glad to answer any further questions that may arise concerning it.

## PROSPECTS OF THE CATTLE BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 1077.)

range and roughness and must buy young stuff.

Until recently there has been much apprehension about the corn crop. Had early frosts come, the feeding value of the corn would have been much reduced while the price would have advanced. In Kansas and a good deal of other portions of the corn belt Providence has favored the corn. Up to this writing, Monday, October 19, vegetation in the corn belt of Kansas has been scarcely changed in color by frost. Corn has filled out far beyond expectation. This will have an effect on the profits of feeding. Whether it will be wise or unwise to buy feeders at present prices there can be no doubt but that the assurance of the corn crop casts many pebbles on the side of the argument in favor of feeding. In any case, the wisdom of buying good calves at the prices named by Mr. Campbell can not be questioned.

## A FEW WORDS ON ORGANIZATION.

The human family, at least any part of it living under similar conditions, has long been subject to fads. These are not always easily accounted for nor are they always the product of wisdom. The fad of the present time throughout that part of the world inhabited by the Germanic race is for combination. Combination has much argument in its favor. It has been employed advantageously for many purposes and under many conditions. Its popularity has made great growth within the present generation. Its power has vastly increased within the last few years. Its use for purposes of inordinate gain, for purposes of monopoly and extortion, as well as for protection, has assumed a prominence which none can fail to see.

That combination has increased efficiency and has reduced cost of production, transportation, and trade, it were folly to deny. This, coupled with the belief that it can eliminate competition, has constituted the economic and the mercenary reason for the prevalence of the fad for combination.

Reports of great profits of combinations and the actual pocketing of great sums by promoters of combinations have been the moving arguments in favor of combinations in their influence upon the avaricious. The fact that some of the combinations recently deemed great and impregnable have come to grief does not daunt the promoter, for he had his share safely in hand while the public envied the combination and wished it could get shares in it. The promoter acts on P. T. Barnum's saying: "A fool is born every minute." The promoter will turn from the set of fools he has bled to the new crop of fools as long as the fad by which he profits can be kept alive.

There are combinations which do not die, but which reap rich rewards from the application of correct economic principles to large operations. These need only proper regulation to make them a real benefit to their members and to the public.

The desire of the promoter has caused him to cast a wistful eye in the direction of the farmer as presenting a fine opportunity for the cultivation of the combination fad and promising a rich harvest for the promoter. Within the recent past there have been foisted upon the farmer numerous schemes for organizing him into great combinations. Some of these read beautifully. Some of them may be founded on no more selfishness than has been displayed by promoters of combinations in other industries. In too many the cloven foot is scarcely concealed. Generally promises impossible of fulfillment are made. It is perhaps well that the farmer is usually wary of untried schemes. But the promoter assumes that the fad for combination will have its run through the farming community as well as elsewhere, and he is trying to interest the tillers of the soil in his plans.

There are several points well worthy of remembrance in this connection:

1. Large capacity is necessary for

the successful management of a large business enterprise whether this enterprise be in the nature of a combination or an individual undertaking.

2. Business integrity and financial responsibility are essential ingredients of any enduring success.

3. Large business concerns of permanent value to their owners or to the public are usually the results of growth, generally of slow growth.

4. The character of any organization whether a cooperative enterprise, involving financial interests, or an association of individuals for social or other worthy purposes, becomes fixed with age. Its traditions no less than its written rules become stable and its purposes drop the vacillating attributes which too often enable active schemes to divert the new organization for the purposes approved by the more conservative persons whose safe judgment becomes the controlling force in the older organization.

There has lately been promulgated a plan for organizing the farmers of the United States into a society whose watchword is "dollar wheat." One of the essentials for joining this society seems to be to subscribe for a certain paper. The promoters of this society appear to be advocating it with much enthusiasm and possibly with honesty. The thoughtful farmer who studies the subject carefully will probably conclude that the propaganda of this society has about as little to do with the price of wheat as with the character of the weather next Christmas.

Another promoter is even more ambitious. He proposes to organize all producers into a society. In his unsigned literature recently sent out he propounds and answers some questions, of which the following are reproduced:

Q. How much will it cost to join the ———?

A. It will cost \$6, which includes the first month's dues.

Q. How much are the monthly dues?

A. Grand Lodge dues are \$1.50 per month.

Q. How long does a member have to pay dues?

A. For 210 months.

The bald assurance of this scheme to get people's money ought to exclude it from the mails.

The KANSAS FARMER is not opposed to cooperative organizations for the transaction of any kind of business or for conducting any kind of industry. It is opposed to the schemes of promoters who would gather in the earnings of the industrious on representations which are not likely to work out, or which are designed solely to separate cash from the earner.

Organization is a valuable means of making individual effort effective. Organization is essential for the protection of the individual against the power of other organized bodies of people and for the promotion of interests with needed efficiency. Organization among farmers is more difficult than among other workers and is, therefore, last to take place. Organization among farmers may prove a necessity of the near future. It will be well if such organization take place along lines already well determined by the extension of some such order as the Patrons of Husbandry, whose character is well established and whose purposes are not to be diverted into visionary channels or to schemes of questionable nature, or to impracticable fads.

## CEMENTING A POND.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the construction of a pond I struck gravel which leaks out the water as fast as a wind engine throws it in. Will you please inform me, first, what kind of cement is best? Second, how many barrels to the 100 feet square? Third, how much sand to the barrel? Also please tell me where I can get wild rice for bordering pond, that part alternately dry and submerged.

Woodson County. SUBSCRIBER.

Our correspondent is unfortunate in having struck the gravel in excavating his pond. While it is perfectly practicable to cement over the gravel and thus stop the leak there, it is very dif-

## Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing if It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for rheumatism. For nearly twenty years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I can not cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within thirty days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is: but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I know what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all my experience, in all of my 2,000 tests, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 555, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

difficult to prevent the water from seeping out where the cement joins onto the earth. Of course this may be avoided by cementing the entire interior of the pond provided the banks are firm enough so that they will not settle and cause the cement to crack.

The best cement the writer has ever used is that made by the Iola Portland Cement Company. The amount required for 100 square feet of lining for the pond will depend on the thickness of the lining. Where the backing for the cement is firm and the best cement is used the lining need not be over two inches thick. The writer made a cement floor in his furnace room this summer, using Iola cement and sand in the proportion of one of cement to four of sand, by measure. Soon after it had thoroughly set a load of Osage City lump coal was thrown upon it in the careless manner usual with coal-haulers. The floor was not marked even where the big lumps fell upon it.

In making such a floor for either cellar, stable, or pond, considerable saving may be effected by mixing broken stone and coarse gravel with the cement mortar. The broken stone and gravel should be free from dust and should be wet before mixing with the cement. It is well to surface the concrete with a thin coating of mortar made by mixing one part of cement with two of clean sand.

For 100 square feet of such floor made four inches thick, including the half-inch surfacing, take:

Crushed rock.....	1.25 cu. yds.
Sand and gravel.....	.75 cu. yd.
Cement.....	3.75 cwt.

If the floor is to be only two inches thick including one-quarter inch surfacing this amount of materials will, of course, be sufficient for 200 square feet.

The cement, sand, and gravel should be put together dry and thoroughly mixed. The crushed rock should be thoroughly drenched and the whole mixed by shoveling until the rock is thoroughly incorporated with the cement. Make the materials wet enough to stick well together when tamped



but not so wet that the cement will splash under the tamper.

In laying the cement, have a firm, even surface where it is to be laid. If it is to be two inches wide, lay a 2-by-4 scantling, flat, along the side where you wish to begin and drive stakes behind it to keep it from moving. About two feet from this 2-by-4 lay another 2-by-4, driving stakes in front of it. Likewise lay short 2-by-4's so as to enclose the surface between the 2-by-4's first mentioned. Shovel the concrete in and tamp hard enough to drive the materials firmly together and exclude the air. The fine cement only will then be on the top. After the cement has set, the front 2-by-4 may be moved out two feet and another arch may be made and this may be continued to the end of the job. If the surfacing coat is used it is well, if the surface is dry, to wet it before applying this coat. This may be done with a plasterer's trowel and the harder the mortar is, pressed the better. In case the concrete is used merely to patch the leak in the pond, on account of the gravel, it will be well to leave the surface rough, especially where it joins the puddled earth. This earth should extend over the concrete a few feet and should be thoroughly tamped down upon it.

As good a floor may be made without the broken stone and with rather less labor but at greater cost.

If any reader can tell where the wild rice of our correspondent's inquiry can be obtained he will confer a favor by sending the information to the KANSAS FARMER.

#### THE 1903 INTERNATIONAL.

Announcement received at this office is to the effect that the International Live-stock Exposition to be held at Chicago, November 28 to December 5, 1903, will be bigger, better and grander than ever before, and that there will be ample room for all exhibits and room for all the people who are seeking live-stock knowledge. Whether engaged in agricultural pursuits, or in raising or feeding live stock, this is a week's education. Any of our readers desiring any special information will receive prompt attention by addressing W. E. Skinner, General Manager of the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.

The railways of the Western Passenger Association authorize a rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to attend the International, November 28 to December 5, 1903, except where fare and a third is less. Tickets will be on sale in territory east of the Missouri River November 29 to December 1, Missouri River points and West, November 28 to 30, good leaving Chicago up to and including December 7. Exhibitors' tickets at same rates on certificate signed by General Manager of Exposition can be obtained November 25 to 28, inclusive, in addition to above date, returning December 8.

Says Prof. Burnett, of Nebraska:

"I have been much impressed with the value of the International as a means of bringing together the most intelligent and progressive stockmen and farmers of America. These contests furnish the most superlative example of the influence of brains and business methods on the development of our agricultural interests.

"Great shows, while they form the battle-ground for the great breeders, also furnish inspiration and schooling to the less successful breeder or showman, coupled with an opportunity to acquire more expert knowledge in his business.

"To the average man who is a sight-seer merely, the International is a revelation of what may be accomplished through the combined influence of good blood and the art of the feeder.

"No animal of mean breeding ever fairly won a prize at a great show. Nowhere else is the fact so potent that generations of good blood increase the economic value of the animal.

"When animals of great merit can be produced literally by thousands and collected at a great show, it must inspire in every man a desire to improve the animals on his farm and to both breed and rear them along the most economic lines."

#### GRASSES AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

The above is the title of Professor Shaw's new book just issued from the presses of the Webb Publishing Company, Saint Paul. It is the only book ever published in America which treats of the growth of the grasses of this continent in a regular and systematic way.

The book contains 470 pages. It is neatly bound in cloth and is sufficiently illustrated. It is written in that clear, plain, and orderly style which characterizes all Professor Shaw's writings. So practical is the information presented, that while the book discusses all the grasses of any considerable economic value grown in America, the person who never grew them previously should be able to do so in an intelligent way after reading the book.

Below are given the various chapters of the book and the subjects treated of in the same:

Chapter 1.—Introductory. Chapter 2.—General Principles for Growing Grasses. Chapter 3.—Timothy. Chapter 4.—Kentucky Blue-grass. Chapter 5.—Bermuda Grass. Chapter 6.—Orchard-grass. Chapter 7.—Redtop. Chapter 8.—Russian Brome-grass. Chapter 9.—Meadow-fescue. Chapter 10.—Tall Oat-grass. Chapter 11.—Meadow-foxtail. Chapter 12.—Grasses Useful but Difficult of Eradication—Quack-grass, Johnson grass, Crab-grass. Chapter 13.—The Rye Grasses—Western, Perennial, Italian. Chapter 14.—Miscellaneous Grasses—Wire-grass, Texas Blue-grass, Rough-stalked Meadow-grass, Fowl Meadow-grass, Rescue-grass, Sheep's Fescue, Carpet-grass, Velvet-grass, Australian Saltbush, Promising Grasses not Yet Tested—Bluejoint, Blue-grama. Chapter 15.—Temporary Pastures. Chapter 16.—Permanent Pastures. Chapter 17.—Meadows and Making Hay. Chapter 18.—Pastures on the Range.

Alfalfa and the other clovers are treated only incidentally in this book, for while Professor Shaw is an eminently practical man who always talks and writes in such a way that a common farmer can understand him, he is also a scientist who knows the utility of scientific classifications and never fails to observe them. The legumes are to be considered in another book.

#### THE HOMESTEADER OR THE SPECULATOR.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was an interested reader of that article in the KANSAS FARMER on National Irrigation, by W. E. Smythe. Does he represent things in their true light? Please express yourself editorially on this subject and oblige one of your readers. F. SCHAAF.

Nemaha County.

The editor does not care to comment at great length. Be it said, however, that Wm. E. Smythe is one of the most thoroughly informed men on this subject to be found in the United States. Further, Mr. Smythe is honest. He feels strongly on this subject, and therefore expresses himself strongly.

There is little ground for argument against the proposition that our National land laws should be immediately revised to secure the best interests of the people under the changed condition soon to be brought about in the West by the operation of the new irrigation law.

A little bunch of sheep with which to clean up and enrich the waste places on the farm will prove a good investment. This is especially true at this time when the question of full feeding cattle is the subject of so much debate. It seems now to be a demonstrated fact that sheep and cattle can be pastured together on the range and there is generally room for a few good ones on the farm. They require but little care and always return as much to the soil as they take from it. There are many breeds to choose from but the Shropshires seem to take the lead in this country because of their heavy fleece, hornless heads and good carcass.

Very many farmers dislike sheep

and seem to class sheep-raising along with poultry-raising—good enough for a side issue perhaps but hardly important enough to occupy the farmers' time and attention. Well, there is money and lots of it in poultry even though it be a side issue and he is the wise man who utilizes all of the resources of the farm.

#### To Acclimate New Plants.

Barbour Lothrop, of Chicago, who offered four years ago to lend his fortunes and his services to the Government for the collection of useful and ornamental plants from all over the world and adapt them to the soil of this country, has returned to Washington from a trip around the continent of Africa. Mr. Lothrop took with him, at his expense, D. G. Fairchild, of the Department of Agriculture, and together they have made a large collection of living specimens of plant life from distant parts of the earth. It was through Mr. Fairchild's efforts that the Japanese bamboo was transplanted to the barren wastes of Arizona, and the alligator pear and mango were sent to Florida.

Many curious and useful vegetables, fruits and flowers will result from the trip of the two men. A visit to southern Italy, Sicily, Tunis and Egypt formed one interesting part of their expedition and yielded an unusually rich collection of the wonderful plants of these countries. A special trip was made along the German African coast to Durban, and an overland trip was made for the purpose of investigating the agricultural conditions of the Transvaal.

It will be several years before the collections are sufficiently large for general distribution, as they first have to be adapted to certain localities, climatic and soil conditions in various parts of the United States. This work is being carried on under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Fairchild is a son of the late President Fairchild, of the Kansas Agricultural College.

#### Assessment of Registered Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Under date of September 17, J. C. Norton of this county, has an article in the FARMER under the above caption. By your permission I desire to answer Mr. Norton's article. He says, "All things taxed should be valued on a basis of just what they would sell for at forced sale." The General Statutes say that "Personal property shall be valued at the usual selling price known to the person required to fix the value thereon," and not at forced sale as Mr. Norton suggests. A \$10 hog would be valued at \$10 and a \$5 hog at \$5. A forced sale is not the proper way to arrive at the value of an article. It might bring more or it might bring less than its market value. And then a sale would have to follow to determine its value.

I think Mr. Norton errs in transferring the recorded stock to "meat at the block" for assessment purposes only. Where would he transfer a recorded stallion, worth say \$500? Possibly in France to the "meat block."

He is probably not fit for any other purpose than that of breeding—and for any other purpose might not sell even at a forced sale. And yet he is worth \$500 for that one purpose.

Mr. Norton lays stress on the fact that recorded stock are kept thin and lean, hence not fit for the block. But Mr. Norton doesn't want them for the block; he has a more valuable purpose for them. Their thinness or "lean meat" "is their insurance" as he says in his article. Again he says, "They should not be valued at what they pay as an investment." That statement is very suggestive. It suggests at least a valuable investment, to go practically untaxed, and why?

Let us postulate a case. I invest \$10,000 in sows at \$500 each. I get twenty sows. My neighbor, Mr. Norton, invests the same amount in grades at \$20 each. I insist on the assessor's assessing my twenty sows at stock prices, and he does so, say \$20 each, amounting to \$400. The assessor goes to Mr. Norton and finds he has \$10,000 worth of hogs, the same as I



When the life of Mrs. Ruff was hanging in the balance she used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was restored to health. Her experience made her the firm friend of the medicine that cured her.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has no equal in its cures of womanly disease. It establishes regularity, dries the drains that weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"Five years ago when my life was hanging in the balance, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was brought to my home," writes Mrs. Caroline Ruff, Director of German Orphan's Home, residing at 339 Rowena Street, Detroit, Mich. "I took it, and it won me back to health. Ever since that time, I have been its firm friend. We frequently have mothers come to our 'Home' who are suffering with uterine troubles, inflammation, tumors and ulcerations. Our great remedy for a female trouble is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and we have found nothing so far which would so quickly cure the disease, relieve inflammation and stop pains. It is a good friend to women."

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have. I pay tax on \$400 worth of hogs and Mr. Norton on \$10,000 worth, and we each realize the same on our investment. Is that just or fair? Again, he speaks of a \$500 brood sow. What does he mean? He can only mean as he suggests in his article, that she is worth \$500. How can a thing have two market values at one and the same time? If the \$500 brood sow should bring \$550 at forced sale how should she be assessed?

If Mr. Norton has a recorded hen that will sit for six months, he certainly has a bonanza. She should be assessed at \$10 or \$15. She would hatch eight broods in that time and have two weeks' rest. She would equal an incubator.

Allen County. M. P. JACOBY.

#### A Dog Longed for His Old Home.

A few days ago a half-starved, exhausted setter dog strayed into West Springfield. His body was gaunt, his eyes glassy, his legs tottering. A man possessed of the innate necessary requirements for membership in the society with a long and much abused name, was attracted by the dog's appearance. He noticed on examination that the dog wore a collar bearing the name "Benjamin Pepper, Hartford, Ct." The man took the dog home and gave him a square meal and lodging, and in the meantime communicated with the man in Hartford whose name was on the dog's collar. A prompt reply came, and the following story was disclosed: During a blizzard the dog was given shelter in the home of Mr. Pepper, where he had been duly adopted. In time the creature became greatly attached to his new quarters. Last summer the owner of the dog, gave him away to a man in New Hampshire, 200 miles distant from Hartford. One day the animal, with a most determined air, left his new home and started southward. From that day until he appeared in West Springfield, the dog was heard of no more. At last faithfulness is to be rewarded, and the dog will doubtless live and die in the home of his former owner at Hartford.—Springfield Republican.

Umbrella bearers are shown in ancient sculptures at Persepolis, where a king is depicted in royal state attended by a fly flapper and an umbrella man. In Persia the umbrella is still an appendage of royalty.



# A Souvenir and a \$100.00 Cream Separator GIVEN AWAY

By the BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

We want every owner of milch-cows within 500 miles of St. Joseph to write us, and on receipt of your letter we will mail you a HANDSOME SOUVENIR. We will number all letters received, beginning with No. 1, and also put on a card the same number, placing it in a ballot-box, and at noon, December 1st, before disinterested witnesses, the Cashier of the National Bank of St. Joseph will draw a number from this box, and to the holder we will immediately ship by freight prepaid a One Hundred Dollar Cream Separator. In sending the Souvenir on receipt of your letter we will tell you your number.

All that is required to become a participant in this contest is to answer the following questions: Your name and postoffice address; How many cows do you milk? Have you a Cream Separator? If so, what make? Do you sell cream? Besides receiving at once a souvenir of much interest and an opportunity to secure a cream separator free, it will be extremely profitable to you to have your name enrolled in this, the greatest list of dairymen in existence. Hoping to hear promptly from every one,

Yours truly,

## BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO., St. Joseph, Missouri

### In the Dairy.

Conducted by George C. Wheeler, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

#### Shelter for Cows.

The time of the year when we may look for cold rains is again upon us and the first few storms of the fall and winter often find the dairyman unprepared to properly shelter his cows from them. The dairy cow is very susceptible to cold, and especially to cold coupled with rain. The first storms of the season will cause a very serious drop in the milk flow unless warm, dry shelter is prepared for the cows with an abundance of palatable food.

The change from pasture to winter conditions is apt to be a trying one for the dairyman. The cows do not take kindly at first to the dry feed, and consequently do not consume enough to keep up the milk flow. If they are turned out and compelled to range over the pasture during such a storm as prevailed last week the result will be disastrous to the production of milk. The cows should be provided with a well-drained lot and some sort of shed for shelter from the wind and rain. For roughness, the most palatable obtainable should be provided and fed in mangers or racks. Sorghum-fodder or hay will be a most acceptable feed for them as it is very juicy and succulent and will make the change from pasture to dry feed less abrupt. The shelter

should be provided by all means, whatever feed is obtainable for roughness. The dairy cow with her thin covering of flesh should never be allowed to shiver along the windward side of a barbed wire fence. It will pay in dollars and cents to make the cow as comfortable as possible, for every discomfort she is subjected to will be evidenced by a reduced flow of milk and it is almost impossible to bring the flow back to the original amount. G. C. W.

#### Care of Milk.

OSCAR ERF, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Some one has said, "the dinner has been the potent force of American progress." If this is true the dairyman ought to do all in his power to stimulate this progress by furnishing a good wholesome supply of dairy products. Of course, naturally we must begin the improvement with the milk.

You doubtless know that the great problem confronting the boards of health commissioners of our large cities to-day is the question of pure-milk supply. The fraudulent methods that are resorted to by some of our dealers and dairymen, with the extravagant use of preservatives to cover up their filthy manner of handling milk, renders it almost dangerous and unfit for human consumption. It is impossible for butter- and cheese-makers to make a good product out of preserved or embalmed milk, and sooner or later wherever this material is used it injures the dairy business. I, therefore, believe it to be every dairyman's duty to protest against the use of preservatives in milk and to join with the public in securing legislation that will subjugate this disreputable practice. I sometimes think that too much is said about tainted milk and too little about tainted men.

The care of milk for the supply of butter and cheese, stands first in importance in the matter of producing a fine product, for certainly without pure untainted milk to begin with we can not have a fine quality of cheese or butter. In years gone by when dairymen kept fewer cows and these during the dairy season were fed nothing but the native grass and were milked in the open air, probably in some pasture or grassy spot, a much purer quality of milk was produced than is now delivered at the factories or shipped to the cities. Now, when the herds are larger and when the flow of milk is increased by various foods, some of which produce objectionable flavors, the dairyman must exercise greater care in producing milk. In its primitive state the milk of the cow was intended to nourish the young, and nature has made wise provisions for transferring the milk to serve its functions under the most sanitary conditions. Man is using it for different purposes, and as he deviates from these natural conditions, there will be more difficulties to overcome and more vigilance needs to be exercised.

The first requisite is to have healthy cows that produce pure milk before we need to care for it. With reference to this allow me to digress and say a

word in regard to the breeding of cows. Too many breeders have utterly neglected constitution or vitality in breeding these animals. Many have been bred to such a state that they have lost all vigor, have a sickly appearance and are readily susceptible to disease, rendering them unfit for the production of pure, wholesome milk. This condition of affairs exists especially among the Channel-Island breeds, and I can not help but deprecate this sacrifice of constitution for the sake of securing a wedge form. There is a need for a wedge form in a dairy animal but I believe that constitution must not be lost sight of for it is of greater importance. A wedge shape in a dairy animal is merely a means to an end; that is, a cow must have those portions of the body developed that aid in the production of milk. Therefore a cow must necessarily have a large udder and a frame that will be in proportion to receive such an udder, a large digestive capacity, and a large respiratory apparatus. With these points summarized a dairy cow must necessarily assume a wedge form as a part of the conditions for a large milk-producer. There is no object in having a heavy fleshed back, broad shoulders or a thick neck in a dairy cow, for it requires to sustain these parts food which otherwise could be utilized for milk. Nevertheless a cow must have constitution, enough vigor to resist disease and to stand the wear and tear to which a cow is subject. It is my opinion that if this point shall be taken more into consideration in future breeding it will at least partially

eliminate the causes of so many tuberculosis theories which have recently been advanced and are now staring every milk-consumer in the eyes.

The subject of defects of milk considered from the standpoint of the milk-producer or the factory patron may be treated under two heads:

1. Defects due to the absorption of odors existing in the air liberated from decomposing masses of manure or fermenting foods, the exhalation from the bodies of animals, and the incorporation of volatile substances before milk is secreted when the animal has been fed on such feeds as turnips, cabbage, rape, excessive amounts of rye, etc. It is a popular belief that milk will not absorb any of these odors if it is warmer than the surrounding air; moreover, that milk when warmer gives off its odors and only absorbs them when colder than the atmosphere, but experiments have proved that this belief is wrong. We find that volatile substances are readily absorbed when milk is cooling; even when exposed only for a short time to air foul and tainted with noxious gas it may impregnate the milk so that the odor can be recognized hours afterwards. From these facts and from every day experience, if particular notice is taken, we learn the importance of removing the milk from the odors of the stable as soon as it is milked.

2. Defects produced by the presence of living micro-organisms. Before taking up the treatment of milk to avoid this class of defects it may be helpful to enter into a discussion and explain a few fundamental principles

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that govern bacterial life in order to make it plain why milk should be treated in this manner. All animal and vegetable matter if exposed to air at ordinary temperature undergoes some change. These changes are familiar to all of us and are known as fermentation, decomposition, or decay. The most common change that occurs in milk is souring. The souring of milk is due to the action of minute organisms known as germs or bacteria. These bacteria are so minute that they can be seen only by the aid of a powerful microscope.

Besides the ordinary souring of milk there are many other changes that may take place, such as the ripening of cream, the curing of cheese, the causes of rancidity in butter, ropiness, blue or red milk, and other changes less common. In milk these changes are called fermentation because they are similar to the fermenting of cider or vinegar. The term includes also changes due to unorganized ferments such as action of rennet and pepsin, besides those of bacteria. But since these unorganized ferments play such small part in the care of milk we need not consider them. There are three essentials for the development of bacterial life that need to be mentioned. These are food, warmth and moisture. Darkness aids their development but direct sunlight is fatal to such life. In a dairy we have all the conditions favorable for growth. For the reason that milk is a complete and easily digested food for man it likewise is a good medium for bacterial growth. They thrive within wide limits of temperature, but 90° to 93° F. seems to be the most favorable temperature for rapid development. At this point a large number are capable of reproducing themselves every twenty minutes. To illustrate, we estimate that at 93° F. bacteria increase 200 fold, while at 55° F. only 8 fold. At 40° F. they become inactive but still retain life. The majority can even withstand freezing. From this we can gather the reason why it is necessary to keep milk at a temperature where bacterial life is inactive in order to prevent any radical change. Heat has the same effect as cold to a certain degree; however, at 212° F., which is the boiling point of water, all germs except those that are in a spore form are destroyed. It is, therefore, of great necessity to subject all dairy utensils to a boiling temperature for at least ten minutes before they are in a sanitary condition. All dairy utensils should be made of tin or like metal with all joints smoothly flushed with solder to prevent crevices which serve as breeding places for bacteria.

Keep the cows in a stable by themselves. Ventilate, light, and drain your stable well. Have the floors watertight and the walls of plain construction. Avoid all germ-breeding places. Use no dusty or moldy litter or feed, for such dust is heavily laden with germs. If feed is slightly dusty sprinkle it to prevent the dust from rising, and at no time feed dry or strong smelling feeds, like silage, just before milking. Feed liberally, using only good, palatable feed-stuffs. Give the cows plenty of fresh water and have salt accessible at all times. Keep cows in a comfortable condition, never allowing them to be abused or exposed to storms, for a decrease not only in quantity but also in quality of milk will be the result.

Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Brush and wipe with a moist sponge the udder and surrounding parts just before milking to prevent hair or filth from falling into the milk. It is very important that the milker be clean in every respect; he should wash his hands thoroughly before milking and wear a clean outer garment which should only be used for milking. Milk with dry hands. Discharge the man that can not milk in this way.

If any accident should occur by which a pail of milk should become dirty do not try to remedy it by straining but reject the milk and rinse out the pail. It is impossible to strain out germs.

Strain, aerate, and cool the milk down to 40° F. immediately after milking, for reasons stated above. Special care should be taken to have the aeration done in pure air, as foul air will readily contaminate the milk.

All of these steps are simply means to check or prevent bacterial growth in milk and the steps may be compared with the links of a chain; if one is weak the whole is impaired, so if the care of milk is neglected at any one of these steps the care taken at other times may be rendered useless.

#### Holstein-Friesian Milk for Infants and Invalids.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, DARIEN, WIS.

An excerpt from a Chicago daily of late date (Record-Herald), containing a most unjust stricture on Holstein-Friesian cattle, has just been handed me; and in the interests of justice, I ask space in your columns for a brief reply. The excerpt is headed "The Holstein Must Go," and the pertinent part is as follows:

"The Holstein cow was dragged into the pure-milk campaign yesterday. Chief Milk Inspector Thomas F. Grady declared the milk from Holsteins lacking in nourishment. 'The Holsteins must go,' he said. 'The babies of Chicago demand it. The trouble with Holsteins is that they give a big quantity of milk, and that the quality, therefore, is inferior. Farmers should have Jerseys, Ayrshires, or Durhams.'"

While Mr. Grady may be entirely familiar with Chicago ward politics, I have serious doubts as to his familiarity with dairy cattle; and I am sure that when it comes to feeding babies, a man who recommends the Jersey cow—a cow giving small quantities of milk very much richer in fat than the milk of the human mother, milk so rich that it would induce dysentery at once—does not know what he is talking about. If a man were to choose a foster-mother to nurse his child, he would choose a strong, healthy woman, with plenty of vitality. If he must use the cow as foster-mother, and can select himself, he will choose a strong, healthy, vigorous cow, of that breed which gives milk nearest in composition to the milk of the human mother.

The average composition of thousands of analyses of human milk shows less than 3 per cent fat, and 9 per cent of solids not fat. The average analysis of cows' milk the world over, cows with Jersey blood being excepted, is a little above 3.5 per cent fat, and 9.5 per cent solids not fat. During the past two years alone, more than 1,200 Holstein-Friesian cows of all ages have been officially tested for a period of at least one week by the various State experiment stations; and, with every milking thus tested, the average per cent of fat for all the milk taken in bulk is found to be 3.4 per cent.

It is thus seen that while the milk of the Holstein-Friesian cow exceeds the milk of the human mother considerably in per cent of fat, the excess is not enough to be injurious to the children. Under the auspices of the Physicians' and Surgeons' Association of Chicago, there has been established at De Kalb, Ill., a large dairy for the production of certified milk for infants and invalids, the milk selling at wholesale for several times the price of common milk, and the cows used are almost entirely of Holstein-Friesian blood. The physicians of Chicago have learned that there is such a thing as

vital force in milk, that some milk shows this more than others, and that Holstein-Friesian milk shows it most of all.

Speaking on this matter, Professor Carlyle, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, said: "The point I wish to make here is that there is such a thing as vitality in milk, and that it is of equal, if not greater, importance than its chemical composition, especially for the milk supply of cities; and there can be no question but that the vitality of milk is closely associated with the vitality of the animal producing it. Strong, vigorous cows, such as the Holstein-Friesians and milking Shorthorns and some few families of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds, are animals that are bound to be required for this purpose. The physicians recognize the importance of a strong vital temperament in the human mother, and I do not see why it should not apply with equal force to the cows."

The city milk-dealer will always assert that the farmer is at fault in the milk supplied, and is always demanding milk richer in butter-fat. He wishes this, not that he may retail it as it comes in, but that he may skim off a part of the cream to sell as cream, and yet have fat enough left in the milk to pass inspection. The farmers and dairymen prefer Holstein-Friesian cows because they are large, healthy, and vigorous, and give large quantities of most excellent milk, which averages much above the standard required; and if they can only get it in pure condition, and without watering or skimming, all city mothers will find in Holstein-Friesian milk health, strength, and vitality for the little ones.

#### Holstein-Friesians at the World's Fair.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has empowered a special committee consisting of W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis.; F. B. Fargo, Lake Mills, Wis.; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; W. B. Barney, Hampton, Iowa; H. B. Daggett, Lake Mills, Wis., and Robert W. Maguire, St. Louis, with authority concerning the association's special prizes on Holstein-Friesian cattle at the World's Fair. The committee has notified Chief Coburn that \$1,472.50 has been set aside for this purpose, arranged with special attention to the encouragement of smaller breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to exhibit at St. Louis.

The regular prizes offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to Holstein-Friesian exhibitors amount to \$3,995. The World's Fair regular and special prizes for Holstein-Friesian cattle are about \$1,000 more than dou-

## HARD FACTS ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS.

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by the old method of skimming milk is rank folly. With a **National Cream Separator** you can save 50 per cent of the butter-fat you are now throwing away. It separates warm milk, and milk of a temperature as low down as 65 degrees, light or heavy cream and skims practically clean. We send it **Free for 10 Days** trial. Let you test it—see for yourself the saving it makes. If not satisfactory send it back—we pay all costs. Catalogue free. National Dairy Machine Co., Newark, N. J.



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ble the offerings on the same breed at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Professor Erf of the Kansas Agricultural College, has been officially notified that his general plans concerning the glass cases for exhibiting the dairy industry of America, in the Agricultural Building at the St. Louis World's Fair, have been accepted. There will be two cases, each about one hundred feet long. In one will be exhibited the processes of butter- and cheese-making; in the other the methods of sterilizing and preserving dairy products. The designs of the Professor were selected from among the plans of ten or more competitors and are being elaborated and detailed now by the advanced students in drafting.

#### Union Pacific Railway.

One-way rates in effect daily until November 30, 1903. To Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, Butte and Helena, Montana, \$20. To Spokane, Wash., and Huntington, Oregon, \$22.50. To Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, \$25. To San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, California, \$25. Correspondingly low rates to many points in the same territory. Tourist cars on through trains for passengers to these points. J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent, Phone 34. F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue.



## The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

### Coming Poultry Shows.

November 28-29, Glasco, John Chase, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
November 30-Dec. 2, Clay Center, M. B. Caldwell, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
December 3-5, Cottonwood Falls, Jennie C. Warren, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
December 9-12, Leavenworth, N. R. Nye, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
December 14-16, Fort Scott, Jas. Burton, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
December 17-19, Lawrence, John Manwarring, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
December 21-23, Wellington, Ellen R. Clayton, secretary; Thos. W. Southard, judge.  
December 28-30, Nortonville, C. D. Stillman, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
January 4-9, Wichita, H. P. Schoff, secretary; I. K. Felch, judge.  
January 11-18, State show, Topeka, J. W. F. Hughes, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, W. S. Russell, H. B. Savage and J. J. Atherton, judges.  
January 25-27, Atchison, W. G. H. Frazier, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
February 1-3, Manhattan, Geo. C. Wheeler, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
February 4-10, Manhattan, Kansas State Agricultural College Poultry Institute, Prof. Geo. C. Wheeler, superintendent; C. H. Rhodes, instructor.  
December 7-12, Newton, R. R. Hobbie, secretary; F. W. Hitchcock, judge.

### Dry Versus Wet Feeding.

For two seasons the writer has practiced dry feeding with his chicks, from the time they first come out of the shell till they are fully mature. He has met with excellent results by this method of feeding, the mortality among the chicks being very small. The feed given was a prepared food consisting of small seeds, such as millet, rape and hemp, also cracked wheat and oats, with grit and beef scraps in right proportion. The chicks thrived upon it from the start and rarely was a weak or sick one seen in the flock. It seems to be the natural kind of food for chickens. Chicks do not overfeed on dry food, neither does it sour if not all eaten at once, nor does it sour readily when eaten, as nature provides secretions that facilitate digestion and prevent souring. Wet food, on the other hand, begins the process of fermentation at once, and the portion not eaten, also that portion not digested in an overfed chick becomes sour, causing bowel trouble, leg weakness and other disorders.

While two seasons' experience may not be enough to settle the question of the superiority of dry feeding over the old method of wet mash, still our success was so much greater with the one over the other, that it would take lots of argument to make us return to wet feed. This relates to the feed of chicks only and not to mature fowls.

When it comes to the question of which is the better feed for the laying hen, wet or dry, our position is reversed, and we believe a moistened food is the quickest in results for the production of eggs. At the Massachusetts Experimental Station, in the tests to determine whether feeding the grain ground or whole would give the better results, it was found that the largest number of eggs was laid by the pen which received the mash in the morning and not quite as many from the pen receiving the mash at noon, while the pen fed on whole grain only, laid decidedly few eggs. It is of interest that the cost of feeding the fowls having the unground grain was greater than where a part of the grain was ground and fed moistened, in a mash, and the conclusion of the report is as follows: "In this experiment the egg-production was practically the same when the mash was fed in the morning as when fed at night. With both young and old birds better results were obtained when about one-third of the grain ration was fed ground and moistened than when all of the grain was fed whole and scattered in the litter."

This bears out our own experience. As we sell nearly all our eggs for hatching purposes, we do not aim to have our hens lay in the winter time. But in the early spring when a rush order comes in for a hundred or two eggs, then is the time that we turn to our mash for a quick supply of eggs. We take half a pail of cut clover or alfalfa leaves and scald them with boiling hot water. We then mix with this, bran, corn meal, or ground corn and oats with a little dried blood or beef scraps, and feed it to the fowls while it is warm, and they commence

shelling out the eggs in great shape. There is a good reason to give for this food being quicker in results than dry food. Hard, dry corn or wheat is hard material to digest and takes considerable time to convert it into eggs, while the ground mash, is, you might say, in a digested state before you feed it to the fowls and takes but little time to turn it into eggs. We would not say that this method of feeding was the healthier one, in fact, we are inclined to believe that pampering fowls and feeding them too highly is apt to make them debilitated, but as for it shelling out the eggs in short order there is no doubt about it.

### Scaly Leg.

A correspondent wishes to know how to eradicate scaly legs on chickens, also a remedy for diarrhea.

Scaly leg is a disease known as "elephantis," and is caused by a small insect. It is caused by filth and by coming in contact with fowls suffering from the disease. Anything greasy rubbed on the legs will cure it if applied several times. Coal oil is good but is apt to be a little severe and will injure the color of the shanks. About the best remedy is sweet oil three ounces, sulfur 1 ounce, 20 drops of carbolic acid, mix and keep in a bottle ready for use. Two or three applications will cure the worst cases.

The causes of diarrhea are various—a change of food or a feed of sour meal may produce it. Indigestion, caused by want of suitable food, liver complaint, brought on by lack of exercise or improper feeding or inflammation of the intestines caused by disease germs, or in fact any one of a dozen other causes may operate to produce relaxation. Cold and a spell of wet, cheerless weather will play havoc with fowls if not well looked after. The first thing in the way of treatment is to place the birds where they will be perfectly dry and fairly warm. Medically, give the fowl a teaspoonful of sweet oil, which will allay internal inflammation. From one to three drops of laudanum may be added to the first dose. It is better to reduce the food supply, giving only a little oatmeal boiled with milk and frequent small doses of the oil. In future, observe that the food is of good quality and keep the fowls in comfortable quarters. Do not feed any green feed while they are sick, but feed almost solely on wheat.

### Feeding for Egg-Production.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dairymen years ago recognized that if they were to feed for milk-production, certain lines of feeding should be followed out which differed materially from those to be followed when the production of meat is the sole object. Poultrymen also understand that fowls kept especially for egg-production require for best results specific feeding, as do cows for milk-production.

More nitrogenous and succulent food is required for milk and egg than for the production of fat. In feeding for eggs we can well imitate nature.

When we remember that fowls produce the most eggs in the spring and early summer months when they have the greatest freedom, plenty of green food, are fed some grain, and are able to seek an abundance of meat food in the form of insects, we have the solution of the egg problem. In the order of nature we have to supply the fowls' grain food, green food, and meat food.

In general it may be said that the custom throughout the country has been to feed too much corn. Wheat and oats are more nearly the ideal ration for egg-production; corn and buckwheat are too fattening for best results if fed in large quantities, particularly if fowls do not have a great deal of exercise.

Meat food should be fed in some form, especially in winter when the fowls can get no bugs and worms.

Cut fresh bone or meat meal are unsurpassed for this purpose. As with chickens, milk will largely take the place of meat if properly fed. For green food in winter we take clover-leaves, pour hot water on them in the evening and mix them in the next morning in a mash made of equal parts of bran, middlings and corn-meal, a cabbage head hung up so the fowls can pick at it, and in fact many succulent vegetables make excellent green food.

When fowls are kept in confinement, particularly during the winter months the poultryman should plan to give his fowls plenty of exercise. When we remember that those fowls noted for egg-production are very active and naturally take a great amount of exercise, we can readily see the necessity of affording work for them. The whole grain may be scattered in litter; we use straw about 6 inches deep, and a considerable amount of exercise may be afforded in this manner.

If fowls are kept in confinement in building or yard on other than gravelly soil, it will be necessary to furnish crushed oyster shells to supply lime for the egg-shell and also to furnish grit for the fowls.

EDWIN VON FANGE.

Jackson County, Ind.

### Poultry on Large and Small Farms.

In its crop report for August, recently issued, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "The Management of Poultry on Small Farms," by John H. Robinson, editor of Farm Poultry. This report may be obtained by applying to J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the board, State House, Boston, and those wishing to receive these bulletins regularly may have their names placed on the mailing-list for that purpose.

In this article Mr. Robinson says: A large farm offers the best opportunity to keep poultry with little labor and comparatively large profits, but the owner of the large farm is not often much interested in poultry. It is the small farmers, under the necessity of making the most of every opportunity to make money on their land, who are attracted by the possibilities of poultry-culture. A very large proportion of the small New England farms are of such dimensions and proportions that the fowls can not be given range. Because of this, many small farmers interested in poultry have adopted the intensive methods which small poultry-keepers in towns often find necessary, but which large poultry-keepers and farmers ought to avoid. Intensive methods make the care of poultry a grind and drudgery, so that the poultry-keeper's time is almost fully occupied in caring for a few fowls. Many farmers who follow the intensive system and find it profitable for a time have neglected other lines of farmwork, while others, unwilling to do this, have reluctantly given up their intention of increasing their stock of fowls. The best solution of the problem of the small farmer who wants to keep a few hundred hens, and still give most of his time to other things, will be found in the adoption of methods intermediate between the intensive methods of the town poultry-keeper and the free and easy methods that work well on large farms.

Mr. Robinson then goes on to say that for more than a decade the interest of poultry keepers has been almost monopolized by intensive methods, which are necessary to secure high averages of egg-production. These large egg-yields are often secured at such cost of care and food that the actual profit per fowl figures small. By the colony system the owner of a large farm will distribute his fowls over the farm, and, giving them room and range, relieve himself of the necessity of doing for them many of the things which the intensive poultry-

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keeper must do daily. Then follows an extended illustration of the difference between the two methods, particularly as relates to supplying green food, meat food and exercise.

What we are seeking, says Mr. Robinson, is a method by which the farmer can keep as much poultry as possible without giving it the detailed attention that must be given when the land occupied is stocked to the limit. The problem is neither a deep nor a difficult one. As the farmer who can not give his poultry range must have yards, the obvious thing for him to do is to lay out his yards according to the size of his flocks, limit the total of fowls kept to the capacity of the yards, make the houses of such dimensions as are required, and place them singly or in pairs where they can be most readily reached in making the rounds of the place. He then gives details as to the size of houses and yards required under this method, and points out that the expense of fencing is limited to the increased cost for the end fences, no more fencing being required for the division and side fences than when a continuous connecting house with narrow yards is used. He further explains the best methods of regulating the work of feeding, watering, etc., so that fowls may be kept in good condition and the greater part of the day still left free for regular farmwork.

In closing Mr. Robinson says: Poultry-keeping ought to be an important feature on every farm, and a pleasant feature of farmwork. It may be, if the farmer will only study to adapt his stock and his methods to the capacity of the farm under conditions satisfactory to him.

### The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

#### Handling Bees Late in Autumn.

The only work that should be done with bees after the weather begins to get cold, is to put the finishing touches necessary to go into winter quarters, for late manipulation of the bees and hives will not prepare them to winter in the best condition. None other than those that are to be wintered in cellars require any late handling, for if they are to be wintered out of doors, the work of putting them in winter shape should be done early, even before frost appears.

Bees that are to be wintered in cellars, can not be put away before cold weather, but should be taken promptly to the cellar at the beginning of cold weather. There is not much doubt but that cellar wintering if properly managed, is the best way to winter bees, and almost every one that may have but a few colonies should adopt this manner of wintering them. It requires but a small space to pack away quite a number of colonies in the cellar. The principal thing required is, that the bees occupy a department by themselves well partitioned off from any other part of the same, where frequent entering the cellar will have no effect upon them. The cellar should have as even temperature as possible of about 45°, and should be dry. The part the bees occupy should be kept in dense darkness at all times. The best cellar for bees, is one made expressly for the purpose, and nothing else admitted, and it should be entered only when necessary to examine the bees, and this by lamplight. Thorough ventilation by a system of ventilating pipes was formerly supposed to be necessary, but later experiments show that such was a useless expense, that extreme dryness was not required; but ventilation enough to keep the air pure and sweet will be necessary. The hives must be well ventilated, and placed with the entire bottoms left open.

Larned, Kans.

#### Bees in Autumn.

Bees usually do not store much honey in autumn months, and frequently do not make a good living. In many localities there are some fall blossoms, especially in the low valleys, that furnish honey enough to keep the bees

busy rearing brood, and in some instances they store some surplus; but ordinarily they lay up but little surplus, and if they succeed in filling the brood chamber with honey, they have done well. It is certainly good management to locate bees in good honey localities, and this is done to some extent by specialists, but those who do not make this a sole business can not do it.

Goldenrod is perhaps the most general of all honey plants in autumn. There are a number of different varieties of it, but all have yellow or golden flowers. Another flower which is almost as general as goldenrod, is smartweed. This perhaps furnishes a more abundant honey flow than any other fall plant. Spanish needle is also a good fall plant, and in some localities this has given a good surplus. Thoroughwort, or boneset, is also a fall flower of good honey-producing qualities, while asters, of which there are many varieties, are also good honey-producers.

Buckwheat has always gotten the praise of being an excellent honey plant, and is most widely spoken of by old-time beekeepers. Just how this has come about seems to be a mystery, but almost every beekeeper except one of the present day, will tell you to sow buckwheat for your bees, and will relate instances of what the bees did years ago on buckwheat. Bees will work buckwheat blossoms very eagerly early in the morning, yet but little honey is secured from them, and that of a very poor quality.

Larned, Kans.

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All delegates elected to attend the next meeting of the Kansas State Grange at Arkansas City are requested to give me their names and addresses before November 5. I ask this for their pleasure and profit.

E. W. WESTGATE,  
Master State Grange.

### National Master Jones at the Farmers' Congress.

At the Farmers' National Convention, which met in September at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Ind., master of the National Grange, was the principal speaker. Talking on "Extension of Our Mail System," he said:

No service of the Government comes so close to all the people and administers so directly to their convenience as the mail service. Through the mails we are enabled to communicate with friends and transact business throughout the world.

The importance and the universal character of this service and its very great value, demands that the best thought of our ablest statesmen, writers, and thinkers should be directed to improve, enlarge, and extend the service so as to make it of still greater value.

### READJUSTMENTS BECOME NECESSARY.

As our country becomes more densely populated the various improvements incident to a higher and more enlightened civilization develop modes and methods of business which require readjustments of laws affecting the people. No law requires greater ability to adjust to meet the ever changing needs of the people than the law regulating the mail service. If any evidence is required on this point the many changes and extensions heretofore inaugurated in the mail service afford conclusive proof.

The law reducing letter postage to 5 cents a half ounce, then to 3 cents an ounce, then to 2 cents, and the low rate accorded to newspapers, the introduction of the postal money orders, the provision for quick delivery and fast mail service on land and sea, the parcels-post and postal cards, and finally the introduction of rural free delivery—all are evidences of the necessity of changes in the law to meet new conditions constantly arising.

Each change when made had persistent and some able opposition. The opponents of the reduction of postage predicted that the service would become so burdensome to the Government as to cause great disaster. When the postal money order system was introduced it was argued that this service would injure banks and greatly reduce the income of express companies and would be an infringement on their respective rights. The same argument and some others were used against the parcels-post.

### SERVICE WILL BE EXTENDED.

We confidently believe the service will be extended until every rural home will have a free delivery of mail daily.

The people understand that the daily delivery of mail in the country, as in the city, is an educator and tends to bring all the people in touch with the world of thought. The daily, semi- and tri-weekly press, the daily crop and

market reports, the agricultural journals, magazines, and other publications of State and Nation, as well as the publications of private enterprises, are all a part of our National educational system; and to make them of greater value they must be delivered each day to every home in our country.

Reports of weather conditions, the approach of storms, are as important to the farmer as to the navigator on lakes or seas, and all business interests of the country and the Government itself is greatly benefited. We believe that the great importance and urgent demand for such information will be so persistent as to cause the Government to adopt a more rapid and universal communication with all the people than any heretofore inaugurated.

### PARCELS-POST A CONVENIENCE.

The parcels-post as now conducted through the mails is a very great convenience to the people, but this branch of the mail service needs to be thoroughly readjusted, both as to prices charged and size and weight of mailable packages.

Packages are now limited to four pounds in weight. In our opinion it should be increased to at least twelve pounds and the cost reduced to reasonable charges. The rate of 16 cents per pound for mailable merchandise, as now charged, except for seeds, roots, cuttings, bulbs, plants, and scions, printed books, circulars, engravings, and some few other things, is 8 cents per pound. All of which charges are excessive and should be reduced to reasonable rates.

In case of parcels containing merchandise being sent to some foreign countries such as Bahamas, Colombia, Danish West Indies, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Salvador, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Venezuela, and many others, our country will carry eleven-pound packages, which would not be carried for the American citizen living in the United States, but should they live in any of the countries named above, or many other foreign countries, the Government not only would carry the packages, but do so at 4 cents less per pound.

In our opinion this is wrong and can not be justified. No American residing abroad, nor any foreigners, should have service in our mails at a less cost than the humblest American citizen residing in any part of the United States. These inequalities and injustices should be at once corrected and the parcels-post service rates should be fixed at a just and equitable price.

Parcels-post service, in our opinion, could be made not only self-supporting but profitable to the Government and and of incalculable advantage and convenience to the people at a rate of 3 cents per package for all packages weighing one pound or less, and for each additional pound or fraction of a pound 2 cents.

Such service would encourage an exchange of samples of all commodities, giving to the people an opportunity of economically testing and using the productions of all sections of our country.

We are not unmindful that certain private or corporate interests would protest against such changes, but in a republic like ours the public good of the many should not be sacrificed that some private interests or corporate interests may be enabled to make large and excessive profits. The people support and maintain the Government at great expense, paying all taxes cheerfully, when justly and equitably assessed, and at all times and under all circumstances are ready to uphold our country's cause with their lives against encroachments on our rights by any Nations or peoples. The people, therefore, have a right to ask and expect that no private interests should stand in the way of the enactment of such laws as will secure the greatest good to all.

### POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Present conditions make it desirable on the part of the Government and the people that postal saving banks be established. The establishment of postal saving banks

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If so, we have just a word for you. It's this: There are portions of the Southwest where it is most desirable to locate. We want you to make a careful selection—we have no land to sell, so don't mistake our motive.

We are interested in building up the country traversed by the Santa Fe. It will be to our mutual advantage if you locate on our line. Can we not assist you? We have illustrated descriptive literature which will gladly be sent. We have also a list of reliable land agents to whom we can refer you, if you wish.

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Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kans.

will promote thrift, and would tend to encourage millions of our citizens, young and old, from all walks in life, to husband their earnings and deposit their surplus earnings in the keeping of the Government, on which a small rate of interest could be paid. And millions of boys, girls, men, and women would thus become creditors of the Government, if possible, increasing their loyalty.

The encouragement to industry, frugality and thrift would tend to make better and more patriotic citizens. The cooperative interest thus created would be of far greater value to the Government than paying the interest now paid to the few now holding the bonds of the Government. Such thoughtful and helpful interest shown by the Government for those in the common walks of life would, in our opinion, create a healthful public sentiment that would stay the growth of baneful anarchistic tendencies in our country. The love, loyalty, and patriotism thus encouraged would afford the strongest possible safeguard to American liberties.

### TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

We believe that the time has come when the Government should provide telegraph and telephone service in connection with the mail service of our country. Millions of dollars are spent annually to provide rapid transit on land and sea and quick delivery of all mail matter in all centers of densely populated districts. The vast sums thus annually expended, when legitimately used and value rendered, no right thinking, loyal citizen objects to.

So, too, the American people would hail with enthusiasm the advantages to American citizenship of the inauguration of a well-guarded telegraph and telephone system in the mail service of our country. Its many advantages suggest themselves to every citizen. The advantages would be greater to some interests than to others. So, too, is every branch of the mail service of more or less value, as our respective interests in the use of the mails differ.

Without bias, without prejudice, I present these views to the Farmers' National Congress, fully believing that each change suggested in the extending of the facilities of our mail system would advance the interests of the Government and promote the best interests of all the people of the United States.

I have not entered into any extended argument to support the changes suggested, but believe that each and all of them can be sustained by sound arguments that will suggest themselves to every well-informed, broad-minded, loyal American citizen.—South Bend Tribune.

This is the season of opportunity for the Grange. It should be used to the utmost by every officer and member within the organization.

### National Grange Will Meet.

In less than a month the National Grange will meet in thirty-seventh annual session in the city of Rochester, N. Y. The eyes, the hopes, and the expectations of the order are already turning toward the Empire State, full of confidence in the safe leadership of the National Grange. Since we are only a "high private in the rear ranks" of that splendid body of thoughtful, cultured men and women, we may safely say that no people, class, or interest in this country need be ashamed of the strong, safe, conservative, vigorous, brainy leadership the farmers have in the Grange. After thirty-seven years of varied experience, which has taught the lesson nothing but experience can teach, the farmers may follow its leadership with every assurance that they will not be misled into impracticable schemes or embarrassing positions. The Grange lives because it deserves to live. The coming session will elect officers for the next two years, and notwithstanding the capability of the entire body, it is a matter of much importance who shall be placed in command. The Grange should do nothing except in an effort to do what is right—right, though the heavens should fall.—T. C. Akeson, in Grange Bulletin.

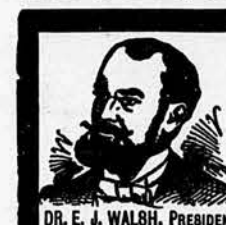
### Grange Notes.

The Grange Bulletin is full of good things for the Grange. Here are some of them:

The raising of crops and cattle is only a subordinate part of the business of the farmer. The boys and girls are of more importance than anything else. Now is the time to study their interests.

Oklahoma is a fair and untilled field for Grange work. It is settled for the most part by intelligent and progressive farmers from the best agricultural States. There is a great opening in Oklahoma.

The best place to increase the power and prestige of the Grange is where it is already organized. But work must be done. Each organization needs to be made stronger and more



### DISEASES OF MEN ONLY.

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alert. The membership needs to be averaged up—way up.

Most of the State Granges will meet within three months. It is time to realize that "now is the accepted time" for Grange work that is to count for progress. Let the motto be "Forward" for the present month and the months to follow. It ought to be "forward all the time."

Reports to this office indicate that the season of picnics, field days, and Grange conventions has been productive of much good. The Grange needs to be advertised, and these special public meetings are great advertisers. But the best work is done in the regular meetings.

The newspapers are full of accounts of strikes, most of them the effect of what we have characterized as "organization gone mad." Organization gone mad has at least this to be said to its credit: It is alive and doing. Organization gone to sleep has nothing to its credit, except in the volume of history that is closed and covered with dust. In a few States—too many of them—the Grange is an organization gone to sleep. Who will wake it up?

The approaching session of the National Grange ought to be the greatest in its history. Every one of us can help add to the interest and usefulness of the meeting in the Empire State. Some can get ready to attend the meeting. Their presence will add to the interest of the occasion. Every act of preparation will make the home grange seem to be a more vital organization. Some can make suggestions to be transmitted by subordinate granges to their representatives in the National Grange. There are many ways to help.

#### THE MARKETS.

##### Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Market.

Kansas City, Mo., October 19, 1903. This is Royal week and the great show will naturally take away much attention usually bestowed upon the general market. Cattle receipts were 20,000 head and prices ruled steady to weak. Tops sold up to \$4.95. Hog receipts totaled 4,000 head. The market broke 10¢/20¢ on heavy supplies at Chicago. Sheep sold steady to 15¢ lower with 12,000 head in sight. In spite of light supplies of corn-fed cattle here last week and an amplitude of rangers, the packers were much better buyers of the cattle than the former. All heaves were slow sale and averaged 10¢/15¢ lower, wintered Westerns selling the nearest of any time this season. Some prime, dressy steers brought \$5.65 on Tuesday but \$5 purchased a very good corn-fed steer on any day of the week. Cow and heifer stuff opened free sale at 10¢/15¢ higher but the advance was lost at the close. Cows ranged largely at \$2.03 and best heifers at \$3.04, with dry lotters reaching \$4.75. The stocker and feeder trade was a little better than of late, but plainish stockers eased off at the windup. The week's cattle receipts were 70,300 head, exceeding both the preceding week and a year ago. Among those selling good cattle were: Ol. Ridenor, Lang, Kans., \$4.75; H. H. Arthur, Little Blue, Mo., \$5.25; J. R. Limeweber, \$5.10; J. M. Trout, Elmira, Mo., \$4.65; Warren Bros., Wellsville, Kans., \$5.65; cows, \$4.50; F. M. Carey, Reading, Kans., heifers, \$4.85; A. E. Lindborg, Osage City, Kans., \$5; J. E. Anderson, Wilsonville, Neb., \$5.10; W. A. Rankin, Tarkio, Mo., \$4.90.

The hog trade was decidedly in the dumps last week. Receipts here were small and the total at five markets was the lightest on record for the season, yet in spite of this packers cut and slashed prices to their heart's content, taking 20¢ off for the week. The close saw the top at \$5.55, and bulk of all hogs selling at \$5.30 to \$5.50. It is now evident that the packers are united in their resolve to bring swine down from the present high plane of prices, else the continued declines in the face of such light runs and the fact that consumption is acknowledgedly heavy could not be possible.

Sheep receipts last week were 31,800, a gain of 1,000 head over the foregoing week but a loss of 2,500 from a year ago, when a record-breaking run was had. Only one class of muttons, feeding wethers, closed lower and they lost only 10¢. All other grades finished steady to strong. Best lambs are worth \$4.75 to \$5.25, fat wethers \$3.50 to \$3.80; fat ewes \$3 to \$3.25; feeding lambs \$3.60 to \$4.10; feeding wethers \$3 to \$3.35; feeding ewes \$2.25 to \$2.65; breeding ewes \$3 to \$3.35. Traders are looking for no immediate break in sheep prices.

The horse market was weaker the past seven days, the bulk of sales ranging \$5 to \$15 lower than two weeks back. A dispirited Eastern demand was largely responsible for this condition of the trade. Best drafts are quoted at \$150 to \$180; chunks \$100 to \$130; driving horses \$85 to \$125. Feeding drafts are still in request if they have plenty of quality.

Wheat receipts last week were 1,200 cars, corn 125, and oats 100. The first-named grain was in prime request and sold a little higher. Corn followed the trend of the speculative markets, however, which were lower because of a bearish government crop report and eased off about 1¢. Oats also sold a little lower. No. 2 wheat is worth 74¢/82¢; No. 4, 64¢/75¢; No. 2 corn 41¢/42¢; No. 4, 39¢/40¢; No. 2 oats 35¢/39¢; No. 4, 33¢/35¢.

## Special Want Column

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

#### CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—Four thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, color red, from 5 to 21 months old. Also a few thoroughbred cows and heifers. For prices write, J. P. Engel, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

BEULAH BEAU 10048, R. 8, the 11-month old Red Polled bull, grand individual, richly bred, for sale at Beulah-Land farm. Price \$100. Wilkie Blair, R. R. 1, Girard, Kans.

RED POLLED BULLS. Some fine young bulls or sale. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—The imported Shorthorn bull Mark Hanna 127532, also several of his get, serviceable ages. F. H. Foster, Rural Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorns \$50 each. Best of breeding, splendid individuals, cows and heifers bred to imported Royal Briton, calves and yearlings. Must sell carload or more. Write at once. Also some choice Poland Chinas very cheap. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two double standard Polled Durham bulls, one my herd bull three years old, one yearling. A. L. West, Garnett, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Ten registered and ten high-grade Jersey cows, from 2 to 5 years old; most of them will be fresh next month. Will be sold worth the money to anybody wanting some good cows. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

#### SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Shropshire rams; one aged ram, and a few ram lambs. A. M. Dull, Washington, Kans.

COTSWOLD RAMS—Eight 2-year-olds, for sale by W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams, sired by the famous ram, Look Me Over 155469. Closing out sale in December account of health. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kans.

MALE ANGORA GOATS for sale. Address or call on W. B. Mather, Burlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—250 high-grade yearling Shropshire sheep in Woods County, Oklahoma. 100 ewes and 150 wethers. Time will be given to responsible parties. Address, W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

#### POULTRY.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale. \$1.00 each. L. D. Arnold, Salina, Kans.

WANTED—100 brown Leghorn chickens; 50 White Wyandottes; 50 Pekin ducks. Write price on whole or part to Mrs. A. A. Parker, 313 Parallel St., Atchison, Kans.

Eggs and poultry opened stronger and closed dull. Traders are generally taking an optimistic view of the future egg market, however. Game is selling stronger than a while back. Do not ship undrawn rabbits to market at present. Potatoes show a wide range of prices, according to quality. Choice Colorados are bringing \$1, while small natives command only 50¢. Eggs are worth 15¢/19¢; hens 8¢/9¢; turkeys 11¢/12¢; ducks 9¢; geese 5¢; wild ducks \$1.75/4 dozen; rabbits \$1 dozen. H. A. POWELL.

##### St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., October 19, 1903. The trend of prices for cattle continued downward again last week, under the heavy supplies and sharp break in values at other points. Corn cattle were in fair quota and were in good request at a loss of 15¢/25¢, heavies and medium kinds selling to the least advantage. Cows and heifers were of 10¢/15¢ lower sale. The country demand for stock cattle was slim early in the week, which caused large accumulations of cattle in the yards and lower prices, which in turn brought in a big line of buyers and the best outlet to the country of the season for the latter part of the week.

The big end of the week's cattle receipts were marketed in this department of the trade. Beef steers were in moderate quota and good demand at a decline of mostly 10¢. Cows and heifers were fairly liberal numbers and value broke 10¢/15¢. Stockers and feeders were in heavy supply and prices declined around 15¢/25¢.

There was a material increase in offerings in the quarantine division last week, as compared with the last several weeks. Steers sold readily at a loss of 10¢/15¢, cow stuff was in strong request at steady to 10¢ lower values and calves of light weight held fully steady and heavies broke 25¢/50¢.

Under light runs the fore part of the week hog prices reacted some from the close of the previous week, but as the week advanced receipts were enlarged under the better tone to the trade and on Saturday were unusually heavy, bringing about a sharp break in the market. The total for the week, however, was exceptionally light for this time of the season.

There was a decrease in arrivals in the sheep last week which was due mainly to the nearing of the end of supplies from the Western range. From now shipments are expected to materially increase from Colorado and New Mexico. The demand proved good from both killers and feeder buyers, and good fat lambs, wethers, and yearlings held fully steady, but medium lambs and ewes broke 10¢/15¢, in sympathy with the bad conditions East. Straight alfalfa Colorado lambs sold at \$5.60 and natives brought \$5.65. Native wethers went at \$4, and native ewes brought \$3.50.

##### New York Butter Market.

New York butter market for week of October 12 to 17, was 21 cents.

#### SWINE.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas, both sexes at farmers' prices. Our fine herd boar, grandson of Perfect Perfection, after November 20. Langshan chickens. W. H. Plant, Mulvane, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey male pigs, weight 120 pounds. Price \$12. W. E. Mason, Berryton, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few choice Poland-China boars old enough for service this fall. Also Shorthorn bulls, all reds from 10 to 20 months old, and a few good Plymouth Rock cockerels, cockerels \$1 each. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice prize winning Duroc-Jersey swine of both sexes. Herd headed by Francis B 50534 and Dewey 20385. Fifty pigs of both sexes including prize winners to select from. Write for prices. Philip Albrecht, Athol, Kans.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. pigs both sexes, healthy and thrifty; also one year sow, registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Asa Chandler, Randolph, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS—Recorded; also herd boar, Victor Chief. L. L. Vrooman, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs, April farrow. Some very choice pigs of either sex. F. A. Hill, Durham, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boar, ready for service. He is from the famous Blocher-Burton stock. February pigs now ready for sale. J. P. Lucas, 113 West 23rd St., Topeka, Kans.

#### FARMS AND RANCHES.

RANCH AND WHEAT land for sale. I have seven quarters nearly in a body, at least 1,000 acres level wheat land, good well, wind mill, and tank, small house and granary about in the center of it. Will sell for \$3,000; half cash, balance in two years time at 6 percent, or will take half of three wheat crops, and give five years to raise the wheat; land joining averaged 18 to 22 bushels of wheat to the acre this year, or will lease to be farmed in wheat and barley for any number of years. A man can find his own team, seed and tools or I will find them. It is located 6 miles from Plains, 7 miles from Meade, Kans.; house 1½ miles from railroad, in plain sight, schoolhouse one mile. I also have eleven quarters in home ranch, with bottom and alfalfa hay land, creek and spring draws, fenced and crossfenced; good house, stables and sheds for lease or I will sell to a man that will buy 300 stock cattle, and 1,500 sheep. Also a small ranch, hay and pasture enough for 100 cattle, for sale. Address E. H. Boyer, Meade, Meade Co., Kans.

WANTED—To rent farm on shares. I would like to correspond with owner of farm suitable for both grain and stock raising; one having farm machinery and teams preferred; can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability; have had 14 years practical farming experience; my capital is limited, but I have two grown up sons to work with me. Address, F. L. Wait, General Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$0 acres in Tazewell County, Ill. All good land, good improvements. Will exchange for land in Kansas or mercantile, prefer merchandise 200 acres in Fulton County for merchandise, prefer hardware. The land is all good and can be traded for; owner wants to go into business. Joe S. Ewalt, Great Bend, Kans.

FOR SALE—A good 7 room house in Topeka near Washburn College for \$2,000. Address the owner W. E. Mason, Berryton, Kans.

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

TEN ACRE FARMS—\$100, \$1 down, \$1 week, in Kansas, Louisiana, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, New Brunswick. All you want at \$10 per acre. Bartlett, 39 Court, Boston, Mass.

GOOD CATTLE RANCH—400 acres, 40 acres first and 40 acres second bottom, 8 acres alfalfa, hog tight, 5 acres timber, good 5 room house, fair barn, and out buildings, good orchard, fine spring. Price, \$5,500. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale. Write for list. Kansas Realty Co., Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good farms and ranches. Write Verdigris Valley Land Co., Quincy, Greenwood County, Kans.

STOCK FARM—240 acres, 4 miles to railroad and creamery, 1 mile to school, R. F. D., 140 acres broken, balance meadow and pasture, 9 room house, barn 32 by 32, hog house and granary 20 by 40, cattle sheds etc., 8 acres alfalfa, orchard, 2 wells and cistern, good water. Cheap at \$45 per acre. D. M. Trott, Abilene, Kans.

FOR SALE quarter section in Allen County oil and gas fields. No lease, no agent. Cheap from owner. Write if you want a good investment. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—480-acre improved, good water. Also farms and ranches, containing 160 acres and upward. For description and terms address H. B. Gilbert Wallace, Kans.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Bay stud colt, one year old, sired by Silver Sign 210, dam by Madrid. 24 dam by Norval 214; also sorrel yearling filly, sired by Bert Onward 229, dam by Regulator. Good actors, the stud a trotting machine, fine individuals. Will be priced worth the money. R. J. Hill, Durham, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Percheron and French Coach stallions, and one imported Shire mare, for good native cows, yearling heifers not bred, or heifer calves. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—The best ¾ Percheron stud colt in Kansas, 28 months old, 1500 pounds, also younger ones of like quality. F. H. Foster, Rural Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

FOR SALE five Jacks, one to seven years old, all blacks. One Clydesdale and one Percheron stallion, registered. Would trade Jack for mares. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for sheep or cattle, one imported registered Percheron stallion, black. One black Missouri-bred Jack 3-year-old—will make a large Jack. Can be seen one-half mile south of city limits. J. C. Hentzler, Rural Route No. 6, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—To buy or trade, a Clydesdale stallion for a span of good mules. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

PROSPECT FARM—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, SHORTHORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

#### PATENTS.

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WANTED—A trustworthy gentleman or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, bona fide weekly salary of \$18 paid by check each Monday with all expenses direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Enclose addressed envelope. Manager, 380 Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cheese factory doing good business. Good building and fixtures. A bar if taken soon. Address, Ramold & Cunningham Neosho Falls, Kans.

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

WANTED, WOOL—Send us samples of your whole clip; we will pay market price. Topeka Woolen Mills, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Money to get patent on a quick-selling toy. Will give 25 per cent of what it sells for. Henry Bolte, Webster, South Dakota.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

FOR SALE—English blue-grass for fall sowing. Write to D. O. Buell, Robinson, Kans.

200,000 FRUIT TREES! Wholesale prices; new catalogue. Baldwin, Nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

## The Stray List

##### Week Ending October 8.

Russell County—F. J. Smith, Clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by Carl Helme, in Ellsworth Co. (P. O. Palacky), August 29, 1903, one black pony mare, branded H N on left thigh, white on both hind feet above hoofs; valued at \$30.

##### Week Ending October 22.

Jefferson County—R. H. Deibert, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Louie Weisnar, in Norton tp., (P. O. Nortonville, Kans.), October 1, 1903, one dun mare pony, 10 years old, weight 600 pounds, branded on the left shoulder (K), small star in the forehead, valued at \$15.

## Patent For Sale.

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**MINEOLA DUROC-JERSEYS** PRINCE 17799 at head. B. P. Rock Chickens. Stock always for sale. L. A. Keeler, Route 4, Ottawa, Kans.

**DUROC-JERSEYS**—Large boned and long bodied kind. Choice spring pigs for sale—both sexes. Prices reasonable. E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. 1, CARBONDALE, KANSAS.

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE** CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE. ADDRESS **G. W. BAILEY, BEATTIE, KANSAS.**

**MAPLE AVENUE HERD** **DUROC-JERSEYS** J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas. Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue.

**FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS** Combination Sale Oct. 9, at Sabetha. Oct. 23, sale of males at the farm. Feb. 5, 1904, bred sow sale at the farm. J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS.

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**Duroc-Jerseys** Of Superior Breeding and Individuality. Red Duke 18663 at head of the herd. **BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, SEDALIA, MISSOURI**

**DUCK CREEK HERD OF Duroc-Jersey Swine.** 200 head to choose from. Write us your wants. Mitchell Bros., Buxton, Wilson Co., Kans.

**ROCKDALE HERD OF Duroc-Jersey Swine** Has for sale 100 head of spring pigs of fashionable breeding, and good individuals. Correspondence and inspection invited. Free rural delivery and telephone from Frankfort. J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.

**MAPLEWOOD HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.** Our herd is headed by our fine herd boar, Missouri Champion 18348. Our spring pigs are doing excellently and we will be able to fill orders promptly with the very best, as we make it a specialty to select to please our customers. If you want some heavy-boned pigs with extra good length, send in your order. **J. R. IMHAUSER, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.**

**PRIZE-WINNING HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE** Champions at State Fair at Topeka in 1903. Herd headed by Josephus, best son of Big Joe 7363. Choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale. **F. L. McCLELLAND, Berryton, Kansas.**

**Rose Hill Herd DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.** I have some choice February and March pigs for sale out of large, old sows of the most prolific strain and best breeding, sired by four good, well-developed boars. I can supply old customers with new blood, or pigs not related. I have the kind that will please you. **S. V. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.**

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.** 200 to Select From 200 FOR READY SALE—30 Boars and 70 Gilts of March and April farrow. Inspection or correspondence solicited. Phone 804. George Kerr, Sabetha, Kansas.

**COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE** Higgin's Model 3251 at head of herd, assisted by Improver 13365 and Red Chief I Am 7693. A choice lot of young boars ready for service for sale; also a few gilts. 200 Head in Herd. **Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Nebr**

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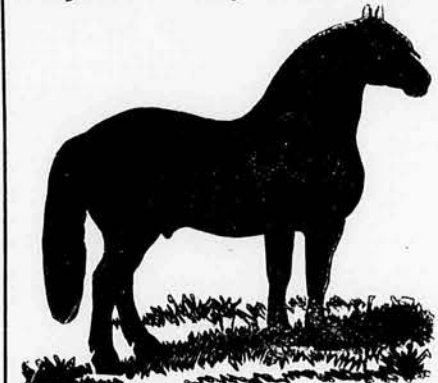
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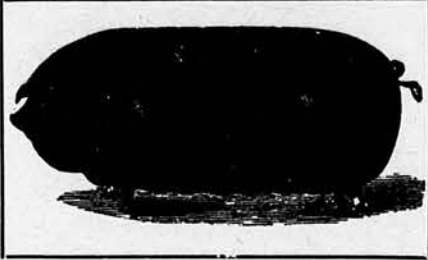
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To be sold at  
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The head of this year's crop carefully selected from fourteen of the leading herds of the State. The farmers' and breeders' best opportunity to secure rich blood and the best of individuality. Sale begins at 1 p. m. No postponement on account of weather. For information address

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## GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL SALE!

Prairie Dale Poland-Chinas  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1903.

## 75--Head of Choicest Boars and Gilts--75

Sired by the great Kansas Chief 28250 and Hard to Beat 29612. This consignment has exactly the same breeding as those which made the wonderful average in the February sale, and are better individuals. Here is the opportunity to get the very best at your own price. Sale at farm. For catalogue address

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REGISTERED CATTLE, INCLUDING 97 COWS AND 11 BULLS.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

(Stock Yards Fine Stock Pavilion.)

**Tuesday and  
Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18, 1903.**

We will have Hereford Cattle in this sale of nearly every good strain, both English and American breeding. The offering is not all of the show-ring class, but all of good individual merit.

The Charles W. Armour contribution consists of cows principally from his last two English importations. A grand lot of breeding animals, and most of them bred to drop calves from 2 to 4 months after date of sale, from such noted sires as Imported "Majestic," Imported "Bell Metal" and "Lord Pretty Face."

The Funkhouser contribution includes an exceptionally fine lot, 75 per cent of which are of his own breeding. The cows are bred to the champion, "March On 6th," winner of the Armour cup at the Kansas City American Royal, 1902, "Hesiod 85th," that weighed 2410 pounds when two years old, and "Onward 8th," winner of first in class and junior sweepstakes in the 1903 Missouri State Fair. The bulls in this offering will range in age at time of sale from 11 to 19 months.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.**

ADDRESS EITHER

**JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER,  
Plattsburg, Mo.****CHARLES W. ARMOUR,  
Kansas City, Mo.**

## Great Sale of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

The Most Attractive Offering of the Year.

**Horton, Kansas, Thursday, November 19, 1903.**

This offering includes the dispersal of the entire Walnut Grove Herd of Scotch-bred and imported Shorthorns owned by M. A. Low, Topeka,—forty head in all; seven head choicely selected from D. L. Dawdy's Riverdale Fine Stock Farm, Arrington, Kansas; two heifers by M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kansas; and two bulls by G. Y. Johnson, Willis, Kansas. Including imported Scotch cows of the Clipper, Brawith Bud, and Nonpareil families, and pure Scotch cows and bulls of leading Cruickshank tribes, among them the fine Scotch bull, Clipper Chief 174514, by Imp. Orange Chief 144650, which sold for \$1,500 at the Platt sale in 1900, out of Imp. Red Ruth by the great Star of Morning (58189); Nonpareil Lad 188587 by the pure Cruickshank Brawith Bud bull, Golden Lad 115691, out of Imp. Nonpareil 35th; Golden Chief by Golden Lad 115691, out of Queen of Iowa 2d, a Scotch cow by High-

land Chief 186717, etc.; good, Scotch-topped Young Marys, Rosemarys, Adelais, Beauties, Rubys, etc.; in all about fifty head.

For Illustrated Catalogue address D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kas. or O. M. Keats, Horton, Kas. Cols. F. M. Woods and M. W. Harding, Auctioneers.

## MAIN'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL POLAND-CHINA SALE

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1903**

At farm, two and one-half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Kans.

**Over 100 Head--Of Unsurpassed Quality and Breeding--Over 100 Head**

Consisting of fall yearling boars, early spring boars, summer boars 2 years old, proven sows, fall yearling sows sold open, sows in pig, a grand lot of sows with pigs at their side (pigs sired by Perfection Style.) Sires of offering: Perfection Style, Kemp's Perfection, Kemp's Perfection 2d, L's Perfection, Corroster, U. S. Perfection, etc. I can supply stock as good in breeding and quality as can be found anywhere.

Sale in a well-seated Sale Pavilion. No postponement on account of rain. Parties attending sale will be provided for. Free lunch at 11 a. m. Sale at 12 m., sharp. Send for Catalogue—it will give full account of this offering.

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**JAMES MAINS,****Oskaloosa, Kans.**

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Registered cattle, all beef breeds, Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, and Galloway bulls and heifers, singly or in car-lots, at right prices, always sold strictly on their merits and strictly on commission.

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On September 1st we received a large consignment from the noted herd of W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, Ontario, both bulls and heifers. This is a chance to get some good ones.

Address all communications to us at Lincoln, Nebraska. **WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.**

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**SECOND SALE, NOVEMBER 10-11, 1903**

25 Breeders Sell

### 100 Head of Registered Cattle

at Blue Rapids, Kansas.

67 cows from 1 to 6 years old, mostly bred, or with calves at foot.

33 bulls from 1 to 3 years old, a good clean lot, of extra quality, some of them of sufficient merit to go into the best herds of the country.

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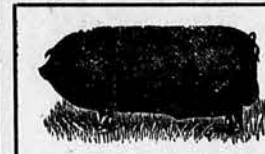
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Auctioneers: Col. Jas. W. Sparks,  
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## DIETRICH & SPAULDING'S POLAND-CHINA HOG SALE

**Wednesday, November 4, 1903,**

At the New Sale Pavilion, - Forest Park, - Ottawa, Kansas

**65 Head of the Best of Their Herd**

Consisting of eighteen boars (including U. S. Perfection and Warm Sunshine, two of the best of the breed). Forty-seven sows and gilts, bred and open, including Perfect Sunshine's Best, by Perfect Sunshine, and out of the \$750 sow, Ideal U. S.; also, Dietrich's Choice, the Choice Missouri's Black Perfection sow, of Jo Young's winning litter of 1902. These sows and gilts are of the most fashionable breeding and will be bred to U. S. Perfection, Black Chief's Perfection, and our great Sunshine boar.

For auctioneers see catalogue. Please write us for Catalogue, which is free. We desire your presence at this sale.

**DIETRICH & SPAULDING Richmond, Kans.**

## Annual Sale POLAND-CHINA HOGS

The next annual sale of registered Poland-Chinas from the Highland Farm Herd will be held at Wilson & Baker's barn,

**Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1903.**

The offering of 50 head consists of 30 boars and 20 sows of select strains. The best I have ever offered at public sale. The pigs are sired by Black Perfection 27132, Corwin's Improver 25768, and Imperial Chief 3d 28978. In this offering one fall boar, five yearling sows and the balance are of March and April farrow of the large sort. I also have two yearling sows as good as are to be sold this year. Sale begins at 1 o'clock and breeders will stop at the National Hotel at my expense.

For Catalogue address

JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Auctioneers: Cols. John Daum and J. M. Scruggs.

## MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Over 200 Head with fall farrow, of large, early litters, good length and heavy bone, sired by Perfection Style 2990 S, he by Chief Perfection 2d, Kemp's Perfection 2d, L's Perfection 2d, and other noted boars out of well-selected sows of the latest leading strains. The spring farrow has been reserved for this fall's trade. I think I can furnish what you want.

**JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kansas.**