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Established in 1863.

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A general reorganization is proposed at the meeting of the National Live Stock Association, to be held at Denver, January 9-14, 1905.

The American Forestry Congress will meet at Washington, D. C., January 2-6, 1905, under the auspices of

the American Forestry Association, of which Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is the president.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW AUDITORIUM AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The exercises by which the new auditorium at the Kansas State Agricultural College was dedicated were held on Wednesday, December 14. This building has seating capacity for 2,300 in the audience and probably 300 on the platform. It is a beautiful edifice, built of Manhattan limestone, is tastefully designed, well executed, and artistically finished. It cost for the building and furnishing \$40,000. The college needed it. If the attendance shall continue to increase at the rate of the recent past, the seats will soon be fully occupied by students.

The dedicatory exercises were directed by Hon. J. S. McDowell, president of the board of regents.

The first speaker was Regent E. T. Fairchild in an address of welcome on behalf of the regents. Space limitation makes it necessary to be content with excerpts only from the address, even in view of the danger of failure to fairly present the speaker's views. Regent Fairchild said in part:

"I think I may safely say that nowhere is found a finer spirit than that which characterizes the Agricultural College. It would seem that there is something about it that makes in a remarkable degree for true manhood and womanhood. Whether it be the recognition of the true dignity of labor, or whether it be the absence of so much theory and the presence of so much practice, I can not say, but certain it is that the product of this institution compares most favorably with any other system of training.

"The history of its alumni is the history of men and women who are everywhere practical, self-reliant, helpful. They have learned to do by doing, and they bring to the world of affairs the trained mind plus the trained hand—a combination that is everywhere demonstrating its superiority.

"The present course of study offers a broader and a more thorough course in agriculture than ever before. A larger per cent of students elect agriculture than ever before. We are happy in this knowledge. These are vital factors, and their efficiency should be increased whenever opportunity presents. We believe the people of the State wish, and we know the board of regents and the members of the faculty desire, that the college should be in full harmony with the organic act that calls for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Yet we should never forget that the supreme test of any form of training is, Does it fit for citizenship? Does it afford a training that broadens the intellect, strengthens and develops character, and renders the individual helpful to mankind?

"We are grateful to the State for this magnificent auditorium, this enduring and splendid monument to the youth; yet we are sure that the people will receive again an hundred-fold.

"Whenever the question of facilities for the education of the youth is up, no niggard hand should stay the purse strings of the people. Legislatures in the past have dealt kindly and liberally with us, and we believe the present Legislature, when they learn our needs, will be equally just and equally generous."

The address of President E. R. Nichols on the "History and Needs of K. S. A. C." was a clear exposition of the need for industrial education, the provision made for it, and its progress to date. He began by saying:

"Those of us who have been educated within the last thirty or forty years can hardly realize the change in educational methods and matters brought about by the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts. Forty years ago there were few, if any, institutions outside of West Point and Annapolis where young men could obtain instruction in civil engineering, while mechanical and mining engineering were taught by the apprenticeship methods only, and electrical engineering was unknown. Physics was almost an unknown science, and the condition of the other natural and physical sciences was little better."

President Nichols then recounted the history of the land grant act which brought the agricultural colleges into being, and quoted the section which provides for the "endowment, support, and maintenance [in the State accepting the grant] of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

The president continued:

"The word practical was the keynote. Everything, including the classics, could be taught, but everything that was taught was to be made practical, applicable to every-day affairs of life. The sciences were to be taught, not for the sake of pure science, but the applications that could be made of them. This distinction marks clearly the difference between the State universities and the agricultural colleges. In the universities the sciences are taught for the sake of pure science, in the agricultural colleges the sciences are taught on account of their application to agriculture, engineering, domestic science, etc.

"Senator Morrill's purpose was to bring all the sciences into direct relation and aid to modern industries. The young man who graduated from these colleges was not only to know and do, but he was to know what to do and why. Head and hand, muscle and mind, were to work together.

"Public education at State expense is for the benefit of the State rather than the individual. Unless the State receives some benefit in the way of men and women better trained to meet

the needs of citizenship, persons less liable to become charges on the State either as prisoners or paupers, State education would be a failure. The agricultural colleges should educate men to be farmers and they should also educate farmers to be men."

"Senator Morrill was active in helping the Hatch or Experiment Station Bill to pass Congress in 1887 which gives to each State and Territory \$15,000 annually 'to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and values of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of foods for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches and experiments bearing directly on the agricultural interests of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories.'

"The experiment stations were the direct outgrowth of the agricultural college. The study of the sciences for the sake of agriculture and the mechanic arts naturally leads to the laboratory and the experimental methods. It was but a step from the experimental in the pure sciences to the experimental in the applied. Learn to do by doing."

President Nichols next spoke of "The College Aid Bill" of Senator Morrill, and among other things quoted from it as follows:

"There shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, . . . the sum of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be \$25,000, to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic sciences, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

In giving at some length the details of the organization and progress of the Kansas Agricultural College, President Nichols quoted from a resolution adopted during the presidency of Rev. John A. Anderson, as follows:

"Resolved, That the object of this institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who de-

(Continued on page 1264.)

Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

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

December 30 and 31, 1904, Kansas Auctioneers' Association annual meeting.
January 9-11, Fifteenth Annual Meeting Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Topeka; H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka.
January 9-11, Annual Meeting Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, Topeka; C. M. Irwin, Secretary, Wichita.
January 9-14, Sixteenth Annual Meeting State Poultry Association (and show), Topeka; J. W. F. Hughes, Secretary, Topeka.
January 10, First Annual Meeting State Veterinary Medical Association, Topeka; Dr. J. H. Maxwell, Secretary, Salina.
January 11-13, Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka; F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka.
January 19-20, 1905, Annual Meeting Indiana State Dairy Association, at Indianapolis. H. E. VanNorman, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

Farmers' Institutes.

January 11-14, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hiawatha, Brown County. E. A. Chase.
January 12, Woman's Day, Miss Flora Rose; January 13, Assistant V. M. Shoemaker.
January 18-19, Berryton, Shawnee County, W. H. Waters, R. F. D. No. 20, Berryton, Kans. Profs. E. A. Popenoe and J. D. Walters.
January 24-25, Stockton, Rooks County, J. C. Foster, Stockton. Profs. A. M. TenEyck and Henrietta W. Calvin.
January 26-27, Farmers' Institute, Seneca, Nemaha County. Professors TenEyck and Popenoe.
February 2-3, 1905, Summerfield, Marshall County, S. Baringer, Beattie. Profs. E. A. Popenoe and Henrietta W. Calvin.
The Summerfield Institute is a joint farmers' institute of the farmers of Marshall County, Kans., and Pawnee County, Neb.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT ALTAMONT, KANSAS.

The farmers of Labette County held a very successful institute at Altamont, November 18 and 19. One of the original features of the institute was an essay contest on the subject of crop rotation. There were a dozen or more contestants, including several students of the county high school. An excellent lot of essays were read and the students, especially the young ladies who took part in the contest, are to be complimented for their careful composition and the practical rotation methods which they proposed. The prizes were won, however, by farmers, who by reason of their longer experience were able to present more practical rotation plans than were presented by the younger or less experienced contestants.

The winners of the first and second prizes were Messrs. W. R. Hildreth and C. E. Hildreth. A vote was taken by the assembly and it was decided to ask the KANSAS FARMER to publish the prize-winning essays, and I was requested to take charge of the same and see that they reached the KANSAS FARMER in form for publication.

The rotation plan was recommended as best adapted to a 160-acre farm, and was to cover a period of five years. The decision of the judges was based largely on the presentation of the rotation plan, less attention perhaps being paid to the composition than the system of rotation proposed. W. R. Hildreth, who won first place, is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1902.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Five Years' Crop Rotation System.

BY W. R. HILDRETH.

In presenting my simple and yet what I believe to be very practical system of crop rotation for most Labette County farmers, I will endeavor to show that the plan will not only produce maximum crop values, but also leave the soil in the highest state of fertility possible. The plan as shown in the accompanying diagram represents a 160-acre farm. Five acres are set off for house and barn lots with orchard and garden. Thirty-five acres are in permanent pasture; ten acres are used for hog-pasture, and ten more are sown half to cow-peas and the other half to sorghum for hay. These last two mentioned crops are rotated in a two-years' system. The remaining 100 acres of the farm are fenced into five twenty-acre fields,

and used for the five-years' crop rotation system. These fields are numbered on the diagram and in the table below the diagram are shown their respective numbers with the crops grown in each field for each of the five years. It will be noticed that the same kind and amount of crop are raised in one year in the five fields

FIVE YEARS' CROP ROTATION SYSTEM 160 ACRE FARM.

Hog-pasture.	Garden.	Orchard.
Cow-peas. Sorghum hay.		
1		Permanent pasture
2		5
3		4

CROPS RAISED.

Field No. 1—First year, oat hay, cow-peas; second year, corn; third year, oats, clover, timothy; fourth year, clover, timothy; fifth year, Kafir-corn.
Field No. 2—First year, corn; second year, oats, clover, timothy; third year, clover, timothy; fourth year, Kafir-corn; fifth year, oat hay, cow-peas.
Field No. 3—First year, oats, clover, timothy; second year, clover, timothy; third year, Kafir-corn; fourth year, oat hay, cow-peas; fifth year, corn.
Field No. 4—First year, clover, timothy; second year, Kafir-corn; third year, oat hay, cow-peas; fourth year, corn; fifth year, oats, clover, timothy.
Field No. 5—First year, Kafir-corn; second year, oat hay, cow-peas; third year, corn; fourth year, oats, clover, timothy; fifth year, clover, timothy.

that are raised in one field for a period of five years. This shows that the system is complete within the time allowed. It also indicates that the amount of each kind of feed-stuff will be approximately the same from year to year, and that there will be a similar division of labor. The crops raised in each field for five years are the same, though no two fields grow exactly the same crops in the same year.

The crops grown in each field for a period of five years are as follows:

Twenty acres are sown to oats for hay which is removed about June 20. The ground is then plowed and planted to cow-peas July 1. After the cow-peas are removed the fallen leaves are pastured. The second year these twenty acres are planted to corn, the corn is gathered and the stalks pastured. Then in the spring of the third year the field is sown to oats and seeded with clover and timothy. The oats stubble with the clover and timothy are pastured lightly. The next or fourth year the clover and timothy are used for meadow. The fifth or last year the clover and timothy are pastured about two months in the spring, then the ground is plowed and put into Kafir-corn. This crop is cut for fodder. After Kafir-corn we return to the first year's crops of oats and cow-peas.

This system gives us two crops of oats, one each of corn, Kafir-corn and cow-peas and still leaves room for two years' growth of clover and timothy.

Since this system allows for practically seven good crops in five years, is it not a profitable plan?

The following table shows the number of acres of each crop raised in a single year on the 100 acres with an estimate of their yields:

	Rough-Grain, age, tons.	tons.
20 acres oat hay.....	20	10
20 acres oats.....	10	10
20 acres corn.....	24	24
20 acres Kafir-corn.....	24	20
20 acres cow-pea hay.....	40	40
20 acres clover and timothy.....	60	60
20 acres clover and timothy pasture.		

This gives us 150 tons of roughage, about one-half of which are clover and cow-peas which are rich in protein. The grain crops amount to 58 tons. This gives us 280 tons of feed-stuffs, which are rich enough when properly combined to produce thrifty growth of, and even to fatten live stock. Be-

side this large amount of harvested feed from the 100 acres there will be practically 20 acres of pasture, counting the fallen leaves and lodged cow-peas left after cutting, the oat-stubble with clover and timothy, the clover and timothy for two months before planting Kafir-corn, and the twenty-acre stalk-field.

Considering now the fertility side of the question we note that the land is in clover two years and in cow-peas one, making three years' growth of legumes which, through the agency of bacteria, assimilate nitrogen from the atmosphere and add it ultimately to the soil. A large quantity of the most valuable plant-food is obtained in this way. All the crops raised are fed on the farm and the manure returned to the soil so that very little fertility is lost. On the other hand when a crop like wheat is raised and the grain sold, it removes a large quantity of plant-food from the farm. Thus you see that the five-year, crop-rotation system outlined here not only produces a large quantity of available feed, but also maintains and increases the fertility of the soil to a maximum degree.

Crop-Rotation Plan for Labette County.

BY C. E. HILDRETH.

One hundred and sixty acre farm, with five years' crop rotation given in each field.

Field No. 1, 26 acres. 1st yr., clover. 2d yr., clover meadow and pasture. 3d yr., corn. 4th yr., oats and cow-peas. 5th yr., wheat and cow-peas.	Field No. 4, 32 acres. 1st yr., oats, followed by cow-peas. 2d yr., wheat and cow-peas. 3d yr., clover. 4th yr., clover meadow and pasture. 5th yr., corn.
Field No. 2, 26 acres. 1st yr., clover meadow and pasture. 2d yr., corn. 3d yr., oats and cow-peas. 4th yr., wheat and cow-peas. 5th yr., clover.	Field No. 5, 32 acres. 1st yr., wheat and cow-peas. 2d yr., clover. 3d yr., clover meadow and pasture. 4th yr., corn. 5th yr., oats and cow-peas.
Field No. 3, 26 acres. 1st yr., corn. 2d yr., oats and cow-peas. 3d yr., wheat and cow-peas. 4th yr., clover. 5th yr., clover meadow and pasture.	This lot for orchard, garden farm buildings, etc., including roads. 18 acres.

Clover and cow-peas are grown four years out of five in each field; they serve a double purpose. First, they build up the fertility of the soil. Second, they furnish a large amount of protein to form a balanced ration for stock. Estimated average results for one year from crops under the system of crop rotation.

26 A. clover hay, 20 tons @ \$6.00.....	\$ 120
26 A. corn, 35 bu. per A., @ 30c.....	273
32 A. oats, 35 bu. per A., @ 30c.....	336
32 A. cow-pea hay, 1/4 T. per A., @ \$10, 240	
32 A. wheat, 15 bu. per A., @ 60c.....	288
32 A. cow-pea hay, 1/4 T. per A., @ \$10, 240	

Total, one year harvest on 116 A.....\$1,497
Less expense for labor, seed, taxes.. 497

Net income.....\$1,000

Without crop rotation, as practiced twenty-five years, 116 acres:

Corn and oats, 20 bu. to A., @ 30c.....	\$696
Less expense for labor, seed, taxes..	396
One year's net income without a system of rotation.....	\$300

One year's net income with a system of crop rotation, \$1,000, or 250 per cent in favor of crop rotation.

Potato Crop a Failure—Soil Analysis.

Are there to be held any institutes in Neosho County, or any of the counties adjoining?

Can one send a sample of soil to the Kansas Experiment Station or to the Department at Washington, D. C., and find out what is lacking in the soil, how best to build it up, and what it is best calculated to grow?

Would it do to make the preparation for killing moles and gophers now and have it all ready to kill when the time comes?

I made a complete failure on one-half acre of potatoes this year, although I thought I was doing just right. The ground had been in corn the year previous. I manured this ground heavily during the winter. In the spring I plowed it six inches deep, harrowed immediately several times and got a fine seed-bed, let the ground settle for two weeks, then planted good seed, eighteen inches apart. I harrowed several times before the potatoes came up, plowed them three times during the summer but still the

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crop is a complete failure. My neighbor who plowed and planted his the same day that I did and gave them practically no attention at all raised a pretty good crop. My corn went 20 bushels to the acre. This is ahead of any of the neighbors. I have plenty of good seed-corn in the garret for next year's crop. Sowed one acre of alfalfa according to the directions you sent me and I think I have a good stand. Sowed it September 1.

Neosho County. T. E. BAKER.

Prof. J. T. Willard is chairman of the farmers' institute committee and he informs me that no institute has so far been arranged for in Neosho County. An institute has been asked for at Humboldt, in Linn County. On November 18 and 19 an institute was held at Altamont in Labette County. If you would like an institute in Neosho County at Earlton or some neighboring town and would make application to the chairman of our committee, getting several farmers interested with you, I think there is little doubt but that an institute can be arranged for in your county some time during the winter.

Professor Willard is the chemist of the station and he informs me that it is not possible for the department to make chemical analyses of soils as you desire without charge. If you will write Professor Willard he will explain to you more fully the conditions. As to whether any division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington does this work I am at present not able to state. If you will write to Milton Whitney, Chief of the Soils Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., he will be able to inform you.

Usually chemical analyses are quite unsatisfactory as far as their value is concerned in determining what is really lacking in the soil or what application of fertilizers is necessary in order to give the best crop results. As a rule, you may determine more surely what the soil requires by undertaking some experiments in fertilization, crop-rotation and soil-management. If you will write to Secretary F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kans., Capitol Building, I think he can supply you with a copy of a recent quarterly report, Vol. XXIII, No. 90, in which Professor Willard of this station has outlined a plan for testing different kinds of fertilizers, in order to find what the soil or crop requires.

From my knowledge of the soil in your part of the State, I should judge that its unproductive character is due largely to two conditions. First, the soil is lacking in humus; it needs more vegetable matter, in order to give it better physical condition and more available nitrogen for the crop. Again, some of the soil in your part of the State is very close and compact, partly due to the fact that it is lacking in humus. Such land needs to be handled in such a way as to mellow it and keep it from becoming too compact and hard. By trying different crops you will be best able to decide which ones your soil is best adapted for growing.

If you refer to the preparation which the college sends out for killing gophers, it will keep for a long time and retain its vital properties. If it is some other preparation which you have in mind I am not able to inform you as to what would be the result of keeping the preparation a long time before using it. Professor E. A. Popenoe has charge of the entomological department and is handling the goph-

er poison which the college prepares and sends out to those who wish to purchase it.

It would appear that your failure to get a crop of potatoes last season was due largely to the wet season and partly to the cultivation which you gave the crop. Potato ground needs to be loosened deeply and to remain mellow at the surface. Probably you worked the land so much that it got hard and became too compact and remained wet and soggy so that the potatoes did not grow well. Potatoes need rather light, warm soil to do their best. The manuring which you gave them ought to have improved the condition of the soil and favored the growth of the crop. I take it, however, that your neighbor succeeded best last season largely because he left his ground in a loose, mellow condition and it did not become compact, and cemented by the rains as did yours.

I am glad that you succeeded in getting a stand of alfalfa and hope that you may be able to grow it successfully in Neosho County.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Crops for Wet Land.

I have a six-acre field of low-situated, sandy loam land which has been standing under water ever since last summer on account of heavy rains having forced the surface water above the low places. Now the water has left the land almost entirely. What do you think about my plan in plowing this land as soon as possible before winter sets in, and sowing it to oats in the early spring? Do you think oats would succeed? Do you think it would improve the land any by plowing it now or next spring? I should think plowing it and leaving it rough on the surface would benefit such land. How about raising oats? Said land has raised fair corn before, while Kafir-corn seems to be hard on the land; and while I have to farm my land carefully so as to avoid blowing at the surface I do not think there is any danger this year as the soil is too wet.

AUG. HAHN.

Barton County.

I think it will be advisable for you to plow the land described this fall, in preference to plowing it next spring. The winter weathering which the soil will receive by being plowed late this fall will put it into better physical condition for cropping next season than would result from spring plowing. Also, I believe the soil will regain its fertility and produce a better crop if plowed this fall than if plowed in the spring. Soil which has been flooded and wet so long as the piece of land which you describe is apt to be left in a "lifeless" and infertile condition, and also in a bad physical condition. The fall plowing will help to remedy this, and I do not believe there will be any danger of your land drifting with the wind. If the winter should remain dry and the spring continue dry also, the soil being left in a loose, disintegrated condition may be blown by heavy winds, but with favorable weather I should expect no bad effects from the wind, due to the plowing. If there is danger of blowing in the spring, I would recommend to cultivate the land early with a disk harrow in order to bring up the fresh earth and turn down the loose, pulverized, disintegrated soil which is left at the surface by the winter's frost, and this is the soil which easily blows away in the spring.

Possibly if the season is not too wet, oats will do well on the land which you describe. It would seem to me, however, that such land will be apt to be much wetter in the spring than during any other part of the season and that some later-planted crop would be preferable to oats for such land. It would seem to me that one of the best crops for such a piece of land would be grass. Grass would likely produce a crop in a wet season when other crops would fail, and on such land grass would thrive even in a dry season. In your part of the State I should recommend *Bromus inermis* as being the best grass to sow and it is always a good plan to sow a little red clover with it, or in the west-

ern and central parts of Kansas, alfalfa is probably better adapted than the clover, although in low, moist land red clover will doubtless succeed well. English blue-grass as a rule is not grown profitably so far west as you are located, yet on a low piece of land well supplied with moisture I think it would grow successfully. For this part of the State, on low, yet land we would sow redbud or a combination of redbud and English blue-grass with a little Alsike clover, since Alsike clover is better adapted for low, wet land than any other clover, and redbud is the best wet-land grass. Possibly the land in question is too wet and too poorly drained to grow alfalfa successfully. If you can drain the land and keep it from flooding it would no doubt produce very profitable crops of alfalfa. As far as the fertility of the land is concerned, no doubt it would grow good oats; but possibly it may be too fertile for oats and cause too much growth of straw, resulting in lodging, in light heads and a poor yield. Although Kafir-corn may be a harder crop on the land than oats, or even corn, yet it is a profitable crop to grow, especially in your part of the State, but being a hardy, drought-resistant crop I should prefer to grow it on the dryer land and put some crop less hardy and less drought-resistant on the land in question.

A. M. TENEYCK.

By-Products of the Farm.

I would like to ask you what are considered the principal by-products of the farm. Are milk, butter and eggs by-products? Do you have any bulletins on by-products of the farm? If so, please send me one, or if you know where they can be had please let me know and oblige.

Cowley County. JAS. E. HANNA.

I think you have mistaken the use of the word "by-products." Webster's Dictionary defines by-products as "an accessory product resulting from a specific process; as coal-tar is a by-product in the manufacture of gas." Used in this sense, milk, butter, eggs, etc., would not be by-products, but in the manufacture of butter the buttermilk and perhaps the skim-milk may be termed by-products; in the manufacture of cheese the whey is a by-product. In like manner, the manure which accumulates from the stables and barnyards may be considered a by-product.

I think perhaps you have in mind what are called the direct and indirect products of the land, or primary and secondary products of the farm. That you may have a definite understanding of what is meant by these terms I quote the first two paragraphs in Bailey's "Principles of Agriculture."

"Agriculture, or farming, is the business of raising products from the land. These products are of two classes; crops or plants and their products; stock or animals and their products. The former are direct products of the land; the latter are indirect products of the land."

"Agriculture also comprises, to a certain extent, the marketing or selling of its products. As marketable commodities, the products are of two classes; primary, or those which are put on the market in their native or natural condition, as wheat, potatoes, bananas, eggs, milk, wool; secondary, or those which are put on the market in a manufactured condition, as butter, cheese, cider, evaporated fruits."

From these definitions we would consider milk, butter and eggs as indirect products of the land. Milk and eggs are primary products of the farm, while butter, being a manufactured article is a secondary product, etc. We have no bulletins discussing this subject.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Cane Stover for Roughage—Kafir-Corn Questions.

Will cane that has been grown for seed make good roughness for winter use? Will Kafir-corn or cane do best listed in like corn, in rows 3½ feet apart or the ground plowed and planted 18 or 24 inches apart, and cultivated the same as corn?

READER OF THE OLD RELIABLE.

Cane stover may be used for winter roughness but the quality and feeding-value of such forage is not equal to that of cane-fodder grown by sowing cane broadcast or planted thickly in rows. It would not be best to use this cane-stover alone for roughness for any kind of stock but it may be fed in combination with other kinds of hay or fodder, especially with alfalfa.

For the production of seed, Kafir-corn or cane will stand closer planting than corn. The rows may be placed three feet apart with stalks three or four inches apart in the row. Probably for this part of the State and in ordinary soil the level method of planting is better than listing. In Western Kansas and in light, warm soils the listing method may be preferable to planting on the level. Also the date of planting and condition of the soil at the time of planting, whether cold or warm, should determine to some extent the method of planting used. At this station we usually plant on the level, either drilling in the Kafir-corn or cane with a grain-drill in drill-rows of desired distance apart by stopping up the feed cups, or we plant with the drill corn-planter, putting in the Kafir-corn plates. Planted with the lister, Kafir-corn or cane is much more apt to make a poor stand, especially if the season is cold and wet; this has been the experience at this station.

Putting the rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart for the production of seed, is in my judgment planting too closely; but for the production of fodder this method would be preferable to planting in rows further apart. Also if the purpose is fodder-production, the seed should be dropped thicker in the row than for seed-production. The fine growth characteristic of the thick planting gives a better quality of fodder than the coarse growth resulting from thin planting.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Seeding Grasses with Nurse-Crop.

In sowing English blue-grass in the spring, would you advise me to sow with it one-half bushel of oats per acre, or a light stand to help make a crop the first season? The soil is creek-bottom and heavy. I am after early and late pasture as a mixture.

CHAS. CURRIE.

Pottawatomie County.

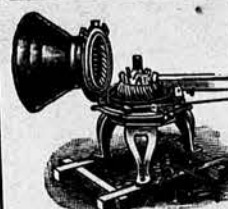
Our usual plan of seeding English blue-grass at this station is to sow without a nurse-crop on a well-prepared seed-bed early in the fall or early in the spring. The spring seeding is not usually pastured until late in the summer or in the fall, and then only a little, depending upon the growth and stand which the grass has made. We have not tried the method suggested by you of sowing English blue-grass with a light seeding of oats and pasturing off the oats. I know this method is successfully practiced in parts of Eastern Kansas and in States farther east and it is probable that a good catch of grass can be secured by this method in this part of the State on land best adapted for starting grass. The method would be much more likely to succeed with you on bottom-land than it would at this station on upland. By seeding grass in this way, you would be able to get some pasturage from the ground during the entire season. The field should not be pastured too closely and care should be taken to keep the cattle off the field early in the season and when the ground is so wet that the soil will poach by the tramping of the cattle. Whether you succeed in getting a good catch of grass by sowing with oats and pasturing as you have suggested, will depend somewhat upon the season. If the season is dry I should prefer seeding without a nurse-crop. In a favorably wet season, if the oats are not too thick and the field is not pastured too closely, I believe you may be able to get a good catch of grass by the method of seeding which you propose. On light soils which are inclined to blow or on foul, weedy land, I have recommended to sow grass with a light seeding of oats and cut the oats early for hay. Your method, however, of pasturing oats is perhaps preferable to cutting for hay, if

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you are careful not to pasture too heavily.

I would recommend that you sow either common red clover or alfalfa in combination with the English bluegrass. Possibly on good bottom-land the clover may be preferable to the alfalfa, especially since there is perhaps more danger to cattle in pasturing alfalfa than in pasturing clover. The alfalfa is not so apt to injure cattle when seeded with grasses, such as English bluegrass and Bromus inermis as when the cattle are pastured on alfalfa alone. We are using a combination of alfalfa and Bromus inermis to some extent for pasture and I know of other such pastures in the State and so far no injury to cattle has resulted in pasturing these fields. I am inclined, however, to choose Bromus inermis rather than English bluegrass as a pasture combination with alfalfa. I believe, too, that Bromus inermis is the best grass to grow for pasture in this part of the State, although on bottom-land the English bluegrass will do well. At this station the Bromus inermis has been more productive and makes a better pasture grass than the English bluegrass. Rather than to seed English bluegrass alone I would recommend a combination of English bluegrass and Bromus inermis with alfalfa or clover. A combination of grasses gives more continuous pasturage, a better sod, greater production, and a more permanent pasture; and by putting in alfalfa or clover with the grasses the result will be greater production and a more permanent pasture.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Acreage and Condition of Winter Wheat and Rye.

Returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the newly seeded area of winter wheat is about 31,155,000 acres, a decrease of 1.6 per cent from the area sown in the fall of 1903, as finally estimated. The condition of winter wheat on December 1 was 82.9, as compared with 86.6 in 1903, 99.7 in 1902, and a ten-year average of 92.1.

The newly seeded area of winter rye is provisionally estimated at 96.7 per cent of the area sown in the fall of 1903. The condition of winter rye on December 1 was 90.5, as compared with 92.7 on December 1, 1903, 98.1 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 96.2, the mean of the December averages of the last ten years.

States and Territories.	Winter wheat.		Winter rye.	
	Acreage sown in fall 1904.	Av. condition.	Acreage sown in fall 1904.	Av. condition.
Connecticut	503,098	93	163,464	95
New York	113,129	96	72,786	97
New Jersey	1,659,144	86	368,216	90
Pennsylvania	123,850	94	.....	.....
Delaware	821,115	91	20,741	88
Maryland	758,193	75	26,220	78
Virginia	619,984	88	23,885	83
North Carolina	334,825	94	4,180	91
South Carolina	320,355	92	14,206	87
Georgia	115,368	92	1,743	87
Alabama	2,786	90	.....	.....
Mississippi	1,319,120	80	4,635	86
Texas	206,977	70	1,883	72
Arkansas	928,298	88	13,317	87
Tennessee	366,153	70	11,808	79
West Virginia	812,127	67	14,173	63
Kentucky	1,921,334	76	14,215	83
Ohio	1,056,794	92	140,008	93
Michigan	1,993,575	77	37,265	88
Indiana	1,939,869	82	71,581	91
Illinois	122,447	94	.....	.....
Wisconsin	63,653	84	.....	.....
Iowa	2,361,407	77	17,651	81
Missouri	5,645,400	81	72,237	90
Kansas	2,140,627	93	.....	.....
Nebraska	178,752	96	.....	.....
Idaho	425,305	83	.....	.....
Washington	436,595	97	10,014	96
Oregon	2,091,173	96	60,134	94
California	1,492,870	68	2,985	83
Oklahoma	285,990	85	.....	.....
Ind. Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	31,155,313	82.9	1,177,416	90.5

Southern Kansas Conditions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To-day, December 13, this part of our State is being blanketed with a coating of snow, the second, so far this winter.

Wheat conditions are not as favorable as we have had in previous years, but in keeping with the usual Western pluck, farmers are not complaining as a rule.

Early-sown wheat is looking quite well but is not affording the amount of pasture the old-timers have been used to, although this works but little inconvenience, as there is abundance

of roughness provided for the stock, which are looking well. Corn-gathering has progressed uninterruptedly since it began, and the crop is now well housed, the quality good, and prices tending upward, the present price being around 40 cents, although millers and shippers are not bidding this figure.

Farmers who have devoted most of their farms to the raising of wheat are now buyers of corn in considerable quantities. For some years we have been wondering why progressive farmers devoted their entire acreage to wheat-raising, while a very few have been diversifying their crops and have been quite as successful as the former class. Conditions are changing; the past two years have seen more corn planted and next season will see quite an increased acreage planted to corn. Hogs are plentiful and are being marketed at 4 to 4½c.

Cattle conditions are decidedly unsettled as to futures. Young stock is selling at a low figure, and fat cows and heifers at 2 to 2½ cents. Certainly this is not encouraging to the farmer having fat stock of this kind.

At sales, on long time, good milch cows sell at from \$20 to \$35, so that the over-stocked farmer can see his way out by raising his young heifers to maturity and then disposing of them in this way. A few years (two or three possibly) may see the man with cows and heifers in his yards, being sought after and at liberty to set his own price. It's a long road that has no turn.

On last Thursday and Friday, the Hackney Farmers' Institute was held in the spacious Grange hall at this little village. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance was large. Professors Popenoe and Wheeler were present and gave us many good, practical suggestions in connection with their department of work. The program was good and in keeping with the trend of conditions, for with the rural telephone, rural mail and trolley line, have come an uplift in social conditions and a desire to stimulate modern thought and progression. The good-roads question was ably handled by Messrs. Richardson and Eldredge, of the Bureau of Good Roads at Washington, through whose efforts, in connection with the commercial club of Arkansas City, a mile of object-lesson road is now being built near this city. Certainly up-to-date conditions are obtaining in this vicinity. In addition to this, the gas field is being developed, and already four or five wells of from one to four million cubic feet per day capacity have been sunk, and Arkansas City will soon be burning natural gas. Three or four companies are now at work and other wells will soon be added when manufacturing plants of different kinds and be here to take advantage of these conditions. Among the business enterprises looking in this direction is a glass factory, a brick enterprise, a straw-board factory, and possibly one or two meat-packing establishments, and doubtless others will follow.

We do not wish to seem boastful at all, but we surely feel that there is no better locality in the great Southwest for the investment of surplus capital. While choice farms are selling at \$50 and upwards per acre, there are large numbers that can be bought at a much lower figure. Our climate is mild and healthful, and our citizens are from all parts of the United States. Churches, colleges, and schools abound and these, in keeping with all other Kansas products, are among the best. Then, to add, if possible, to this picture, Kansas boys and girls are taking their places in the front ranks, in every department of business in our land.

A. C. F.

Cowley County.

A colt that has learned to eat all kinds of grain and grass while taking the milk from its dam is in a much better shape to be weaned than one that has not.

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

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Horticulture

Potatoes, Sprayed and Unsprayed.

The Vermont Experiment Station furnishes some interesting data upon this subject. Last August it sprayed a portion of a potato-field located beside one of the most traveled roads leading into Burlington. The soil was a well-drained, sandy-loam sod, well-manured, plowed in the spring and planted late in May. Two-thirds of the piece was sprayed on August 9 and September 5 with standard Bordeaux-Paris-green mixture (six pounds copper sulfate, four pounds stone lime, one-half pound Paris green, forty gallons of water); one-third was sprayed solely with Paris green.

The late blight (which directly or indirectly causes most of the loss from the rot of the tubers) was first seen on the unsprayed rows on August 21. It spread very slowly, but, when the tops were killed by frost on September 23, fully 90 per cent of the foliage on the unsprayed rows was dead, being mostly killed by this disease. No late blight could be found at this time on the sprayed rows where fully 90 per cent of the leaves were alive.

The crop was dug on October 3. The sprayed rows yielded at the rate of 344 bushels per acre, and the unsprayed rows at the rate of 301 bushels per acre, a gain in total yield of only 43 bushels. But when the rotten tubers were sorted out the sprayed area produced at the rate of 317 bushels per acre of sound, marketable potatoes, and the unsprayed area at the rate of 56 bushels per acre of sound and marketable potatoes. Eight per cent of the crop on the sprayed area was rotted, while 80 per cent of that grown in the unsprayed area was lost by rot. The net gain was 261 bushels per acre as a result of spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Potatoes sold in Burlington for 60 cents per bushel. The gain amounted, therefore, to \$156. It cost about \$6 per acre to spray, leaving a net gain of \$150.

These results are exceptional; but there were many fields this fall, especially in Northern Vermont where there was as great or even greater loss from rot. Some were hardly worth digging. Are you planning to harvest 56 or 317 bushels of potatoes per acre next year? Do you expect to leave 80 or only 8 per cent of your crop in the field? Why not plant less land and still raise as many bushels? It is one way to solve the help problem. Bordeaux mixture ought not to cost over \$3 per acre for each application; in practice it usually costs much less than that. Is it not better to buy copper sulfate than copper stock?

Protection of Trees from Mice.

PRESS BULLETIN, MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIMENT STATION AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Last winter large numbers of fruit-trees were killed or injured by being girdled by mice. So many inquiries have been made as to protection from such depredations that Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Hatch Experiment Station of Amherst, Mass., has sent out the following summary of means usually employed to that end:

1. Trees may be mounded up with soil. The earth is thrown up in a

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F. W. HOWARD, Baraboo, Wisconsin.



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cone about the trunk to the height of eight inches. This is leveled down in the spring.

2. Small piles of well-rotted manure about the trunks of the trees will answer the same purpose and the manure may be spread out in the spring. Manure with much trash or straw should not be used.

3. The trunks may be coated with some preparation distasteful to mice. Preparations of tar are sometimes recommended but are apt to injure the bark. Many nostrums are advertised most of which are only partially effective.

4. The trunks may be covered with some material which mice will not gnaw through. Wire netting will answer. Special wire tree-guards are made and may be bought at a reasonable price of the wholesale dealers in horticultural supplies. Corn-stalks may be tied tightly around the trunks by means of string. Newspapers tied around the trunks in the same way will answer admirably. Any of these things should be removed in the spring.

5. If the snow is tramped down solidly around each tree directly after every snowfall, it will usually prevent any damage by mice. This is apt to involve a considerable amount of work, however, except it be for two or three trees standing conveniently by the house.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

December 30, 1904—Dietrich & Spaulding of Richmond, Kans. Poland-China bred sow sale at Ottawa, Kans.

January 4, 1905—Herefords, James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans.

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

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

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

January 21, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

February 3, 1905—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

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

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

February 6, 1905—Gus Aaron, Leavenworth and W. H. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale at Leavenworth.

February 7, 1905—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Poland-China bred sow sale at Atchison.

February 9, 1905—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, and Jas. Maines, Oakdale, Poland-China bred sow sale at Nortonville.

February 8, 1905—Schmitt Bros., Alma, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

February 14, 1905—E. P. Sherman, Olathe, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

February 15, 1905—W. H. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kans., Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.

February 16, 1905—Swiner Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

American Hereford Breeders' Association.

The first meeting of the reincorporated American Hereford Cattle-Breeders' Association was held at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, Wednesday evening, October 19, during the week of the American Royal Show, with about 150 breeders in attendance. Proxies were in plentiful supply, but more evenly distributed than at some former meetings, a few members holding from 40 to 77 each. The new by-laws provide that proxies must be on file in the secretary's office at least ten days before the date of the annual meeting, but fifty members of the association had failed to acquaint themselves with this provision, as that number of proxies had been sent in too late to be accredited.

In the absence of Dr. James E. Logan, the president, whose professional duties detained him, the meeting was called to order by Frank Rockefeller. The minutes of the last annual meeting in Chicago and of the special meeting called in Chicago for the purpose of ratifying the reorganization were read by Secretary C. R. Thomas, and were approved. At this point Dr. Logan arrived and took the chair. He briefly alluded to the great progress made by the association in the past year, and declared that the organization was on a stable and effective footing. He complimented the board of directors on the judgment and zeal displayed in the reorganization of the association.

The annual report of the board was then presented by Secretary Thomas as follows:

"Your board begs leave to report that since the last annual meeting there has been an unusual amount of work done, both in the office of your association and by your board, and are now pleased to report that affairs are in an excellent condition, and notwithstanding the low price of all kinds of cattle, the association is in a prosperous condition and perfect harmony prevails.

"You will doubtless remember that at the last annual meeting, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of reorganizing your association. This committee met in Kansas City shortly thereafter and after thoroughly considering the matter and consulting the best of legal talent arrived at the conclusion that the interest of the association and the breeders composing the same could better be served by surrendering the Illinois charter and incorporating under other laws, whereby other things could be done than simply recording and transferring cattle and giving prizes at various live-stock shows for the same. After careful consideration the conclusion was arrived at that the laws of the Territory of Arizona would better suit an association of this kind than any other State or Territory composing the United States, so a charter was taken out under Arizona laws.

"A board of nine directors was chosen instead of five as heretofore, three of same being for a term of one year, three for a term of two years, and three for a term of three years. This you will see only occasions the election of three members of the board each year instead of the entire board as has been the custom, thus leaving six officials always in charge of the affairs of the association who will at least have two years expe-

rience in conducting the same. The office of the secretary as provided by the said charter, was located in Kansas City and a lease has been taken for rooms in the building now occupied by the association for a term of five years.

"After the said committee made its report a special meeting of the members of the association was called to be held in Chicago, February 17, 1904, a notice of the same having been sent to each member of the association stating the object of the meeting, which was to vote whether or not the old association should surrender its charter and transfer its property, business, etc., to the new. At this meeting, 1,535 of the members of the association were either present or represented by proxy, 1,531 of the same voting to surrender the old charter and incorporate as recommended by the committee. It can, therefore, be said that the vote to reorganize the association was practically unanimous.

"Shortly after this reorganization the members of the new board met and adopted a set of by-laws, a copy of which was printed and gone over very carefully by the board, which said by-laws under the reorganization were and still are perfectly legal, but in order to be legal from this meeting on will have to be ratified by the shareholders in annual session. It is believed that the by-laws adopted by the board are as good as it is possible to adopt and your board therefore recommends that you now adopt these as your by-laws for the future government of your association.

"At the same meeting an executive committee was created from your board, which is provided for in your by-laws, one member of same being from the members of the board elected for one year, one from the members elected for two years and one from the members elected for three years. The said executive committee created is therefore composed of C. A. Stannard, for a term of three years, C. N. Comstock for a term of two years, and Col. B. C. Rhome, for a term of one year. This committee's duty is to look after the business of the association, meet from time to time as the association, meet from time to time as the business of the association requires and report its acts to the board of directors. By an arrangement of this kind quite a considerable amount is saved to the association in the way of traveling expenses, etc.

"Your board will further report that of the \$25,000 placed in its hands for use of this year towards furthering the interest of the Hereford breed of cattle, most of the amount has been given to live stock shows throughout the country, and believing that money spent in this way brings very beneficial results your board would recommend that for the coming year a sum not to exceed \$20,000 be set aside to be used as special prizes to Hereford cattle exhibited at the leading shows and for such other things as may be deemed best for advancing the interest of Herefords throughout the country.

"Your board would further recommend that an appropriation not to exceed \$2,500 be made to Hereford cattle to be exhibited at St. Louis next month, at what is known as the Southern Exhibit. A very creditable showing of cattle is expected to be made from south of the quarantine line which were not allowed to show at the World's Fair at the time other cattle were being shown, and as quite a large amount of the business of the association comes from the south of the said line your board believes that it is only just and right that a liberal appropriation be made for cattle from the district which was barred from exhibiting at the time that cattle from all other parts of the country came in competition at the said world's fair.

"From the auditor's report which follows it will be noted that financially speaking the affairs of the association are also in a splendid condition, and although this year's business only represents ten months and ten days, on account of the bringing forward of the date for holding the annual meeting and the date now fixed for the close of our fiscal year, namely, September 1, that over \$32,600 has been reported by the secretary for work done in the office of the association, the selling of stock to breeders, etc.

"It may be of interest to the stockholder to know that when the association was reorganized, a committee was appointed to make a list of the assets and liabilities of the association and it was optional with the members of the old association whether they take stock in the new association or withdraw from the old, accepting their pro rata of the assets of the same. Your board is pleased to report that of the entire enrollment only fifty members withdrew from the association, and in each case the party had quit the breeding of Hereford cattle and entered into other business pursuits, so that not a single active breeder withdrew on account of the reorganization; and since your last annual meeting to the close of the fiscal year 252 new breeders have been added to the ranks, 153 of whom have taken stock in the association since its reorganization.

"From October 20, 1903, to September 1, 1904, 19,213 calves have been recorded by the secretary and almost as many transfers of ownership have been made upon the records. Since the last annual meeting, Vol. 25 of the records has been published and distributed and in the course of thirty days Vol. 26 will be in a completed form and ready for distribution.

"Considering the low price of cattle at the present time and other things that your association has had to contend with the past year, your board believe that the association is to be congratulated upon the very excellent showing that it is able to make at the present time."

This report was accepted and the new by-laws under which the association has been conducting its business since the reorganization were adopted.

The detailed financial statement of the year's business follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Sundry credits of long standing.....	\$ 18.00
Residue of premiums.....	1,616.90
Interest on bond.....	830.00
Interest on daily balance.....	210.98
Balance 1902 assessments.....	638.00
Entries.....	24,268.00
Transfer fees.....	1,124.50
Membership fees.....	2,520.00
Sundry receipts.....	895.50
Merchandise.....	44.70
Total.....	\$32,166.58



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That trade mark is recognized practically all over the world as standing for the one absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints and all forms of lameness. When the bottle bears that label you are sure that it contains the only genuine

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Naperville, Ill., March 23, 1904.
Gentlemen:—Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
I am using your Kendall's Spavin Cure on an old case of Bone Spavin. I feel it my duty to tell you that your remedy gives full satisfaction.
Respectfully,
PAUL LUTZ.

For sale by all druggists. 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 for the asking, or address

**Dr. B. J. Kendall
Company,
Enosburg Falls, Vermont.**

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Returned for dup. certificate.....	25
Traveling expense of officials.....	2,205.34
Auditing and legal.....	2,793.74
Surety bonds.....	125.00
Books, printing and stationery.....	1,486.30
Office sundries.....	154.17
Postage, telegraph, express, freight and telephone.....	1,264.59
Herd book gratis.....	150.00
Rent, heat, light and insurance.....	582.30
Sundry expense.....	195.85
Salaries, secretary and assistants.....	10,277.65
Balance 1903 assessments credited to breeders.....	1,803.00
Memberships cancelled.....	380.00
Southwest Virginia Agricultural Society.....	270.00
Washington State Fair.....	293.00
Montana State Fair.....	300.00
Illinois State Board of Agriculture.....	295.78
International Stock Show.....	4,000.00
Oregon State Fair.....	281.78
San Antonio International Fair.....	181.00
South Dakota State Fair.....	191.00
Texas State Fair.....	280.00
Salt Lake City Agricultural Society.....	212.50
Shelbyville, Ill., Fair.....	77.00
Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.....	500.00
Hamline Show.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$30,412.24
Profit for year ending Aug. 31.	
1904.....	\$ 1,754.34

ASSETS.	
\$30,000 U. S. Government 2 per cent and 4 per cent registered bonds, market value.....	\$33,909.50
Furniture and fixtures.....	515.90
Walter B. Waddell, Treasurer.....	15,329.59
Herd Books.....	1,500.00
Merchandise.....	55.00
Total.....	\$51,307.99
LIABILITIES.	
American Hereford Cattle-Breeders' Association.....	\$29,208.83
Appropriations for sundry premiums not yet paid.....	17,500.00
Due breeders.....	2,849.16
Volume 26, Herd Book.....	1,750.00
Total.....	\$51,307.99

In the election of officers William George, Aurora, Ill., was chosen president and Chas. Gudgell, Independence, Mo., vice-president, unanimously. In the absence of Mr. George, who as president of the Illinois Bankers' Association was engaged at the annual meeting of that association at St. Louis, Vice-President Gudgell took the chair. For directors the following named were placed in nomination: Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans.; B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Texas; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky.; Wm. Powell, Channing, Texas; Overton Harris, Harris, Mo.; Murdo McKenzie, Trinidad, Col.; and Campbell Russell, Bennett, I. T. The balloting disclosed the election of Messrs. Rockefeller, Rhome, and Curtice.

Murdo McKenzie brought a message to the association which he delivered with the Scotch directness and incisiveness. He declared that the car-load lots of range-bred Herefords have not had their due proportion of special prize money. While the offer of special prizes for pedigreed cattle at fairs had done much for the breed, he maintained that the directors would do even greater things by more liberal appropriations for car-load lots of grade Herefords. He suggested that the board secure a car-load of range-bred Hereford calves and feed and exhibit them at all the prominent State fairs and shows, as evidence of the high quality of feeders bred on the range, and thus induce farmers to buy such feeders. Then ranchmen will come to breeders of pedigreed cattle for more bulls. He declared that the company he represented had expended \$350,000 in the past fifteen years in the purchase of pedigreed bulls, and that the range was the greatest market for Hereford bulls. The association would extend that market by helping to bring the merits of the range-bred calves to the attention of farmers and feeders, and would thereby promote greatly the purchase of bulls by ranchmen.

W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., heartily endorsed Mr. McKenzie's propositions. He believed that a larger proportion of the association's special prize money should be appropriated for the steer shows, both single animals and car-load lots, and especially at the International. He expressed the opinion that the International was destined to become in time exclusively a steer show, and wanted it encouraged by liberal offer of special prizes for single animals and car-load lots of steers. Mr. Rockefeller added his approval of the plan, and Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill., also endorsed it. Mr. Clark expressed the opinion that the exhibition of breeding cattle at the International would in time be abandoned, as the show is too late in the year for breeding cattle to be kept in condition. He strongly fa-



Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hook joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

Is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Splints, Curb, Capped Hook, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.**



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to make fast the rope. Use the

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

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This is just the book for the farmer to keep his accounts in; systematic in arrangement of accounts; covers every phase of farm accounting; shows the losses and gains at the close of the year; complete instructions and illustrations accompany each ledger; 200 pages 10x13 inches, substantially bound. Price \$3.00 by mail or express, prepaid. Write for sample sheets and testimonials. Address

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

Address orders to **W. O. THURSTON,
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LUMP JAW No Cure No Pay.

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

vored giving the larger part of the association's special prizes to steers and range-bred cattle.

Mr. McKenzie sprung a surprise by offering to present to the association a car-load of calves from his range herd if the directors would place them in the hands of a competent feeder and exhibit them at prominent fairs and shows next year.

Mr. Van Natta moved that one-half the sum appropriated by the directors for the 1905 International be given to the steer show. Mr. Clark moved to amend by making the proportion two-thirds and this was accepted by Mr. Van Natta and adopted by the association.

William Cummings moved that Mr. McKenzie's generous offer of a car-load of calves be accepted, and the motion prevailed. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McKenzie for his liberal gift.

Benton Gabbert suggested that as the Missouri College of Agriculture had been working along the lines of cattle-feeding it would be a very good plan to place these calves at that institution to be fed. Thomas Mortimer objected to having the calves fed by an experiment station or college, and Mr. McKenzie declared that he would like to see them placed in the hands of an experienced feeder of market stock.

It was decided to authorize the board to appropriate not more than \$20,000 in special prizes for the 1905 shows, including \$2,500 which it was voted to offer for the below-quarantine and range-cattle show at St. Louis beginning on the 7th of next month.

It was proposed that 40 per cent of the special prize money offered by the board at Kansas City next year be given to steers and car-load lots, but in the extended discussion which followed the claims of the breeders of pedigreed cattle were strongly set forth, and objection was registered against lessening the encouragement which has brought out such magnificent exhibits of pedigreed cattle the past few years. Several members expressed the opinion that the tendency of events is to build up a great fat show in December at Chicago and a great breeding cattle show in October at Kansas City. After a thorough thrashing out of the question the division of the prize money at Kansas City next year was left to the judgment of the board, without instructions.

Campbell Russell, whose enterprising efforts to introduce good blood in the Southern States have been watched with much interest and appreciation by breeders, made a forceful and somewhat extended presentation of the situation in that field, declaring that breeders need an enlarged market for their surplus stock, that the South possesses remarkable advantages for the breeding and market worth working for. He spoke of feeding of beef cattle, and that it is a market worth working for. He spoke from extended experience and earnestly urged that official action be taken toward developing that market. He was listened to with much interest, although the hour was late, and the matter was referred to the board for consideration. Adjournment followed.

At a meeting of the board of directors C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, was reelected secretary and Walter B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo., was reelected treasurer.—Breeder's Gazette.

The Ottawa Horse and Jack Sale.

On Thursday, December 15, there was held at Ottawa, Kans., a combination sale of Percheron, French Draft, and German Coach horses and Mammoth jacks. The contributors to this sale were S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans.; Joe Fox, Greeley, Kans.; and D. A. Zook, Eight Mile, Mo. The sale was conducted by Cols. R. L. Harriman, Buncheon, Mo., and Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.—two of the ablest and best-known live-stock auctioneers in the West. Although the day was somewhat raw and chilly with a threat of snow in the air, there was a very large crowd present and standing room only was available in the handsome new sale pavilion belonging to the Franklin County Breeders' Association.

The consignors were unfortunate in selecting a sale date so early in the season and, while the prices realized were probably not so large as would have been the case sixty days later, it was considered a very fair sale. The top of the sale was reached by the splendid young German Coach stallion, Finish by Young Revendhold I 88 (1654), who went to Mr. F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kans., for \$800, and was a bargain. Mr. Schrepel also secured a plum in the young Percheron stallion, Blancvin Jr., for whom he paid \$500. Some weeks ago we visited Mr. Schrepel's breeding farm and were very much pleased to note the quality of the Percherons, both mares and stallions to be found there. If he always uses the same good judgment in buying that he used at the Ottawa sale it is no wonder that he has good horses. All of the animals disposed of in this sale sold to Kansas men, so none of them will leave the State. The sale in detail was as follows:

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Blancvin Jr., F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood.....\$500
 Fill D'Or, R. S. Mack, Ottawa.....195
 Ben Butler, M. Weisdorfer, Burlington 500
 Peerless, R. E. Spurgeon, Olathe.....185
 Sampson, M. Weisdorfer.....225
 Pride, Bollman Stock Farm, Lacygne. 220
 Nordein, B. F. Lyon, Edgerton.....190
 Gambetta, E. E. Vickers, Pomona.....150
 Pride of Bourbon, D. R. Kimball, Greeley.....695
 Farel, J. M. McCall, Richmond.....75
 Blunt, L. H. Hedges, Chase.....225

PERCHERON MARES.

Keota Luciana, Thos. O'Mera, Colony. 375
 Keota Stripe, Thos. O'Mera.....375
 Bernice, Thos. O'Mera.....200
 Team, Coly and Polly, D. C. McDowell, Kincaid.....330

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Famous OOAL-TAR Carbolic Dip

For general use on live stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., exp. paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25. ZENOLEUM DISINFECTANT CO., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

FRENCH DRAFT.

King Veno, Wm. Crick, Ottawa.....200

GERMAN COACH.

Finish, F. H. Schrepel.....800

BLACK MAMMOTH JACKS.

Donley, J. S. Worley, Osawatimie.....125
 January, J. Douglass, Neosho Falls.....100
 Barton Mammoth, J. C. Maxwell, Burlington.....500
 Castellain, W. D. Stevens, Garnett.....150
 Flitz, J. M. Knabb, Baldwin.....375
 Black Hawk Jr., J. F. Rankin, Quenemo.....175
 Rucker Jr., G. H. Ralston, Mullinville 500
 Spriggs, C. A. LaFollette, Lane.....410
 Kimball, D. R. Kimball, Greeley.....400
 Mont, G. W. Bell, Lane.....595
 Mammoth Chief Jr., L. H. Hedges.....315

SUMMARY.

11 Percheron stallions sold for \$3,160; average, \$287.27.
 5 Percheron mares sold for \$1,280; average \$256.
 1 French Draft sold for \$200.
 1 German Coach stallion sold for \$800.
 11 Mammoth jacks sold for \$3,645; average, \$331.36.
 29 animals sold for \$9,085; average \$313.29.

Carpenter-Scott Combination Sale at Carbondale.

On December 15, Jas. A. Carpenter offered Herefords and G. B. Scott Poland-Chinas at Carbondale, Kans. The day for the sale was a disagreeable one, the elements evidently being opposed to good weather conditions. The Poland-Chinas were offered first, and about forty head were sold, making an average of \$11.50. This amount, while small, is perhaps as good as could be expected, as this section of the country was one of the shortest on crops and most of the buyers lived within twenty miles. The auctioneers were W. Q. Hyatt, Carbondale, Col. John Daum, of Nortonville, and Col. J. M. Pollock, Topeka. Among the hog buyers were: T. E. Bradley, H. W. Hazlett, Fred Randall, Ed Kerr, Wm. Chamberlain, Ed. Ellis, F. O. Kinney, C. H. Cox, and Joseph Radcliffe, Overbrook; David Mahoney, A. J. Remington, A. E. Grove, Wm. Rowe, A. J. Dietrich, W. I. Tripp, D. A. Hewitt, Frank Brown, and Alfred Forshay, Carbondale; Basset Bros., Burlingame; V. E. Costa and Peter Erickson, Richland; John Snyder, Emporia; J. M. Pollem, Topeka; and Maple View Stock Farm, Woodland, Ill.

The Herefords in the consignment of Jas. A. Carpenter were all good animals and deserved better treatment, but as stated before, owing to the very short crop and the scarcity of bidders, and these being soon supplied, only seven lots were sold—one bull, three bull calves and three cows with fall calves at foot. At this point Mr. Carpenter announced that he did not feel justified in putting any more animals in the auction ring, as those present were evidently supplied, but offered to bring in any animal which any present cared to bid on. So the sale was stopped with an average of 74.71 for the seven head sold.

Mr. Carpenter is a young breeder who took up the business where his father left off. He was compelled under the law to disperse his father's herd, but was able to retain a number of the best females, together with the herd-bull, Beau Gondolus 133277, as a foundation for a new herd. Since he has begun breeding operations on his own account he has been very successful, and it is undoubtedly a so few buyers present at this sale.

Steele Bros., of Belvoir, secured the herd-bull, who is a son of Beau Brummel, and who could no longer be used in the Carpenter herd. The mere fact that Steele Bros. would bid at all is excellent testimony as to the quality of the animals offered. Steele Bros. do not buy poor stuff. The other buyers of Herefords were Chas. Luthy and John Rodney, of Carbondale; Geo. Kauffman, of Overbrook, and W. A. C. Moore, of Auburn.

Iowa Stock Food.

The domestic animals of the present day are artificial products created to meet the requirements of our modern civilization. The record-breaking race-horse, the ponderous draft-horse, and the beef, milk, and pork-producing animals are none of them the product of nature unaltered. Modern requirements are such that the arts of breeding and feeding are carefully studied by experts who expect to meet them and produce the up-to-date baby-beef, the modern racer, the ton drafter, or the record-breaking milk-producer. When animals are bred for a special purpose, the results that many be obtained from them will depend in a large measure upon the feeder and his art. Hence, the balanced ration and its value in modern live-stock husbandry. Growing out of the requirements of our present day and age, especially in the production of beef and pork, has come the business of manufacturing stock foods. These have been tested by many breeders and feeders, and the results have been such that great manufacturing houses have been established with thousands of dollars of invested capital, whose sole business it is to manufacture these balanced rations for use by those farmers and feeders who would find it extremely inconvenient and expensive to undertake to manufacture for themselves. One of the most successful of these large stock food companies is the Iowa Stock Food Company, Jefferson, Iowa, whose advertisement appears on another page. The great Shamrock, that remarkable Angus steer that won the grand championship over all breeds at the Chicago International Live-Stock Show, and sold for 56 cents per pound at auction, was fed and fitted on Iowa Stock Food. Many of the prominent breeders who exhibit at the great shows are using this stock food in fitting their herds, and testimonials from them will be sent to any one who will write the company asking for them. This company also manufactures dips and dipping-tanks, and a worm-powder for hogs. In regard to the latter, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa Agricultural College, writes as follows: "The Iowa worm-powder has been used on the Iowa Agricultural Farm as a remedy for pigs and hogs with very gratifying results. We regard it as the most efficient worm remedy that we have tried, and are pleased to recom-

mend it." This company also manufactures Creco Creoli, which is a coal-tar product used for the destruction of lice, mites and ticks, and a cure for scab, mange, Texas itch, etc. See their advertisement on page 1251, and write them for detailed information.

Snyder Bros.' Great Sale.

On January 4 and 5, Snyder Brothers, of Winfield, Kans., will have a great sale of Percheron stallions and mares, Shire stallions and mares, saddle and trotting stallions and mares, black jacks, Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. The sale will open on Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at Winfield, with an offering of 14 Percherons, 11 Shires, 12 saddle and trotting horses and 3 black jacks. The second day, Thursday, January 5, will be devoted to selling 15 young Shorthorn bulls and heifers and 60 head of Poland-Chinas, which will include bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars, and pigs of either sex. There will be separate catalogues issued for each breed offered so that the would-be purchaser can write for the one he desires. Among the Percherons to sold is Houler (48475) 32319, who was imported from France in 1902 and who is a half-brother to Casino, the great World's Fair prize-winner. It is said of his sire, Theudis 25015 (40871), that he is the sire of more show animals and the head of more studs of Percherons than any other horse of the breed. Next to him comes Cowley King 28075, who weighs 2,200 in full flesh and has a very clean bone and fine action. He is considered one of the best draft horses in the country. His mother, Mayflower 17552, is also in the sale offering along with many other good mares. The Shires are equally good in quality and are headed by Honest Prince 4917 who won first prize at the Kansas State Fair, the Franklin County, Wichita District, Butler County and Cowley County Fairs, and generally carried off the sweepstakes. He weighs near 1,900 pounds was foaled July, 1895, and is considered a good type of Shire horse. There will be one Clydesdale stallion, some French Coach stallions, trotting-bred mares and saddle stallions, among the latter of which is Diamond Prince, who has the credit of winning more prizes than any other combination horse in Kansas excepting those won by his sire, Diamond King 1572. Write to John D. Snyder, Winfield, Kans., for the catalogue you want.

Dietrich & Spaulding Poland-China Sale.

About the nicest lot of Poland-China pedigrees that we have seen in any sale catalogue for some time, are those included in the catalogue of Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., for their sale to be held at Ottawa sale pavilion on Friday, December 30. This offering will include fifty bred and open sows and ten serviceable boars. Most of the sows will be bred to one of their wonderful herd boars, among which may be mentioned U. C. Perfection, who won first in his class at the State Fair, the only time he was ever shown and who is the sire of the first prize boar at Topeka, the first prize gilt in under 1 year class, and his get was also winners of first and sweepstakes at the Franklin County Fair. Another boar that will be used on the sale stuff is Dietrich's Darkness 91433 A, by Proud Perfection out of Darkness 122728, "The greatest sow of the breed." This boar was the sire of the sows that won at the American Royal in 1902 and he is the grandsire of the champion sow at the World's Fair. Darkness was the dam of four hogs that won first at the World's Fair as produce of sow and one that received first prize as senior yearling at the same fair. The sows are as good as the boars and their pedigrees could not be excelled. Write to Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., for one of these catalogues and be sure to be at Ottawa on December 30 or send your bid to the consignors or to I. D. Graham of the Kansas Farmer.

Arion Sold for \$125,000.

In the recent purchase of "Arion" by M. W. Savage, of the International Stock Food Company, at the Old Glory Horse Sale at Madison Square Garden, New York, another famous stallion will be a stable mate to the world-famous champion packing stallion Dan Patch 1:56. Dictum 2:06½, and Roy Wilkes 2:06½. Such a quartet of famous stallions never before existed on one farm at one time, and the breeding interests of Minnesota and the entire Northwest has received another boost toward the goal of supremacy in the light harness-horse field. Arion is by Electioneer-Manette, and as a 2-year-old sold for \$125,000, the highest price ever paid for any one horse. As a 2-year-old Arion trotted in 2:10½ to high wheel sulky, a performance that has stood as a world's record for trotters of that age since 1891. As a 3-year-old he set the world's record of 2:10½ for colts of that age.

In these days of extreme speed when record after record goes down before the onslaught of champions, it is unusual to see a world's record of any kind stand unassailed for thirteen years. And yet the 2-year-old record of the world stands where the peerless Arion set it in 1891.

Still greater fame awaits him as a sire of famous dams as was demonstrated last year when Sadie Mac (3) 2:11½, from a daughter of his, romped home with the Hartford and Kentucky futurity and every other race in which she started.

For the past three years Arion has been serving the best mares in the blue-grass region and his foals are acknowledged to equal any seen in years, and will add to his fame in the near future.

Hello! Jones!

Is this Jno. W. Jones & Co.? Yes, sir. Have you any young boars for sale? Yes, sir. We still have seven fine fellows. What have you sired by Fancy Chief? We have three sired by him, dam Fancy Xmas; they have very fine excellent backs, best of feet and legs, good bone, fine colors, in short, they are all right in every way. Have you any others? Yes, sir. We have one sired by Orion,

LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM



The home of the largest and best herd of registered Jacks and Jennets in the United States. Won 70 prizes at the great World's Fair, including every champion and grand champion and every first prize in all classes except three. Also saddle stallions for sale. Come and see us and we will treat you right. L. M. MONSEES & SONS, Smithton, Pettis County, Mo.

FOR SALE



10 Holstein Heifers

With First Calves.

Also one young bull, not related.

Go d breeding and low prices.

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The Famous Fancy Herd DUROC JERSEY SWINE

A few gilts and 7 fine young boars for sale. Breed sow sale at Concordia, Feb. 21, 1905.

JNO. W. JONES & CO., R. F. D. 3, Delphos, Kan.

his dam a Long John sow, you will remember. He is a litter brother to the young fellow which topped our November 1 boar sale at \$66. Then we have another sired by Improver 2d 13365; you know what a winner he was? Have you any sired by Fancy Kantbeate? We have two left from him that are dandies, and can not fall to suit you. Is it a fact you are making special low prices for next thirty days? Yes, sir, we are; as we want to clean them out and will be glad to ship you one. Well, I will also want a few fine gilts and perhaps a bred sow or two. Can you spare them? Yes, we will spare a few at this time, either bred or open, and will sell them at a reasonable price. They are good individuals and are all you could ask in blood and breeding. Say, when do you hold your bred-sow sale at Concordia? We sell fifty head of the best bred sows and gilts that will be sold in the West this winter, bred to our six fine herdboars. Remember here you can buy gilts bred which carry the blood of all the leading prize-winners at both State and National fairs. Be sure and attend this sale February 21 next. Buy the top blood and start your herd right. Well, by George!! I am coming to see your herd. All right; you will find us at R. F. D. 3, Delphos, Kans. That's all. Good bye. Good bye.

Car. You Answer These Questions?

How does the stomach of the horse compare with that of the steer in size? When is the best time to water a horse? What is the best indication of a horse's intelligence? How much grain and hay should a work horse be fed? What would you feed speed horses? How does the cost of raising a colt compare with that of raising a steer? What are the principal causes of sterility in stallions? Is it safe to work mares in foal? How soon can a mare be bred after foaling? Does it pay to soak corn for steers? What is the value of corn-and-cob-meal? What is the value of the droppings of a steer, measured by the price of commercial fertilizers? What does it cost to produce a pound of beef? What do you do for thumps in pigs? At what age can cattle be fattened and finished with greatest profit? How much gain in weight should you make for every bushel of corn fed to steers or hogs? What percentage of corn passes through the steer undigested? What weight cattle command the best prices on the market? How great a "spread" between the price paid for feeders and the selling price is necessary to show profit? What are the market terms used to designate different classes of cattle? What is the period of gestation of the different farm animals? What is the average weight of a pig at birth? How long is a good boar capable of service? What is the best way of administering medicine to a hog? What is the best way to wean pigs? All these, and a thousand and one other questions of vital interest to every man who owns live-stock, are answered in "The Standard Feeder"—a book of 160 pages, handsomely illustrated with views of prize live-stock and the homes of successful stockmen. It contains the practical experience of more than 100,000 farmers and feeders who make money from stock. The price of "The Standard Feeder" is 50 cents, but one copy will be sent to you free, if you mention this paper and tell how much stock you keep. Address Standard Stock Food Co., 1517 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

A New Veterinary Book.

One of the most complete, concise and convenient veterinary books we have ever seen has just been published by Fleming Bros., who have long advertised in this paper. It is a unique production, and is especially intended as a farmer's book of reference on veterinary matters. It describes and advises treatment for nearly every ailment of horses and cattle, gives formulas and illustrates different diseases and blemishes, yet is so compact as to fit the vest pocket. A glance at the index suggests the value of this book to any stock owner, there being 125 different subjects discussed. The book contains 96 pages, is printed on a special grade of thin cotton fiber paper, durably bound in three-ply leatherette, cover printed in gold. No person interested in caring for or treating stock should neglect to write for this book, as it is something out of the ordinary both in contents and mechanical make-up. Simply address Fleming Bros., 212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, asking for a free copy of "Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser," and stating that you are a reader of this paper.

Gossip About Stock.

Among the special bargains in the special want column this week are a number of Shorthorn bulls of excellent breeding that will interest breeders who will visit E. S. Myers, of Chanute, Kans. Among the other attractions offered is his herd-bull, Godoy Buttherfly 142556, which he has now concluded to sell, and is a very desirable animal to head some good herd.

That splendid breeder of Poland-China hogs, E. E. Wait, Altoona, Kans., has a few extra good spring boars which he is offering for sale at reasonable prices. Owing to the fact that prices have been low, Mr. Wait only saved the very choicest pigs, the rest going into the feed-lot for market. Consequently buyers will get a bargain for the money, if they will order from Mr. Wait.

Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., has a bunch of mighty good herd-boars in his herd of Poland-Chinas. Among them are Kansas Chief 23175, Perfection's Fancy Chief 29987, and Leon Perfection 27001. He has some sows and gilts that are just as good as was shown at the Leavenworth sale, where his consignment averaged

\$56 per head. Mr. Calhoun announces a bred sow sale for February 7, 1905.

Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans., in changing their advertisement of Berkshire swine, report that sales have been extremely satisfactory and that they have but one boar left old enough for service. However, the crop of summer and fall pigs is doing finely and several good boars and gilts of these litters are now ready for sale, sired by Forest King 72668, a full brother in blood to Masterpiece, the highest-priced Berkshire sold during the past year.

The great annual sale of Percheron horses, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and Poland-China swine that is held at Wichita will be remarkable this year because the 50 head of Percherons that will be sold are all from the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm belonging to J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda. Some of the mares and stallions consigned to this sale were World's Fair prize-winners and others were first-prize winners at six State fairs in 1904. Where, in the United States, is a stud that could furnish an offering like that?

One of the most successful auctioneers in Kansas is Lefe Burger, of Wellington. He is the best-known auctioneer among breeders in Kansas and sells more purebred live stock than any man in Kansas. He has to his credit the best Duroc-Jersey boar sale made in the State this year; also the best Poland-China average with a single exception. His date book is showing many good sales for the next few months, but he still has a few good dates open. Write him at Wellington, Kans., at once for a date. He works hard for his employer and endeavors to bring you buyers and bids.

That farmer-breeder of Shorthorn cattle, T. P. Babst, Auburn, Kans., was a caller at this office this week, and announces that he has a car-load of very choice young bulls sired by such famous sires as Lord Mayor, Golden Day, and two by Knight's Valentine. These bulls will be sold soon at reduced prices. Mr. Babst reports a recent notable sale of the herd-bull, Golden Day, and ten heifers to Altube Bros., Elko, Nev.; also a herd-bull, a son of Lord Mayor, to Jno. W. Baker, of Strong City, Kans., breeder of Master of the Grove, which sold to C. D. Bellows during the American Royal Show and Sale for \$1,075. These recent sales show the character and quality of the stock bred at Valley Grove Farm.


The ad of the Cedar Knoll Herd of purebred Poland-Chinas is changed with this issue, and is worth investigating. One of our representatives was very pleasantly entertained by Mr. Walter O. Wiltberger, the proprietor, at his farm west of Winfield, recently. For quality this is one of the best herds in the State. We do not think that the yearling sows can be too strongly spoken of as to quality and size, and all who have seen them pronounce them a fine lot of animals. They are from prolific families. Seven sows in October farrowed sixty pigs, which would satisfy the most exacting as to size of litter. We would also mention that Perfection B. L. 34396 carries the blood of the two greatest sires known to the Poland-China breed. Mr. Wiltberger is thinking some of returning to Illinois at an early date, and with this fact, and owing to his large herd, parties interested will find something of special interest to them.

On page 402 of the issue of April 14 of the Kansas Farmer is shown a picture of two Percheron mares belonging to the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm of J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., which will be offered in the forthcoming sale at Wichita during the first week of February. These magnificent mares now weigh 4,500 and are both bred to Casino, the horse that won first prize in the aged stallion class at the World's Fair horse show. In addition to these mares, there will be forty-four other Percherons of both sexes and all ages, including the World's Fair prize-winners shown by the Merrs. Robison. The entire offering of Percheron horses will be made from the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, who will also consign eleven head of Shorthorns. This will be the greatest sale of the State and season and is the classic event of the Southwest.

Sunnyside Stock Farm, belonging to H. H. Hague & Sons, Route 6, Newton, Kans., has been the scene of active operations of late. Their Duroc-Jerseys seem to be going like hot cakes. They just sold a fine gilt to R. L. Booth, Newton, and another to Arle Houch, of the same address. One gilt went to Wm. Anderson, Peabody; one yearling boar and ten gilts to A. Regier, Elbing; one yearling boar to G. L. Rinehart, Hunnewell; one spring boar to Wm. A. Peters, Rose; one spring boar to L. R. Wiley, Elmdale; one sow and three gilts to Louis Duehan, Clements; and one spring boar to Bert Ferguson, Walton. The best part of the story, however, is the fact that they still have some of these good ones on hand and for sale. Their prices are right and remember that "Hague he pays the freight" on any hog sold that does not go outside of Kansas.

In this week's Kansas Farmer will be found the advertising card of Colonel J. A. Marshall, of Gardner, Johnson County, Kans. Colonel Marshall has had considerable experience as a live-stock salesman and we have been privileged on several occasions to be present when he was at work. We saw him engaged in one of the most successful draft horse and jack sales that has been held in Kansas, and we are glad to say that he is a very capable salesman. Being a breeder of horses and cattle himself, he is well posted on both quality and pedigree and has a very extended acquaintance among the live-stock men of the State. We take pleasure in introducing Colonel Marshall to our readers and feel sure that correspondence with him will bring satisfaction as to terms, while a trial of his abilities will bring good results to the seller and satisfaction to the buyers. When you write him mention the Kansas Farmer.

Violet of Ellerslie, the great Shorthorn show cow of the Glenwood Herd, be-



IOWA STOCK FOOD

TRADE MARK

If you want the best

"EVIDENCE"

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

IOWA WORM POWDER

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

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NATIONAL DRILL & MFG. CO., Chicago.

45 High-bred Registered Scotch Collie Pups For Sale 45

READY TO SHIP NOW.



Last Spring had 22, but was not enough to go around. Had to return six money orders. If you want one for a Christmas present put in your order at once.

WALNUT GROVE FARM, H. D. NUTTING, Proprietor, Emporia, Kansas

longing to C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., has recently dropped a fine heifer show calf, which we expect to hear from in the show rings next year when this herd will be represented by fourteen head if plans now laid are carried forward to execution. This herd is headed by Victor of Wildwood (126054), a pure Cruickshank Orange Blossom, and his get has been conspicuous in the show rings of the State for the prizes they have won in the past few years. The calf crop at Glenwood this year is exceptionally good and includes a number of show calves. There are a few young bulls for sale yet remaining there that range from 12 to 20 months old and are mostly sired by Victor of Wildwood, out of large, useful cows. They also have a few helpers and cows for sale, because of the fact that they have been planning a public sale to be held at Ottawa, Kans., but as the demand has been so great upon Glenwood herd, they were not able to fill the sale themselves and could not get enough Shorthorns of the right quality from other breeders to make the necessary number for a successful sale. They are now

selling at what they had hoped to bring less the sale cost. Write for detailed information and you will be sure to want to buy.

Mr. Jas. R. Young, the Barred Rock specialist and owner of the Acme Barred Rocks, Manhattan, Kans., has made a record in the show-ring that has scarcely been equaled anywhere west of that held at Madison Square Garden. At the Kansas State Poultry Show in 1902 Mr. Young made his first conspicuous winnings, where he scored three prizes on hens with a score of 93, five on pullet, score 93½, four on cockerel, score 93½, and two on pen, score 187. At the Kansas City Show he won practically the same prizes and received the grand medal. At the Kansas Agricultural College Show, which is the classic event of the West, he made a clean sweep. While at the Kansas State Show last winter he showed in a class of 372 Barred Rocks by twenty-five breeders, and scored 93 on cockerel, 94 on pullet, and 186½ on pen, and received the American sweepstakes prize. This record has

(Continued on page 1262.)

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The King's Christmas.

A Legend of Norway.

With an hundred Jarls at least
Held King Orm his Yule-tide feast,
Drinking merrily;
Foamed the ale; the din of revels
Sounded down the long sand levels
Of the wild North Sea.

Berserks chanted runes and rhymes,
Sagas of the elder times—
Deeds of force and might,
Mixed with the hymns to martyrs glorious
And the white Christ, the victorious,
Born a babe to-night.

Midnight came, and like a spell
On the hall a silence fell—
Hushed the Berserk's tale;
Only the deep ocean thunder,
And the pine groves rent asunder
By the Norland gale.

In that silence of the feast
Rose a white-haired Christian priest,
Spoke with accents mild:
"Will not each some offering proffer—
Each some birthright present offer
To the new-born Child?"

Up there started Svend the bold,
Red his shaggy locks as gold,
Black as night his eye;
"Lands of Nordenfields twice twenty
Miles, where firs grow tall and plenty,
To the Church give I."

Ronald next; where sailed his crew
Sea-wolves swam and eagles flew
Watching for the slain.
"Gold I give—doubloons an hundred,
Last year in Sevilla plundered,
When we ravaged Spain."

Thus they shouted, each and all,
Through the long, low-raftered hall;
Each his gift proclaimed,
Then again the hush unbroken,
For the King had not yet spoken,
Nor his offering named.

In a sweet and gentle tone
Brave King Orm spoke from his throne:
"What befits the King?
Christian priest, I pray thee tell me,
That none other may excel me
In the gift I bring."

In the silence of the feast
Spoke again the white-haired priest
Mid the listening throng:
"Pardon grant, O King, and pity,
To all men in field or city
Who have done thee wrong."

"Whoso pardoneth his foes,
On his Lord a gift bestows
More than lands and sea.
Such a gift—it cometh solely
From a heart that's royal wholly
With heaven's royalty."

"Be it so," the King replied.
"All men from this Christmas-tide
Brothers do I call."
Through the hall all heads bowed loyal:
"King, thy gift has proved thee royal;
Thou surpasest all!"

That sweet Yule-tide gift went forth,
Bearing through the rugged North
Blessings far and wide;
Men grew gentler to each other,
And each called his neighbor brother
From that Christmas-tide.

—Anon.

Recollections of My Christmas Tree.

One of the most gracious minds in all literature was Charles Dickens. Not too great to appreciate the simplest things, yet great enough to see in all things their deep significance, he gives a charm to everything he describes. The "Recollections of His Christmas Tree" given here, are delightful because he strikes a chord that vibrates in the heart of all the world. Every one's childhood is like his, and the spirit of Christmas sends the mind back to that time of his own life.

I have been looking on, this evening, at a merry company of children assembled round that pretty German toy, a Christmas tree.

Being now at home again, and alone, the only person in the house awake, my thoughts are drawn back, by a fascination which I do not care to resist, to my childhood. Straight in the middle of the room, cramped in the freedom of its growth by no encircling walls or soon-reached ceiling, a shadowy tree arises; and, looking up into the dreamy brightness of its top—for I observe in this tree the singular property that it appears to grow downward towards the earth—I look into my youngest Christian recollections.

All toys at first I find. But upon the branches of the tree, lower down, how thick the books begin to hang! Thin books, in themselves, at first, but many of them, with deliciously smooth covers of bright red or green. What fat black letters to begin with!

"A was an archer, and shot at a

frog." Of course he was. He was an apple-pie also, and there he is! He was a good many things in his time, was A, and so were many of his friends, except X, who had so little versatility that I never knew him to get beyond Xerxes or Xantippe: like Y, who was always confined to a yacht or a yew-tree; and Z, condemned forever to be a zebra or a zany.

But now the very tree itself changes, and becomes a bean-stalk—the marvelous bean-stalk by which Jack climbed up to the giant's house. Jack—how noble, with his sword of sharpness and his shoes of swiftness!

Good for Christmas-time is the ruddy color of the cloak in which, the tree making a forest of itself for her to trip through with her basket, Little Red Riding-Hood comes to me one Christmas eve, to give me information of the cruelty and treachery of that dissembling wolf who ate her grandmother, without making any impression on his appetite, and then ate her, after making that ferocious joke about his teeth. She was my first love. I felt that if I could have married Little Red Riding-Hood I should have known perfect bliss. But it was not to be, and there is nothing for it but to look out the wolf in Noah's Ark there, and put him late in the procession on the table, as a monster who was to be degraded.

Oh, the wonderful Noah's Ark! It was not found seaworthy when put in a washing-tub, and the animals were crammed in at the roof, and needed to have their legs well shaken down before they could be got in even then; and ten to one but they began to tumble out at the door, which was but imperfectly fastened with a wire latch; but what was that against it?

Consider the noble fly, a size or two smaller than the elephant; the lady-bird, the butterfly—all triumphs of art! Consider the goose, whose feet were so small and whose balance was so indifferent that he usually tumbled forward and knocked down all the animal creation! Consider Noah and his family, like idiotic tobacco-stoppers; and how the leopard stuck to warm little fingers; and how the tails of the larger animals used gradually to resolve themselves into frayed bits of string.

Hush! Again a forest and somebody up in a tree—not Robin Hood, not Valentine, not the Yellow Dwarf—I have passed him and all Mother Bunch's wonders without mention—but an Eastern King, with a glittering scymitar and turban. It is the setting-in of the bright Arabian Nights.

Oh, now all common things become uncommon and enchanted to me! All lamps are wonderful! all rings are talismans! Common flower-pots are full of treasure, with a little earth scattered on the top; trees are for Ali Baba to hide in; beefsteaks are to throw down into the Valley of Diamonds, that the precious stones may stick to them, and be carried by the eagles to their nests, whence the traders, with loud cries, will scare them. All the dates imported come from the same tree as that unlucky one with whose shell the merchant knocked out the eye of the genii's invisible son. All olives are of the same stock of that fresh fruit concerning which the Commander of the Faithful overheard the boy conduct the fictitious trial of the olive-merchant. Yes, on every object that I recognize among those upper branches of my Christmas tree I see this fairy light!

But hark! the Waits are playing, and they break my childish sleep! What images do I associate with the Christmas music as I see them set forth on the Christmas tree! Known before all the others, keeping far apart from all the others, they gather round my little bed. An angel, speaking to a group of shepherds in a field; some travelers, with eyes uplifted, following a star; a baby in a manger; a child in a spacious temple, talking with grave men; a solemn figure, with a mild and beautiful face, raising a dead girl by the hand; again, near a city gate, calling back the son of a widow,

on his bier, to life; a crowd of people looking through the opened roof of a chamber where he sits, and letting down a sick person on a bed, with ropes; the same, in a tempest, walking on the waters; in a ship, again, on a sea-shore, teaching a great multitude; again, with a child upon his knee, and other children around; again, restoring sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, hearing to the deaf, health to the sick, strength to the lame, knowledge to the ignorant; again, dying upon a cross, watched by armed soldiers, a darkness coming on, the earth beginning to shake, and only one voice heard, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Encircled by the social thoughts of Christmas time, still let the benignant figure of my childhood stand unchanged! In every cheerful image and suggestion that the season brings, may the bright star that rested above the poor roof be the star of all the Christian world!

A moment's pause, O vanishing tree, of which the lower boughs are dark to me yet, and let me look once more. I know there are blank spaces on thy branches, where eyes that I have loved have shone and smiled, from which they are departed. But, far above, I see the Raiser of the dead girl and the widow's son—and God is good!

Miss Dorothy Dean's Little Talk on Christmas.

Dear Dorothy:—Aren't you glad that it has turned cold and snowy in time for the holidays? It gives a more Christmasy feeling to the air and sends people hurrying about with that brisk cheerfulness that belongs to the season. I am always especially glad when there is snow at Christmas time, for I never quite rid myself of my childish fear that St. Nicholas may not arrive if there is no snow for his sleigh to run upon.

Sometimes I wonder what this old world would be, if it were not for Christmas once a year. For in spite of all they say about the mercenary spirit of the times and the selfishness that may perhaps be in some of the gift-giving of the day, yet I think a little love at least goes with almost every gift, and the thinking of others and the endeavor to please their taste is good for people. I really do not believe all the critical things that are said so often upon the subject. I think that at least, out here in the West, where we live so simply, and where we are not rich and self-indulgent, this pessimism about people's motives in giving is inapplicable.

I wonder what plans you have made? Christmas seems to be the day above all days when the family should be together. It is the day when every single body should forget himself and try to make all the rest happy.

Do you know—I am to make a confession to you now—I can remember two different Christmases, in my girlhood long ago, when I was positively unhappy. I am ashamed to tell you about it. I feel ashamed whenever I remember it. To have a good home, and to be with all your family, to have loving friends, and to be unhappy! I do not remember what I called my cause of it—some trivial disappointment or some slight hurt to my feelings, but I know that it was a disgrace to feel so. I know that it was because I was so absorbed in myself, so intent on my own pleasure, so self-centered, so interested in my own feelings, that I could not forget my own little soul thoroughly enough to enjoy myself. If I had been intent upon bringing happiness to some one else, it would have come to me. For I have found this to be true—and I want you to remember it, dear—that happiness is a shy thing and will not come when you are seeking it; but when you are not thinking of it at all, it nestles warm in your heart.

I used to have an aunt, who, knowing that we were poor, and had many to remember at Christmas, used to say, "Now, don't give me anything this year. Take the money to buy some-

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is better if made with

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NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
Chicago, Ill.

thing for yourself that you need." And when we did give her something, that should have pleased her, she would say, "Now, why did you do this? I know you can not afford this." Do you know—I think that was one of the most unkind things any one could have done. It was questioning our motive. As if we gave because we had to, and it was time to deprive us of the great pleasure of denying ourselves in order to give to some one we loved.

The value of a Christmas gift does not lie in its expensiveness, nor in its beauty, nor even in its usefulness. It is the affection that prompts it, and the thoughtfulness displayed for one's friends, that gives value to it. These are the only things that can make it a pleasure to receive; without them, the gift has no value at all. It is worse than valueless—it is unwelcome. Sometimes—not always when I was poorest or when I had the most numerous calls upon me—but sometimes, when the impulse has come to me so, I have written a letter and sent it without any other gift, to some dear friend. And often the letter has seemed to give the pleasure I could never have hoped to make by any other gift. A letter is a gift of one's self. A real letter is a part of one's self and represents more of the sacrifice of one's energy, and therefore more love than any other tangible thing. For that reason, it is only to those who are very dear to me—like yourself—that I ever write those long heart-letters.

I hope, my dear, that you will think of every one of your friends, of every one whom you love, of every one who has ever done a kindness to you or to whom you have been kind. And I hope that you will send them something. Only a card with a "Merry Christmas" or some other greeting of sincere good will written upon it, or any little graceful, kindly thing you think of will mean much. The reason I tell you to do this is because it will make you happy, but I do not want you to think of that. If there are any you know who are in need, give them something. Save your pennies to buy them something, or fix up some of your old clothes, or take them one of your own fat chickens, all dressed.

I have heard of a girl, who lived in the country, and who, like yourself, had little in actual money to spend, but she remembered each of several friends very delightfully with gifts. To me she sent a glass of some delicious wild-fruit jelly she had made in the summer; to another she sent a pumpkin upon whose fat, yellow cheek she had carved her good wishes; and to a third a peck of rosy, polished apples. I should think this idea could

be followed out further and very charmingly. There could be no fear that such gifts would not be acceptable.

I have been thinking a great deal to-night of the Christmas eve when your father and I were young. It was the last Christmas that he was at home. A gay crowd of young people came to spend the evening, as they so often did, and among them was a gentle, timid girl, pretty as a picture, whom we had met but a few times. There was some mistletoe hanging from the chandelier, and she, forgetting its significance, stood for a moment under it, listening with a half-absent smile to the talk that was going on among us about the morrow, and its pleasures and anticipations. I remember how she looked very distinctly, for she was very pretty. Herbert, your father, my dear, was always a quick, impetuous boy, and he stepped softly to her side and kissed her. Everybody took it very lightly, excusing it because of the old superstition, and my brother pretended to, but—as I said before, it was the last Christmas he spent at home, for your mother was that girl.

I wish I could look in upon you on Christmas, for it is a happy thing to have a house full of brothers and sisters on Christmas morning. Shall you hang up your stocking? I have never failed to do so since my babyhood, though nowadays I have to put my own candy in the night before. I always do it in the dark and try hard not to notice what I am doing. Do you think me foolish, child? I know I am, but I enjoy it.

I wish you the happiest Christmas any girl could have, dear. Do not forget whose birthday it is, and remember what He said about giving to one of the least of these.

Lovingly your aunt,
DOROTHY DEAN.

Mama's Christmas Gift.

"Mama," said Billy, "what do you want for Christmas?"

"Dear me," said Billy's mama, "I don't know of a single thing that I want."

"But you must say you want things," said Billy. "You must—it's a sort of game. It doesn't matter whether you really want the things or not."

"Oh, I didn't understand," said mama, entering into the game. "Well, then, let me see. I should like a diamond pin."

"And what else?" said Billy. "You must want more."

"I want a long sealskin ulster."

"Say something else—say lots of things."

"I want a new carriage and a lace collar and some curtains for baby's room."

"Mama," said Billy, coming close to her side and speaking earnestly, "don't you want a card like that one I painted this morning?"

"Oh, dear, yes," said mama, quickly. "I should love to have a beautiful card like those you paint."

Billy went to the window and looked out at the snow, and the sparrows hopping on the walk that ran down to the street.

After a minute or two he came to mama's side again.

"Mama," he said very solemnly. "I won't say which, 'cause I don't want to spoil your surprise; but one of those things you told me you want you're surely going to get for Christmas."

Mama leaned over and kissed his bright little face, and said softly, "I do wonder which it will be."—Anne Warner, in St. Nicholas.

To the Youth's Companion for December 8th, Sheldon C. Stoddard contributes a good story—the story of a youth whose habit it was to forget. His heedlessness seemed incurable, until one day he forgot to put out a campfire in the dry woods, when he heard the wild turkeys call him away. The destructive forest fire which followed was not kindled by his forgotten embers, but it might as well have been, and he learned his lesson.

For the Little Ones

A Surprise on Santa Claus.

Some time ago old Santa Claus
Was sound asleep one night:
Within his distant northern home
Was not a single light,
When through the tangled wood close by
A throng of children stole,
Intent upon a big surprise
To give the jolly soul.

'Twas not the Christmastime, for then
He never is at home—
He's sailing 'round the world, you know,
O'er cot and palace dome—
But Christmas was not far away,
And all the little folk
Had come to play on Santa Claus
A Merry Christmas joke.

From far and near they came, and all
With mischief were aglow;
They scrambled over fences and
They floundered through the snow;
Until at last with cautious steps
They came to Santa's door
Where, hushed and listening, they heard
The good old fellow snore.

Soon by the aid of sundry keys
They made their way inside,
And crept from room to room until
They sleeping Santa spied:
Upon a couch of furry robes
In slumber deep he lay,
And through the windows shone the moon
As brightly as the day.

Each one an extra stocking brought
And holding them on high
The roguish youngsters 'round his couch
Woke Santa with the cry:
'Oh, Santa Claus, awake, awake!
'Tis Christmas morn, you know,
And you must fill our stockings now
Before we homeward go!'

The waking saint up-started then
And chuckled loud with glee,
The shouting children 'round him were
A funny sight to see;
He took the stockings, every one,
And piled them on his bed,
Then with a merry laugh and shout
Unto the children said:

'Be off! be off! you little rogues,
Back home and wait the day!
You'll find when Christmas comes, my
dears,
Old Nick will come your way;
There's not a single toy at hand,
My pack is stored away;
My reindeer roam the distant hills,
So, to your homes, I say!'

With some a pat and some a kiss
He bade them all adieu,
And with reluctant steps the throng
Soon faded from his view;
'The little elves! the darling rogues!'
Laughed Santa, in his bed,
'God save and keep each little soul
And crown each shining head.'

—Frank B. Welch.

A Party on Christmas Eve.

One very cold and snowy night—it was Christmas Eve, but none of them knew it—several of the animals happened to meet. There were two or three rabbits, a prairie dog, two wolves, a fox, some half-dozen wild ducks and a gopher, and they met near the rabbits' home in the side of a hill, far away from any road or farmhouse.

"Now that we all chance to be together," said one of the rabbits, wisely, "wouldn't it be well to have a party?"

The gopher looked doubtful but the prairie dog seemed delighted and at once began to bark out his ideas about it. The ducks began to talk it over among themselves, while the fox watched them cunningly, for he could not help thinking what a good Christmas dinner two of them would make.

"Well," said the wolf, very gravely indeed, "but we have no cake. How can we have a party without cake?"

"Cake," echoed the fox, contemptuously. "Pooh! I would much rather have chicken—or wild duck," he added in a whisper.

"Yes, let's have a party, let's have a party," said the prairie dog, who always said everything twice. "I know where there are some nuts. I know where there are some nuts."

"Let's go get the nuts," said the gopher, shivering with the cold. "Let's all go—a little exercise will warm us up."

"All right," said everybody, and they all started off.

The ducks were soon out of sight, for they could go so much faster with their wings than the others on their legs. The fox loped along pretty rapidly, and before long he saw them, not very high in the air, making not the slightest move, but gliding along above something that moved very rapidly with a strong, quiet jingling of bells and silent falling of little hoofs. Mr. Fox was astonished, for he had never seen anything like this. There

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS



YOU Know That Christmas

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were eight little animals with broad, branching horns, drawing a little sleigh. A little fat man with white whiskers and a red, jolly face was driving them, and they skimmed along over the snow so fast that they almost seemed to fly.

Now the fox is usually afraid of man, but somehow or other, he felt no fear now. He loped lightly over the snow, till he reached the sleigh and then fell into a steady trot-trot behind it. The ducks still sailed silently over them.

Presently the wolf came, and then, after stopping a moment to gaze in astonishment, joined the fox, running along behind the sleigh. Then came the rabbits one after another; then the prairie dog, and at last the gopher.

The little old man in the sleigh looked back at them once, and laughed a jolly laugh that made even the solemn gopher grin, then cracked his whip and called to his reindeer: "Come Blitzen, jump Lightfoot!" and away they spun, faster than before.

Before any one knew, they had come to a house. The little man drove right on to the roof and the animals all followed. Then he jumped out and taking a big sack full of things, skipped into the top of the chimney and disappeared.

He was gone only a little bit, but in that time the fox caught a chicken, the wolf was growling at the watch-dog,

the gopher and the prairie dog began to burrow into the ground, the rabbits were nibbling a bunch of celery that stuck out of the window and the ducks were calling to each other sadly. But when the little old man came back, the chicken got away, and everybody stopped his naughtiness and dropped into line behind the sleigh, and as soon as they heard that jolly laugh, every one of them first smiled, then grinned, then giggled, then chuckled, then laughed, then simply roared and shook with laughter.

Well, actually, they kept that up all night, going all over the country behind the little man in his sleigh, and having the jolliest time they had ever had in their lives. When at last the red began to show in the east the old man turned his reindeer toward the north, and they all followed him away into the land of silence and dreams and after a little while, the old man gave a shrill whistle and the reindeer gave a great bound, and the next thing the animals knew, he had disappeared, and all they could see was snow and ice. So they turned about and went home and hid themselves in their snug winter beds and dreamed many and many a time of that jolly night when an old man had made them laugh and forget to be naughty.

Do you know the old man's name? I think it must have been St. Nick.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A Cabin Christmas.

Outside my cabin-door de worl'
Is cole an' wintry-white;
Inside de door my worl' is warm
An' sweet wid Christmas light;
Outside my door de worl' is big
An' lonesome—'way fum you;
Inside it's heaben's border-land,
Wid you an' possum-stew!

Den keep a-pillin' on de logs
An' sen' do blazes higher,
Till all de cabin-walls grow red
Wid blood of Christmas fire;
While some one takes de banjo down
An' softly plays a bar,
To start de hymn dat tells about
De shepherds an' de Star!
—Howard Weeden, in *Country Life in American*.

Christ died for all; and on the hearts of
all
Who gladly decorate their cheerful
homes
At Christmas-tide, this blessed truth
should fall,
That they may mix some honey with the
gall
Of those to whom a Christmas never
comes.
—New York Sun.

Her Christmas Brother.

It was a gray, cold, cheerless day. The wind which was still howling dispiritedly about the house, was that chill wind that sends the shivers creeping up and down your back if you do but stick your head out of doors. A half dozen dry white flakes had been tossing in the air all day, but not one had fallen to make smooth the way for the reindeer and sleigh.

The child ceased her purposeless wandering about the empty rooms and stood for a moment at the window, looking out into the dark twilight, and listening to the leafless vines as they rattled coldly against the window outside. She was miserably lonely. To be banished from mother's sight and supperless was bad enough, but when even her dolls refused to converse, and greatest and unforeseen calamity, Snips, the faithful child of her imagination, Snips, who was always nearest to her when she needed companionship the most, Snips, who never failed to come at her beck or call—when Snips forsook her, what was there left for the little girl to do but cry? But she did not cry. She had a little brown face, soft, serious, old eyes—the too-thoughtful eyes of the child who has lived much alone. She did not cry, but sighed patiently as she listened to the desolate tapping of the leafless vines against the window.

"Well, Snips, child, I weally don't know what's ze matter wi' you zat you won't come in. I'se 'fraid you'll get you' deaf o' col', stayin' out in zose col' trees all night. But if you won' come in, I can' make you." With another patient and long-suffering sigh, she turned away from the window, and wandered over to the corner where the glare from the stove fell upon a row of dolls, which sat stiffly upon the floor, each one staring straight ahead, with a changeless smile.

"Does you fink you can be a li'l lady now?" she asked, gently, as she picked up the largest of them. "No?" as it stared fixedly back at her, with a superior smile. "No?" Well, you sit zat way zen." With some austerity she sat the doll down, with face against the wall.

"How about my dear li'l baby Wose? Will you lub you' mama? Well, zen, you'll jes. hab to put you' face in the corner, too." Thus she gently catechised each coldly smiling doll, and more in sorrow than anger, inflicted the punishment, till all but one, a rag baby, too limp to sit erect, sat with face turned ignominiously to the wall.

As she picked up the last one, her father passed hastily through the room. She looked up half hopefully, but he wore a preoccupied air and did not notice her. With another patient sigh, she turned to the doll in her lap and spoke very gently and coaxingly:

"Dear, dear li'l Betty Jane, you does lub you' mama, I know you does, cuz she feels so drefful lonesome and—and kin' of col'. Yes, you does lub me, you dear li'l honey, and you' mama

will jes' hug you and lub you and wock you to sleep."

She held the doll lovingly for a moment but soon with a child's impatience dropped it in a heap upon the floor, and turned once more toward the window.

"Guess it's a li'l girl's bed-time," she said, tenderly to herself. "Guess she better get her night-gown an' undress by ze njce warm fire." And with the words she slipped down the dark, cold

come off, too, but that fact did not concern her.

When she had her night-dress on, she stood for a moment in front of the fire. A new thought struck her.

"Guess li'l girl better sleep here, to-night, in ze big red chair, so 't Snips can find her when—he comes in—and—mebbe she'll be awake when Sandy Claus comes—mebbe she will, and mebbe she'll see him comin' down the chimbley—mebbe so."



A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

There's a song in the air!
There's a star in the sky!
There's a mother's deep prayer
And a Baby's low cry!
And the star rains its fire while the
Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles
a King.

There's a tumult of joy
O'er the wonderful birth,
For the virgin's sweet Boy
Is the Lord of the earth.
Ay! the star rains its fire and the
Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles
a King!

In the light of that star
Lies the ages impearled;
And that song from afar
Has swept over the world.
Every hearth is aflame, and the
Beautiful sing
In the homes of the nations that
Jesus is King.

We rejoice in the light,
And we echo the song
That comes down through the night
From the heavenly throng.
Ay! we shout to the lovely evangel
they bring,
And we greet in His cradle our Sa-
vior and King!

—Josiah Gilbert Holland.

hall into another room, soon returning trailing her little white gown. She set to work at once, unlacing her shoes first, with painful slowness, then pulling off the stockings. When it came to unbuttoning her apron, which was fastened only at neck and waist, the effort was laborious. She twisted about to reach the buttons with her short arms and in the effort the little face twisted itself into a dozen puckers and the tiny red tongue stuck out at one corner of the red mouth. The dress was easier, for she had learned that if you take hold of each side and pull, and pull hard enough, the dress will come off, and buttons were apt to

While she was talking thus softly to herself, she had pulled up a big arm-chair, and curled herself up in it. Spying her father's coat lying upon a chair she went and got it and dragged it wearily after her. She wrapped herself in it, but when she climbed up into the chair again, it slipped off, of its own weight. But she tugged at it with her tiny strength, till she had pulled it up after her, and wrapped herself in it.

"Now li'l girl will watch for good ol' Santy Claus, and when he comes down all black and mebbe burned out of ze chimbley, mebbe he'll say, 'Here, li'l girl, won' you please brush me off?'

'En ze li'l girl will say, 'Yes, and please, dear, dear ol' Sandy Claus, won't you please bring me somebody to play with?' An' dear ol' Sandy Claus, zeres my stockin' hangin' wight zere behin' you, and you can put it wight in an' I won't look, an'—I'll—jes'—go—to sleep—and mebbe he'll come—mebbe—"

Her father found her so, fast asleep, the faint fire's ruddy glow upon the tiny sweet face. He stooped and lifted her gently, but she opened her eyes wide.

"Is you Sandy Claus, and did you get burned?" she asked.

"This is father, child." It was her father's voice but it sounded tenderly, not like father's voice usually, and his arms about her felt warm and gentle. She was not afraid of him to-night.

"Is it Christmas yet?" she asked, eagerly.

"Not quite, pet." How long had it been since father called her pet? As much as a week—she had almost forgotten the word.

"Tell me 'bout Christmas—all 'bout it—please," said the child.

The father settled down in the chair with his child in his arms, and began, in that voice that had been his as much as a week ago, but not since: "Long, long ago, a mother and father were going on a journey, and when night came they could not find any place to sleep, because the inn was full. So they came to a stable; nice and warm, and slept in the manger. And in the night, a baby came to them there—"

Father's voice was very gentle now and the child loved to hear it.

"Away off on the hillside, a lot of men were watching their sheep on that same night, and suddenly it grew very light and when they looked up to see where the light came from, there were angels, and they sang, 'Peace on earth, good will to men!' And way off in some other lonely places, there were some wise men, and there were many bright stars in the sky and they all saw a bright new one. They wanted to see it better, so they kept going toward it, but still it kept just as far away, and they saw that it was leading them. So they followed along for a long way, till it stopped, and that was just at the stable where the child was, and they went in, and found Him there and worshiped Him."

As he stopped, the clock struck midnight and he saw that the child was asleep again. He sat musing a while before the fire, then arose and carried the pet to her bed. He noticed as he passed a window that the clouds were breaking away, and the moon sent long beams of holy white down into the room.

Early in the cold, starlit morning the child awoke, and began talking with herself while she lay looking out through the window where Jupiter, the morning star, shone in brightly. "An' zere was many bright stars in ze sky, but zey all saw a bright new one—zeres ze bright new one, shinin' over our stable—wonder—wonder—if—if Sandy Claus came and brought me some—"

Her father, hearing her voice, came in.

"Did Sandy Claus come?" she asked eagerly.

"Come and see," he said.

She hopped out of bed and catching his fingers pulled him toward the other room.

"You must be very quiet," said her father, and she walked sedately beside him.

He led her into her mother's warm room and when they reached the bed, he lifted her in his arms, and held her so, looking down at her gravely.

Her mother was awake, and looking at her with shining eyes; but her attention fell and was riveted upon the tiny wrinkled red face by her mother's side. She said not a word, but stared at it solemnly.

The mother and father waited, half uneasily.

"It is your brother, dear, your Christmas brother."

A MATTER OF HEALTH

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"Did you find him in my stockin'?" she asked gravely.

"No, dear."

"Will he stay?"

"Always, dear."

"Guess I'll kiss him," and she bent and touched her lips softly to the little bald head.

"Guess I'll go now," she said soberly. She went and sat down in front of the fire again, to study it all out alone, this sudden and astonishing Christmas gift.

"He isn't very pretty, an' Sandy didn't put him in my stockin'. Wonder where he came from. Guess he came to our stable and zat's what zat star was for. * * * He's my lil' brother, come for me to play wi'. Guess I won't be lonesome any more and ol' Snips—guess ol' Snips knew he wouldn't be wanted any more."

A Part of a Christmas Sermon, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

But Christmas is not only the milestone of another year, moving us to thoughts of self-examination: it is a season, from all its associations, whether domestic or religious, suggesting thoughts of joy. A man dissatisfied with his endeavors is a man tempted to sadness. And in the midst of the winter, when his life runs lowest and he is reminded of the empty chairs of his beloved, it is well he should be condemned to this fashion of the smiling face. Noble disappointment, noble self-denial are not to be admired, not even to be pardoned, if they bring bitterness. It is one thing to enter the kingdom of heaven maimed; another to maim yourself and stay without. And the kingdom of heaven is of the childlike, of those who are easy to please, who love and who give pleasure. Mighty men of their hands, the smelters and the builders and the judges, have lived long and done sternly and yet preserved this lovely character; and among our carpet interests and twopenny concerns, the shame were indelible if we should lose it. Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties. And it is the trouble with moral men that they have neither one nor other. It was the moral man, the pharisee, whom Christ could not away with. If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong. I do not say "give them up," for they may be all you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people.

A strange temptation attends upon man: to keep his eye on pleasures, even when he will not share in them; to aim all his morals against them. This very year a lady (singular iconoclast!) proclaimed a crusade against dolls; and the racy sermon against lust is quite a feature of the age. I venture to call such moralists insincere. At any excess or perversion of a natural appetite, their lyre sounds of itself with relishing denunciations; but for all displays of the truly dia-

bolic—envy, malice, the mean lie, the mean silence, the calumnious truth, the backbiter, the petty tyrant, the peevish poisoner of family life—their standard is quite different. These are wrong, they will admit, yet somehow not so wrong; there is no zeal in their assault on them, no secret element of gusto warms up the sermon; it is for things not wrong in themselves that they reserve the choicest of their indignation. A man may naturally disclaim all moral kinship with the Reverend Mr. Zola or the hobgoblin old lady of the dolls; for these are gross and naked instances. And yet in each of us some similar element resides. The sight of a pleasure in which we can not or will not share moves us to a particular impatience. It may be because we are envious, or because we are sad, or because we dislike noise and romping—being so refined, or because—being so philosophic—we have an over-weighing sense of this life's gravity; at least, as we go on in years, we are tempted to frown upon our neighbor's pleasures. People are nowadays so fond of resisting temptations; here is one to be resisted. They are fond of self-denial; here is a propensity that can not be too peremptorily denied. There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good; myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.

Can Drudgery Be Eliminated from Housework?

MRS. E. W. SHIDLER, WOMAN'S PROGRESSIVE CLUB, ANTHONY, KANS.

[The beautiful spirit in which this subject is taken up in the following article makes it peculiarly fitting for the Christmas.]

The answer is, no and yes. According to Webster, this word means to work hard, to labor in mean offices, to labor with toil and fatigue. There have been so many labor-saving inventions, so many conveniences since the times even of our grandmothers, that the average housewife in the average home of to-day can hardly be justified in calling her work drudgery.

It is not so much a question of helps and conveniences, as it is of the spirit in which the work is done. The woman in the lowliest home, toiling from morning till night, can do this in a way that is dignified and self-respecting.

Love lightens labor; also working from choice rather than compulsion gives to it dignity. This is the difference between a workman and a slave. So it matters little whether we spin or weave; card the wool or hemp; run the sewing machine or work the typewriter; prepare three meals a day year in and year out; wash, iron, bake, mend; if we use all our strength as many of us do—whether from choice or because circumstances force us—the question as to whether it is drudgery or not depends altogether upon ourselves. Light work performed in a perfunctory manner and in a dissatisfied, unhappy spirit can make a drudge of one rather than heavier tasks, when the heart is glad and willing.

If we can only realize that our work is a little part of the work of the great universe, then may we lift our heads with honor and respect. We may rise higher still and give ourselves in loyal subjection and loving obedience to the God of the universe. Men, indeed, do we become laborers together with Him.

Some one has written, "All true work is more than a deep necessity laid upon life, more than a precious discipline—these words are too cold and hard to express the loftier beauty in the face of labor." Then let us not feel that any useful or necessary work is drudgery. God's laws are intended for the best good of His creatures and the Man of Galilee is our example in this as well as in other things.

"I watch him in the sunshine bright, A simple lot, a homely sight,



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Yet shining with a halo's light,
For Jesus was a carpenter.

"Methinks I see the dear Lord stand
With tools within His holy hand,
And some long task before Him planned,
Like any village carpenter.

"My gracious Lord! I can divine
How beautiful, how true and fine
Was any work that was of Thine
When Thou wert village carpenter.

"Shall we on humble callings frown,
Or on a laboring lot look down,
When He Who wore a heavenly crown
Became a simple carpenter?"

"When all the living seraphim,
The angels and the cherubim
Adored the kingliness of Him
Who was a working carpenter?"

"Then who need mourn his low estate,
Or murmur at a laboring fate,
Since Jesus made all labor great
When He became a carpenter.

"And if our mortal hearts begin
To haughty grow with pride and sin,
Then may this little thought creep in,
That Jesus was a carpenter."

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President..... Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley
Vice-Pres..... Mrs. Kate E. Appleton, Council Grove
Corresponding Secy..... Mrs. Eunice F. Brown, Olathe
Recording Secretary..... Mrs. F. B. Hine, Kinsley
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..... Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Chalfont Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1899).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

American Literature.—Louisa May Alcott.

Roll Call—Thoughts of the New Year.

- I. Life at home and abroad.
- II. Story of her girlhood.
- III. Reading, "Transfiguration."
- IV. Concord, the village of writers and poets.

There is perhaps no writer more near the heart of the young people of America than Louisa May Alcott. It is an affection which does not die out with the passing of one generation, but continues from decade to decade. The reason of this is not only that she writes of the real life of boys and girls, and with a marvelous understanding of their peculiar problems and sorrows and joys, but presumably because she appeals to what is wholesome and genuine in them. But she is interesting to older people also. Never do her stories grow wearisome. There is no immaturity in them, even though they are for the immature.

This study of the gifted woman should be helpful especially for mothers because, besides being very interesting in itself, it will turn the thoughts toward a very important subject, the young people's reading. Material for the first and second topics

will be found in her books, though this should be supplemented by some valuable short biographies. In "Little Women" one finds, more or less accu-



LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

rately told, the story of her girlhood and homelife; in "Work, or Christie's Experiences," an account of her first struggles to make a livelihood for herself. "Little Men" and "Joe's Boys" go a little further in her life.

The following poem was written by her, at the death of her mother, whom she loved very tenderly:

TRANSFIGURATION.

Mysterious Death! who, in a single hour,
Life's gold can so refine;
And by thy art divine
Change mortal weakness to immortal power!

Bending beneath the weight of eighty years
Spent with the noble strife
Of a victorious life,
We watched her fading heavenward through our tears.

But ere the sense of loss our hearts had wrung,
A miracle was wrought,
And swift as happy thought,
She lived again, brave, beautiful and young.

Age, Pain and Sorrow dropped the veils they wore,
And showed the tender eyes
Of Angels in disguise,
Whose discipline so patiently she bore.

The past years brought their harvests, rich and fair,
While Memory and Love,
Together fondly wove
A golden garland for the silver hair.

How could we mourn, like those who are bereft,
When every pang of grief
Found balm for its relief
In counting up the treasures she had left?

Faith that withstood the shocks of toll and time,
Hope that defied despair,
Patience that conquered care,
And loyalty whose courage was sublime.

The great deep heart that was a home for all;
Just, eloquent and strong
In protest against wrong;
Wide charity that knew no sin, no fall.

The Spartan spirit that made life so grand,
Mating poor daily needs
With high heroic deeds
That wrested happiness from Fate's hard hand.

We thought to weep, but sing for joy instead,
Full of the grateful peace,
That follows her release;
For nothing but the weary dust lies dead.

O noble woman! never more a queen
Than in the laying down
Of scepter and of crown,
To win a greater kingdom yet unseen:

Teaching us how to seek the highest goal:
To earn the true success;
To live, to love, to bless,
And make Death proud to take a royal soul.

Concord is full of associations both literary and historical. It was here

(Continued on page 1261.)

DEDICATION OF THE NEW AUDITORIUM AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 1245.)

sire to qualify themselves for the actual practice of agriculture, the mechanic trades, or industrial arts. Prominence shall be given agriculture and these arts in the proportion that they are severally followed in the State of Kansas. Prominence shall be given the several branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the directness and value of their relation."

The progress of the school under the administrations of Presidents Anderson, Fairchild and Will was briefly reviewed. A short account of changes introduced during President Nichols' administration was given and the following table showing the enrollment for the last six years together with selection of courses of study made by the students was presented:

Year.	Total.	Men				Women.			
		Agriculture.	Engineering.	Gen. science.	Dom. science.	Agriculture.	Engineering.	Gen. science.	Dom. science.
1898-1899.....	870	127	22.1	160	27.8	287	50.1	193	65.4
1899-1900.....	1,094	257	34.1	201	26.7	296	39.1	170	50.0
1900-1901.....	1,321	378	39.6	233	30.7	284	29.7	109	29.8
1901-1902.....	1,396	407	40.0	367	36.1	243	23.9	83	21.9
1902-1903.....	1,574	457	41.2	420	37.9	232	20.9	82	17.6
1903-1904.....	1,605	492	43.9	398	35.5	232	20.6	40	8.3

President Nichols presented in clear and concise form a showing of the needs of the college. Lack of space forbids the presentation of this part of the address here. It may be stated, however, that the aggregate of the estimates of needed appropriations from the Legislature for the next two years is \$409,560, to which should be added \$35,300, the estimates for the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.

This address evinces an admirable appreciation of the purposes of the Agricultural College and is a fair expression of the reasonable desires of the friends of such education as shall fit the student for efficiently and intelligently performing his part in agricultural and mechanical industry.

A fair review of the address can not omit to notice that the president's conception of the purposes of the college is better developed than is his conception of the purposes of the experiment station. His conception of the experiment station is apparently summed up in the concluding sentence on that branch of the subject, which reads: "Learn to do by doing." This is excellent advice to the student and in full harmony with the acts providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Agricultural College, a motto often quoted in justification of industrial training. But the experiment station exists not for the purpose of illustration and teaching things already known, but for the purpose of investigation—original investigation—for the discovery of knowledge not yet found out, on subjects of importance to the farmer. It exists that it may question the soil, the plant, the animal, the environment—everything concerned in agricultural production, for solutions of the problems with which the farmer is continually confronted. While a proper outgrowth of the agricultural college, the experiment station may be a separate institution. It has no more obligations to the student than to any other citizen. The relation of the station to the college should, however, be mutually beneficial to the station and the student since it affords the station an opportunity to secure at reasonable cost high-class student-help in its work; and it affords the student opportunities for contact with scientific experimentation applied to the problems of the farm.

If our experiment station is to be treated as a provision for illustration instead of an institution for investigation, it can not be expected to maintain a position in the front rank of experiment stations in the United States.

The next and last address of the dedicatory exercises was delivered by Pres. A. B. Storms, of the Iowa State College. It was a masterly effort consisting of two distinct parts. (The KANSAS FARMER was unable to obtain a copy of this address, so that excerpts can not be given.) The first

part was an exposition of the ideal advantages of education. It made frequent references to Emerson. Agricultural college people present might have become uneasy least their cherished notions of utilitarian education were to be overthrown. This uneasiness was at least mitigated when the second section of the address was delivered. In this the usefulness of manual training and education in the sciences affecting the affairs of life received their mead of praise.

President Storms is a large man, of fine appearance, and a voice which promotes the effectiveness of his vigorous thoughts.

THE PIPE-LINE CONTROVERSY.

Last Monday's daily papers were sensational with accounts of the destruction of pipes recently laid under the highways in Montgomery County for the purpose of conveying natural gas from the Kansas field over into

Missouri. The gas-producing country has been greatly stirred up over this matter. A strong organization has been formed having for its motto "Kansas gas for Kansas." The pipeline companies have been able to secure from the district court injunction orders which have made it very difficult if not impossible for the Kansas people to bring legal proceedings to test their rights in the case. The resulting indignation has culminated in the use of dynamite.

The KANSAS FARMER always advises the use of orderly methods of doing whatever ought to be done. It does not in this case wish to be understood as condoning violence. It is, however, in full sympathy with the belief that Kansas has the first, the natural right to the use and benefits of the gas found under her soil.

Some comfort in this case may be had from a decision of the Indiana Appellate Court in a similar case. The following plain language of this court, given in 14 Indiana App., 156, was quoted in the KANSAS FARMER of October 27 in answer to an inquiry from Wilson County, Kansas. The court said:

"The easement for road-purposes which grants to the general public the right to pass and repass over a man's land does not carry with it a right to use it for other purposes not legitimately connected with the use of highways. The building of a pipeline along a highway does not come within the uses for which highways were intended. * * *

"It is evident, therefore, that the appellant company [the pipeline company], although engaged in a public enterprise, had no right to appropriate private property without compensation. And it is no excuse to say that because it is engaged in such an enterprise and has expended large sums of money in putting in its plant and extending its pipe-lines, it can summarily enter upon the lands of another without right, and lay its lines, and thus acquire the right to maintain them. When it entered upon the lands of Matilda Harless without her permission, it was unlawfully there, and she had a right not only to expel appellant's servants who were engaged in the unlawful work therefrom, but she had the right also to tear up and remove the pipes which they had placed upon her land. In order to do this, she might call to her assistance any persons who might be willing to assist, and those thus assisting could incur no liability except they used unnecessary force or violence in doing the same."

No case involving these questions has yet been before the Kansas Supreme Court. This tribunal will be expected to deal justly with the case when it shall come before it. The fear is that the mischief will be done before the matter can be reached by

the Supreme Court. The reasoning of the Indiana Court appears to be sound. If the persons who lifted the Montgomery County pipes shall be brought to trial they will probably enjoy reading the views of the Indiana Court until our own court shall have spoken.

ALFALFA CURED UNDER SHELTER.

The problem of curing alfalfa hay in any weather has been very nearly solved by farmers of Jewell County. The plan, as related by Agricultural College Regent J. W. Berry, of Jewell, Jewell County, who speaks from his own experience, is to have a shed with floor large enough to receive a cutting of the green alfalfa by making it about three feet deep all over the floor. By the time the next cutting is ready this first cutting will have cured perfectly. The second cutting is spread on the first and the third, which in Jewell is the last cutting, is spread over the second. There was a good deal of muggy weather during the last season, but when this hay was baled out in October it was all perfectly cured without a pound of waste, and brought \$7 per ton delivered at the railroad station. After the third cutting was in, the hay was nearly eight feet deep. The hay was sold in Kansas City and St. Louis.

The shed used by Mr. Berry is 24 by 96 feet. The hay was baled in time to use the shed for storing corn. Mr. Berry thinks such a shed pays for itself the first year.

This method enables the farmer to start the loader immediately after the mower. When the teams are unhitched at night the day's cutting is all under cover.

A GOOD-ROADS' MEETING.

During "Farmers' Week" at Topeka, Jan. 9-14, 1905, there will be an important session of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. The meeting will be devoted, in part, to the discussion of good roads. Col. R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads' Association, has been invited to be present and present a paper for discussion by the members. Every breeder of live stock is a progressive citizen who is, or should be, personally interested in the improvement of our roads, and it is thought that the interest that will be manifested in this session will be great.

The good-roads session will be held on Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m., and the executive committee of the Kansas Good Roads' Association has been called to meet immediately after the adjournment of the Stock Breeders' Association for the purpose of carrying out the will of the membership by the formation of a good-roads bill for presentation to the Legislature. Everybody will be welcome to hear Colonel Richardson.

THE KANSAS BEE-KEEPERS.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the State House, Topeka, on January 10 and 11. Mr. O. A. Keene, of Topeka, is the secretary. He will give detailed information as to program.

In last week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER was published a list of the other State meetings under the caption of Farmers' Week at Topeka. It was also announced that the railroads had made an open rate of half-fare for the round trip, good from January 8-15 inclusive, from all points in Kansas including Kansas City and St. Joseph. The meetings which will be held that week in addition to the Kansas Bee-Keepers, are the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas State Poultry Show and the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association.

THE KANSAS RED-POLLED CATTLE CLUB.

The Red-Polled Cattle Club of Kansas will hold its annual meeting immediately on the adjournment of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association which will take place at 4

o'clock p. m. on January 11. Through the kindness of Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture, the members of this club will meet in the State Board rooms for the election of officers and transaction of their annual business. This will be purely a business meeting as all of the papers to be read that are of value to the breeders will be presented at the sessions of the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting. Secretary Coburn has the hearty thanks of the members of the Red Polled Cattle Club for the provisions which he has thus made for their comfort and convenience in holding their annual session.

THE KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science will be held in the rooms of the Academy in the State House at Topeka on December 29, 30, and 31. A large number of very important and valuable papers are announced for this session, among which are many of interest to the farming community. We shall hope to publish some of these papers after the meeting.

HOW TO HANDLE AND FEED A GRAND CHAMPION.

Great is Clear Lake Jute 2d! First in Angus fat-steer, spayed or free martin-heifer class; first in the August steer show over all ages; first in the show of Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, and all grades and crosses, and first over all ages and breeds; grand champion of all steers, spayed or martin heifers of the International Live-Stock Exposition for 1904. Such is the record for this year of this great Angus steer from the University of Minnesota.

Nor is this all. Last year as a yearling Clear Lake Jute 2d came to the International Live-Stock Exposition and was awarded the reserved championship. After returning to his home in the Gopher State and recruiting his forces for a year, he returns to Chicago and acquires that for which he tried last year, and which he doubtless would have won had not Challenger been entered for honors by the University of Nebraska. Never before in the history of the International Live-Stock Exposition has this feat been accomplished, and until another comes to drive him from his place Clear Lake Jute 2d will be the only steer that won the reserved grand championship one year and the grand championship the year following.

In April, 1903, when 17 months old, Clear Lake Jute 2d was offered to the highest bidder in the dispersion sale of George Williamson, Jackson, Minn., in the pure-bred cattle sale pavilion of Dexter Park pavilion at Chicago. The University of Minnesota carried the bidding to \$600, and at that price this steer was sold to that institution to be returned again to the State which had bred and raised him.

When Clear Lake Jute 2d was once more on native soil at the University of Minnesota he was carefully prepared for the part he was to play in the International Live-Stock Exposition of 1903, when he was made the reserve grand champion.

To Professor Andrew Boss, head of the department of animal husbandry in the Minnesota College of Agriculture, and Herdsman George Craig belong the credit of carrying this steer through the period of a year and a half until he achieved the success that was meted out to him at this year's International.

During the period from April to June, 1904, this steer was stall-fed in the university stables. During the day he was kept indoors, with exercise sufficient to keep him in condition. Along in June he was gradually seasoned to the out-door condition until he was fit to remain out of doors all night without danger, but was stalled during the day. He got some grass at night, with plenty of good roughage, consisting of green feed, roots and a moderate portion of grain in his stall three times a day.

About September 1 Clear Lake Jute 2d commenced his serious fitting for

he International of 1903. Corn formed only about 30 per cent of his ration. Oats were fed in a similar amount. Bran was given along with about a 5 per cent ration of oil cake. Some barley and peas were also given. Roots were always fed. This was roughly his treatment up to the time he came to Chicago in 1903.

After being awarded the reserved championship, Clear Lake Jute 2d was returned to the university. His course of treatment was similar to that of the preceding spring, differing chiefly, however, in that corn was given in moderate quantities only. At this time it did not make more than a tenth of his daily ration. Mostly oats, bran, hay, roots and some stover were fed. During the winter the herdsman did not give his protegee more than five or six pounds of grain per day.

When spring came he was again put through a treatment similar to that of a year previous. He was gradually worked out until he was able to remain out of doors in a grass-lot during the night, but was kept in the stall during the day. During June, July and August he was out of doors practically every night.

Once more, last September, the feeding preparations for the International were commenced in earnest. According to a statement made by Herdsman George Craig, his feed from September 1 to the time of shipping to Chicago consisted of the following:

	Per cent.
Corn.....	80
Oats.....	85
Peas and wheat.....	10
Bran.....	20
Oil cake.....	05
Total.....	100

"Of course, this is only an approximation," remarked Herdsman Craig last night. "The steer was fed what seemed best for him in slightly varying proportions from the above. The individuality of the animal was closely studied. In every particular Clear Lake Jute 2d was given a ration that best suited his appetite and which would keep it in the best condition."

Professor Andrew Boss places a great deal of credit upon Herdsman George Craig for the success that Clear Lake Jute 2d has achieved. On the other hand, Mr. Craig will not admit but that Professor Boss was the prime factor. It is safe to assert that these two men have fully agreed in the management of Clear Lake Jute 2d, and by working in harmony have achieved results that fall to the lot of but few men.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

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

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

The special winter term at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, opens January 2, 1905. In a private letter from President Longwell, he informs us that students may enter at the opening of the special winter term quite as well as at the beginning of

the school year. He states that beginning and advanced classes will be organized in all the common branches and in all the special departments. Students will have the opportunity to begin the subjects of bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, pharmacy, music, oratory, steam engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, telegraphy, and special classes will be organized for teachers. Students may also get any grade of college work they wish.

We have called the attention of our readers from time to time to the excellent advantages offered at Highland Park College. This is one of the great and growing schools of the West. The attendance is large and the accommodations are as good as can be found in any school in the West. The school is thoroughly reliable and offers many advantages not found at other schools. The readers of this paper will make no mistake if they send their children to Highland Park College.

Power from Petroleum.

A knowledge of the relative value of fuels, as used in the various types of engines, is essential to the greatest economy in the production of power. Whether the power is to be utilized in lighting a city or paving its streets, in turning factory spindles or transporting its products across the country, in driving gang-plows on the farm or pumping water with which to grow the crops, a knowledge of the relative value of fuels is necessary if the best and the cheapest are to be selected.

Aside from the adaptability of the fuel to the engine and to the work to be done, the cost of the fuel will determine the kind to be used. The price of any fuel is controlled by four principal factors, namely: The price at the point of production, the weight when based upon a given number of heat units, the distance between the source of supply and consumption, and the transportation facilities. In the vicinity of coal mines, oil fields, or large wooded districts, the selection of the kind of fuel to be used is easily made, but remote from such sources of fuel supply the solution of the problem is not so simple. Since the fuel oils, such as gasoline, naphtha, crude oil, etc., when based upon a given number of heat units, are much lighter than either wood or coal, and, therefore, can be more cheaply transported long distances through a mountainous country, it would seem to follow that in every section of the country where wood and coal are scarce or high in price, some of these fuel oils might prove to be the cheapest source of fuel for the production of power.

The New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station has completed a series of tests with some fuel oils. The purpose of the tests was to determine, first, if Beaumont, Texas, crude oil could be successfully used as a fuel in an internal combustion engine, and, second, to determine the relative value of crude oil, kerosene, and gasoline as fuels when used in such an engine.

The results of these tests showed that crude oil could be used in a gasoline engine with an attachment for utilizing such oils. Furthermore, crude oil proved to be the cheapest fuel yet tested on the station farm. Another test is to be made with crude oil in order to determine if, when used for a period of several weeks or even months, difficulties will appear. The following table shows the gallons of oil used and the cost of running ten and twenty-four hours on crude oil, kerosene, and gasoline:

	Gallons of Water pumped per minute.	Gallons of Oil used in 10 hrs. 24 hrs.	Cost of Oil used in 10 hrs. 24 hrs.
Crude oil.....	1088	51.2 122.88	\$3.05 \$ 7.08
Kerosene.....	1082	84.2 82.08	6.57 15.77
Gasoline.....	1096	82.9 78.96	6.65 15.95

Note.—The tests were made with a Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s 22 horsepower gasoline engine with a crude-oil attachment, and a 6-inch centrifugal pump.

The results of the tests in detail are given in Bulletin No. 53, a copy of which may be secured by addressing

the director of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, Mesilla Park, N. M.

The National Magazine for Christmas.

The National of Boston grows richer every month in geniality, in human interest and in literary quality. Charles Warren Stoddard, Holman F. Day, Elliott Flower, Dallas Lore Sharp, Frank Gunsaulus, Yone Noguchi, Frank Putnam, Ethel Arnes, Cora A. Matson-Dolson, Edwin Webster Sanborn, Christobelle van Asmus Bunting and thirty others in story, song and essay unite to make the Christmas, 1904, National the best in the history of the magazine.

Mr. Chapple's "Affairs at Washington" shows Admiral Dewey at work, paints a new side to the nature of Ben Tillman, revealing the fiery South Carolina Senator a flower-lover, and presents various aspects of Washington life in text and camera snapshot.

Mr. Noguchi and Miss Arnes sketch vividly Stoddard's surroundings in his famous Washington Bungalow. Mr. Stoddard's contribution is a quaint and fanciful tale, "Christmas in Crazy Castle." He has engaged to contribute to every number of the National during 1905, and in January will tell the story of his experience "In the Valley of the Shadow of the Skyscrapers"—otherwise New York.

Helen Arthur's "Beauties of the American Stage" this month are Carlotta Nillson, Paula Edwards and Minnie Depree. Brief autobiographies are accompanied with new portraits.

The Home department contains two short, homey stories and a variety of topics treated briefly.

In "Note and Comment" Frank Putnam analyzes the National and State election results.

The Christmas National contains the National's Prospectus for 1905. Three six-part serials are announced as among the features of the National's next year—"The Comedy of Masks," a society story by Anna McClure Sholl; "The Witch-Crow and Barney Bylow," a modern fairy tale for boys, by James Ball Naylor, and "Michael Ryan, Capitalist," a story of the labor union, by F. F. D. Albery, of Columbus, Ohio.

The Christmas number of the New England Magazine is clothed in an attractive dress of red and green in the design of holly berries and leaves, forming a background for a reproduction of Carlo Dolci's charming painting, "St. Cecilia at the Organ."

A cursory glance through its pages shows it to be lavishly illustrated, although its striking pictorial features merely reinforce its strength of text and its literary excellence.

The frontispiece is a fine reproduction of Murillo's "Madonna" of the Dresden Gallery. An illustrated feature of much interest is an account of "Town Improvement in Billerica," by Alice F. Spaulding. Grace Agnes Thompson contributes an appreciation of Franklin Pierce, our fourteenth and little-known President, whose centenary occurred in November of this year, the text being embellished by some rare photographs. The paper entitled "The Dresden Gallery and Its Celebrated Masters," by Jean N. Oliver, with its reproductions of famous paintings, will appeal to art-lovers, especially as it treats of an important subject that has been singularly neglected in periodical literature. Other illustrated features are a timely sketch by Ralph Davol, of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration, apropos of the recent unveiling of a statue to him at Taunton, Mass., and the second and last part of the late Senator Hoar's summary of "Worcester County Inventors," accompanied by biographical sketches by Hon. Alfred S. Roe.

Nora Archibald Smith concludes in this number her interesting survey of Spanish literature (begun in November). "The Praises of Spain," Louise E. Dew graphically describes "A Soldier's Funeral in Japan," and Warwick James Price, under the caption, "The 'New Women' of Thibet," tells us about the tribe of remarkable women who inhabit that strange land "lying back of the beyond." Elbert D. Hayford writes of the tumultuous career of Matthew Lyon, whom he calls "The American Pym," and a writer who signs himself "Givan," in a strong and convincing paper "A Coming New Republic," predicts the rise of a new and progressive nationality in North America.

There are six extremely good stories in the number: "How the Bill Went Through," by George Brinton; "A Rose Dormant," by Aldis Dunbar; "The Story of a Storm," by R. G. Pitzer; "All's Fair," by Willmatte Porter Cockerell; "Dollie, Aide-de-Camp," by Eugene M. Fryer, and the second installment of the humorous "Manda" stories by Jeannette Pemberton. The poetry is contributed by Susie M. Best, Edwin L. Sabin, Ellen Shepard Dwinell, and Kent Knowlton. For sale at all news-stands; 25 cents per number. Annual subscription, \$3. America Company, publishers, 8 Dix Place, Boston.

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In the Dairy

Experimenting With Dairy Cows.

Excerpts from Bulletin No. 152, Kansas Experiment Station, by D. H. Otis.
(Continued from last week.)

DAIRYING WITH PURE-BREDS.

The Kansas Agricultural College has representatives of ten breeds of pure-bred cattle: Four beef, four dairy, and two general purpose. These cattle are kept largely for class illustration in stock-judging. In order to see what these cows were doing the beef animals as well as the dairy animals were milked, their calves being raised by nurse cows from the common herd. The results we have gained thus far are given in Table XVII.

ble XVII with Tables IV and V. Because there is now and then a common cow that rises above the average of her kind and makes a phenomenal record, and because there are some pure-bred cows that fall short and do not make a good showing, is no reason why we should say there is no object in working for pure-bred animals. There is no question but that there are all too many scrubby cows that are registered, and if one has the choice between these and a good common or scrub cow, a man would not be blamed if he selected the scrub cow. We must not forget, however, that there are pure-bred cows that have never been equaled and probably never will be by scrub cows. Cattle bred along a particular line will be more apt to transmit their qualities to their offspring and will have the power to convert feed into dairy products

days, and the weight of each animal determined by averaging the results of three days' weighing. Two tests were made—one where the cattle did not have access to water until after they were weighed; and a second, where they were allowed to run to the watering-trough on the way to the scales.

Variation with Cows Giving Milk.—The average weight of thirteen cows was 1,048 and 1,065 pounds, respectively, for the first and second weigh periods. During the first period the minimum variation of any one individual was four pounds and the maximum sixty-five pounds, with an average for the lot of twelve pounds. During the second period, where the herd had access to water, the minimum variation was five pounds and the maximum ninety pounds. During this period certain cows gained at the same time that others lost, so that the average variation for the lot was only five pounds, the same as the minimum variation of any one individual. In both periods the greatest variation took place with animals that weighed from 900 to 950 pounds.

Variation of Dry Cows.—Twelve cows were weighed for this test, and the results show that minimum variation for any single individual was seven pounds and the maximum thirty-two pounds, with an average of seven pounds. In the first period the greatest variation was with a 960-pound cow and in the second with a 1,300-pound cow.

Variation with Young Stock.—This lot consisted of five head whose weights ranged from 400 to 600 pounds. In the first period the mini-

TABLE XVII.—RECORDS OF DAIRY, BEEF AND DUAL-PURPOSE PURE-BREDS.

Breed.	Name.	Products.		
		Milk, lbs.	Average test, per cent.	Butter-fat, lbs.
Ayrshire.....	Maggies of Woodroffe.....	5,050.7	4.04	204.17
Ayrshire.....	Star of Hillview.....	8,862.5	4.08	361.78
Galloway.....	Dantling.....	1,902.0	4.46	85.00
Guernsey.....	Countess Vesta.....	5,092.8	4.47	227.76
Jersey.....	Miss Minute.....	5,215.2	4.95	258.17
Jersey.....	Miss Ita.....	5,742.2	4.83	277.81
Red Polled.....	Juno.....	4,862.7	4.46	217.07
Red Polled.....	Upshot.....	4,578.4	4.29	196.42
Shorthorn.....	Easter Lilly.....	2,368.9	4.57	108.36
Shorthorn.....	Mary of Elderlawn.....	3,967.6	4.43	176.02
Hereford.....	Perfection Maid.....	1,079.9	4.04	43.62
Holstein-Friesian.....	College Gerben.....	6,968.0	3.30	230.33

Most of these cows are young and the records given here in many cases are for the first lactation period. It will be noticed, however, that the beef animals, while they had a very fair test, produced a very small quantity of milk. In the cases of Perfection Maid and Dantling, we kept milking them considerably longer than the receipts of milk would justify in order to see just what they would do.

Special attention is called to the record of Star of Hillview, an Ayrshire cow, that produced during the year 8,862 pounds of milk and 361.7 pounds of butter-fat. Counting a pound to a person per week, this is more than enough butter to feed a family of eight an entire year. It is such cows as this that please the dairymen, and a few cows of this kind are worth more to a man than a herd of medium or poor cows.

Not unfrequently we hear a dairyman claim that he has a common cow that will outyield pure-breds, and again we hear of pure-breds that are very poor milkers. There is no question but that both of these statements are more or less true. They are partially borne out when comparing Ta-

more economically than common cows. Just as the primitive locomotive would be incapable of pulling our modern train of cars, no matter how much fuel and oil should be used, so a primitive or unimproved cow does not meet our requirements, and we must look to pure-breds to furnish the stock which shall increase the standard of our herds. With pure-breds there is the additional advantage of being able to sell the male calves for breeding purposes. Recently this college sold a Jersey calf for \$50, which, if it had not been a pure-bred, would have brought from \$5 to \$8.

ACCURATE RECORDS AS A BASIS FOR WEEDING OUT UNPROFITABLE COWS.

Whether the cows are common, grade, or pure-bred, vigorous selection must still be practiced. In order to select intelligently, it is necessary that accurate records be kept of the cow's performance. It is not enough to know what the herd averages, but we must be able to pick out the poor cows that are bringing the average of the herd down. A man may think he knows his best cow without bothering with the milk-scales and the Babcock test, but the experience of those who have tried it both ways goes to say that he does not always know; frequently the cow that he thinks the best turns out the poorest.

A man may say that he does not have time to keep records. Experience at this station shows that it takes about twelve seconds to record a cow's milk, and the extra pains that a milker will take when keeping a record will more than make up for the time. The keeping of accurate records is at the foundation of profitable dairying. Without it we can do little toward improving and raising the standard of our dairy herd. We need to know the amount of feed that each cow consumes, and then, by the knowledge of her milk, with the per cent of butter-fat, we can increase or decrease her feed in accordance with the element of profit. The sooner we apply the milk-scales and Babcock test and weed out the unprofitable cows, the sooner we will be able to place the herd on a more profitable basis.

VARIATION IN WEIGHTS OF ANIMALS.

Weights, or the variation in weight, has very little to do with the profit side of dairy cows, except when they may be sold to the butcher or feeder, to be put in readiness for the block; however, there are a number of cows and calves that are bought by weight, and it is well for every farmer to know something of the fluctuations that may take place in weight from time to time. In two different months the Agricultural College dairy herd was weighed for three consecutive

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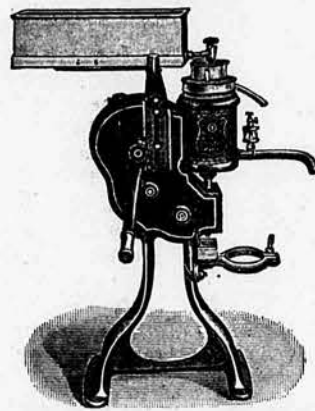
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mum was seven pounds and the maximum twenty-nine pounds, with an average of twenty-three pounds. During the second period the minimum was thirteen with a maximum of twenty-four, and the variation among individuals was balanced so that the average variation was only two pounds.

Variation with Calves.—Four head were used, ranging in weight from 85 to 165 pounds. The variation ranged from two to five pounds, with an average for two periods of two and one-half pounds. The greatest variation in this case was with the smallest calf.

Variation with the Bull.—The pure-bred Guernsey bull, Campbell's King, had an average weight in the first period of 1,342 pounds, with a difference between his highest and lowest weights of forty-two pounds. In the second weigh period his average weight was 1,355 pounds, with a variation of nineteen pounds.

The above notes show that considerable variation may take place in the consecutive daily weights of the same animal without any apparent cause. If a person is particular in giving accurate weight of an animal, it should be by at least three successive daily weighings.

(To be continued.)

Difficulties in Churning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The inquiries of your correspondent, H. W. Schrader, Kiowa County, and the answers thereto are covered in the following:

Difficulties in churning may be enumerated as follows: Thin cream, low temperature, sweet cream, churn too full, too high or too low speed of churn, advanced period of lactation in cows, and slime-producing bacteria. Your cows are near the end of their lactation period, especially the one that has been milked fifteen months. At that stage of lactation the fat globules are smaller than usual and harder to gather when churned. The per cent of soluble fats also decreases with the period of lactation.

Butter-fat is composed of no less than nine distinct fats: Butyrin, caprin, caprylin, caprin, laurin, myristin, palmitin, stearin, olein. The first three are soluble or volatile and more easily churned. The latter six are insoluble or non-volatile and require a higher churning temperature. They are sometimes called hard and soft fats. These fats are found in varied proportions in different feeds and greatly influence the ease with which cream is churned. Other conditions being equal, the harder the fat the higher the churning temperature of cream. Consequently, no two batches of milk contain exactly the same relative amount of hard and soft fats.

Cottonseed-meal, bran and dry feeds in general materially increase the percentage of hard fats, and consequently cows fed on these feeds produce cream that is hard to churn. Gluten feeds and linseed-meal produce a soft butter-fat. Succulent feeds and those rich in carbohydrates generally produce a soft fat, and a butter that is nearer the June flavor. You have been feeding dry feeds exclusively and I would suggest that you feed a little ensilage, oil-meal, or sugar-beets.

Breed and individuality of cows also has an influence on the kind of butter-fat produced. The butter-fat of Jerseys is harder than that of Holsteins and has therefore, relatively a higher churning temperature, the difference being about 4° F. The fat globule is larger in Jersey milk, however, and gathers easier in churning. When cream from average-grade cows has been properly ripened, it should be churned at 58° F. to 60° F. in the winter, and 52° to 55° F. in the summer. It should be ripened from .5 to .7 per cent acidity or just well turned, not sour enough to be rancid. The churn should be only about one-third full of cream so as to give it the greatest agitation when churning. The cream should test from 30 to 40 per cent butter-fat in order to gather quickly. Commercial cream tests 20 per cent and is only about half as heavy as cream should be for easy churning. If you have observed these rules and

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still have trouble in churning, there is likely a species of bacteria which contaminates your milk, producing a slimy or ropy consistency which makes churning almost impossible. This species of bacteria is found universally in almost all water that is not absolutely pure. All dairy utensils should be rinsed in boiling water or exposed to steam for several minutes after washing and these bacteria will be readily destroyed as they do not produce spores.

Do not use any rag to wipe utensils with after this treatment for it will only contaminate them with countless numbers of bacteria. After steaming, the utensils will be hot enough to dry without further handling.

CHAS. W. MELICK.

Assistant in Dairying, Manhattan, Kans.

The Veterinarian

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

Calf Out of Condition.—I have a calf 3 days old of a registered Hereford cow, the third calf; came all right apparently; stood up and sucked all right for one day. Now it is down with head drawn back over its shoulder. It is nervous or crazy; will suck good when held up to the cow. This is the fourth one in the last two years. This same cow lost her first calf with the same trouble. The cow is 4 years old. She has been running on the wheat-field about one month, and has fresh alfalfa hay to run to; she does not eat much alfalfa because the wheat is good. I should like to know what is the cause and what I can do to save the calf. I did not raise the three previous ones; one died, I killed one, and gave one away. H. N. Frederick, Kans.

Answer.—From the description of your calf's condition I should judge that it had become infected through the navel and there probably can little be done at this late hour to save the calf. It will be well, however, if the calf is not dead when you receive this paper, to use some good disinfectant like carbolic acid or iodiform and tannin on the navel; give the calf a physic and wait for results.

Supposed Lump Jaw.—I have a cow with a lump about the size of an egg located on the inside of the loose skin under the throat; the lump is hard. Would it be termed lump jaw and what treatment would you advise? Oakhill, Kans. R. A.

Answer.—From the description of the lump on the cow's throat, I would not think it was true lump jaw; if it is sore, the probabilities are that it should be opened. If it has been there for a long time it may be advisable to blister it.

Pigs Out of Condition.—I have three 175-pound hogs, two females and one male, 7 and 8 months old, Poland-China and Chester White, that have partially lost the use of their limbs. In trying to walk they do not seem to be able to control their feet and legs; they jerk their feet and squeal as though the feet were sore, but I can find no cracks or bruises on their feet. When standing or trying to walk they seem to be in pain, but rest easily when lying down, which they do most of the time. Two black ones are affected in all four feet about equally but the white one has almost no use of his hind legs, and the flesh on his shoulders has sunken away until the rib in the shoulder-blade shows plainly. I have been feeding them shelled

corn, milk, and house-slops and they are kept in a warm hog-house which is perfectly dry. They eat their corn off a board feeding-floor in the hog-house, and have the run of a wire-enclosed lot. Their legs seem tender to the touch, but their backs, which I have examined more particularly, do not seem to be unusually sensitive. They all have splendid appetites, and seem well as usual with the exception of their feet. I would thank you to inform me through the "old reliable" what is the disease and the remedy? They have been affected for two or three weeks. S. L. U.

Ray, Kans.

Answer.—The affection which your pigs have is similar to that of a number of others in the State, and to most of them I have attributed the cause to be feeding too much corn. I believe that your hogs have an additional trouble and would advise you to cut off the corn ration for a time and use ground oats, wheat and bran. Apply the following liniment to your pigs' legs:

Fifty per cent alcohol, 1 pint; 8 ounces of fluid extract of belladonna, 8 ounces of camphor, 8 ounces of fluid extract of poke-root, and 1 ounce of turpentine. Bathe the affected legs with hot water, as hot as the pigs can bear, three times daily. Rub dry and apply this liniment with plenty of good hand-rubbing. Give your hogs milk as the larger part of their ration. If you find that there is no improvement, kindly let me hear from you again.

Colic and Blind Staggers.—Will cows have the colic? I had a cow that had all the symptoms of colic. I drenched her with soda and turpentine and she got better. What is good for horses with blind staggers? What causes it and what will prevent it? Horses here are dying with it. Some charge it to wormy corn. We have had a good snow and the farmers can smile again. L. M. L.

Hazleton, Kans.

Answer.—That cows have the colic is denied by some veterinarians, but in my judgment cows do have the colic, though not so severely as horses. It is not very common, but needs treatment similar to that given for colic in horses. In regard to blind staggers, I have attributed the death of a great many horses from blind staggers to wormy corn. A fungus develops which produces the symptoms of the disease.

Kidney Trouble.—I have a gray mare 17 years old that has what I suppose is a kidney trouble; her water is of a dirty white color, very thick and ropy and while in the stable she passes urine frequently. She eats well but is in poor condition. Her coat is looking badly. The trouble is of some years' standing, although she has been thrifty until this fall. E. W. W.

Wamego, Kans.

Answer.—It would be advisable to give your mare a handful of buchu leaves in her feed twice daily. And then give her the following tonic, mixing the medicine with ground feed: Eight ounces of iron sulfate, 1 ounce of nux vomica and 6 ounces of pulverized gentian mixed with 5 pounds of linseed-meal; give her a tablespoonful of this mixture morning and night in her feed.

Abortion.—I have two mares that were bred in June. They were running on cane pasture and were fed what alfalfa hay they wanted while in the stable and six ears of corn three times a day. When pregnant about three months they lost their colts. Is an impregnator considered practicable among good breeders? Is it hard to operate? Where could I procure one? S. D. O.

Chandler, Kans.

Answer.—The cause for the abortion in your mares is probably due to eating feed containing ergot, or from some accidental injury, and probably is not of a contagious disorder. The instrument you mentioned is considered practicable by breeders, is not hard to operate, and can be secured from Sharp & Smith, 92 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. C. L. BARNES.

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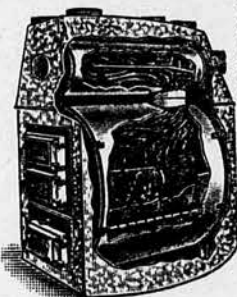
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The subject of feeding and fattening poultry is prepared largely from the side of the best practice and experience here and abroad, although the underlying science of feeding is explained as fully as needful. The subject covers all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys and water-fowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. The whole subject of capons and caponizing is treated in detail. A great mass of practical information and experience not readily obtainable elsewhere is given, with full and explicit directions for fattening and preparing for market. The broad scope of the book is shown in the following table of contents:

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

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The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Pedigreed Poultry.

We note with pride in a late issue of the KANSAS FARMER, a statement that among the shareholders of the American Hereford Association, Kansas has the largest list of breeders.

The Kansas Souvenir issued by the State Board of Agriculture, for distribution at the St. Louis Exposition, also contains some information which, with their winnings there, is calculated to make Kansas' pure-bred stock-breeders feel a trifle "chesty."

The Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association is among the largest organizations of its kind, and this is a matter of pride, but we note in the long list of members, but forty poultry breeders, and we have been speculating as to the cause for there being so few. Is it that the members generally are not interested in pure-bred fowls? Certainly there are in Kansas more than that number of poultry-breeders, for our State Poultry Show last year was the second largest in the country. Is it, then, that these breeders are bashful about joining the Stock-Breeders' Association? Certainly the progress made in poultry-breeding justifies us in holding up our heads, and accepting a place among thoroughbred stock-breeders. We have developed from the original jungle fowl, some 125 different varieties, brought them to such a state of true breeding as to be recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. We have produced the "fowl beautiful" and the "fowl useful;" the fowl for flesh and the fowl for eggs. From the hen that lays but one clutch of ten eggs each year we have progressed to the hen that lays 10 to 20 dozen each year. From the 20-cent bird, prices have climbed to the \$1,000 individual.

We have no doubt that the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association would welcome every breeder of pure-bred poultry on the present basis, but it seems to us that there is a step which, if taken, would put us more nearly on an equality. That step is to pedigree and register our breeding birds.

Every breeder probably recognizes the difference in breeding values between an individual from a line of ancestors strong in excellent points, and another individual of equal excellence in himself, but without a backing of such ancestry—in other words, the value of prepotency. The fowl with known prize-winning or heavy-laying ancestry brings the top price.

This means the keeping of laying records and breeding records, continued from year to year. This means work, but work which, well done, is as well paid as similar work in other lines of breeding. The Kansas laying contest now being conducted by the State Agricultural College, is right in line with this idea, and if properly encouraged and continued for a series of years, is bound to be a strong incentive and valuable aid in placing poultry-breeding on a plane with other pure-bred stock-breeding. Yet as planned and conducted, it does not contemplate the keeping of pedigreed records. This part of the work, perhaps, properly belongs to private enterprise, therefore the Kansas White Wyandotte Club proposes to keep a permanent register of pure-bred, heavy-laying White Wyandottes. Action looking to this end was taken at the meeting of the club at the Barton County Poultry Show, at Great Bend, December 12-17, 1904. This club, though less than six months old, has over 30 members and expects to exhibit 200 White Wyandottes at Great Bend. In brief, the plans for the "White Wyandotte Peerage" are as follows: A system of initialed, numbered and sealed leg bands, and duplicate certificates as a means of identification, with the records kept by the "card index" system. Birds to be eligible to registration must belong to one of four classes: Class A, females

with laying record in State laying contest or under other conditions satisfactory to the club. Class B, sons of Class A. Class C, daughters of Class A. Class D, progeny of Class B mated to Class C.

By this classification, the register will contain no fowl farther away from the tested female than the second generation.

Now, brother poultry-breeder, what do you think of this idea? Is it not practicable and timely, and will it not do the work? If you think so, take it up with the breeders of your variety and work it out. Let us put our business on the foundation where it belongs, join the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association and work to add to the other honors won by our State, this one of breeding the best and the most poultry.

BEECHER & BEECHER.

Republic County.

Poultry Notes.

One of the indispensables of poultry-keeping is sulfur. It is cheap, handy and useful. One of its best uses is for fumigation. A pan of sulfur burned in a closed hen-house will destroy every louse, kill disease germs, and render an unhealthy house fit for the habitation of fowls. A little in the food, now and then, as a laxative and blood-purifier, is beneficial. The fowls will be all the better for it if used judiciously.

Turpentine, carbolic acid and iodine are three other ingredients that should be kept on hand in the poultry-house. Turpentine and carbolic acid are good in cases of roup, and iodine to anoint the sores in cases of chicken pox.

Overcrowding the poultry-house is dangerous business and should never be practiced. Better kill half the flock. Hens in crowded quarters get the egg-eating and feather-pulling habits and are much more liable to contract disease. Either get more room or dispose of a portion of the flock.

One of the best sales made at the World's Fair Poultry Show was that of the first prize S. C. White Leghorn cockerel, exhibited by Geo. M. Knebel, Waco, Texas. This bird was sold to H. M. Kaufman, of South Bend, Ind., for \$200. This is said to be the best price ever obtained for a White Leghorn in this country, and instead of the bird coming from the East to the West, as has usually been the case of high-priced birds, this one went from the "wild and woolly" West to the esthetic East.

By experimenting, it has been found that a hen will eat, on an average, three ounces of the morning mash, two ounces of grain at noon, and four ounces of grain at night.

In feeding green bone, give one pound to sixteen fowls or an ounce to each chicken. Never feed more than that amount as it might physic them overmuch.

A recommended cholera cure is a tablespoonful of alum in a quart of drinking water.

For a cold among your chickens and as a preventive of roup, bathe their heads and throats with the following mixture: One teaspoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of camphor, one teaspoonful of coal-oil, one-half teaspoonful of turpentine and ten drops of carbolic acid. There is nothing better. Apply twice daily.

For frosted combs and earlobes, use coal-oil freely and in four hours, bathe the frozen parts with glycerine. Another remedy is equal parts of witch hazel and vaseline. This will perfect a cure if applied early and enable one to take a valuable bird to the show room that otherwise would stand no show.

If you can get meat scraps from your butcher without much outlay, there is no better food for increasing egg-production to be found. If you have a bone-cutter put the fresh bones and meat through the cutter and feed in the raw state. If you have no means of grinding them, boil them till the meat falls from the bones and pour the soup and meat over a mixture of alfalfa leaves, bran and corn-meal, salting a little. You can then

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CHOICE B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets—Collie pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

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

LARGE Snow White Plymouth Rocks, prize-winners at Hutchinson, Wichita, Blackwell and Harper. Are extra large and white, bay eyes and yellow legs. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale cheap. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kans.

TWENTY FULL BLOOD B. P. ROCKS cockerels for sale from prize-winning stock, \$1.50 to \$3.00. S. E. Pringle, Elmdale, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose and Single Comb superb in color, standard bred; also Roub Comb White Leghorns. Prices right. L. F. Clark, Mound City, Kans.

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, from selected breeding stock; great laying strain, \$1 each; extra fine, \$2. Eggs in season. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Farm-raised. Write your wants for something good. Prices reasonable. Frank T. Thomas, Irving, Kans.

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

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

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

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

256 TO 278 EGGS A YEAR EACH. Our Barred Rocks bred for business. Profits doubled by new methods in breeding, hatching, and feeding. Instructive catalog free. F. Grundy, Morrisonville, Ill.

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The Barred Rock Specialist.

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EXCLUSIVELY.

Three Grand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country.

White Plymouth Rocks hold the record for egg laying over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 250 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15, express prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.



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

mash up the bones with an old hammer or hatchet and feed to the hens.

As a rule, giddiness in fowls indicates too much fat and blood. The chief symptoms are twisting the head, carrying it on one side, going round in circles, running against objects, etc. The remedy is to hold the head of the chicken under a stream of cold water for a short time. Give them a dose of Epsom salts and feed lightly for a few days.

Snuffles, or running at the nose, is found in most flocks, especially at this time of year, and is only the effects of a cold. The nostrils will be encrusted with matter, thus necessitating breathing through the mouth in place of through the nostrils and making the snuffling sound. If caused by exposure, remove the cause by keeping the fowls warm and wash the nostrils with castile soap and warm water. Afterwards anoint the nostrils with vaseline or sweet oil, which will keep them free of mucus. Feed soft food and usually they will come out all right in a few days.

American Literature Program.

(Continued from page 1255.)

that Miss Alcott's home was and it still stands, a homely, unpretentious place, and by its side is the old chapel-like building, where her father held his School of Philosophy. Here lived Emerson and Hawthorne and Thoreau. Here, at the Concord Bridge, was the momentous skirmish in 1775. Here, in the old burying ground, are names known to all the world.

The fourth topic can not fail to be fascinating in its interest.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

First Quarter—Lesson I John I, 1-18—January 1, 1905.

A PREVIEW.

[Lessons of the next six months are in the Gospel and Revelation of St. John.]

John, the divine, is a bundle of paradoxes. A fisherman, yet having social access to the high priest's palace; a Galilean, yet intimately familiar with Judea; of none of the schools, yet penning the noblest thing in literature; so gentle that sacred art has pictured him as effeminate, yet a son of thunder and showing fiery temper on occasion; spreading his hands one day in benediction and saying, "Little children, love one another," yet the next seeing a heretic in the bath, running from it, and crying, "Fly lest the house fall upon us, for Cerinthus, enemy of the truth, is within!" It would be an interesting study in psychology to find how these antagonisms might contribute to the making of an ideal character.

But all curious incidents fade when compared with John's immortal achievement. At the age of one hundred years he seems to be standing upon a narrow neck between time and eternity. St. Paul had already made his last missionary journey and written his last epistle. Jerusalem had fallen thirty years before. The "Benjamin of the apostles" is the only one now alive. The elders of Ephesus are urging him to put in writing the oral gospel they had so often heard from his lips. A restatement of apostolic doctrine seems necessary subsequent to the complete severance from Judaism and the close of the old dispensation. John's pen is the last with apostolic authority. He yields. He writes.

The supplementing of the other evangelists, often referred to, is a mere incident, if not an accident. It is true John omitted many important matters, probably because they had been told by the others. But it was far from his purpose to merely "bring up the rear and glean what they passed by. Instead of intending a minute biographical monograph, his writing is an argument. He states a proposition and addresses himself to the maintaining of it. His noble motif is that the reader may believe that Jesus is the Christ and that believing, he may have life. His method is to take scenic incidents and typical persons and report Jesus'

words in connection with them so that there may be a reciprocal illumination. He calls the reader to a halt that he may reflect; he gives the argument in epitome, shows what follows, makes application, and rarely fails to swing the censor of praise.

John and his Gospel defy criticism. The soul intuitively exclaims, "This is Divine!" "It is from God!" His writings have been called the gospel of eternity, the spiritual gospel, the gospel of the world. He himself has been called the seraphic apostle. The early Church did well to select the eagle as his emblem. He soars high! He sees far!

Bird of God! with boundless flight
Soaring far beyond the height
Of the birds or prophets old;
Truth fulfilled and truth to be—
Never purer mystery
Did a purer tongue unfold.
—Adam of St. Victor, Latin poet, 1192 A. D.

Christ the Life and Light of Men.

There is not in literature a finer example of adaptation of style to subject. The noblest and profoundest thought is here clothed in language ample and royal. What the Sistine frescoes are in art, this paragraph is in written speech. Yet with all this stateliness there is an inherent simplicity. . . . The similarity between the opening of the Book of Genesis and the opening of John's Gospel will be readily recognized. The prologue is in the form of Hebrew poetry, which consists largely of the recurrence to previously expressed thoughts, with altered phrase and added meaning. . . . It may be paraphrased as follows: As the articulate word drops from the lip of speaker on ear of hearer, so the Messiah comes from God to man. He is the vehicle of a meaning. Not, however, an unconscious and involuntary vehicle. For the Word had an eternal existence with God. He was God from the beginning. So far from being a mere wave of air, as an articulated word is, He is a Person; one possessing, too, infinite power and intelligence; for all things were made by Him, and apart from Him not even one thing came into being. This Logos is source of life and light for men. He kept shining by various means into the moral darkness of humanity, but it could not apprehend Him. It was like a lamp trying to penetrate a fog. . . . In

the fullness of time, however, there came a herald—John Baptist—in all respects worthy of his transcendent office. His mission was to announce the coming of the Light who had already imparted something of Himself to men, one by one, as they had come into the world. For He was all the while imminent in the world which He had made, although unrecognized. . . . Now, at length, in the incarnation, He came visibly in a form most easily recognizable to a people prepared to apprehend Him by long-continued and gracious dispensations. As far as the mass was concerned, however, it was a failure. In their obduracy of heart they received Him not. . . . But to such as did "take of Him," appropriating Him by faith as a Savior, He gave the right to become inheritors of the Divine nature. Such as are begotten of God, not merely of a race (literally bloods) supposed to be privileged above others, or human nature in general (flesh), or of some particular father (man). . . . Now comes the climax. It is a logical conclusion, transfused, with a doxology. The glorious Person whom the evangelist had described in metaphor as a word spoken by God to man, condescends to a human birth, in order that He may thus utter His Father's message. He sojourns, He tents awhile (thirty-three years) with humanity. We are eye-witnesses of this manifestation of the Divine glory, a glory, a fullness of grace and truth becoming in all respects to God's only Son.

The Teacher's Lantern.

John's method of presenting the life of Christ is most remarkable. It is as if, for example, one should take a series of scenes from the career of Savonarola like his denial of absolutism to Lorenzo the Magnificent, his "burning the vanities," or his martyrdom. John attempts no biography, yet incidentally he gives us the best chronology. He does not relate the birth of Christ, yet, as has been said, eternal Christmas pervades his soul.

John takes great scenic events, six miracles (or signs, as he significantly calls them), and three parables. He gives the setting and background of each, and then interprets, or better, makes the Lord His own interpreter

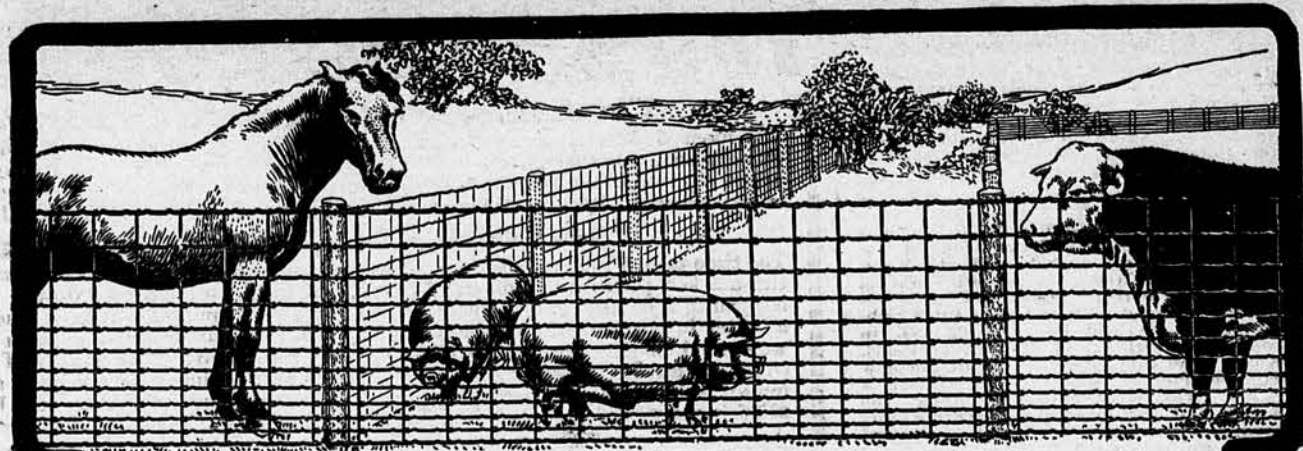
by recording His sayings in the connection. Thus by a series of clusters of sayings, deeds, and events, he makes what Origen did not hesitate to call "the main gospel."

No part of the Bible has been more highly praised. Thus: "The gospel of the Son of Thunder opens with a peal."—Cambridge Bible. "The heart of Christ."—Ernesti. "The diamond among the Gospels, most fully penetrated by the light of life."—Lange. "Written by the hand of an angel."—Herder. "The unique, tender, genuine, leading Gospel."—Luther. "The most important part of the New Testament."—Lessing. "John excels in the depths of Divine mysteries."—Jerome. "John poured forth the water of life he himself had drunk in."—Augustine. "Other Gospels describe Christ's body, this his soul."—Calvin.

In the stately and triumphant strains of the prologue there is a minor note of deepest sadness. It rises from John's sympathetic appreciation of Jesus and the world's neglect and hostility. The darkness did not comprehend the light. His own received Him not.

It is the highest compliment to John the Baptist that John the Evangelist seems to think it necessary to differentiate him from the Messiah. He was not the Light, but he bore witness to the Light. He was a night-watchman, answering to those who asked, "What of the night?" "The morning cometh." He was a friend of the bridegroom, not the bridegroom; a star to guide, but not the sun; not a false light, but as compared with Jesus, a small light.

When John talks of light he does not go into a cosmogony. He deals with a self-evident fact. Light is. So when he names the moral condition of the race under the figure of darkness, he does not go into a theological disquisition on sin, its origin, etc. He deals with a self-evident fact. Sin is. There are necessary antagonisms between light and darkness, and so between holiness and sin. Darkness and sin do not comprehend, and are inveterately hostile to light and holiness. But light and holiness are to be ultimately triumphant.



Security For Your Live Stock

of every kind, and for your fields of growing crops, is what you want, and what you have a right to expect, when you buy fence. A fence that a bull can break through or break down is not worth paying good money for. You want **weight** in the fence you buy, weight enough to turn the heaviest Percheron or stop a "devil wagon." Now, it is a fact—and you should know it—that, per running rod, you obtain the most weight in wire that is given in any fence, in the celebrated

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The makers of **AMERICAN FENCE** own and operate their own iron mines and furnaces, their own wire mills and six immense fence factories. Their product is the acknowledged

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It will cost you only one cent, for a postal card, and the trouble of writing your name and request, to obtain a valuable **New 1905 Fence Book**, suggesting sizes and styles for all your purposes about the farm and dooryard. We will appreciate the opportunity of sending you this book, free on request.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, Dept. 25, Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 1251.)

never been equalled except by himself. Mr. Young has five yards specially mated with the cream of these prize-winners, and now has 400 chicks for sale. Three of his yards were mated for show cockerels and for show pullets. He also has eggs in season. Note his ad on page 1260 and write soon.

Special attention is directed to the new advertisement of Rose Lawn Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, owned by L. L. Vrooman, Hope, Kans. He is now offering only choice males for sale, as he is reserving his bred gilts and sows for a public sale to be held February 22, 1905, in connection with C. W. Taylor, of Pearl, Kans. The sale is to be held in the new sale pavilion at Hope, Kans. During a recent trip to Dickinson County the writer had the pleasure of visiting this herd, and was very agreeably surprised at the uniform quality and excellence of the entire herd. Mr. Vrooman is owner of Orion Girl, one of the World's Fair show animals exhibited by Ira W. Jackson, of Newton, Ohio, the owner of premier champion herd of Duroc-Jerseys at the World's Fair.

THE WORLD'S FAIR SOLD FOR CASH.

The Largest Sale of Personal Property in the History of the World.

We often hear of gigantic deals in the transfer of personal property, but none have reached in volume the sale recently consummated wherein the Chicago House Wrecking Co. bought for cash the entire property of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition which cost to erect over \$50,000,000. Such an enormous transaction almost staggers belief, that a company, single handed and alone had the financial ability to purchase a property which is a world unto itself. The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is the largest corporation of its kind in the world, and among the largest expositions it has dismantled, we recall the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1899; the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in 1901, and now they surpass all previous investments and achievements by purchasing the entire personal property of the greatest exposition ever known in the history of the world. You who visited the World's Fair and admired the beautiful architecture and its varied attractions, who stood at the brink of the grand basin and saw the waters flow down the cascades from the majestic heights of Festival Hall, you who promenaded up and down the wide streets and beheld the architectural grandeur of the Varied Industries Building, the Electricity Building, Machinery Hall, and Manufacturers Building, you who stood at the heights of the Floral Clock and looked to the east and saw buildings more beautiful and grand than the temples of Solomon, you who threaded in and through aisles of the Agricultural Building and beheld the products of every nation, surpassing the beliefs or the imagination of man—can best understand the magnitude of this purchase, for all of those magnificent buildings were included in the purchase made by the Chicago House Wrecking Co. The sale did not include the large buildings alone, but the trees, the shrubs, and the plants that blossomed in the glad sunshine of the past summer days, and the thousands of things as personal property incidental to a great exposition—a hundred million feet of lumber, enormous quantities of household furniture, building supplies of all kinds—all have passed into the possession of this great company. It is not a "house-wrecking company" but rather a preserving company, originated and intended to preserve and perpetuate property which otherwise would go to destruction and waste. An opportunity to purchase is not often presented as meritorious as that offered by the Chicago House Wrecking Co. We commend this company to our subscribers as being thoroughly reliable and as a company financially able to carry out all its promises. They have been in business for many years, and their reputation is of the highest character. It will require more than 10,000 men to dismantle the fair and from 10,000 to 15,000 cars to ship the material. They certainly offer merchandise that is a revelation in the way of economical buying and suggest to us—"Who seeks, and will not take whenever 'tis offered, shall never find it more."

A Good Fence—A Good Investment.

No one article used on the farm represents more value in dollars and cents than the farm fence. No other item of farm necessity is so sure to pay good dividends as a good fence, properly erected, in the right place, and at the right time.

The lack of good fences, like the lack of other farm essentials, invariably results in serious loss, and unlimited annoyance. Of course, there are farms that do not need to be entirely fenced, but it is hard to conceive of a farm in any section of the United States that does not require a considerable quantity of fencing for the most advantageous operation.

Farmers generally are awakening to the fact that good fencing is not a luxury, but an investment—an investment that pays from the start. In fencing, as in other lines, there are grades and qualities, and the farmer who is led into buying a flimsy, unreliable article, such as is sold on the something-for-nothing plan, is liable to be disappointed as to results.

After determining the service you require of the fence, perhaps the best plan is to be guided by the experience of others and select a fence that has been tried and tested, one that is to-day a growing proposition, used by hundreds of thousands of the best farmers of the country. For instance: the fence known as the American, is one of the oldest fences on the market, and without doubt is more largely used to-day than all other styles of fences combined, and such a fence could hardly fail to meet the requirements no matter what service might be demanded. This fence is manufactured in all

The \$50,000,000 World's Fair

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis 1904.

The most wonderful the world ever saw, purchased by the Chicago House Wrecking Company. The dismantling of this exposition is the most gigantic undertaking of modern days. Millions of dollars of material for sale by us at prices that mean an enormous saving to purchasers. Now is the time to put into execution your long contemplated improvements. Buy quick because the prices we offer this material at will sell it as fast as we can make delivery.

100,000,000 Feet of Well Seasoned Lumber.

The time to buy lumber is today. Prices are advancing. Within the next 60 days you will see a decided increase in the market prices on lumber. Do not wait until the prices go down. They never will. Even though you do not happen to need any lumber today, it will pay you to purchase it now and store it for future use. It will prove to be a better investment than money in the bank. Its value will double in a year's time. The finest grades of lumber were used in the construction of this grand Exposition. The quality of the interior as well as the exterior material could not have been better and was purchased at the time with a view to strength, durability and finish. We are offering for sale everything needed in the construction and furnishing of a building for any purpose. Studing, joists, planking, dressed and matched flooring, sheathing, timbers, in fact every variety of lumber for any purpose.

Send Us Your Lumber Bill for Our Estimate.

You can save from 30 to 50 per cent if you buy at once.

This is your opportunity to build or improve your home or barn. In fact it is the chance of a life-time to get lumber below regular prices. If you are intending to build, be sure and take advantage of this offer which can only last for a limited time. We are selling material for houses, barns, warehouses, churches, halls, elevators, tool sheds, granaries and cribs, stores, school houses—in fact any kind of a building. If your County Fair buildings or race track need improvements, now is the time to order the needed supplies. Among the enormous stock we have just what you want.

Millions of Dollars Worth of Other Material for Sale.

Besides lumber, we have for sale at prices below the original cost, all kinds of SASH, DOORS, STEEL AND FELT ROOFING, PIPE, HARDWARE, MACHINERY, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNITURE, RUBBER HOSE, ROOFING GLASS, WIRE AND FENCING, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, FENCE POSTS, FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS, STRUCTURAL IRON, PLUMBING MATERIAL, FLAGS AND POLES, ROPE, TOOLS of all kinds, TURNSTILES, STATUES, RAILING, MOULDING, IRON RODS, CONDUCTOR PIPE, EAVE TROUGH, OFFICE FIXTURES, OPERA CHAIRS, SETTEES, and thousands of other articles.

Ask for Our Special World's Fair Catalog No. 61.

We purchased and dismantled the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, 1899, the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. We have but little time to dismantle the St. Louis World's Fair with its millions of dollars of materials and furnishings used in its construction. Quick delivery to those that purchase now.

Address St. Louis Office

Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Main Office and Yards
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World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis

weights, heights, and styles, and guaranteed for all purposes. It is sold by responsible dealers in practically every town in the United States, and in the matter of cost is within the reach of all.



Wolves.

(From full-page illustration in Andersch Bros.' Hunters' and Trappers' Guide. The illustrations in this book alone cost \$2,500.00.)

That some raw wolf skins are worth as high as \$4.25 shows the desirability of being posted on fur values.

All the fur-bearing animals of North America—what they look like; their habits; how to trap them and how to handle and sell their skins—is told about in full detail in Andersch Bros.' Hunters' and Trappers' Guide, the most valuable work of its kind extant.

Hunting and trapping for profit is set forth in plain language; the kinds of traps, trappers' secrets, decoys, snares, when and how to set traps; game laws of all States; all about skunk farms, opossum farms, fox farms; how to skin cattle and horses, and a thousand and one things of inestimable value to all who wish to know about things outdoors. This is a \$5.00 book, but the price is only \$1.50, or to shippers of hides and furs a special price is made of only \$1.00, express or postage prepaid.

Andersch Bros., Dept. 95, Minneapolis, Minn., are the publishers. This is the firm that pays the highest price for cattle and horse hides and all skins and furs, and the one that remits without tedious delays.

They ship the Guide promptly on receipt of price.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

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

Now that the year is closing people regret more than at any other time the fact that they do not have a knowledge of the business transactions. Consequently the new ad this week of the Farmers' Ledger advertisement by the publisher, H. G. Phelps & Co., of Bozeman, Mont., will appeal with special interest to nearly all of the readers of this paper.

Our readers will be pleased to know that J. B. Armstrong & Sons, the original seed-corn men of Southwestern Iowa, are ready with a fine supply of the best seed-corn that care and experience can grow. Their first advertisement appears in this issue. The farmer who buys seed-corn of J. B. Armstrong & Sons practically insures his crop. Send for their new catalogue and samples of seed-corn. Address J. B. Armstrong & Sons, Shenandoah, Ia.

Hanging on the west wall of the Kansas Farmer business office is one of the handsomest calendars for 1905 that we

have seen. It is surmounted by the picture, in colors, of a very pretty modern Diana with a thoroughbred setter dog beside her and holding a beautiful little Harrington & Richardson shotgun. It is not only good to look at, but at once suggests the forests and fields, a good, long health-giving tramp, a ravenous appetite, the society of Diana and the satisfaction to be derived from the use of a good gun. If you will mention the Kansas Farmer and write to Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., Worcester, Mass., you will receive one of these beautiful calendars free provided you write before they are all gone.

"Object Lessons" is the title of an interesting little book just from the printers. It is sent out by the Omega Separator Company, of course to call attention to the Omega separator, but it contains some clever catch questions that will interest every member of the household. A delightful evening can be spent figuring out the sixteen problems and they are worth trying. The book will be sent to any person interested in cream separators. Here is the first question: "If a separator costs \$50 and a half separator, how much would a separator and a half cost?" You can get the address of the company from their advertisement in this issue. The Omega has been on the market twelve years and is a favorite wherever used because of the ease with which it can be cleaned, as well as because it is light running and a clean skimmer.

Visitors at the Iowa State Fair will remember that the great Aberdeen-Angus cow, Vala, lost her life on the way from the Iowa State Fair to the Minnesota State Fair. She was considered the champion Angus cow of the world and was valued at \$3,000. She was a sweepstakes winner at the International Live-Stock Show and champion at all other shows where she was exhibited. Her owner at the time of her death was the noted Aberdeen-Angus breeder, W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. His loss was heavy not only because of the money invested, but because it was deemed impossible to replace her from any herd on earth. Mr. Seeley therefore took great pains in having her beautiful coat removed and at once sent it to the Iowa Tanning Company, Des Moines, Iowa, to be tanned by their special process and made into a robe. The Iowa Tanning Company have a new process of tanning which makes hides that are to be used for overcoats or rugs exceedingly light in weight and pliable in texture, and they do it at a remarkably low charge. Their ordinary charges range from 20 cents for minks up to \$5 for bear, horse, or green salted cattle hides. These prices are for the best grade of work of tanning by their new process. They issue a handsome little booklet called "Fur Robes from Your Own Horse or Cattle Hides," which is free for the asking.

Smoking Meat With a Brush.

In all parts of the country, among progressive, enterprising people, the smoke house, with its risks, annoyances and expense, is going rapidly out of use. Its place is taken, and more than filled, by Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke.

Messrs. E. Krauser & Bro., of Milton, Pa., have succeeded in liquifying hickory wood smoke so that all meats formerly smoked by fire—an operation occupying days—can now be smoked at home, in a few hours. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke is applied with a brush or sponge, and has all the ingredients that preserve meat smoked by the old way. It gives hams, sausages, beef, bacon, fish, and whatever is cured by its use a finer, sweeter flavor; keeps them from contamination by insects and mould, and is entirely wholesome. It is much cheaper and cleaner than the old smoke house method, and permits of each piece of meat being treated to suit its own conditions—given a thick or a thin coat, as

may be needed. It is so simple to apply that any one can do it and the meat can then be hung in a garret, safe from smoke house thieves, and no loss by fire.

For further information concerning this inexpensive but valuable liquid, write to the makers, E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

The Yeast that Raised the First Grand Prize.

It will be interesting to all who use yeast and to many others as well, to know that the Yeast Foam has been awarded the first grand prize at the St. Louis Exposition. This is a worthy recognition of the yeast that has practically revolutionized the bread-making art in this country. And it is true that the bread of to-day, as compared with that of ten or fifteen years ago, is not only better made, but there is more nutrition in it on account of its greater digestibility. This is due in a measure to modern methods of grinding wheat, but really to the general use of a strictly pure yeast. As the secret of good bread is in the yeast, every housewife who uses Yeast Foam has become a practical bread-maker.

A postal card sent to the Northwestern Yeast Company, Chicago, will secure their little book, "Good Bread; How to Make It," which should be in every home in the land. It tells how to use Yeast Foam and gives many valuable recipes never before printed. It is well worth asking for.

Holiday Rates Via the Missouri Pacific Railway.

The rate is one fare plus 50 cents except between points where rate of one and one third fare is less with minimum of 50 cents. Dates of sale, December 25, 26 and 31, and January 1, and 2, limited to January 4.

The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19, 1904. There were only 6,000 cattle on the market to-day of which a very small per cent was dressed beef steers, most of the receipts running to she stu and stockers and feeders. The market was slow to 10 cents higher. Poor quality stuff was slow sale, while the best stuff was 10 cents higher prices. The top sale was \$5.25, with several loads above \$5. The best grades of fat she stuff is selling 10 cents higher, the medium kinds steady to 5 cents higher and the more common cows and heifers and stockers and feeders were active and best sold 10 cents higher, ranging down to steady for common kinds. Veal calves sold as high as \$6.25. Receipts of cattle last week were 43,600, and calves 3,150. The tendency of prices for the week was lower on most kinds. There was little change during the week on prime beefs. Good heavy cows show a decline of 15 cents. Stock cows and heifers and stockers and feeders show a decline of from 20 to 40 cents for the week. The top on dressed beef steers for the week was \$7.50 for two head, and the top for a load was \$6.30; the next highest top for a load was \$5.85. Movement of stockers and feeders to the country last week was good for this season of the year, amounting to 474 cars, and the demand for the best grades with most of the sale above \$3.25, and several sales above \$4. There was more range stuff here than usual for this season of the year. The market in the quarantine division was good all week, with light receipts.

There was a light run of hogs here to-day as compared with corresponding Mondays. The quality of the supply was

fair to good. The market was active and 5 to 10c higher, and an early clearance was had. The top sale was \$4.70, 7½c above the top sale Saturday. The bulk of all the hogs sold was from \$4.45 to \$4.65. The top on hogs under 200 pounds was \$4.62½, and nothing of consequence sold under \$4.40. There was no choice heavy hogs on the market and all grades shared the advance alike. The market closed with a good strong feeling. Hog receipts last week were fairly good, aggregating 50,000 head. The most noticeable feature of the week's market was the varied fluctuations. The market closed about 5 cents above the previous week's close. The top on heavy hogs for the week was \$5.65 on three different days, and the top on light hogs was \$4.55, which was had on Tuesday. The lowest top for the week was \$4.55, which was had on Wednesday. The bulk of sale for the week was from \$4.40 to \$4.55. There was a plentiful supply of good heavy hogs throughout the week.

The supply of sheep here to-day was moderate at 3,000, and the quality exceptionally good with some choice Christmas stuff. The market was strong and active and the most satisfactory had for weeks. A string of fed Mexican yearlings brought \$5.50, the best price paid for yearlings here this fall. The quality of lands was exceptionally good, and an early clearance was had. Several loads of fed Westerners sold at from \$6.20 to \$6.40, and some natives topped the market at \$6.50. Sheep receipts for the week was very light, amounting to only 15,000. There was more yearlings in the week's offerings than any other kind, with muttons next, and very few lambs being offered. Prices went up from the beginning of the week and advanced from 15 to 25 cents for the week. Wethers and ewes brought as high as \$5, Western yearlings sold as high as \$5.10. Wethers range from \$4.40 to \$4.75. Orders for feeder sheep are being turned down on account of the limited supply. Lamb offerings have been limited this week and buyers are not satisfied. Lambs are fully 25 cents higher for the week. Choice natives topped the market for the week at \$6.65, and Westerners brought \$6.50. Some feeders sold for \$5.10.

Receipts of grain at Kansas City to-day were 334 cars, containing 132 cars wheat, 188 corn, 13 oats, and 1 rye. The wheat market was steady with fair demand. No. 2 hard, \$1.04½@1.06; No. 3 hard, \$1.01½@1.04; No. 4 hard, 90c@1.00. No. 2 red, \$1.06½@1.09; No. 3 red, \$1.04@1.06; No. 4 red, 95c@1.00. Corn was dull and weaker. No. 2 mixed, 41½@41¾c; No. 3 mixed, 41@41¼c; No. 4 mixed, 40@40¼c; No. 2 white, 41½@41¾c; No. 3 white, 41@41¼c; No. 4 white, 40@40¼c. Oats are firm, and demand good. No. 2 mixed, 30@30¾c; No. 3 mixed, 29½@29¾c; No. 4 mixed, 28½@29c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30@30¾c; No. 4 white, 29½@30c. Rye was steady. No. 2, 76c; No. 3, 69@70c. Bran remains firm and in good demand. H. H. PETERS.

Clay Robinson & Co., write as follows: Total receipts of cattle for the week ending last Saturday were 43,486 head, compared with 37,392 the previous week, and 44,369 during the corresponding period last year. The proportion of beef steers was liberal, but topky kinds were very scarce, the greater part of the offerings consisting of short-fed medium to common grades. Anything good enough to sell for \$5 and up suffered but little, others declined 20 to 30 cents. Best cows and heifers held steady; others dropped anywhere from 25 to 40 cents. Butcher bulls declined 15 to 25 cents for the week. Veal calves were firm. High grade stockers and feeders were quite active and prices well maintained, but common and undesirable stuff broke 15 to 25 cents. Receipts of cattle to-day were 7,200, and the proportion of beef steers moderate. Values were firm to 10 cents higher for them. Cows and heifers came in liberally, but the inquiry was good for desirable kinds, and these went strong to 10 cents higher figures; medium kinds were mostly steady; stock grades dull. Bulls were unchanged. Choice light veal calves were steady; others slow and 50 cents lower than a week ago. Stockers and feeders were scarce, especially good kinds, and these were strong to 10 cents higher; others were steady, with common light stockers very dull. We quote: Extra prime and export steers, \$5.50@6.50; good to choice yearling corn-fed steers, \$4.75@5.00; choice heifers, \$4.25@5.00; choice grass cows, \$2.60@3.00; canners, \$1.50@2.00; feeding bulls, \$2.25@2.40; fancy native or Western stockers, \$3.50@4.00; choice heavy feeders, \$3.75@4.25; choice stock heifers, \$2.25@2.50; choice steer calves, \$3.50@3.75; choice heifer calves, \$2.75@3.25; veal calves, \$4.50@6.25.

Receipts of hogs for the week ending Saturday were 49,795, against 58,159 for last week, and 47,680 during the same time last year. Trade has been somewhat irregular, but after the ups and downs Saturday's figures were practically unchanged from a year ago. Receipts to-day were 5,400, and trade active at 5 to 10 cents higher rates. Bulk of sales were from \$4.45@4.65; top, \$4.70.

Receipts of sheep for the week ending Saturday were 15,138, against 15,467 last week, and 17,775 during the same time a year ago. Fed Westerners made up the bulk of the supplies, and values advanced 15 to 25 cents over a week ago, or 25 to 40 cents over ten days ago. Receipts to-day were 3,100. The market was a good one and strong and active for everything offered. We quote: Choice native wethers, \$5.00@5.15; choice native ewes, \$4.75@4.85; choice native yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; choice native lambs, \$6.50@6.60.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 19, 1904. The cattle market this week opened quiet at last week's closing prices, which as compared with this day last week shows a decline of 10 to 15 cents on all grades except the good to choice beef steers and the best butcher cows and heifers. The supply of steers good enough to sell around \$5.75@6.00 and above has not been up to the requirements of packers, whereas the supply of common to fair short-fed steers has exceeded the demand. The bulk of offerings have sold largely at \$5.00@5.50, with plain quarter and half-fat lots under \$5.00. Good to choice cows and heifers are quotable at

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for another of the same kind, a double standard Polled Durham bull, 3 years old last October. First-class in every respect. I have 35 calves from him and all hornless. R. T. VanDeventer, Mankato, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bulls, 11 to 18 months old, sired by Goddy Butterly 142556; two are Rose of Sharon, one Wild Eyed and one Lydia Langush; none better bred and few better individuals; each one out of an extra good big cow; will sell my herd bull, Goddy Butterly, having used him 4 years. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, fine individual. E. C. Stratton, Route 1, Wamego, Kans.

RED POLLED BULLS—One 5-year-old, one 3, and 3 bull calves 6, 7 and 8 months old. All good ones. Address H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, 5 months old, \$40; dam produced over 12,000 pounds milk last year. He is right in size, shape, color, and pedigree. G. G. Burton, Box 106, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Sta. C, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—4 Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls at a bargain, serviceable age. Address, Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALVES FOR SALE—From best registered stock. Address A. J. White, Route 7, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—A 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

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

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boars ready for service, \$10 to \$20; young boars and sows, \$5 to \$10; pairs not akin, \$15 to \$25. E. S. Burton, East Seward Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

HERD HEADERS AND BROOD SOWS—Hand-somely made, fashionable bred Poland-Chinas, size, quality, vigor; grown for successful breeders strictly. If you want a fancy young boar, open or bred gilt, I will make you a low price for next 30 days. Will have bred sow sale in February. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS—Tried brood sows, winter and spring gilts, serviceable boars and fall pigs of choice breeding, healthy and all right. Price, about one-half value. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.

FOR QUICK RETURNS—11 of the very choicest breeding of Duroc-Jersey boars from premium stock. April farrow, color right, ears right, head right, and all right or money back; special price for the next 30 days. F. L. McClelland, Route 1, Berryton, Shawnee County, Kans.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, 7 EACH. Satisfaction guaranteed by Abe Hertje, Tonkawa, Okla.

WANTED—Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 85 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 809 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

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

PATENTS.

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

\$3.50@4.25, cows selling largely at \$3.00@3.25, but kinds grading under strictly good are selling from \$2.25@2.75, while canners are about as low as they can reasonably get without being taken by the government. Good bologna bulls and fat stags are quotable at \$2.75@3.75, and common to choice veals are selling from \$2.50@6.00. The trade in stock and feeding cattle has had about enough life to care for the limited supplies without greatly impairing values. As compared with the best time of last week, all grades show a decline of 10 cents except the best heavy feeders, which are about steady. Good to choice heavy feeders sell quite freely at \$3.25@3.50, with fancy at \$3.75@4.00, while best young steers sell from 3.00@3.50.

The hog market has given indications of going higher the past few days, but the little gain made Saturday and to-day would be dissipated under heavy marketing at all points. The market to-day was 5@10c higher, with prices ranging from \$4.30@4.67½, and the bulk selling at \$4.50@4.65. Quality continues to run very good, but there has been a very large proportion of light and light mixed as well as pigs, that should have been kept at home. The demand here is more than sufficient to care for the large receipts and prices are being maintained higher than actual Chicago figures.

Sheep and lambs are not in very large supply, and while prices last week advanced sharply, there was a 10c decline to-day, lambs being now quotable at \$5.75@6.50, wethers at \$4.75@5.00, and ewes at \$4.25@4.50. WARRICK.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—320 acres unimproved, 5½ miles from County seat, most all can be farmed, a money maker at \$5,000. 400 acres, all can be farmed but 40 acres, 2½ miles from station, buildings built about 2 years at a cost of \$4,000; this farm for \$25 per acre, 160 acres, 4 miles from County seat, well improved, good stock farm and a snap at \$3,600. Write me what you want. A. S. Quinsberry, Marion, Kans.

INVESTMENTS IN EAST CENTRAL KANSAS FARM LANDS—480 acres, 90 in cultivation, good running water, all under fence and cross fenced; frame house, 5 large rooms, in good repair; good stable for eight horses; 1 mile from school, 10½ from Marion. Price, \$7,000 if sold soon. 160 acres, 125 in cultivation, 35 in pasture; 2-story frame house, seven rooms, in good repair; 2 frame barns and 5 granaries or bins, room for 12 horses; fine orchard in bearing; only 1¼ miles from good trading point on railroad. Price, \$5,500. Write for price list. W. P. MORRIS, Marion, Kans.

FOR SALE—Reno county farm of 160 acres, 5 miles to good railroad town, Langdon; good corn and wheat farm, 30 acres in wheat, one-third with sale; 12½ in cultivation; balance pasture farm, mostly fenced; plenty water, new well. Fair 3-room house; fair stable, sheds and other buildings; good apple orchard; plenty timber for fuel; across the road to school. This is best bargain you will find, look long as you will; possession March 1, 1905; \$1500 cash; \$2000 5 years time, 6 per cent, pay any time. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

240 ACRES—Reno county raw land, 7 miles southwest Haven, Kans.; good wheat land; bargain if sold at once; price \$3700, one-half cash, balance 5 years; at 6 per cent. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

GOOD BOTTOM FARM FOR CASH RENT—147 acres, 7 miles from Emporia. Address J. M. Rhodes, Emporia, Kans.

FOR RENT—1440 acres, mostly pasture land, 80 acres broke, 5 miles north of Ogallah, Trego county, Kansas, well watered and well fenced, small house, cash rent \$400 per year. W. J. Rogers, Clyde, Kans.

YOU CAN GET RICH RAISING FRUIT, GRAIN and HAY in the Grand Valley. Some good land left at \$30 per acre. Winters are warm and mild. Write for descriptive literature. M. G. Woolverton, Grand Junction, Colo.

160 acres, \$4,100; 40, \$850. Bargains; terms; trades. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

HEDGEWOOD PLACE FOR SALE—The prettiest 40 acre tract near Topeka. It is on the Pike, the prettiest and best street out from Topeka, West Sixth Street, on the hill just outside city limits and known as Hedgewood Place. Will sell it as a whole, or in lots of five to ten acres, from east or west side. Each 5 acre tract would be a beautiful building site. Come away from city taxes, where we are but 15 minutes from Kansas Avenue. Address H. J. Lane, Topeka, Kans.

SOME CHEAP HOMES—80 acres, 8 acres timber, 30 acres bottom, \$1,500; 80 acres, some improvements, 35 acres cultivated, \$1,250; 160 acres, nice smooth land, one-half cultivated, \$2,000; 160 acres, every foot can be farmed, fair improvements, \$2,800; 160 acres, 55 acres bottom, fair improvements, 10 acres timber, \$3,200, will take part in cattle; 200 acres, \$1,500 insurance on buildings, 2 miles from town, (dairy farm) \$4,000; 320 acres, \$3,000 in improvements including new 12-room house, 50 acres bottom, \$6,500. Fine 1440 acre ranch, owner will stock and take pay in products, 200 acres alfalfa, \$15,000 in improvements, price, \$25 per acre. All kind and sized farms reasonable. We would like for you to write us what you want. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

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

IN THE HEART OF THE CELEBRATED PECOS VALLEY

Come to the Artesian District of the Pecos Valley.

Government lands, assignments, relinquishments, deeded lands. Alfalfa, apples; cattle range, town lots, etc.

WM. E. CLARK, Artesia, N. M.
(On Pecos Valley Branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R.)

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. Reference First National Bank. Address J. G. Hinrich, Eureka, Kans.

MACARONI WHEAT—Pure seed and clean; Kunka. Raised on new ground. Fine quality. \$2 per bushel, sacked. H. D. Clayton, Edmond, Kans.

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

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

MULES FOR SALE—14 young mules. Address R. B. Irwin, Modoc, Kans.

TWO GOOD JACKS—To trade for Percheron mares, or western land. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black Mammoth Jack, with white points, 8 years old, good breeder, can show colts, easy handled, quick service. \$175 if taken at once. A. E. Cooper, Route 1, Miami, Indian Ter.

FOR SALE—An imported black Percheron stallion, registered weight 1,700 pounds, 7 years old, a number one breeder, will sell at a bargain. For particulars address. C. Vollmert, Route 2, Bushton, Kas

FOR SALE—A registered black Norman stallion, weight 1,800, coming 6 years old; also a three-quarter grade, coming 5 years old, weight 1,500, a good individual and breeder. R. E. Casad, Ocheltree, Kans.

FOR SALE—Percheron stallion, 2 years old past, dark brown, 16½ hands high, weight 1,500. Address J. M. Beach, Route 1, Maple Hill, Kans.

STRAY MARE—A black mare came to Wm. Cook's residence, one-half mile east of the city of Downs, Kans., on or about the 10th day of October, 1904, weight about 900 pounds, age about 8 years, worth, \$40; branded on the left shoulder, owner or owners will please come prove property and pay expenses.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

VIRGINIA FARMS—\$5 per acre and up with improvements. Address Farm Dept., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

FARMS For rich gardening and fruit-growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

FARM LOANS

Made direct to farmers in Shawnee and adjoining counties at a low rate of interest. Money ready. No delay in closing loan when a good title is furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO.,

Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Kas

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

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same. A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr., Real Estate Specialist, 413 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kans.

We Can Sell Your Farm OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.

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

Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co.,
MADEIRA, MINN.

CASH For Your Real Estate or Business Anywhere I Can Sell It; I MEAN IT. Send me Description and LOWEST CASH PRICE today. W. E. MINTON, New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES—Our Handy Sheet Bluing and Tablet Flavoring Extract are the best made. Something new. Absolutely pure. Non-poisonous. Once tried always used. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Sample and circulars for stamp. Lady agents wanted. J. C. COOK & CO., 275 E. Erie, Chicago.

DR. PILLSBURY'S sure cure for Rheumatism, recommended by all leading physicians. Price 50c. Togo Specialty Co., P. O. Box 1215, Milwaukee, Wis.

NINE ARTICLES in one, combination dipper; greatest invention ever made; labor saver for housekeeper; send 25 cents for sample complete, postpaid. Douglass & Co., Thomas, W. Va.

WANTED—Common live pigeons in lots one or two dozen pairs. Address H. D. Booge, Mgr., Lock Box 243, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Right away; a girl to assist with housework; good home, wages, and school if desired. Address at once Langley Stock Farm, Morland, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Stray List

Week Ending Dec. 8.

Greenwood County—C. D. Prichard, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by A. R. Tomlinson, in Twin Grove tp. (P. O. Greenwood), November 15, 1904, one 4-year-old dark-red, white faced steer, P on left hind leg; valued at \$50.

Week Ending December 15.

Lyon County—W. F. Eggers, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. T. Johnson, near Allen, one red and white 2-year-old steer.

Trego County—J. W. Phares, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by L. N. Cress, in Ogallah tp. (P. O. Ogallah), Nov. 30, 1904, one red 2-year-old heifer, white spot on belly, some white in tail and slightly roan nose.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Kabanec, in Pottawatomie tp. (P. O. Pottawatomie), Dec. 10, 1904, one red heifer, branded "B" on left hip.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by N. A. Shipley, in Caney tp., Oct. 6, 1904, one sorrel horse, 10 years old, with white nose and three white feet, had on red web halter; valued at \$18.

Coffee County—W. M. Palen, Clerk. STEERS—Taken up by Wm. Driggs, in California tp., November 3, 1904, one red 2-year-old steer, with white face, and one yearling red steer; valued at \$30 each.

Anderson County—J. E. Calvert, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up by H. L. Harvey, in Rich tp. (P. O. Kincaid, Kans.), one dark red 2-year-old steer, under part of left ear marked; one light red 2-year-old steer, two silts in right ear; one 2-year-old red heifer, star in forehead, small slit in left ear.

Week Ending December 22.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by F. A. Floerach, in Pottawatomie tp. (P. O. Flush), Nov. 7, 1904, one red steer, white face, slit in left ear, has some white spots.

BREEDERS' SALE

IN COLISEUM, AT
Bloomington, Ill., January 11, 12, 13
SALE COMMENCES EACH DAY AT 10 A. M.

60 Registered Cattle to be sold Wednesday, January 11. Galloways, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus. Consigned by a number of the best breeders in the State, and out of their show herds, and of herds that won at St. Louis and the State Fair this year. Consignors: L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill., Aberdeen-Angus; A. J. Dodson, Lexington, Ill., Galloways; Ed Speers, Cooksville, Ill., Galloways; Wm. Ritter, Arrowsmith, Ill., Shorthorns; M. P. & S. E. Lantz, Carlock, Ill., and C. C. Carlock, Carlock, Ill., Aberdeen-Angus, and many others.

100 Registered Horses to be sold on Thursday and Friday, January 12 and 13. PERCHERONS, French Draft, Shires, Clydesdales and Coach Horses—Stallions, mares and fillies. These horses are consigned by the very oldest breeders in the State and out of the very best families and of show herds that represent 1,000 premiums to their credit. This will be one of the largest sales of pure-bred horses and cattle ever held in the State. Each consignor is going to the sale with the very best he has, as we want to make this a breeders' annual sale. They are the "wide-as-a-wagon" kind and some of them weigh 2,500 pounds. Consignors—Prichard & Hodgson, Ottawa, Ill., Percherons and Shires; John C. Baker, Manhattan, Ill., Percherons; I. Dillon, Normal, Ill., Percherons; ED. HODGSON, El Paso, Ill., Percherons; S. NOBLE KING, Bloomington, Ill., Percherons and French Draft; D. AUGUSTINE, Carlock, Ill., Percherons; C. W. HURT, Arrowsmith, Ill., Percherons, and other consignors. Catalogues ready December 20. R. W. Barclay, D. L. Brown, W. F. Merriman, Auctioneers.

C. W. HURT, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

Great Poland-China Bred Sow Sale

The Last and Greatest of the Year, at the New Sale Pavilion,
 Ottawa, Kansas, Friday, December 30, 1904.

60 Head of Tops - Prize-Winning Blood 60

Including all of the show sows of the year from the Hill Top Herd. All sows and gilts will be bred to U. C. Perfection 30837, Dietrich's Darkness 91453, D's Ideal Sunshine 81611 or Black Chief's Perfection 23527.

10 Choice Boars of Serviceable Age 10

A postal card will bring you a free catalogue.

Col. H. O. Correll,
 Col. D. P. McCracken, } Auctioneers.
 Col. Hal Green,

DIETRICH & SPAULDING,
 Richmond, Kansas.

SNYDER BROS., TWO DAYS SALE

WEDNESDAY, JAN' 4, 1905.

40 HORSES AND JACKS 14 registered Percheron stallions and mares; 11 registered Shire stallions and mares; 12 saddle and trotting stallions and mares and 3 black jacks.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1904.

15 head Shorthorn cattle, young bulls and heifers.
 60 head Poland-China hogs, sows and gilts bred.
 Serviceable boars, Pigs of either sex.

Separate catalogue. Write for the one you want, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kas.

COL. JAMES W. SPARKS,
 COL. LAKE BURGER, } Auctioneers
 COL. J. R. MILLER.

HERD HEADERS FOR SALE

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

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.

COLORADO

AND RETURN

EVERY DAY to April 30th,
 1905, inclusive, with final return limit June 1st, 1905, via

UNION PACIFIC
\$27.50

FROM TOPEKA

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J. C. FULTON,
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F. A. LEWIS,
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 525 Kansas Avenue.

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And other malignant blood diseases. Don't waste time and money experimenting with cheap stock food. Use a medicine prepared especially for the hog. Twenty years' test without a failure. We run all risk and in case THE GERMAN SWINE POWDERS fail to eradicate the disease from your herd, we refund your money. The greatest conditioner and growth-promoter ever discovered, and the biggest money-maker for hog-raisers known. Prices: 100 lbs., \$25; 25 lbs., \$7; 10 lbs., \$3; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 2½ lbs., \$1. Send for our Treatise on Swine—it's free. Make all checks and drafts payable to

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 The German Swine and Poultry Merchandise Co., Topeka, Kans.

Going to Business College?

If so, you will be interested in our beautiful illustrated catalogue. It tells all about our courses of study, equipments, methods of instruction, and the success of our graduates. It is free. Address
LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dept. 33, Lincoln, Neb.

HORSES.

Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, Wakefield, Kans.

**PERCHERON and SHIRE STALLIONS**

When you go to buy a horse, stop at Lincoln, Nebraska, and see Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley's Percherons and Shires. Fifty head on hand. Send for beautiful photographs of latest importation and price list. These are free to all who mention Kansas Farmer. Address

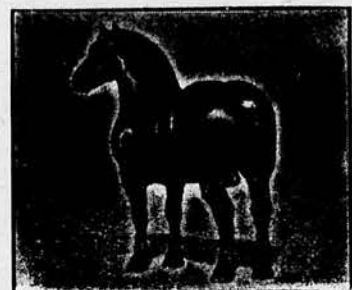
WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLEY, Lincoln, Neb.

Draft and Coach Horses

Parties desiring to buy Percheron, Belgium or German Coach Stallions on a self-earning, easy-payment plan, guaranteed to live and be satisfactory breeders, should correspond with

J. W. FERGUSON, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

Reference Kansas Farmer.

**ROBISON'S PERCHERONS**

Herd Headed by Casino (45462) 27839

Winner of First Prize and Reserve Senior Champion at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Largest Percheron breeding establishment in the West. Won more prizes at World's Fair than any other Percheron breeder. Fourth annual sale at Wichita, Kans., February 1, 1905.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON,
Towanda, Kans.**CHEYENNE VALLEY STOCK FARM****Percheron Stallions and Bred Mares**

FOR SALE at reduced prices for quick sale. Won 38 prizes out of 39 competed for in 1902-'03, and 28 prizes in leading Kansas and Oklahoma fairs for 1904.

Write me for prices.

F. H. SCHREPEL,
Ellinwood, Barton Co., Kansas.

America's Leading Horse Importers

A Sweeping Victory For McLaughlin Brothers at the International.**PERCHERONS.**

In the regular Percheron stallion class for 4-year-olds and over, their stallions EDGAR and UNIVERS won first and second prizes respectively and \$160 cash donated by the Percheron Registry Co.

In the class 3-year-olds and under 4, their stallions VICTOR HUGO, TARQUIN and VIOLIN won first, second and third prizes respectively and \$190 cash donated by the Percheron Registry Co.

In the class 2-year-old and under 3, their stallions CHICHI, PATACHE and BRILLIANT won first, second and third prizes respectively and \$190 donated by the Percheron Registry Co.

They also won first prize with four animals, all the get of one sire; first with two animals, both produce of one mare.

They won first and second prizes with two groups of five stallions; also champion and reserve champion, all ages competing.

FRENCH COACHERS.

In the French Coach stallion class, 4 years old and over, they won first and third with TORRENT and APROPOS.

In class 3 years old and under 4, they won second and third with BEAUSIGNEUR and BEAUSIRE.

In classes 2 years old and under 3, they won first with COURTESAN.

They also won first with group of four, all the get of one stallion. They won the GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP with the French Coach stallion TORRENT.

If your neighborhood is in need of the best, write,

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

HORSES.

FRANK IAMS'

SPECIAL TRAIN of 100 IMPORTED STALLIONS as it appeared traveling from New York City to St. Paul, Neb., August 18, 1904—STALLIONS DIRECT FROM EUROPE. The only SPECIAL TRAIN and largest importation of stallions by any one man in United States.

Cheer up, Mr. Bright Business Man! Spread the good news: IAMS' PEACHES AND CREAM have arrived—A SPECIAL TRAIN OF 100 SENSATIONAL BLACK BOYS, the cream of France and Belgium. The best money and Iams' superior ability can buy after four months' stay in Europe among the best breeders.

They are sensational stallions of quality, big size, large bone and fashionably bred. In fact, "TOP-NOTCHERS." Positively the best lot IAMS ever owned of draft and coaches.

Owing to IAMS' FACILITIES for BUYING, POOR CROPS AND IAMS' CASH he bought stallions CHEAPER than ever and they are so GOOD and CHEAP you will be his buyer.

He has on hand MORE FULL BLOOD STALLIONS THAN ANY ONE MAN IN UNITED STATES, AND HE MUST SELL THEM.

149 BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS 149

HELLO, CENTRAL! Did you watch IAMS' SMOKE at 1904 Nebraska State Fair? IAMS' HORSE SHOW OF 25 SENSATIONAL PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS was the GREATEST and BEST "HORSE SHOW" ever made by one man in United States. Iams' competitors took to the woods—"went away back and sat down" HARD. Iams' Percherons, Belgians and Coachers won EVERY FIRST, SECOND and SWEEPSTAKES prize in every AGE OR CLASS. A CLEAN SWEEP.

WATCH IAMS' SMOKE. HE SELLS THE STALLIONS.

George, dear, go and see IAMS' stallions before you pay those OHIO MEN \$3,600 for that INFERIOR prize-winner.

Say, Ike, what a rich "GRAFT" those "CON STALLION SALESMEN" are working on the HONEST FARMERS, selling inferior stallions at \$3,000 and \$5,000.

Mr. Business Man, IAMS, the live horseman, is selling first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. His stallions are 90 PER CENT BLACKS, 50 PER CENT TON HORSES. IAMS speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no BUYERS, SALESMEN, OR INTERPRETERS. Has no three to ten men as partners to SHARE PROFITS with. His twenty-two years' successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. IAMS guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by SLICK SALESMEN or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them, you the judge. IAMS pays horses' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for EYE OPENER and finest catalogue on earth.

REFERENCES—St. Paul State Bank, First State Bank, Citizens' National Bank.

St. Paul, Nebraska.**20—REGISTERED STALLIONS AND JACKS—20**

They must be sold as I have more than I can winter.

25 Per Cent Discount for cash, on all sales, until surplus is sold.

Come and look at the stock if interested. No trades wanted. Also 20 jennets for sale

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Pine Ridge Stock Farm

The Biggest and Best Horse Barn in the United States, and the Biggest and Best

Percheron and French Draft Horses

SAMSON AT HEAD OF HERD.

(Percheron 27238 and French Draft 6864.)

He weighs 2,464 pounds, with more bone and quality than can be found in any other one horse in the United States. We can show more bone, size and quality than any other one firm in the country. Prices below competition. Call on or address

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Secure a Home in the Great Southwest

The rapid increase in population is pushing land prices upward. The Southwest was never so prosperous as now, and never before has there been such a demand for good farm lands. Through the

M. K. & T. LAND BUREAU

thousands of acres of rich farm lands (improved and unimproved), located along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., are now offered for sale. The lands are especially adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, fruit and vegetables, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and for stock farming. The lands are well located as to markets, schools, etc. If you are interested in this new and prosperous country, offering so many opportunities, and rich farming lands which can be secured at low prices, we will gladly furnish you information about lands, business chances, etc. Advise exactly what you want, what State or Territory you prefer, and the amount you have to invest.

The Homeseeker's Excursions on the first and third Tuesday of each month, afforded an opportunity to visit the great Southwest at a small cost. If you are interested write to-day for full information. Address,

GEORGE MORTON, Gen. Pass Agt., M. K. T. Ry.,

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Experience, earnestness, and a general, practical knowledge of the business, are my principal reasons for soliciting your patronage. Write before fixing dates, 463 Shiedley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas.

COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb. Young stock for sale.

Registered Stock, DUROC-JERSEYS, contains breeders of the leading strains. N. B. SAWYER, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. A fine lot of spring pigs (either sex) for sale. Prices reasonable. E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. 2, Scranton, Kans.

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

Duroc-Jerseys

Also B. P. R. and R. C. B. Leghorn chickens. Stock for sale. Get our prices. MITCHELL BROS., BUXTON, WILSON COUNTY, KANS.

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS

Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October 25, 1904, and January 31, 1905.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

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Choice spring pigs, both sexes, and alfalfa fed, ready for service, for sale. 200 head to select from. Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kans.

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All stock registered. Pigs for sale weighing 150 to 200 pounds, both sexes. Will have sows for early farrowing at \$20 each. Spring males and gilts, \$10 to \$15. Address

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SUNNY SIDE HERD OF

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Sires and dams all from prize-winners. Our herd is headed by Russell Hague 21489. Young boars a specialty at present. A few registered Shorthorn rams. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. H. Hague & Son, Route 6, Newton, Kans.

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For sale, an extra fine lot of young boars large enough for service. Bronze turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn chickens for sale. J. M. YOUNG, Plainville, Kans.

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March and April males for sale, sired by Chief Perfection, and four other good boars. The pigs have had the run of the pasture and have been closely culled. Prices right

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Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27685 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale.

J. A. KEELER, Route 7, Ottawa, Kans.

Phone 591 G,

Rose Lawn Herd Duroc-Jerseys

Now offering males only. Bred sows and gilts reserved for Feb. 22, 1905 sale. Visitors welcome and prices right. Can ship on Santa Fe, Mo. Pacific and Rock Island railroads.

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Bred from the prize-winners; great individuals; sure to please. Write us for our catalogue.

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No sows nor gilts for sale, males only. Visitors always welcome. Write me.

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Duroc-Jerseys

Best of breeding and individuality. Pigs of both sexes, not related, for sale. A square deal guaranteed. Write your wants, or call and see hogs. Visitors always welcome.

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Headed by Dandy Boy 10721 (1100 pounds) three times champion boar at State Fairs. For immediate sale: 15 spring boars and 20 spring gilts. Address

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Telephone 735.

World's Fair Prize Blood

in Durocs. Forty Boars for sale, half of them by Kansas Wonder, a 900-pound son of Missouri Wonder, sire of Moss Rose, 2d prize sow at world's fair. Four sows and one boar by Oom Paul II, sire of first prize junior yearling boar. Two head by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion boar and one boar by Ohio Chief, first prize aged boar. Prices reasonable.

CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kans

Maple Grove Stock Farm

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Herd headed by Royal Top Notcher 28075—12329. . . .

Three hundred head in herd. Bred sows and sows with pigs at foot for sale. Sixty choice spring gilts, both bred and open for sale. Also twenty April boars by Royal Top Notcher and some choice yearlings. All of the big-boned, growthy kind. Visitors welcome, and prices right.

DULANEY & DE BROT,

ROUTE 1, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Telephone at Farm.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

DUROC-JERSEYS

A few very superior boars out of Gold Dust 20401, our premier herd boar, now ready for sale.

BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, Sedalia, Mo.

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Herd headed by Surprise 10817, Champion at American Royal in 1902. Pigs by him out of Mode, the sweepstakes sow at seven State Fairs and out of May F, who never produced a pig that was not a show hog. She is the dam of World's Fair prize winners. We have others as good and no poor ones. Visitors always welcome. On Missouri Pacific Railway.

Powell & Rudy, Smithton, Mo.

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FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle, either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. HOL-DEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, Girard, Kansas.

SHADY NOOK HERD.

Poland-Chinas. Up-to-date breeding. Correspondence solicited, inspection invited. Wm. Plummer, Barclay, Kans.

Pure Bred Poland-Chinas.

of the Chief Tecumseh 2d, Black U. S., Wilkes, Free Trade, Corwin and Short Stop strains. Address

E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Wilson County, Kans.

Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas

Model Tecumseh 64133, American Royal (S) 80783, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants.

J. N. Woods & Son, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas.

has some fine spring boars and gilts, and four bred gilts, Sunshine bred; also Rose Comed White Leghorn chicks. . . .

F. P. MAGUIRE, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas.

Woodbury 33888, Highroller 33839 and Perfection's Profit 33233 at head. Sows of the most popular strains. Visitors always welcome.

F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.

ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS

and BERKSHIRES.

I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.

T. A. HUBBARD, (County Treasurer Office.)

Wellington, Kans.

PLIMPTON HERD OF

POLAND-CHINAS

Has for sale Rival Perfection 33377, by Hard To Beat, the American Royal prize-winner, and out of Dark-ness Best 2d by U. S. Perfection. Also a lot of young pigs by Royal Perfection. Herd now headed by Missouri Black Perfection 2d, a prize-winner. Write your wants. Visitors welcome except on Sunday.

S. H. LENHART, Hope, Kans.

GOOD HERD FOR SALE

As I expect to move, am making SPECIAL PRICES to sell all of my Kanawa a Herd of Poland. Two Herd Boars, 3 Fall Boars 40 Spring Pigs, 70 Fall Pigs, 25 Sows and Fall Gilts. I don't want to publish my prices, but write me and I will surprise you in the breeding and bargain I offer.

W. B. VAN HORN & SONS, Lone Star, Douglas Co., Kans.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED

POLAND-CHINAS

Twenty serviceable boars at special prices for next 30 days sired by Black Perfection 37132, Silk Perfection 32604, Perfection Now 32580, and Ideal Perfection. They are lengthy and good-boned pigs, with plenty of finish. Write me description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kas

Main's Herd of Poland-Chinas

Empire Chief 30379 S, 62445 A, head of first prize herd at Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs. Mammoth bone and size, full brother to the champion Logan Chief. Chief Tecumseh 4th, sired by Chief Tecumseh 3d, whose get have won 110 prizes at State Fairs, heads the herd

JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan.

All ages and sex, out of sows of all the leading strains of the Poland-China breed. Write what you want.

POLAND-CHINAS

Wilkes Perfection Herd.

Herd Boar—Kleaver's Perfection' Seven of his get, dams Wilkes bred, won 1 second, 3 firsts in class and 3 sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas State Fair 1904. 150 head similar breeding for sale. Prices according to quality and in reach of all. Farm 1 mile northeast of town.

W. R. PEACOCK, Sedgwick, Kans.

GUS AARON'S

POLAND-CHINAS

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Choice young boars of April and May farrow sired by Beauty's Extention, for sale. Also bred sows and gilts, all with good colors bone fancy head and ears. The head boar, Beauty's Extention 27966, for sale. Some snaps here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

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Big-Boned, Lengthy Poland-Chinas

I have for sale two herd boars, one sired by the great Missouri's Black Perfection, the other by Perfection Chief; they are extra good. Also 25 large, big-boned, growthy spring boars and about the same number of gilts. My specialty is to breed the kind that is the most profitable.

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For Sale, at bargain prices, from now till January 1, 1905, four boars ready for service, sired by Sherman's Corrector, a half brother to Corrector 2d, the reserve champion at the St. Louis Exposition, and out of up-to-date bred sows. Also a bunch of boars equally as well bred, sired by six good herd boars, and out of matured sows.

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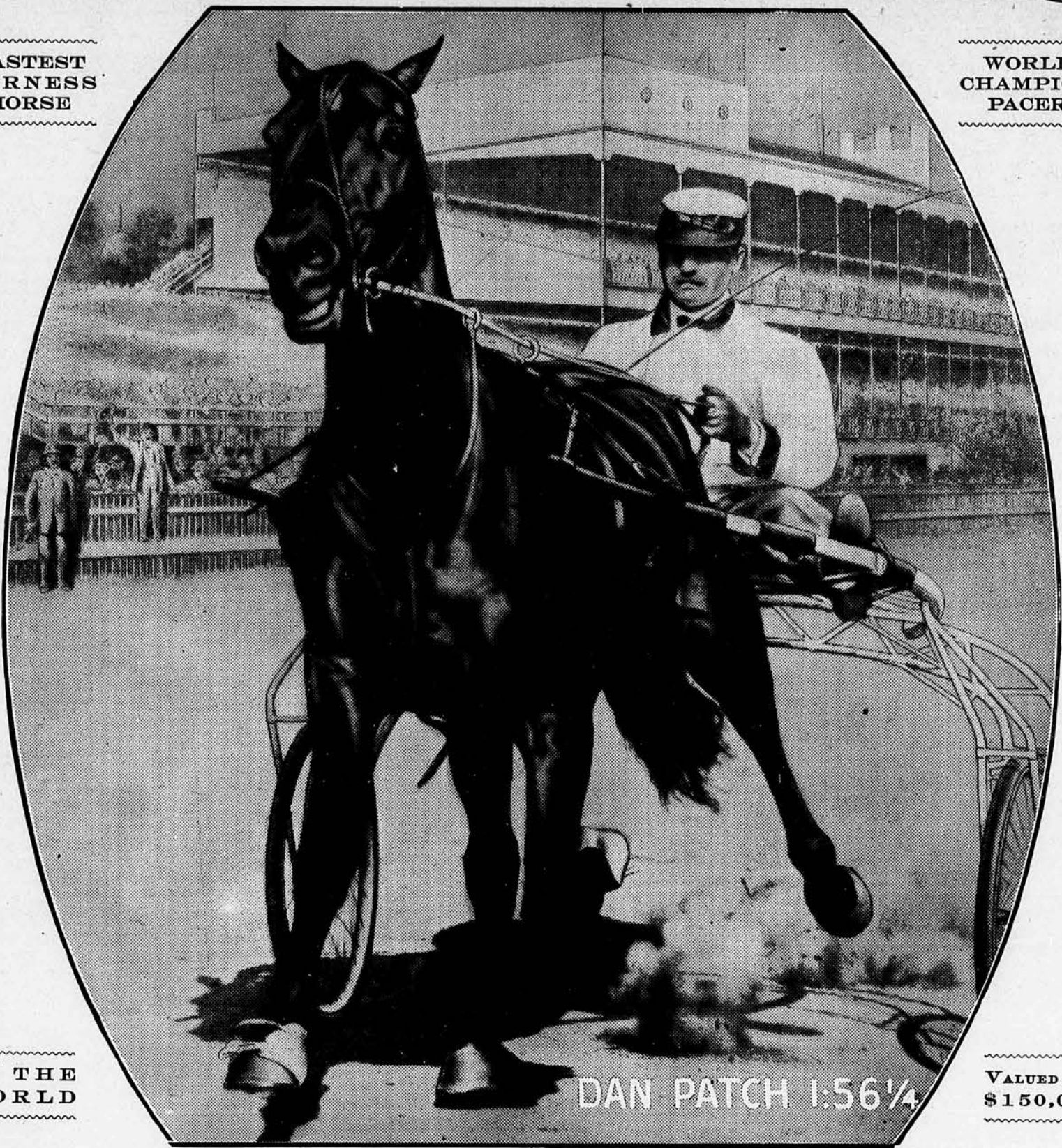
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