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KANSAS FARMER.

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It has been suggested that Cuba will eventually ask admission to the Union and that the addition of the fertile island as a State is desirable. Under the pledge given by Congress at the opening of the war with Spain, this country can not annex Cuba unless, after the establishment of her sovereignty as an independent nation, she shall come voluntarily. When Cuban planters see Porto Rican sugar and other products admitted to the markets of the United States, duty free, while their own pay enormous tariffs, it will probably not require very long to convince the electors that they desire their country admitted as a State. Some may approve of this kind of argument. The question of the effect on American sugar and tobacco interests will enter largely into the discussion, just as it now holds an important place in the consideration of reciprocity.

Telegraphing without wires is the latest achievement of science. Satisfactory communication has been had with ships at sea 100 miles away. Marconi, the inventor, reports that he has received at New Foundland signals sent from England. He predicts that the wireless system will supercede the ocean cables, reducing tolls from 25 cents a word to 1 cent a word. The objector—and he is always on hands—suggests that several people may try to telegraph across the ocean at the same time—indeed they are certain to want to do this—and that the air will be full of messages, resulting in inextricable confusion. The electrical inventor has probably already solved this difficulty by the discovery that the electrical currents used may be so attuned that the message sent by any instrument can be received only by and heard upon another instrument attuned to match the first, while all instruments not suit-

ed to receive electricity of this particular tension will be silent to this current. Possibly the next step will be telephoning without wires. The chances for speculation as to confusion when the air shall be full of words flying on electrical wings from all parts of the country, from the city, indeed from all parts of the world, may make common peo-

ple's heads swim. But again the tuning of instruments to suit special currents may solve the difficulty.

he has always found them to do equally well in drouth as in wet weather. I have tried raising artichokes the last two years and have found them to do well, but I would like to hear more about them through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER before I go too far in the planting of the same. As to their value as feed for hogs and poultry, I

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

MACARONI WHEAT FOR KANSAS.

Macaroni wheat has been tried in Texas and in the Northwest sufficiently to warrant Prof. M. A. Carleton, cerealist of the Department of Agriculture, in stating that, under the conditions prevailing in those sections, it yields one-third more than other wheats. Macaroni wheat commands the price of No. 2 Northern. Millers who are prepared to use it find that it makes a superior flour for bread-making as well as for making macaroni. This wheat is on trial in Kansas, and it is believed that it will prove a heavy yielder and will extend the wheat belt much further west than its present limits.

This wheat is sown only in the spring where produced in Europe. In this country it has done well as a fall sown crop in Texas, and, as with other varieties of wheat that produced from fall sowing is superior to that from spring sowing. Professor Carleton's experiments in Kansas with macaroni wheat sown last fall had a severe test during the cold weather of December. As was expected, a good deal of it perished. There are several varieties of macaroni wheat. With a view to making sure of hardy varieties suitable for fall seeding in Kansas, and perhaps further north, Professor Carleton made a large number of crosses of macaroni with macaroni and of macaroni with Turkey and other wheats. Many of these crossed macaronies, as well as crosses of macaroni with other wheats, are standing the winter admirably, so that there is little fear but that hardy fall macaronies are already in existence though, as yet, in small quantities.

The macaroni wheat grows with such vigor that it furnishes, in the first two months, double as much pasturage as any other wheat. Its introduction in Kansas is likely to mark an era in our wheat industry.

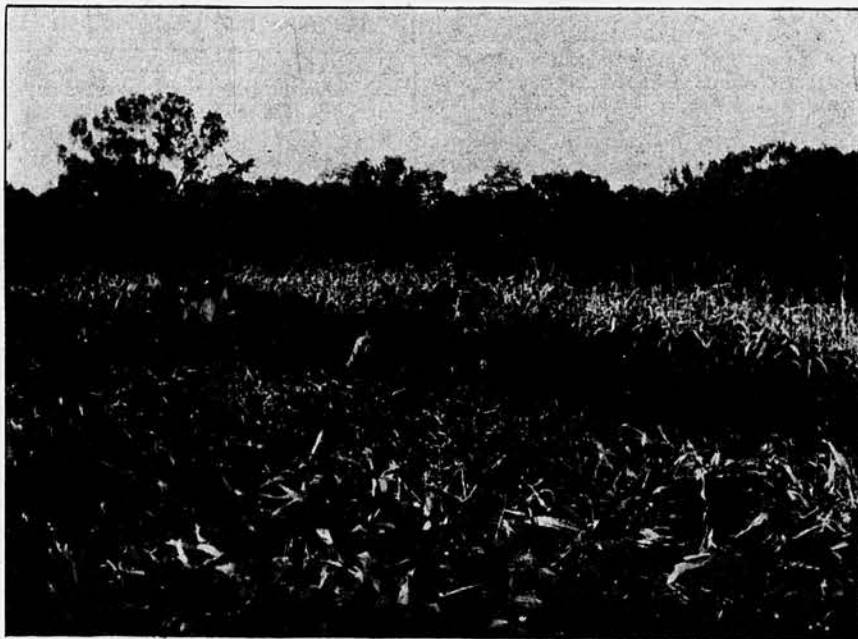
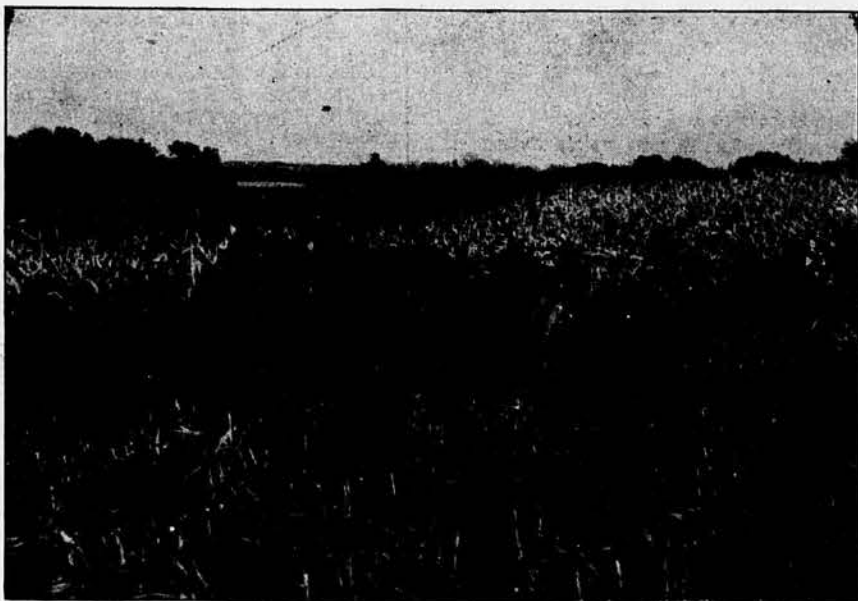
Professor Carleton is arranging to cooperate with the Kansas Experiment Station and with the experiment stations of other States for the improvement of cereals by every means known to science. The results he has already achieved are worth millions to Western agriculture. Kansas' wheat crop of 1901 was valued at over \$50,000,000. An addition of one-third to this would be almost \$17,000,000 without added acreage or cost of production. This would be a comfortable addition to the farmers' profits.

But the work of Cerealist Carleton is only begun. The Kansas delegation in Congress—indeed, Congressmen from all grain-growing States—will serve their constituents well if they see to it that ample appropriation is made for carrying on and extending this work.

BAD LIQUOR AT MANILA.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being opposed to this Government's Philippine policy I may be unduly suspicious, but the following paragraph clipped from a newspaper article seems to me to have more significance than appears on the surface:

"Some time since the Manila board of health had under consideration a question involving the destruction of



Snap shot views of a 10-acre field of sorghum on Bill Brook Farm, owned by H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans. Showing 2 McCormick corn binders at work in the heaviest field of sorghum raised in Kansas in 1901. See page 37.

ple's heads swim. But again the tuning of instruments to suit special currents may solve the difficulty.

The inventions of the nineteenth century were considered marvelous. Those of the twentieth century promise to be astounding.

WANTS MORE INFORMATION ABOUT ARTICHOKE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having read your article in the KANSAS FARMER of December 17, 1901, about Mr. Snyder's experience with the raising of artichokes, I would like to hear of his experience for the whole time he has been raising artichokes, and whether

can only say that they are very fond of them.

If any reader has a better knowledge of the artichoke, raising and extermination, in Kansas, please answer through the columns of this paper.

Marion County. GERHARD DALKE.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

\$50,000 worth of alcoholic drinks alleged to contain very harmful impurities," they say. "A mistaken analysis might have resulted in the necessity of the board's paying very heavy damages."

We were told very little alcoholic drinks were consumed by those natives before the Americans secured control, but that the islands have been literally drenched with it since. I believe the board of health of Manila is composed of natives. Now the question in my mind is, was that board of health making an effort to save their people from the whisky scourge and were they overruled by American authority as the English overruled the Chinese when the latter entered a protest against debauching their people with opium fifty years ago? If my conclusion is correct and the American people know that such a thing was being done, some way could surely be found to stop it. I have no connection with any temperance organization and no means of getting the facts in the matter, or doing anything else in fact, but, knowing your sentiments concerning whisky and your facilities for probing the matter in question, I take the liberty to call your attention to it and hope that if you see the "nigger in the woodpile," as I think I see him, you will use your best endeavors to make his presence there generally known.

J. M. Foy.

Brainerd, Kans.

[The editor knows nothing of the facts, but is opposed to educating either white or yellow men to use any kind of liquor. It is all bad.]

Agricultural Matters.

Kansas Wheat.

HON. F. D. COBURN, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, IN NEW YEAR'S EDITION TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL.

To lead in any worthy enterprise or undertaking is certainly a distinction of which it is pardonable to be proud; to so far excel as to early and easily surpass all competitors, old and young alike, is an honor vouchsafed to few, although persistently sought by many. This, in truth, however, aptly describes the status of Kansas as a wheat State, having successfully distanced all others, and now, almost without a close competitor, she is forced to be content with exceeding only her own previous feats.

In her brief career Kansas has made a record in some directions unparalleled by any other State of agricultural environment and ambition. Not alone in wheat production has she achieved pre-eminence, but as a commonwealth where a diversified agriculture flourishes she is premier, annually producing all field crops in generous profusion, and rearing and marketing animals of well nigh incalculable value, in which lies the State's greatest wealth.

BEST AND BIGGEST.

One of her most conspicuous, although not foremost, items is the wheat produced. Without doubt the greatest crop of winter wheat, of highest quality, often testing far above the standard requirements, ever grown to maturity in any State in the world has been harvested within her borders this year, amounting to 90,046,000 bushels and duplicating with increased yield her record for 1900, when she raised more wheat by about 2,500,000 bushels than the combined output of the two ranking next highest, that year, in the United States, viz: Minnesota and California. After the prairies were broken, and since once fairly started, the State has ranked among the very foremost, so early as 1892 leading all others by producing nearly 74,000,000 bushels, which up to that time was the greatest yield ever credited to any State. The year before she was second in rank. While among the highest, since then her position has fluctuated somewhat until last year, when as a reward by kindly Providence for industry and thrift, she again easily ascended to first place, which rank is retained this year.

THE 1901 CROP.

Our 1901 production is 82 per cent greater than the average yearly output in the past decade. This year's yield is more by 11,915,183 bushels, or 15.2 per cent, than the United States Department of Agriculture has ever reported raised by any State in any year, barring the Kansas yield in 1900, which according to the same authority, had

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for the preceding year the distinction of being the bulkiest, but only until Kansas had another season, when she of all the States surpassed her own record and produced a still greater crop. Nearly 13 per cent of the 1901 yield was in Sumner and Barton Counties; Sumner with 6,812,102 bushels to her credit, Barton with 4,830,009. These 2 counties the present year produced more wheat than was grown last year, according to the government's figures, in all New England and the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Alabama, Arkansas, Montana, and South Carolina combined. The 4 counties of Sumner, Barton, Rice, and McPherson this year produced more wheat than the entire last year's product of either Illinois or Missouri.

FORTY YEARS' GROWTH.

It is difficult for anyone who has not been in touch with, or directly observant from year to year of the progress and expansion of our wheat growing from its small beginnings forty years ago, to comprehend how it is that the State has gradually come to occupy the foremost rank, and how in a quarter of a century what were known as soft wheats have in nine-tenths of the fields been displaced by the red, flinty sorts, introduced from Russia, yet in every-day parlance grouped under the general head of "Turkey" wheat.

Forty years ago the Kansas area sown to wheat of all kinds, winter and spring, hard, medium, and soft, white, and otherwise, was less than 10,000 acres. For ten years ending with 1901 the average has been 4,436,435 acres, and the yield per year, counting the good with the bad, was more than 49,450,000 bushels, this year's area being 5,248,547 acres. The largest area previously sown to winter wheat was 4,909,972 acres, from which the crop of 1893 was harvested.

KANSAS HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

Kansas is virtually the only portion of America producing the famous hard red wheat in considerable quantities, in which, as in many other things, the State is unique. The seed of this wheat was introduced about twenty-five years ago, being brought higher by Mennonite immigrants from southern Russia, near the Black Sea, who, apparently, understood much better than Americans its hardy productiveness and real value. For years following its introduction it was disparaged by American millers and grain buyers, who claimed that its flinty character made it so difficult to grind as to materially lessen its market value. The farmers, however, persevered in sowing it; the production steadily increased, and finally after much experimentation millers were successful in economically reducing it to flour now famous in the world's most exacting markets as superior to nearly all others wherever made in America, and conceded equal to those made in Hungary from wheats grown in that country and in Bohemia. This is true either for baking alone or for blending with and giving quality to other pretentious makes represented as particularly choice because made from extra fancy grades of spring wheat grown elsewhere.

These wheats do not continuously retain their peculiar characteristics so well when grown in the extreme eastern and southeastern counties, showing a tendency to assume more the qualities of soft wheats, and this is true, but to a much less extent, wherever they are grown in Kansas. This fact resulted in the importation direct from Russia of a ship's cargo of seed in time for distribution among Kansas farmers for last fall's sowing. The use of this imported seed, intended to be as perfect as money would buy, should do much toward lessening the chances of any possible deterioration in quality that might otherwise result.

It would be an error, however, to convey the impression that no soft winter wheats are grown in the State, as in the central and eastern portions such varieties as Fulcaster, Fultz, Early May, and others similar are not uncommon.

Spring wheat is not a prominent item in Kansas agriculture and its growth is given little or no attention outside a few northern counties bordering Nebraska.

CROPS FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following table shows the acres, products, and value of Kansas winter and spring wheat for the last five years:

Years.	Acres.	Product.	Value.
1897	3,444,364	51,026,604	\$34,385,304.60
1898	4,624,731	60,790,661	\$2,937,042.28
1899	4,988,952	43,687,013	\$2,406,410.00
1900	4,378,533	77,339,091	\$1,974,145.00
1901	5,216,432	90,333,095	\$0,610,505.75

That Minnesota is a great wheat

State all the world concedes, and according to the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, Minnesota had in 1900 a considerably larger acreage in wheat than Kansas, but the Year Book gives on the same page the Kansas yield as greater by more than 60 per cent, and its value greater by 40 per cent, and this year has doubtless witnessed the feat repeated with ease and emphasis.

In a recent report of the State Board of Agriculture, correspondents estimated the present sowing to be 12 per cent greater than for the crop of this year, making the acreage now growing one probably never before equaled, and its advanced and rank growth afforded abundant succulent pasturing for millions of live stock during the fall, as it will much of the time in the winter and early spring.

In the face of an apparently general movement to sow an enlarged area to wheat, regardless of location, it is not surprising to discover that in many instances the principal corn territory is somewhat invaded, and it is a remarkable fact that many of the foremost corn counties, especially in the northern part of the State, show decreases in their corn area, often closely corresponding to the increases in their wheat acreage.

By this it will be seen that Kansas is early in readiness for next season's operations with an enlarged acreage of her favorite breadstuff cereal, winter wheat, the first essential toward making possible an increased output. This well-nigh incomprehensible field is thus far in an eminently satisfactory condition and of much promise.

Norton's Experiments.

COOKING HOG FEED.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I received an unsigned postal card from one of your old readers asking me what experiments I had carried on the past year, the writer stating he heard Mr. Coburn introduce me as an "indefatigable experimenter."

Brother Coburn is a very keen observer and student of human nature. He has my falling down fine. I am always experimenting on something and it keeps me as poor as a church mouse, so to speak. Just at present I am experimenting with natural gas in warming hog houses and cooking their slop. There have been about a thousand recorded experiments on cooking feed for hogs at our experiment stations, and only 5 of this lot report any benefit from it, these 5 being from the Wisconsin Experiment Station, I believe. From my own brief experience, I don't believe a single one of the rest of the experiments were carried on properly, and I take off my hat to the Wisconsin man.

I am not keeping an accurate account of the feed and grain, simply noting the general results, which are highly satisfactory to me, but, of course, this plan has no real argument in it. Still, I believe the bulk of the cooked food experiments lacked some simple element, the want of which in all but 5 resulted favorably to cooking food.

I have learned that 1 bushel of 2-year-old shelled corn will make 3 bushels cooked corn, and that the hogs must be fed often and in a clean trough, with well seasoned food, seasoned to suit our own taste. The water the corn is cooked in must be fed to the hogs in the slop, or else there is a waste of feed, and of all feed for hogs, this is a ration that needs balancing by the addition of some concentrate, like oil-cake or unthreshed soy-beans.

It is almost past belief, how much salt it takes in cooked corn to salt it to the human taste, and right here is where I believe the bulk of the experiments have failed.

To every one-half bushel dry shelled corn it takes a pint of salt to give it any flavor at all, and when a quart of salt is used to a half bushel dry shelled corn the boiled product is just to the human taste, as I have tried it in hulling corn for house use.

Now, just think of that for a moment. What does this mean? It means that 12 to 15 stock hogs will consume a half bushel dry corn per feed, three times a day, when boiled, and with it 1½ to 3 quarts salt daily. I must confess that I have never yet fed over 1½ quarts salt daily to a dozen sows, yet I know this rate is not enough salt for my own taste, but takes just double this amount, or 3 quarts salt daily for 12 sows. I have fed 1½ quarts daily to 12 sows for a long time and this is no supposition, but a fact. Now who is there that dares to feed hogs salt at this rate? Yet boiled corn will prove a failure if not well salted and I believe the Wisconsin man found this out. The best individual results I had was

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Book No. 4 for Women
Book No. 5 for Men
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

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to wean a litter of 5 pigs that averaged 70 pounds each, from a sow weighing 275 pounds—pigs and sow weighed the day she was exactly 1 year old—the pigs being then 60 days old.

I have heard of better gains, but this is my best record. Another sow, a litter sister of this one, weighed 225 pounds and her 5 pigs weighed almost 250 pounds, or a little better than 50 pounds each, at 60 days old. These sows were fall gilts, and made a good growth. My last spring gilts have not done well. My fall pigs look as if they would catch up with them. The spring pigs had cooked food as well as the others, but there seemed to be something wrong.

Friends tell me it was the hot, dry season that caused it. Is it possible?

Now when in Topeka, at the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting, we shall hear the hog brethren say that they keep salt and ashes before their hogs all the time, yet I feed more salt to 12 sows in a month than a hundred of them do in a life time. I have a gas jet in the hog yard to burn trash with, and my hogs consume an enormous amount of ashes and charcoal. Every day they have to have some fresh, and I believe this fresh burned is more readily eaten than ashes would be if piled up in a huge pile once or twice a year. It is my belief our experiment stations could yet learn something about cooked food.

SIBERIAN MILLET.

Another experiment I have tried this year is that of growing some of the new Siberian Millet that has just been introduced from North Siberia. Now of all the experiments it has been my lot to report to the KANSAS FARMER readers, I think this is the most valuable. It opens up a new plan in farming and enables the man with limited acres to grow a great deal more feed on them and gives almost as much profit for 80 acres as 100 acres or more is now doing; in short, I believe it is a new trick in intensive farming. It was so dry that flax stubble ground could not be plowed in July just after the flax was off, but on Sunday, August 4, 1.76 inches of rain fell and I had the Siberian Millet rolled in on the flax stubble on the 7th. Sixty days later or on October 7, the crop was dead ripe and harvested.

Now brothers, if we can all do this every year, don't you see it gives us a great hay and seed crop on the same land, after small grain is taken off, and what is better, the millet stubble is just in the very pink of condition to drill in wheat without any further preparation. Now it is possible that my two 1,200-pound rollers had something to do with my success, as I admit that a friend of mine failed in the same experiment.

I am satisfied that if I had a good disk gang-plow I could plow my wheat, oats, or flax stubble just after the crop was taken off, or about July 12 to 15, as with the best of these disk plows, the soil can be plowed no matter how dry it is and when it is impossible to run a stirring plow at all. Then some implement must be used to violently subpack the fresh turned soil. I use the 1,200 pound Imperial pulverizer that has been ad-

vertised in the KANSAS FARMER every year, together with a 1,200 pound steel roller. But there is a press grain drill that makes a splendid substitute. I have forgotten the make of the drill, but it is the one used extensively around Hutchinson, Kans. It has no carriage wheels but rides on large press wheels behind the disk drills.

It usually rains enough about July 20 to start millet seed to growing and by September 30 the ground would be ready to drill in wheat or rye. No one thinks of drilling in wheat here without putting from 60 to 100 quarts of ammoniated bone fertilizer per acre and there is enough virtue from this fertilizer left in the soil to produce a crop of millet the same season without impoverishing the soil. Surely, if I succeeded this awfully hot, dry year, others can do even better in ordinary years, but it is no use to think of cropping this way without adding fertility to the soil.

The Siberian millet is not very well known. The Department of Agriculture Year Book mentions its name, but does not say much about it; in fact I guess they do not know much about it. The seeds are very large, being about twice to three times the size of German millet seed—large enough to grind for stock and make a very rich feed. They are of a brilliant orange color, are bearded, and the beard of the millet is very heavy, making a small forkful a heavy lift to handle. It has a fault of shelling out easily, and there is a great waste of seed in cutting, raking, and hauling, the ground being covered with the seed, and this makes it thresh out easily and the stream leaves the machine the full size of the spout. The plant is peculiar in that it stools out like wheat and 15 to 20 pounds of seed is all that is needed per acre. I cut mine and let it lie in the sun three days, and it was not cut until dead ripe, yet in spite of all this bleaching, it remained an evergreen color, and after being threshed and exposed three more days to the sun it is as green as one ever saw any plant. This makes me call it an evergreen millet. With a fair season I think from 1½ to 2 tons threshed hay can be secured per acre and from 20 to 40 bushels of seed that has much more farm value than common millet seed, as this large seed can be fed to advantage, especially to fowls.

Not a weed is left alive where the ground is plowed just after small grain is taken off and a crop of this millet grown, and in sixty days it is cut and the ground may be put in wheat again. If a man has a very weedy field, all he needs to do is to grow this crop and add fertilizers to the soil and the worst field of cockle-burrs can be eradicated.

J. C. NORTON.

Allen County.

Moles.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to ask through your paper how we can best get rid of gophers in alfalfa field. I have never done anything so far but put poisoned potatoes in their runs, but there are so many this winter, and the potatoes so few that we can't do that way and live.

Will some one or several please give experiences with the traps advertised, and which kinds are best? This is a big question when we don't irrigate to drive them away.

J. W. COOK.

Wichita County.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Dry sawdust makes good bedding for the stables.

The cleaner the horses' shoulders are kept the less liable they are to get sore.

When a horse has frequent fits of colic, it indicates chronic indigestion.

Salting regularly is a very important item with the dairy cows.

Get rid of the surplus horses if they are not growing into money.

Faulty breeding is more the result of carelessness than of ignorance.

The right kind of care will add to the value of any horse.

Horses may gain in flesh by being cooped up close but they will not gain in strength.

No matter when the plowing is being done it pays to keep the plows sharp.

It is poor economy to keep young stock unless they are kept growing every day.

The best system of cropping is that which calls for the most thorough preparation of the soil.

The object in fertilizing is not only to add needed elements to the soil but also to supplement those already there.

A good dairy cow should be gentle, milk easily, give a fair flow of milk, and hold out well.

The very best stock will not be long

in degenerating if not properly fed and cared for.

An animal is born with just so much vitality and no more can be added by after feeding or treatment.

Nothing will keep a stable so free from bad odors as the use of plenty of dry earth.

With all stock it is cheaper to use a variety of food than to depend upon any one material.

To make dairying most profitable, only the best cows must be kept and the strictest economy practiced in their maintenance.

Feed at regular times and in regular amounts, varying the quantity only in extreme changes of weather.

The more rapidly an animal is fattened the less quantity of food is necessary to sustain its vitality.

It is always an object to make the greatest possible increase of weight in the shortest time and to do this the food must be abundant and wholesome.

Variety of live stock on a farm, quite as much as variety of cropping, is a source of wealth accumulation in the holding.

The advantage with a ground floor in the hog house is that if kept dry it retains heat much longer than a plank floor.

Oil-meal and bran with milk makes a good feed for pigs—1 part of oil-meal to 4 of bran. They can be given all that they will eat up clean.

It is difficult if not impossible to feed with any degree of profit animals that have been stunted during the early stages of growth.

The Foreign Trade of the United States in Hides and Leather.

CROP REPORTER.

The annual imports of hides and skins, other than fur skins, from various countries into the United States represent a value much greater than that of the annual export cattle trade of this country. During the past four years the average annual imports of hides and skins, other than fur skins, into the United States have amounted in value to \$46,303,716; the average annual value of exports of cattle for the same period was \$34,023,755. In other words, the value of hides and skins imported into the United States during the past four years has exceeded the value represented by our important export trade in live cattle by an average of over \$12,000,000.

Of the total annual imports of these commodities into the United States during the past four years, hides of cattle, upon which a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem is levied under the tariff act of July 24, 1897, constituted an average of about 48 per cent of the weight and 33 per cent of the value. Goat-skins, which under the same law are admitted free, constituted an average of about 25 per cent of the trade in weight but almost 50 per cent in value. The remaining 27 per cent of the total imports as measured by weight, is made up of a general classification of "all other hides and skins (other than fur skins), except hides of cattle and sheepskins with the wool on," and are admitted free.

The following statement gives the quantities of hides and skins imported into the United States during the past four years:

IMPORTS OF HIDES OF CATTLE.

Countries.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Argentina.....	20,524,395	17,138,980	19,754,281
Br. E. Indies....	35,312,183	12,325,687	12,822,101
U. Kingdom.....	8,572,916	17,538,176	19,182,549
Dom. of Can....	9,943,917	9,973,232	9,341,328
Germany.....	13,705,413	9,810,828	8,257,722
Uruguay.....	3,680,822	7,520,710	8,478,347
Mexico.....	7,941,989	6,854,526	7,924,692
Brazil.....	7,920,208	6,744,536	6,475,372
Venezuela.....	7,190,766	6,599,527	5,807,153
Colombia.....	4,445,652	7,050,999	6,234,582
Chinese Emp....	5,381,964	3,428,355	5,923,004
All others.....	34,244,940	25,410,465	22,518,730
Total.....	163,865,165	130,396,020	126,243,595

The annual value of the hides and skins imported into the United States during the same period has been as follows:

VALUES OF IMPORTS OF HIDES OF CATTLE.

Countries.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Argentina.....	3,266,952	2,846,453	2,958,597
Br. E. Indies....	4,267,892	1,857,174	1,220,371
U. Kingdom.....	838,171	1,627,048	1,970,253
Dom. of Can....	871,222	818,230	752,638
Germany.....	1,226,292	812,709	573,753
Uruguay.....	1,422,500	1,048,990	1,289,908
Mexico.....	762,331	547,978	581,931
Brazil.....	1,032,156	744,376	653,724
Venezuela.....	1,051,042	851,615	746,225
Colombia.....	537,082	693,662	504,846
Chinese Emp....	742,389	445,876	382,775
All others.....	3,389,888	2,328,006	2,019,968
Total.....	19,408,217	13,621,217	13,624,989

The only countries from which hides of cattle have been imported in quantities amounting to as much as 10,000,000 annually from each are Argentina, the British East Indies, the United

Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and Germany. About 50 per cent of the total imports of hides of this class are supplied from these 5 sources.

From another group of countries, each of which supplies annually as much as 5,000,000 pounds of hides of cattle, is received about 30 per cent of our total imports. This group comprises Uruguay, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, and the Chinese Empire. The remaining 20 per cent is supplied in comparatively small quantities from numerous sources.

The following statement shows the imports of hides of cattle into the United States for the three years 1898-1900, specifying the countries that are principal sources of supply:

IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

Year Ended June 30—	Hides of Cattle. Pounds.	Goat-skins. Pounds.	All Other. Pounds.
1901.....	128,804,624	73,745,596	77,944,417
1900.....	163,865,165	81,999,818	100,070,795
1899.....	130,396,020	69,728,945	66,965,785
1898.....	126,243,595	64,923,487	54,607,534

The value of the above imports, as declared at the ports of shipment, are given below:

VALUES OF IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

Year Ended June 30—	Hides of Cattle. Dollars.	Goat-skins. Dollars.	All Other. Dollars.
1901.....	14,647,593	20,577,033	12,995,567
1900.....	19,408,217	21,987,674	16,539,807
1899.....	13,621,946	18,483,326	9,877,771
1898.....	13,624,989	15,776,601	7,667,342

Of goatskins, the principal single source of supply is the British East Indies, the exceptionally heavy imports from that country in 1900 amounting to 27.2 per cent of the total quantity. France is next in importance and furnished in the same year 11.7 per cent of the total. The United Kingdom, the continent of Africa, Russia, and the Chinese Empire are generally about equal contributors to this trade, and supplied in 1900 respectively 8.1, 7.6, 7.2, and 6.1 per cent of our total demands. Mexico in the same year supplied 5.3 per cent, and Argentina 4.1 per cent, making a total of 77.3 per cent of our total imports derived from the 8 principal sources. An additional 3.6 per cent of the total was imported from Aden, and 2.7 per cent from Turkey in Europe; the remaining 15.4 per cent was drawn from various sources, usually in quantities of less than 1,000,000 pounds annually from each country.

The export trade in hides and skins from the United States is comparatively unimportant and since 1898 has amounted to only about 1,000,000 pounds annually. But the export trade in leather, both in the manufactured and unmanufactured form, is of great volume and of steadily increasing value. The tariff act of July 24, 1897, provides that "upon all leather exported, made from imported hides of cattle, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." Including the values of the hides and skins exported the value of the total exports of manufactured and unmanufactured leather has steadily increased from \$22,128,072 in the fiscal year 1898, to \$29,005,475 in 1901. The following statement gives by classes the values of manufactured leather exported from the United States from 1895 to 1901:

VALUES OF EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED LEATHER.

Years Ended June 30—	Sole leather. Dollars.	Upper leather. Dollars.	All other leather. Dollars.	Total. Dollars.
1901.....	6,757,732	13,485,830	1,257,084	21,320,646
1900.....	6,433,303	13,924,878	1,438,976	21,797,157
1899.....	6,280,904	12,353,995	1,090,574	19,725,473
1898.....	6,644,553	10,293,430	858,421	17,796,404
1897.....	6,510,404	9,107,053	813,798	16,440,255
1896.....	7,474,021	9,273,315	1,017,649	17,764,985
1895.....	6,919,372	6,038,940	682,241	13,640,553

*Kid, glazed, not included.

The values of the exports of manufactured leather for the same period have been in detail as follows:

VALUES OF EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED LEATHER.

Year ended June 30—	Boots and shoes. Dollars.	Harness and saddles. Dollars.	All other. Dollars.	Total. Dollars.
1901.....	5,526,290	289,089	787,628	6,603,007
1900.....	4,276,056	505,467	713,730	5,495,253
1899.....	2,711,385	237,552	792,575	3,741,512
1898.....	1,816,538	214,665	1,286,033	3,317,236
1897.....	1,708,224	246,499	775,468	2,730,191
1896.....	1,436,598	229,165	811,920	2,477,771
1895.....	1,010,228	196,018	767,608	1,973,854

By reference to the 2 preceding tables it may be seen that the increase in exports of leather from the United States since 1897 has been chiefly due to the increase in the exports of manufactured leather, notably of boots and shoes. From 1897 to 1901 exports of unmanufactured leather increased by only 23.6 per cent; exports of manufactured leather, on the other hand, increased by 281.6 per cent, of which all but 58.1 per cent is due to increased exports of boots and shoes.

What? Fence?

This vital question is answered as soon as you see the woven wire, ready-built

AMERICAN Field & Hog FENCE

Best steel wire, heavily galvanized. Sold every where. If your dealer hasn't it, write to

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver

Horticulture.

Horticulture.

GEO. A. BLAIR, BEFORE THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT MULVANE, KANSAS.

The word horticulture is derived from the Latin words hortus, a garden, and cultiva, to cultivate. It means the cultivation of a garden or orchard. These gardens or orchards were formerly small plats or yards, but of late years their areas have been extended, until now orchards of hundreds of acres in tracts are to be found.

Horticulture is looked upon by some as a minor subject as compared with agriculture, when in reality it is as essential to the welfare of civilized man as any science or art. It embraces not only the growing of fruits and nuts, but also vegetables and flowers. It not only supplies some of the necessities of life, but very many of the luxuries and embellishments. It is a science when it investigates the phenomena of plant life, the problem of insect life and depredations, the composition of soils, the organization of new and better varieties of fruits, vegetables, etc.

It is an art, when it propagates, plants, prunes, and sprays. It is a fine art when it lays out and plans public parks, botanical gardens, pleasant drive-ways, and beautifies our lawns and door yards.

It presents an immense field of attractive and lucrative labor. Many of the best men of the age have won for themselves fame and laurels by originating new fruits, vegetables, or flowers. Conspicuous among these are Mr. Luther Burbank, Mr. Munson, and Marshal P. Wilder. Landscape gardening, pomology (or fruit-growing), floral culture, and vegetable gardening are all embraced in horticulture.

A HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

If every man and woman in this audience will think a moment you will see at once you are, more or less, yourselves horticulturists, and consequently will be interested in forming and joining an auxiliary horticultural association here in connection with our Mulvane Agricultural Association. Such a society would benefit us all, and can be maintained at little expense. It would be connected with the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and would receive such of the State papers, letters, lectures, etc., as would be beneficial or interesting on this subject.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

My own experience has been in growing fruits, a few vegetables, and some flowers. In growing a garden I can give nothing of interest. You will all grow vegetables. You must have them.

THE ORCHARD.

But your orchard—well an orchard takes too long to grow it or you have no suitable ground, or you have no luck growing trees "any how," or some other thing furnishes an excuse for not planting an orchard or caring for the one you now have growing.

Permit me to make this statement: Every farmer should grow his own fruit. Let his farm be hilly or level, upland or bottom-land. The health and comfort of yourself and family demand it. Select the best land you have. Get good, healthy, well shaped trees.

FRUITS TO PLANT.

Plant in apples, 2-year-old trees, not older ones: Early Harvest, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Gano, Duchess of Oldenberg, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Huntsman's Favorite, Winesap, Maiden's Blush, Romanstem, Missouri Pippin, York Imperial, and Rawle's Genet.

Plant in peaches, 1-year-old trees, none older: Amstden June, Foster, Crosby, Mountain Rose, Old Mexon, Elberta, Champion, Stump, Heath's Cling.

Plant in plums: Abundance, Burbank, Moor's Arctic, Marianne, and Damson.

Plant in cherries: Early Richmond,

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

Mount Morency, and English Morrella. Plant in pears: Duchesse de Angouleme and Keiffer.

Plant in grapes: Concord, Niagara, Moor's Early, Delaware, Moor's Diamond, Brighton, Cataba, Wilden, and Worden.

Blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries can all be grown and fruited in favorable seasons. To secure continuous and bountiful crops you should be prepared to water them during dry weather.

The care of an orchard begins with its planting. There is no crop that so plainly or quickly shows neglect. Starting in the spring, the newly planted trees need cultivation, and it must be continued throughout the growing season. Pruning should begin when the tree is small and continued yearly. Train the tree to a central stem, remove cross branches, and those which rub or chafe; keep in mind that when the tree is bearing you will need to climb among the branches to gather the fruit and your tree should be so pruned as to admit of this. Keep your trees well balanced, but cut no limbs without a good reason for so doing.

CARE OF THE FRUIT PLANTATION.

With the spring come the insect pests. The canker worm, tent caterpillar, and when fruiting, the codling moth. All will give you a call. You will have to use a poison spray to control them. Then comes the borer. Dig him out. Rabbits must be kept off, either by wrapping your trees, by fencing, or by trapping the rabbits. The latter, I think, the easier and most effective.

I have set on 50 acres of orchard, 40 traps. The trap is easily made and cheaply constructed of old lumber. All ready this fall we have trapped many rabbits. Last year 250 were caught, two years ago more than this number. The rabbits were the cotton tail variety. The jack rabbit does not bark your trees, but if he does anything devours them bodily. I have wrapped my trees at considerable expense. I have painted them with blood and mixtures of various kinds, but nothing has been as effective or satisfactory to me as trapping the rabbit. When you catch him he is gone. The best trap I have found to be the Wellhouse rabbit trap.

Care, patient, constant care, is necessary to raise fine trees to fruiting. I propagate my own peach, plum, and grape stock which I need, but do no plant-breeding, no hybridizing, no originating of new varieties. There is opportunity here for many great discoveries, and no end of entertainment. Plant orchards, plant groves, plant vines. Leave this world the better for your having lived in it. They will do somebody some good. Their green leaves, cool shade, and luscious fruits will enliven the aged, nourish and strengthen the young; cheer, comfort, and restore to health and vigor the weak and emaciated invalid. But while you are planting these do not forget to

PLANT FLOWERS.

There are many hardy varieties of easy culture among these. The rose stands preeminently at the head of the flowering shrubs. The most desirable of which are the hardy hybrid perpetual roses, moss roses, and hardy climbing roses. A nice collection for out door culture would be General Jacqueminot, American Beauty, Madam Plantier, Gloria of Mosses, Mrs. John Laing, Giant of Battles, Paul Neyron, and White Moss.

Of the climbers, Crimson Rambler, Prairie Queen, Mary Washington, Baltimore Bell, and Seven Sisters.

HOW TO PRODUCE ROSES.

Prepare your rose bed by digging deep into any good garden soil, plenty of well rotted manure, set the rows 10 feet apart, and the plants 6 feet apart in the rows. Then mulch the entire bed with straw manure, which has already been heated. If you have done this well you will have but few weeds, which pull out. Always plant roses in beds. They look much better massed together, when in bloom; are easier cared for, and are more certain to have good soil than if they are set here and there in your door yard or lawn.

OTHER SHRUBS.

Next in hardy flowering shrubs comes the Flowering Almond, Lilac, Spirea, Snow Ball, and Syringa, all of which are of easy culture.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

Of these there are many. A good selection would be: The hardy pinks, peonies, day lily, iris, perennial phlox, hollyhock, and chrysanthemums.

The chrysanthemum is the most popular flower in this country. It is loved and admired by everybody. For cut flowers none can be better. They are

large, bright, distinct, effective, and showy, and they last a long time when cut. Every person can have them with a little attention. Plant them in rich garden soil, mulch with rotten manure, and water during the dry season. The popularity of this splendid flower is only exceeded by the number of its varieties, which are counted by thousands and every year new varieties are being produced.

HARDY FLOWERING BULBS.

There are a few hardy flowering bulbs which could be recommended if you will protect them from the strong winds. Bulbs need a good, loose soil, and in this country a mulch. We have grown the tiger lily, orange lily, liliun longiflorum, gold-banded lily, lemon lily, and Japan lily, and got blooms from all. Yet the wind so whips them that unless they are protected they are not an unqualified success. After you have set your roses, shrubs, and peonies, your chrysanthemums, and lilies, you should plant a few vines. Our coral honeysuckle is pretty. The yellow and white ones are fragrant. The wisteria is both white and purple.

The clematis can not fail to please you with its bright flowers of royal purple or snowy white. Place them at your windows, near your porches, or on trellises. They are nice anywhere.

The Virginia creeper and Boston ivy are as valuable as any hardy vines. No finer effect can be produced than is seen in an old snag, tree, fence, or wall covered with Virginia creeper, dark green in summer, gorgeous in autumnal splendor.

MORALITY AND FLOWERS.

No home can afford to be without some flowers. There is a moral tone about them that is needed. Their influence is for the good. Did you ever stop to think how essential to man's well being are the beautiful flowers? Do they not greet him at birth? What is more cheering, more appropriate than a bunch of sweet flowers at the bedside of the weak mother? Do they not follow him through childhood, making happy many hours with their bright hues? Are they not with him in manhood, carrying for him tender messages of regard and love to his sweetheart? And at the wedding, bright flowers are there with their fragrance and beauty, making more happy this already most happy event.

On through life with us they go. Our hearts are enlivened by them. Our honors are crowned by them. Our hard toil is relieved by them. Our sorrows are cheered by them. Our sickness is soothed by them. Our dead are mourned by them. Our graves are decorated by them. And the white marble slab, marking the last resting place of our dear dead, bears chiseled in its hard stone, man's true friend, the flower.

I firmly believe that the flowers of earth have done as much good in this world as all religious creeds and beliefs.

They are preaching a constant sermon, teaching charity and love, and they practice what they preach.

They never tortured or imprisoned religious heretics. They never burned witches at the stake. On the contrary, they have cheered these "old ladies" with the same harmony of bright colors and sweet fragrance as they do the most celebrated doctor of divinity in the world. They never threw an obstruction in the way of science and art. On the other hand, they have given a smiling invitation to the artists of all time to come into their studio and they would help them in their labors. Flowers are progressive. They always make the most of their opportunities. Attend them and they will develop more perfect, more fragrant blooms. Nothing can be more entertaining, and I warn you now that the farther you go in their culture the better you will like them. Nothing but good has been their influence. Nothing but good will it ever be.

Then teach your children to cultivate and grow them. Try it yourself and many pleasant thoughts they will send you to dispell your gloomy ones, as a reward for your trouble.

How true is Longfellow's poem of the flowers:

"Spake full well, in language quaint and olden,
"One who dwelleth by the Castle Rhine,
"When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,
"Stars that in earth's firmament do shine.

"Stars, they are, wherein we read our history,
"As astrologers and seers of Eld;
"Yet not wrapped about with awful mystery,
"Like the burning stars which they be-held.

"Everywhere about us they are glowing,



Easy Harness

All harness, old or new, is made pliable and easy—will look better and wear longer—by the use of

Eureka Harness Oil

The finest preservative for leather ever discovered. Saves many times its cost by improved appearance and in the cost of repairs. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

"Some like stars, to tell us spring is born;
"Others, their blue eyes with tears o'er flowing,
"Stand like Ruth amid the golden corn;

"Not alone in spring's armorial bearing,
"And in summer's green-embazoned field,
"But in arms of brave old autumn's wearing
"In the center of his brazen shield.

"Not alone in meadows and green alleys,
"On the mountain top and by the brink
"Of sequestered pools in woodland valleys
"Where the slaves of nature stoop to drink;

"Not alone in her vast dome of glory,
"Not on graves of birds and beasts alone,
"But in old cathedrals, high and hoary,
"On the tombs of heroes, carved in stone;

"In the cottage of the modest peasant,
"In ancestral homes, whose crumbling towers,
"Speaking of the past unto the present,
"Tell us of the Ancient Games of Flowers.

"In all places, then, and in all seasons,
"Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings,
"Telling us by most persuasive reasons,
"How akin they are to human things."

Experiments With Potatoes at Cornell University.

The following is a summary of a bulletin just published by Cornell University Experiment Station:

(1) Intensive tillage alone is not sufficient to produce a large yield of potatoes. The soil upon which the potatoes are grown should be properly supplied with humus if moisture is to be conserved through a drouth.

(2) On a soil well supplied with humus the moisture may be conserved even through a severe drouth and a fair crop of potatoes produced.

(3) Spraying with Bordeaux mixture in nearly every case has increased the yield of potatoes even when blight has not been prevalent. The practice should become more general.

(4) Harrowing potato land after potatoes are planted and before the plants are above ground is a wise practice.

(5) Intensive tillage may be overdone. During a drouth only so much tillage is necessary as shall keep the surface mulch loose and thoroughly dry. The dryer the surface layer of soil the more slowly will moisture be absorbed by it from the layers of sub-surface soil.

(6) Spraying with Bordeaux mixture should be done thoroughly.

(7) Pruning potato vines to 1 main stem was not beneficial.

(8) Potato machinery, while not yet perfected, has reached such a degree of perfection that where potatoes are grown upon any considerable area special potato machinery should be provided. Implements should be purchased which are found adapted to the local conditions.

(9) There is no royal road to success with potatoes. Methods of procedure which are applicable during one season must be modified to meet the requirements of another season; treatment of one soil might be radically wrong when applied to another soil.

Success will only be attained by thorough familiarity with the plant and its habits of growth, and then conditions must be made to meet as completely as possible the requirements of the plant.

The Forest Reserves of the United States.

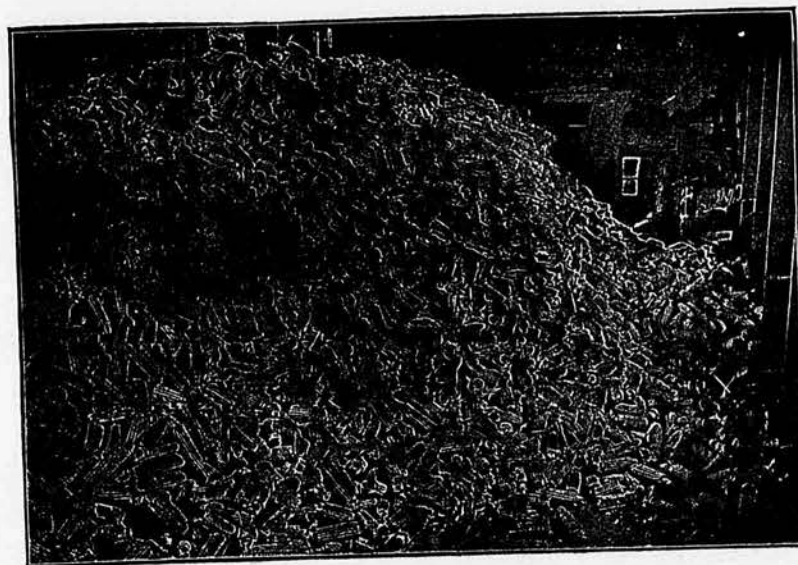
The National forest reserves of the United States now cover an area of nearly 47,000,000 acres, the first reserve, that of 1,200,000 acres in the Yellowstone National Park, being set aside by executive decree in 1891. These reserves do not preclude the cutting of the timber upon them, but insure its scientific management so that it is harvested with a view to future cuttings, and what is most important, that the tracts be kept intact as woodlands. All the forest reserves are situated in mountain regions and on great watersheds where, by their covering and protection of the soil, they act as natural storage reservoirs regulating the flow of the streams which rise among them, and to a large extent preventing violent and disastrous freshets.

With the exception of the Black Hills reservation of 1,211,680 acres, established in 1897, all the forest reserves of the country are west of the Rocky Mountains, where water for irrigation is most needed and its protection absolutely necessary. More of the reserves are in California than in any other State, nearly all of the California reserves being created at the request of the people of that State, who had before their eyes many examples of the evil effects of forest denudation in the Sierras.

One of the secondary but important effects of these forests upon the watersheds is their filtering action, by which the amount of sediment which would otherwise be washed into the streams is held from them. In these days of large storage reservoirs which must more and more become the feature of successful irrigation enterprises, freedom from silt and sediment in the streams is of the utmost importance.

Expansion of the McCormick Works.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for McCormick machines, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, has found it necessary to erect a number of new buildings to secure the larger capacity needed to meet the increased requirements. These buildings furnish upwards of 12 acres of additional floor space, which materially increases the capacity of the plant; and 48 acres of ground have been recently purchased for the purpose of further expanding the great McCormick works. During 1901 more than 360,000 McCormick machines were made and sold, but this enormous output was insufficient to meet the demand of the world's agriculturists. With the additions mentioned above, the capacity of the McCormick works now is one complete machine every twenty seconds, or three machines a minute—such is the marvelous rapidity with which McCormick machines are manufactured for 1902. It requires this immense output from the world-center works to supply the agriculturists with machines for harvesting the grain and grass crops of the world.



The well known seed-corn firm of J. R. Ratekin & Sons is represented in Kansas Farmer advertising columns again this week. The reader should turn to the advertisement and likewise to the illustration. This photograph shows precisely the

appearance made by the corn that this great seed house sends to its customers all over the corn-growing world. The Ratekin catalogue will be sent to all who write for it, enclosing 4 cents for postage on same and samples of corn.

In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. Otis, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

The Men Who Are to Select the Ten Cows for the Competitive Test at the Kansas Agricultural College.

As previously announced on this page 10 men who have made excellent records with their milch cows have each been asked to select the best dairy cow that he can purchase and deliver at Manhattan for \$50. The State Dairy Association will offer a prize to the man who selects the best cow, part of the prize to be given this year, to be awarded according to the judgment of a committee of dairy experts, and the remainder a year from this, to be based on records kept by the dairy department. The following are the names of the persons who are to select these cows:

J. W. Bigger, North Topeka, Shawnee County; E. C. Cowles, Sibley, Douglas County; J. W. Cunningham, Meriden, Jefferson County; M. L. Dickson, Edgerton, Johnson County; A. H. Diehl, Chapman, Dickinson County; C. Elssasser, Industry, Clay County; T. A. Fenton, Indianola, Butler County; S. A. Johnson, Cleveland, Kingman County; C. C. Lewis, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. W. Priest, Meriden, Jefferson County.

As will be seen, these men are scattered over various parts of the State, although in order to get the men who have made the best records it seems necessary to have two men from the same county. All of these men have accepted the invitation to purchase a cow except one, and his acceptance is expected every day. These men realize that a large number of visitors are going to pass judgment upon the merits of the cow that each sends and for this reason they are exerting every effort to select the best cow that can be had for the money. It is not expected that these men will send the best dairy cows obtainable in the State but it is expected that they will send first class samples of \$50 dairy cows.

These cows will be judged at the meeting of the State Dairy Association and each of these 10 men will be asked to arrange a list of these cows in the order in which they think they will stand at the end of the year's record dating from March 1, 1902, to February 28, 1903.

Visitors will also be expected to pass judgment on the cows. Much interest is being manifested in this test and we believe it will pay any dairy farmer to spend the week of judging dairy cattle at the Agricultural College this winter (March 4 to 7), meet the men who have selected these cows and see the ideals of 10 different men on what constitutes a good common Kansas milch cow.

D. H. O.

Dairying a Drudgery.

M. E. KING.

Ever since the writer can remember he has heard of drudgery connected with dairying. Who has not heard it said "Oh, dairying is drudging work?" or "I would not mind dairying if it were not for the drudgery." I will admit that on many farms dairying is a never ending drudge, but I also know from a long experience that it is the fault of the man in charge of it.

Dairying is a branch of farming that if made successful must have careful and constant attention in all of its details, and in this respect it is no more exacting than any other business. Would a merchant, manufacturer, or any professional man expect to make a success without giving his business the closest attention every day in the year? The first step to success on the farm and in the dairy is system; system from beginning to end. Wherever I find this complaint of drudgery I find a want of system in management and work. This article was suggested, to me this evening by hearing the hum of a neighbor's separator after dark, long after all our work for the day was done. It is nothing to see these people pattering around doing their work at nine and ten o'clock at night. Why? Lack of system.

Then there is another cause I find quite frequently that is inclined to make drudgery of dairying, and man is accountable for this failing also. It is doing a full day's work in the fields and then doing the dairy work afterwards. This describes a long line of sinners, sinners because a man who follows this practice not only sins against himself but against his help and his family. This fall I visited two friends, each milking about the same number of cows (25 head). Both of these friends worked in their fields until dark then milked and cared for the milk, and by the time all the work was done it was along towards ten o'clock. Drudgery? Yes, but whose fault? From such dairying, drudging, and slaving deliver me and my family. We do sometimes put in twelve hours a day but never sixteen to eighteen as do these friends and hundreds of other farmers. Our dairy work has its place in our system of farm management, and is done on time. Milking time comes and milking begins at a certain time, not at this or that time but at such a time, and under ordinary circumstances without any variation. The time is gauged according to the time of the year and number of cows in milk, but we always begin in time so that all work is done in good season. In the summer time our teams leave the field at five o'clock and our milking begins at half past five, with 5 milkers milking is done, milk separated and everything fed by half past six. Thus we still have plenty of time for rest, recreation, or reading before night. If such a system or a better one were generally adopted by farmers who, like the writer, are interested in dairying, we would hear no more about dairying being a drudgery.

Let our motto be, "system." Let us write it in our houses, in our barns, on our farms. It will lighten our labors and gladden the heart. It will bring prosperity, contentment, and good will to all who in all their work strive with a system.

Skim-milk as Feed for Hogs.

J. H. CROWLEY, BEFORE THE TURON INSTITUTE, DECEMBER 7, 1901.

I regard skim-milk as a valuable part of the hog ration, worth at least 30 cents per hundred pounds, when mixed with grain either whole or ground. That is, if a dollar's worth of feed be used for hogs, 30 cents worth, or 100 pounds of skim-milk, would make the ration more valuable than if the whole dollar was used for grain with only water instead of skim-milk. This skim-milk keeps the hog healthy, and therefore thrifty, preventing constipation and its attending evils, especially swine plague or hog cholera, the dread of all farmers raising hogs. In fact I can not recall a case of hog cholera or other disease among hogs where skim-milk formed a good part of the hog ration. I have in mind notably the case of one of our station patrons who recently sold a nice thrifty hog on this market weighing some 400 pounds, fed and raised wholly on skim-milk from this station, which shows that we can make porkers equal to the best grain-fed and more healthy than those fed on grain alone. If this result of feeding skim-milk can be obtained in one instance why can it not be obtained in many and by any farmer?

It was the custom for the farmers in the corn and wheat belts of our State to throw corn by the wagon-load into their pen of fattening hogs in a most wasteful manner, trying to force weight

\$5,000.00

In final disposition of the persistent jugglery of names by a would-be competitor in such regard we offer Five Thousand Dollars to be divided in equal amounts of One Thousand Dollars each between the State Experiment Stations of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, Ohio, and Cornell University, if the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS did not receive the GRAND PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION; provided the concern which has indulged in so much unscrupulous advertising in this connection will within ten days deposit a similar amount, to be used in like manner, with Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., if the De Laval machines did receive such an award,—decision in the matter to be left to Major Alvord, who was in Paris in an official capacity and who is undoubtedly familiar with the facts.

TESTS OF SEPARATORS.

It being agreed and a part of the understanding that such amounts shall be used by the various Experiment Stations named in the conduct and publication during the year 1902 of thorough practical-use tests of all makes of CREAM SEPARATORS or other creaming devices which may choose to enter same.

The De Laval Separator Co.

New York, Jan. 2, 1902.

by heating their bodies in a most unnatural manner and to hurry them to a glutted market. Now the corn failure has helped to change all of this and our cows and hogs are kept on wheat and rye pastures. The tendency now is to get our wheat sown as early as possible and of a variety favorable for pasture, and to turn the cows, calves, and pigs on the same with scarcely any other feed until nearly spring. The pigs must have rings in their snouts and the calves must have weaners on. We thought when our corn failed that we were undone, but we had stocked up pretty well with cows, as a side issue, never thinking of them as so much of our sole reliance. But the cows have produced so much in the fall and winter that our milk station reports some 8,000 pounds per day against some 700 pounds last year.

The money from the cream is nearly, if not quite, equivalent to the money, of many other years, from the corn crop, while the immense amount of skim-milk forms a very important factor in our hog feeding. We still have hogs, good, healthy ones, thanks to what used to be almost despised, skim-milk. Skim-milk is one-third, at least, of our hog ration. It is food and drink and even medicine for them. My wife suggests that I am a fair sample of good results from skim-milk.

Instruction in the Kansas Dairy School.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

The dairy school at the Kansas State Agricultural College opened January 7 with a larger attendance than in any previous year. The force of instructors has been changed a little from

what it was last year. Professor Otis will instruct in dairying with special reference to the management of a dairy herd and the farm dairy. Professor Otis will also give instruction in testing, assisted by Mr. Jesse Jones. The writer will give instruction in dairy bookkeeping, creamery work, and cheese-making. Mr. E. W. Curtis will give instruction in butter-making, and Mr. C. C. Winsler in separating. In-

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 237 free. West Chester, Pa.



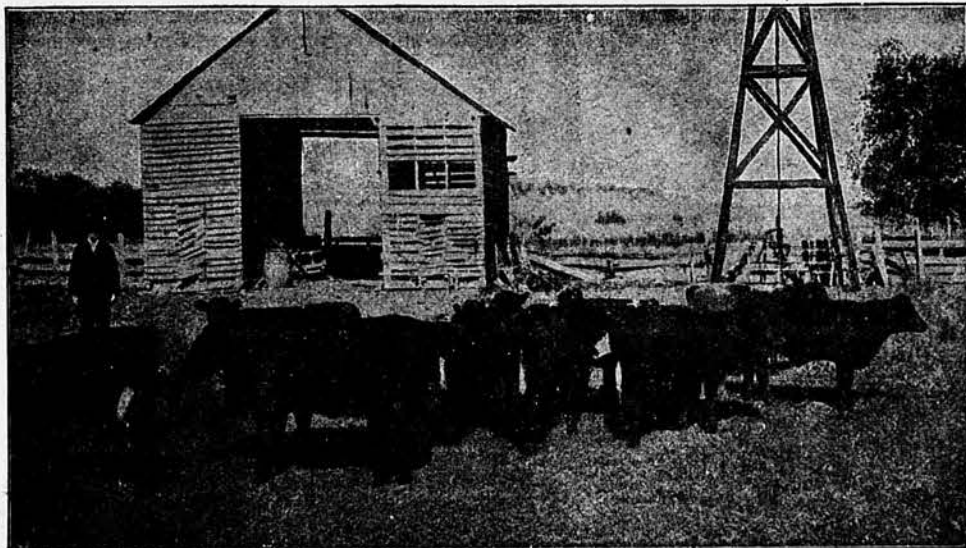
The Easiest to Operate, the Closest Skimmer, Simplest and most Durable, is the KNEELAND OMEGA Cream Separator. We want you to know how good it is before you buy any other kind. Send for our free book, "Good Butter and How to Make It." The Kneeland Crystal Creamery Co., 26 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich.



Notice to Dairymen

If you are thinking of buying a Cream Separator, write us or catalogue and information. We manufacture the best machine on the market.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 88-90-92 W. Jackson St., CHICAGO, ILL.



This is a photograph of a bunch of calves raised on skim-milk from a farm separator. If you want to raise this kind of calves, separate your milk on the farm and do it immediately after milking so you can feed it while it is warm and sweet. Then, at your leisure, ship the cream to the They want all they can get and are paying now 23 Cents a Pound for Butter Fat. Write them for particulars.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY, St. Joseph, Mo.

EMPIRE
THE LEADING
CREAM SEPARATOR
CATALOGUE FREE
J. S. BUTTER EXTRACTOR CO. BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
WESTERN OFFICE FISHER BLDG. CHICAGO

struction in lines relative to dairying but not directly under the head of the dairy department will be given by Dr. Mayo and Mr. A. T. Kinsley, of the veterinary department, in diseases of dairy animals, and bacteriology, and by Professor Cottrell in feeds and feeding, and breeds and breeding. Instruction in boiler and engine work will be given by Mr. Jacob Lund. The creamery is well equipped with dairy machinery of standard make.

Mr. A. Jensen, of Topeka, has placed at our disposal a pasteurizer, cream cooler, and milk heater. The Vermont Farm Machine Company has placed with us one No. 6 hand separator, one No. 6 turbine separator, and one No. 1 belt-power factory-size separator. The De Laval Separator Company has placed two No. 1 Alpha, and one turbine, and one belt-power factory-size, one No. 1 Baby and one No. 2 Baby hand machines. The United States Butter Extractor Company has furnished a No. 2 Empire, hand size machine, and the National Farm Machine Company a No. 6 National hand separator.

The college milk supply is larger than a year ago and through the courtesy of the Continental Creamery Company of Topeka we will receive cream from several of its skimming-stations, during the winter term.

A Modern Bull Conqueror.

H. R. THATCHER.

Bulls are like shot guns, you can not tell when they are loaded. You may have a bull that is a great pet, any child can handle him, for he is "perfectly safe" (?)

But some day your neighbor will be called in to help kill that bull, or asked to attend your funeral, and your relatives will have a chance to spend your life insurance and teach your children that bulls are not to be trusted. Far back in prehistoric times, perhaps shortly after Adam and Eve, people discovered the above fact, and tried to remedy it.

Perhaps Adam's grandson discovered that a bull was conquered when you have him by the nose. Be that as it may, about that time people began to ring bulls, and it still remains the best modern method of handling them. Rings are cheap. You can get a ring and a screw driver for 10 cents. If this is so, isn't 10 cents pretty cheap insurance against a furious bull? Get a ring, tie the bull solid to a fence or tree (being careful that he can not move or he may break his neck) put your fingers in his nose and find the hollow spot, then hold the ring to the nose and estimate where the ring should hang so as not to interfere with his mouth. Then take a trochar and canula, or a three-cornered file, or a pocket knife, (disinfect it thoroughly to prevent the forming of pus in the wound) and place the point on the spot where you want the hole. Give it a quick shove, then put the end of the ring in the canula and withdraw the canula and the ring follows in place or if file or knife is used insert the ring and screw it shut. Then take a file and remove all rough spots from the ring.

A 10 cent copper ring, assisted by an ordinary bull staff, and an insane asylum for all persons claiming to own "perfectly harmless" bulls, will greatly lessen the similarity between bulls and "unloaded" shot guns.

WE HAVE HEARD OF IT BEFORE

There is no necessity for us to suffer pain and endure useless agony. There is a remedy for all aches and pains—for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Soreness, Stiffness, Headache, Backache, Pains in the Limbs and Pains in the Feet, that remedy is

St. Jacobs Oil

It never fails. It acts like magic. Instantaneous relief from pain always follows. It has cured thousands of cases which had been given up as incurable. One trial will convince any sufferer that St. Jacobs Oil

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

The Poultry Yard.

Kerosene Emulsion.

My premises are overrun with chicken mites, and I want to spray my stock and fowls with kerosene emulsion. Is there any danger of my injuring them? Is there anything better?

A. B. WARNER.

Courtland, Kans.

We would consider it unwise to try to use kerosene emulsion upon the bodies of the birds. This substance would certainly kill the mites if it came in contact with them, and is an excellent material for use on the perches and the walls of the hen house, but is dangerous to use on the fowls.

We suggest the thorough cleansing of the nests and houses; the burning of old straw and refuse and the coating of the roosts and inside of the building with kerosene or lime wash. The latter is made by pouring a little crude carbolic acid on the lime, then slake and make into a whitewash in the usual way.

For the new nests, pour crude carbolic acid on lime and allow it to air-slake. Put a handful or more of this carbolized lime dust in the nest box, sprinkling it well through the straw.

For the bodies of the fowls use pyrethrum or insect powder, but be sure to get it fresh. This is entirely harmless to the bird, and, at the same time, very destructive to insect life. It may be used to dust through the nests and is equally as effective as the carbolized lime dust, but costs a little more.

After the mites have been destroyed, great care must be taken to keep the poultry house clean. Mites will not bother if the proper care in this respect and the proper looking after the birds is attended to. The presence of mites in any great number is a sure indication of previous neglect of the poultry and their house on the part of the owner.

How I Feed My Chicks.

Comparatively few keep fowls for the diversion of the fancy side alone. Whether the fancy idea or the utility one be emphasized the ordinary end is profit in dollars and cents. Hence the problem involved in the rearing of fowls includes the twofold question of producing the finest stock and reducing the necessary expenditure to the minimum. I am disposed to believe that many formulas published are not practical, too many ingredients being expensive and many having little to commend them over ordinary feeds except their fadish novelty. We need to disabuse our minds of much rubbish which has accumulated in connection with the thought of "system and modern progress" and adhere as closely to nature as practical results justify.

My chicks receive no feed for at least twenty-four hours after hatching. Previous to receiving the first feed they have access to grit in the form of coarse sand or finely crushed oyster shells. The first feed given them consists of wheat screenings, costing at the local mill from 50 cents to 90 cents per one hundred pounds, according to quality. This or wheat, as is most convenient, is one of my staple articles during the entire life of the chick, supplemented by cracked corn and other kinds of grain for the sake of variety. My best results have been secured when using unground grain from the beginning and the analogy of nature seems to approve. No wild fowl has access to soft food and a difficult problem for the poultry man is how to raise stock to standard size and requirements and at the same time reproduce the vigor of wild fowls in domesticated ones. Had I convenient access to green-cut bone I should discard soft feed altogether, but I consider a certain amount of animal food essential to satisfactory growth. So after about the third week I give once a day a mash consisting of equal parts by weight of ground corn and oats and bran as dry as it can be and still be damp in every part. Into this is mixed about one-tenth by weight of ground meat and bone secured in Syracuse at \$1.75 per one hundred pounds. In addition, when chicks are kept in small numbers, so as to render it practical, table scraps are greatly appreciated. In short, almost anything of which chicks are fond may well be fed. But my staple foods consists of whole or cracked grain, making wheat food predominate in rations fed to chicks intended for layers and breeders. Were I raising chicks especially for market perhaps I should feed a preponderance of corn, for no doubt stock so raised tends to fatten most readily.

If it be asked how much to feed, let

me emphasize my belief that the quantity of feed should be in exact proportion to the appetite of the chicks. I usually have some place inaccessible to the older fowls where food can always be found. To me hungry chicks are abominations. Their growth should never be checked for a single day. It may be more expensive to raise stock well, but only well raised stock is thoroughly good. The rapidity with which my chicks (White Wyandottes) grow and feather is phenomenal, while pullets raised last year from stock of standard size were of grand shape and of eight pounds weight when 11 months old.

If I can suggest a change in my feeding it is that I intend next year to try starting chicks on pinhead oatmeal. This may be profitable for a few days only. To me the difference per pound between the price and that of wheat screenings seems too great to warrant the feeding of oatmeal for a longer period than a week or ten days at the longest.—Nellie Hawks, in Twentieth Century Farmer.

Poultry in Yards.

Poultry in confinement must be fed differently from those which have a free run of grass or woodland, in which latter they revel, hunting over all the leaves, and scratching away, around and under old logs for their favorite bugs and grubs. If you have not made it a business to watch your chicks and hens carefully you do not realize what a large amount of grass and green food they will eat in a day when it is at hand and when they have not been overfed with grain or scraps.

Fowls need coarse food or something that gives bulk as well as nutriment. Even though you feed the confined birds the same identical food they obtained for themselves on a good run, it would not be the same, as they can not select for themselves and they would still lack the exercise so necessary for their health, and, therefore, in confinement the same food would be too much for them. This is why successful raisers of poultry in confinement always throw the grain to their fowls in straw, thus compelling them to work for it. Exercise is necessary for their health, but if the food is composed more of nitrogenous elements and less of the carbonaceous (especially of the oils and fats) there would not be so many diseases to confront.

There are people who pamper their chickens, both old and young. Corn is useful in the poultry business, as lard or bacon are in the kitchen, but not as

\$1,000.00

We offer one thousand dollars to be given in premiums on Butter at the next Annual Meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association if the "Societe Anonyme Separator" did not exhibit a Radiator at the Paris Exposition, 1900; and provided the De Laval Separator Co. will give the same amount if the "Societe Anonyme Separator" did exhibit a Radiator there.

\$1,000.00

We offer one thousand dollars to be given in premiums on Butter at the same meeting as stated above if the Aktiebolaget Separator did not have a large exhibit at the Paris Exposition, 1900, and did not distribute circulars in its own name; and provided the De Laval Co. will give the same amount if the Aktiebolaget Separator did have such an exhibit, and distributed such circulars.

\$1,000.00

We offer one thousand dollars to be given as above if the statements given below of the work of the U. S. Separator and the De Laval Separator in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American are not stated as given by the Superintendent of the Model Dairy, viz:

Average of tests of De Laval Separator..... .0172
Average of tests of United States Separator, .0138
and provided the De Laval Separator Co. will give the same amount if those statements were not furnished by the Superintendent of the Model Dairy.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Education of Any Sort Free

For Boys or Girls or Women

Offered by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

You can keep on studying and earn enough money to pay your expenses while you're doing it. The work is getting new subscribers for these periodicals and looking after the renewals.

And, if you work systematically, you can get \$1000 extra in a few months; or maybe \$500, \$400, \$300, \$250, \$150, \$100.

Surely your expenses. Whoever has success in him can get his start now.

Write to

The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia

eggs, and those intended for killing become so attenuated that a very considerable outlay is necessary before they can be brought into proper condition for the table, and will lack tenderness and delicacy. To feed too liberally is wasteful, and in the case of laying hens decidedly objectionable; for when a hen becomes very fat she ceases to produce up to the average and is subject to various ailments. Full-grown fowls should have as much as they will readily eat and no more. Barley, either in the whole or ground state, is fairly economical when used either alone or in combination with other food.

Oats and oatmeal are of especial value for fattening for the table. Pieces of bread and vegetables of all kinds may be utilized, also scraps of meat, chopped up rather small, are of great value in feeding fowls that are shut up in small yards where they are unable to obtain worms and insects. Potatoes, boiled and mixed with a sufficient quantity of coarse bran and scalded to form rather a stiff mess, are useful for helping out the corn.—Poultry Keeper.

The "All-round" Farm Chicken.

The farmer or his wife who desires to select a chicken that is a general-purpose fowl has several varieties to select from. As in the case of other lines of stock breeding, all of the most desirable varieties for all purposes are of American origin. There are no better fowls for farm raising or for purposes of utility and profit than the Plymouth Rock, the Wyandotte and the Rhode Island Red. No fowl makes a better appearance and is more attractive to the eye and none shows better results in the market book. The superiority, if any, may be given to the White Wyandotte, with the Barred Plymouth Rocks a close second. The White Wyandottes are, on account of their solid white color, a better market fowl, but in other respects the other breeds referred to are just as good. The three breeds mentioned are all good layers, and in the course of a year will produce as many eggs as those which are claimed as "egg breeds." The eggs they lay are of good size and will always bring the top of the market. All market men are eager to buy them if they are properly grown, fed, and fattened. They are just the right size to sell well and in this respect are not rivaled by any breed. They are easily bred and handled, will adapt themselves to confinement and any climate and conditions, and, if given the opportunity, are good foragers. As sitters and mothers they can not be beat.—Drovers' Journal.

Excellent Alphabetical Advice.

After the second year the hen's value as a winter egg producer lessens. Be sure that your poultry has comfortable winter quarters.

Cull out the poor layers and give the prolific hens more room to work.

Ducks and geese should never be kept with chickens.

Early pullets are the profitable winter egg producers.

Filthy quarters produce sickness, and sick hens will not produce eggs.

Good stock will find quicker sale at good prices than poor stock at any price.

Hens will lay as well without the attention of a male as with it.

If an old rooster is not fit for the table, kill him and bury him.

Judges say that hens lay better and eggs keep longer if males are not allowed with them, but the eggs will not be fertile.

Keys which unlock the gates of suc-

The lamp with
wrong chimney is
like a letter without
a stamp: Don't
go. **MACBETH.**

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

cess in poultry raising are good stock, sense in their care, and, of course, a good paper to consult.

Laying hens consume more food than those not laying. See that they get it.

Make the hens work; exercise aids digestion; give them all they will eat up clean.

Never mind threshing the oats for the fowls; they prefer to do it themselves. Over-crowded flocks will not do well as layers.

Proper feeding means health to poultry and profit to owner.

Quickness of growth is with ducklings instead of chicks.

Remember that lice stick to fowls all the year 'round.

Scatter grain among litter at noon to give the hens exercise. Let them scratch.

Ten weeks from shell to market is the time allotted to chicks.

Uppermost questions with the poultry man should be proper food and comfort for his fowls during the winter.

Very young stock should not be used for breeding purposes.

Winter is the time when farm duties are not taxing the farmer—so give the chickens attention.

You should not forget to provide a supply of grain and vegetables for winter chicken feed.

Zeal, well directed, is as necessary to success in poultry raising, as in anything else.

Neglected advertising is neglected opportunity.—Poultry Herald.

Experience in Planting Timber—Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to tell about the grove of 6,000 hedge and several thousand catalpas I set out a year ago last spring. I am well pleased with it, although sickness prevented me, both seasons, from giving it the care in keeping down weeds it should have had.

The land where I have the grove is a sandy loam hillside at the foot of which is a low piece of ground, which I had drained. At one time it was probably the bed of the Kaw River. This bed it had left, but not within the memory of any one living.

The hillside was broken up the best we could after grubbing out a good many shrubs and willows at the bottom. It was then harrowed and laid off with the lister in rows 8 feet apart and the plants (all yearlings) were set about 3 feet apart in the rows. A good many of the catalpas died, but nearly all of the hedge lived. The strip is 80 rods long and about 10 rods wide. At the same time a row 80 rods long was drilled in by hand with catalpa seeds from pods I had gathered from an old tree the fall before. Of the latter there are now thousands of young catalpas about 4 feet high, many of which would make fair walking canes. These I shall transplant in the spring. The past two seasons were about the hardest seasons on young trees I have ever seen, and it is a wonder one-half of the trees lived at all. We managed to cultivate them twice each season with one horse, and a double shovel cultivator. The place was so steep that two horses could hardly be handled. Many of the yearling plants of both kinds set out will now make fair fishing poles.

In a few years, if nothing happens, I will have thousands of fence posts, and more fuel than I will ever need, and later on telephone poles, and poles for sheds, and to make feed racks. This will beat buying high priced lumber. This, which was the most worthless piece of land on the farm, begins to look like it would, in a few years, become the most valuable.

For the quickest profit, hedge and catalpas, in my opinion, are the best, but all kinds of forest trees will do well in my locality. Cottonwood sprouts set out, will produce, within three years, fuel that will beat corn cobs. I know of cottonwoods set out here twenty years ago that will make one fair sized saw log, and the tops a cord or more of wood. Some walnut trees that grew from sprouts in that time now bear a bushel or more walnuts, and are good sized trees. Even if none of us should live to reap the benefits, which is improbable, we would be doing something for posterity in the way of a legacy, besides, we would, in a manner, beautify the landscape. Not only on the waste places, but, in my opinion, an acre or more of a grove on our best land would pay.

In an interesting communication in the last issue of the KANSAS FARMER on alfalfa, the writer says he has been told that the "spring frosts are very severe on fall sown alfalfa." If the fall frosts and winter frosts do not hurt fall sown alfalfa, I do not see why spring frosts will hurt it any more than any other

"old alfalfa." It won't. That's my observation.

Some of you who have sown alfalfa the past fall, will probably notice yellow spots in it next spring, some quite extensive, and may wonder, and have some misgivings about it. Don't be uneasy, they will disappear usually after the first cutting, and the next season you will see no more of them. At least this is my observation in this locality in years past. M. F. TATMAN.

Rossville, Kans.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

An important industry for the West is D. V. Burrell's Rocky Ford Seed House, at Rocky Ford, Col., which makes its initial announcement this week. All of the stock of seeds is grown under Mr. Burrell's personal attention, and either grown by himself on his 3 farms there or under contract by expert specialists. His motto is "Quality first." It is only a question of a few years when hundreds of acres of our land will be devoted to growing perfectly-matured seeds for distribution all over the United States. Mr. Burrell issues a very instructive catalogue, which can be had for the asking, and all who grow a garden will do well to investigate. A postal card will get it.

A new guessing game is to show some illustration, or give a name, either of them made familiar through advertising, and guess who uses the illustration, or what line of goods is handled by the advertiser named. If one were to mention the name Shumway, almost every one would say at once, "Seeds," so thoroughly have the two been advertised for more than thirty years. Mr. Shumway's announcement appears elsewhere in this issue, and is headed "Good Seeds Cheap." It contains a special offer and mentions his new catalogue. Write for it to-day. Address R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill., mentioning this paper.

No incubators are better known, or are more widely popular than the Successful Incubators, made by the Des Moines Incubator Company of Des Moines, Iowa. The factory of this company is believed to be at least as large as that of any similar institution in the world.

The Successful Incubators are the result of the study and experience of incubator experts who devote their whole time to this business. They are made of the best possible materials, and are fully guaranteed. A few years ago no incubator company would have dared to guarantee satisfaction on its products, but such an incubator as The Successful is no longer an experiment. Poultrymen find incubators necessary to the economical production of chicks on a large scale. Many of the best known breeders of poultry use the Successful Incubators and Brooders exclusively. Five different catalogues in five different languages are published by the Des Moines Incubator Company. They are all free except the catalogue in English, for which a charge of our cents is made to cover postage. No more instructive book on poultry culture can be secured anywhere than one of these attractive catalogues. The Successful Incubators and the Successful Brooders have well earned their title; "Life Producers and Life Preservers." The company requests that all correspondence be addressed to the office nearest the writer.

To the Pyramids by Trolley.

I fear geographies and picture-books have half spoiled the pyramids for many of us by making them seem commonplace, just as children's readers have spoiled some good English poetry. Then Mark Twain has set the fashion of being funny about these venerable piles, and, between the two influences, first impressions are apt to be disturbed. There are tourists who arrive with a flippant "Hell, Cheops, old boy!" There are others who give only tolerant interest as if they had seen it all before. Yet many of both classes go away finally in reverent silence, wishing people had taught them less—or more—about the pyramids. For one thing, take the matter of dust and heat, in which the picture-book makers have surely misled us, for do they not represent the pyramids as standing out on a burning waste, with only a naked palm tree every mile or so to keep the glare off, and individuals in queer hats gasping about, half-smothered in the sand-storms? As a matter of fact, the seven-mile drive from Cairo to Cheops comes off as pleasantly as a carriage ride out of Long Branch, and is over as good a road. The whole avenue, furthermore, is shaded by lines of acacias not a whit less inviting than those of the famous Bois de Boulogne, and so cool a breeze blows down them that you scarcely feel the sun. As you roll along behind two Arab grays (what horses they have, to be sure, in this wonderful city of Cairo!), your eye is gladdened by tropical gardens, beyond which spread the varying greens of the rich Nile valley, for the old river covers this whole verdant plain in July and August, and all but laps the base of Cheops. In the whole world there are no richer fields than these that reach beyond the pyramids, fields giving three or four crops a year—wheat, Indian corn, grass, whatever the Arab husbandman puts down. Desert there is, no doubt, to the west and South, the Libyan Desert and the Great Sahara; but certainly none as you come from Cairo.—Cleveland Moffett, in McClure's Magazine.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE—Black Langshan cockerels, scoring from 9½ to \$3 by Judge Rhoades. James Bottom, Onaga, Kans.

SIXTY MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Two separate pens, headed by a 42-pound tom. Address Mrs. Fred Cowley, Columbus, Kans.

FOR SALE—100 choice Light Brahma cockerels; 100 hens and pullets. Write for prices. Best stock for money. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice blue-barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1 to \$1.50 each. Address Mrs. L. Hothan, Carbondale, Kans.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS at reasonable prices. Write for what you want. Score card with all birds. Standard bred. John C. Snyder & Sons, Kildare, Okla.

BELGIAN HARES...

Belgian hare fry beats chicken, and a good breeding pair of hares will keep you supplied all the year round. I can supply you in the finest breeding stock at \$5.00 per pair; \$5 per trio, until further notice.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

\$5 INCUBATORS FREE 50¢ per egg. Self-regulating. Guaranteed for 2 years. Hatches every good egg. Send for catalogue No. 54. Sell six and get one free. INVINCIBLE HATCHER CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



VICTOR INCUBATORS
The simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not as represented. Circular free; catalogue 6c. We pay freight. GEO. ENCK CO., Quincy, Ill.



200-Egg Incubator for \$12.50
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



ON APPROVAL
If you don't like Burr Incubators send them back. Self-regulating, self-ventilating, have Burr Safety Lamp, no explosions, no fires, free catalogue. We pay the freight. BURR INCUBATOR CO., Box F 12, Omaha, Neb.

NO COLLEGE EDUCATION

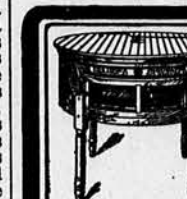
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Editorial.

THE DEFENSE IN THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MATTER.

There seems yet to be some misapprehension as to some matters at the Kansas Agricultural College. In a recent editorial in the esteemed Daily Capital the right of the farmers of Oak Grange Farmers' Institute to express by resolution their views as to this college matter was questioned. It was conceded that these farmers know better than does the editor of the Capital what they want the college to do and to be. When it is remembered that a few years ago the Capital indulged in some very pointed criticisms of certain phases of the college management, this last admission as to the farmers' knowledge seems to constitute a complete refutation of the assumption that the farmers should keep silent. But is it true that the acts of those who are exercising a little brief authority over the affairs of the State Agricultural College may not be criticized, reviewed, commended by a farmers' meeting? If persons connected with this public institution, sustained by public funds, have conceived the notion that the public has no right to review their acts they will probably learn that such notion will not be respected by the farmers of Kansas. They are public servants and as such their acts are subject to review at such times as their employers, the public, deem fit. If the college were a private educational institution, endowed and supported by a Rockefeller, or a Carnegie, or by an association of private contributors, the doctrine of immunity from criticism, or even friendly suggestion, would not be untenable.

In the article referred to the writer inquires innocently what the farmers demand, what changes they want. In an editorial in Kansas' funny paper, the excellent Mail and Breeze, in commenting on a resolution unanimously adopted by the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society, it is broadly intimated that not one in a hundred of these gentlemen knew what the resolution was about. The humorist of the Mail and Breeze is an excellent man and knows a great deal about men and matters, but it is likely that some of these same horticulturists have given more attention than he supposes to the agricultural college question, and they are not likely to be "laughed out of court." There seems to be some misconception of the resolutions passed. While differing greatly in construction, the resolutions as passed by the two bodies contained an essential element in common, namely, the endorsement of the positions taken by Regent F. D. Coburn. These positions were embodied in a series of plain statements by Mr. Coburn, published in the KANSAS FARMER of October 9, 1901. These statements, omitting the questions leading to them, are as follows:

"My contention is that the institution was intended to be and should be, as its official designation implies, an 'agricultural college,' not necessarily for teaching agriculture alone, but being our only school designed for any such purpose, it should especially give agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, cereal or crop improvement, and closely kindred interests an outstanding prominence and support, with the various other studies well maintained in importance in proportion as they are related in an institution so different from the ordinary."

"I think the tendency under the present president has constantly been in the opposite direction, and that as an executive his conduct toward the farm and agricultural department, in innumerable instances and all the time, has been in the direction of its repression rather than wholesome development, and a systematic hampering of the man at its head."

"I do not think the president sees the tendency, or that he is constituted to understand it; nor do I think the gentlemen who originally made him president realize the tendency nor its significance. Their intentions are the very best, but I think that in many respects they unmistakably fail to comprehend the situation as others see it—or have failed up to within a very recent period."

"Any man who is at the head of such an institution and has supervision of its details day by day does most to shape its policy, in spite of the intentions or resolutions of his board of control, who, in this instance, had little familiarity with this or any other similar school before their appointment, and who hold brief meetings but four or five times a year. While the present president is doubtless a very worthy young man and

capable of teaching physics or mathematics, for which purpose he was originally hired at Manhattan, I regard him as inherently unable to comprehend in any large way the important position he occupies, or the purposes, opportunities and possibilities of the college so largely in his hands, and he is so regarded by others most widely observant in this line of educational work. The board of regents ordinarily must rely much upon the president's counsel, and sometimes, for lack of the best advice, the work has not been directed in a way I would regard as most desirable. We disagree on some such propositions and I am in the minority."

"I want the school to be an agricultural college and a leader in its line, instead of merely a commonplace rural academy; not simply in name but in fact; and so unmistakably one that the public need not be constantly in doubt as to just what its managers are trying to make of it. It can not be this without a broad, forceful educator at its head, in large sympathy with its agricultural department and the agricultural spirit and purpose. The present incumbent is not such a man. As a new member in an old board I unfortunately voted with all the others to retain him; and therein am blamable. It can be rectified at the next June meeting if the board so wills, and I hope it may."

These, then, are the "positions" endorsed by the resolutions which some have assumed that farmers had no right to adopt, and which others have denominated as foolish. The KANSAS FARMER is willing to trust the judgment of the farmers of Kansas as to whether resolutions of farmers' organizations endorsing these positions are either impertinent or foolish.

The fact has been mentioned that the specific measure by which Regent Coburn sought to have his excellent ideals incorporated into the working plans of the college were by him embodied in a series of resolutions and that all but one of these resolutions were passed. Is there any impropriety or any foolishness in endorsing the positions of an official eleven out of twelve of whose proposals are adopted by his colleagues?

The persistent efforts emanating from somewhere, to discourage expression of farmers' views as to the Agricultural College question, make it seem desirable that a few additional statements be made. It will be remembered that when the regents were seeking throughout the country for the best man to invite to the chair of agriculture in the college, they found that a graduate of the Kansas College had been chosen above all others by the vice president of the United States, Hon. Levi P. Morton, to take charge of his immense farm on the banks of the Hudson, in New York. With great reluctance, Mr. Morton gave Prof. H. M. Cottrell back to Kansas. The regents who called Professor Cottrell were nearly all turned out of office after the reversal of the State's politics at the next election. But the new board, while making many changes, wisely retained the professor of agriculture. In the years of his service he has justified the wisdom of two boards. His department has grown in popularity and usefulness. He has been the instrument of attracting unprecedented attention to the college. He has popularized agriculture among the students. Why there should be a disposition to belittle or to thwart the efforts of such a man is an unsolved conundrum. But when making apportionment of funds for the expenses of the several departments for the present year's work, the portion for the agricultural department was reduced far below the amount used last year, and this in face of the fact that many thousands of dollars worth of pure-bred stock was to be cared for in addition to the expenses of former years. With this reduction of appropriation was coupled a condition that to exceed the appropriation was to forfeit position.

In the employment of assistants each head of a department has heretofore been extended the courtesy of nominating the person whom he deemed most suitable. There were several excellently qualified Kansas young men, any of whom would have been glad to get the position of assistant to Professor Cottrell. But the first that the head of the agricultural department knew of a certain young man from another State was when he presented himself with the announcement that he was to be his assistant for the current year. Now this young man is a very nice youth for whom the KANSAS FARMER bears nothing but good will. The course taken by the defense in this Agricultural College matter makes it proper, however, to state that he does not measure up to the standard of the Kansas boys who were turned down. In the course of college work he was assigned to attend a



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few farmers' institutes. Now, at a farmers' institute it is expected that the management will provide a program worth while for farmers to make sacrifices to hear. But when the college sends such indifferent talent that the local papers berate the local committees for bringing such before them, it will be seen by all who know of the uniformity of Kansas courtesy that the college was poorly represented.

Other illustrations of the need of the maintenance of Coburn's positions will not be given at this time. It should be said, however, that since the KANSAS FARMER first called attention to these matters the appropriation to the farm department has received an increase of 50 per cent. In the matter of preparing a room for the classes in stock-judging the architect's estimates called for \$500. This was cut to \$300. The expenditure of the \$300 left the room without heat. In the interim, however, the treatment of the agricultural department had received some public attention and at the next meeting of the regents there was haste to appropriate an additional \$300—\$100 more than the original estimate—to provide a heating plant for the stock-judging room.

Thus it appears that Coburn's positions and the endorsements they are receiving are bearing fruit. They are for the betterment of our already great and good Agricultural College, and the farmers of Kansas will hope to see them become more and more the policy of the management.

The spokesmen for the defendants in this Agricultural College matter have resorted to many schemes. One of the earliest intimated that it was only a "so-called Agricultural College," anyhow, and that "agriculture didn't cut so much of a swath" after all. Under fire, this position has been completely abandoned and the later dodges consist in denying the right of the farmers, who pay 75 per cent of the taxes in Kansas, to express their views even in approval of the positions of an official of the college, and intimidate those who express their views by resolution, by calling them foolish. Perhaps it may as well be understood by the defense that the right of criticism by the men who pay to public servants their salaries will not be surrendered and that the farmers of Kansas will see to it that their views for the betterment and the expansion of the State Agricultural College shall be put into operation.

IMPROVEMENT BY BREEDING.

According to a report made public last week a new record has been made in the production of milk and butter. The new champion is Mercedes Julps Pietertja, a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cow, owned by the South Side Farm, near White Bear Station, Ram's County, Minnesota.

The official test which broke the world's record was made under the supervision of the Minnesota Experiment Station, and extended from December 17 to December 23. The yield for the seven days was 689 pounds of milk, which, according to test, contained 29.47 pounds of butter fat, beating the former world's record by more than a pound. The former record was made by Brown Bessie, the famous Jersey.

The rivalry of the breeds leads to valuable results. The accounts thus far published do not state the amount or kind of feed consumed by this record-breaker in producing her prodigious results. Her digestive apparatus must be a veritable laboratory for the transmutation of coarse feed into the delicate products so much relished by man.

The breeder's art has surely been exercised with intelligence with special

reference to the animal's ability to consume food and change it into milk. No man may say where the limits of man's ability to improve animals by breeding shall be found. But as in the case of the dairy cow so in all organic life the feed and the ability to use it must always be of first importance in making improvements.

This is as true of plant as of animal breeding.

"HEREFORD CATTLE."

The secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is just receiving from the press another of the red-line reports, famous throughout the country. The special subject of this one is "Hereford Cattle." Part I is devoted to "an exposition of the merits and history of Hereford cattle as beef-makers, and their adaptability as such, estimated by those who know them best." Under the red-line title is the following quotation: "For full one hundred years the rivalry between the Hereford breed and the Shorthorn has been hot and interesting. The remote origin is obscure in both cases, but use of the best material at command, in active and energetic rivalry, with an ideal standard of excellence constantly kept in view, and adhered to with dogged pertinacity by men of rare good judgment, was the touchstone of success." The book is profusely illustrated and admirably written and compiled. It may well become a text book for schools and colleges.

Part II contains population, crop, and live-stock statistics of the State. While not exciting reading, these statistical tables and convenient to have at hand. They will be carefully studied by those in search of reliable information about Kansas.

Live stock values compared with a year ago are 50 cents to \$1.50 higher on cattle and 80 cents to \$1.40 higher on hogs. The general opinion and doubtless the fact is that supplies are lighter than usual, while the demand is strong. The prospects for next spring can not be forecast with certainty. Probably some, perhaps many who undertook to carry their stock through with scant supplies of feed will meet with losses when the animals get their first bite of grass. It is unsafe to predict much advance above present prices but advance is not impossible. In any case it will pay to take the best possible care of the stock, to feed them at considerable cost so as to avoid danger of losses and to have stock to begin another season with.

Mr. J. B. McAfee, treasurer of the Kansas Farmer Company, went to Howard, Kans., last week to look at the herd of fine Shorthorn cattle of Hanna & Co. He reports these cattle as among the best in the State and that their bulls are not surpassed by any in this country. Their ranch of several thousand acres is one of the best in the State for stock purposes. Mr. McAfee had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Editor Thompson, of the Howard Courier, and found him to be a worthy son of his old friend and collaborator in the Legislature, Hon. Asa Thompson.

Three great events are in progress at Topeka this week. These are the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Association, the State Board of Agriculture, and the State Poultry Show. The great increase in the circulation of the KANSAS FARMER compels us to go to press too early in the week to get any of the proceedings into this week's paper. We expect next week to publish a 32-page paper containing the full proceedings of the Breeders Association, and to follow with special editions giving full proceedings of other State meetings.

Brain Markets.

Conducted by James Butler, Secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association.

"The human race is divided into two classes,—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and say, why wasn't it done the other way."—Oliver W. Holmes.

Profits of Cooperation.

No class of people can cooperate so easily and naturally as farmers. Their methods of work, their models of living, their education and environment, all tend to produce a uniformity of temper and a community of interests peculiarly favorable to cooperation upon a large scale.

More than this, farmers primarily own everything they produce. Even the renter owns the crop and delivers to the landlord whatever rent he pays. This is quite different from the relation in which the wage worker stands towards the products of his labor. The laborer owns nothing except that intangible something called labor, and when he sells this he parts with all claim to or title in the product of his hands. The farmer owns legally the grain, pork, beef, live stock, garden and dairy products which he produces—a fact which will enable him to control the world's markets of breadstuffs when he once addresses himself to the problem of intelligent cooperation.

Farming has become a science and an art. Richly endowed, splendidly equipped agricultural colleges teach theoretical and practical farming, furnish information about the best varieties of grain, feds, live stock, and methods of culture, and graduate thousands of thoroughly expert farmers annually. The soil and climate are studied, and now irrigation upon a national scale is being taken up. In short, the physical side of agriculture has reached a high degree of perfection.

Here, however, the farmer seems to stop. He has not advanced at all, or but very little upon the methods of his great-grandfather in the matter of marketing his product. He is to-day, as he was a hundred years ago, the prey of the laws of trade which he does not pretend to understand, and the study and execution of which he seems willing to leave in the hands of railroad magnates, the grain trust, the politician, and the lawyer.

Suppose a case: Suppose that the Kansas farmer would cooperate with himself in the marketing of his wheat alone, to say nothing of his other products. What would be the result? Take the crop of 1901. Call it 90,000,000 bushels, of which say 80,000,000 bushels are sold. Now, I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that 1 cent per bushel, or \$800,000, judiciously spent in building elevators and employing competent salesmen, etc., would enable the farmer to obtain on an average 6 cents per bushel more for his wheat than he does under the present system. This would be a net gain, on wheat alone, to the farmers of Kansas of \$4,000,000 on one year's crop. On subsequent crops, after a sufficient number of elevators had been built, the net gain would be even greater.

What can be done with \$800,000? Set \$100,000 aside for a fund from which to pay competent, big brained, alert business men, captains of industry, if you please, whose duty it is to market the grain, to get in touch with the mills of the world; to secure freight rates and conduct this enormous business in as efficient a manner as the great industries of the world are now conducted. (Why should farmers not employ the best brains? The railroads do it. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan do so.) Then there are \$700,000 left with which to build elevators for the first year. This will build 300 country elevators and three huge elevators—one say at Kansas City, one at Galveston, and one at Chicago. This creditable showing is the result of one year's work. The second year more elevators could be built, until each station had its elevator and each farmer would get for his wheat a fair, legitimate market value.

But you shake your head and say: "How are you going to get 6 cents a bushel more for our wheat than now?" (the world's markets being equal). First, you will get better freight rates. At present all cuts in rates, all discriminations in favor of the line elevators go into the pockets of the grain trust. When you become the grain trust, when you, through your accredited agents, can offer the transportation companies such a huge amount of tonnage, then will you get the benefit of the secret and open cuts in freight which now escape you. This will amount to not less than 4 cents per bushel. Sec-

ond, 2 cents or more you will gain by eliminating the gambler, speculator, and commission men and private elevator men. There is money in operating elevators and in carrying grain. You should do this.

How is all this to be accomplished? Organize! Organize! Organize! Incorporate your local organization, affiliate with your State organization. Let each farmer sign a contract by which he agrees to pay 1 cent per bushel for each bushel of wheat he markets to the State association, and for which the State association will agree to market his grain.

The value of the wheat crop of Kansas for 1901 equals the enormous sum of \$56,000,000. This means a business of over \$4,500,000 per month, or almost \$200,000 per day.

A business of such magnitude and of such permanency should be thoroughly organized by the people who produce the grain and who are in a position to benefit themselves and the world at large by applying to their own affairs the principles of combination and cooperation.

The age is ripe for a combination of the workers, the producers. Let them eliminate the waste of competition, the profits of middlemen, the extortions of transportation companies, the plunder of speculator and gambler. Let them extend a helping hand to their coworkers in other fields of labor by exchanging with him directly the products of labor.

Farmers must act on the same line that other successful organizations have formed and maintained.

Success is impossible without a strong State organization.

You must not scare at the expense of maintaining a state organization but compare the expense with the benefits you receive.

There is a work to be done and you must go at this work in a business way and employ and pay for services in the same liberal manner that other companies of like magnitude pay.

What you want is results; and you must have able men that can accomplish the work before you, to lead you to success. The expense will be a mere bagatelle compared to the benefits received by the producers of grain.

We ought to have a fund of \$10,000 to expend in pushing and perfecting organizations between now and next harvest.

What is the most practical and successful method for securing funds for sustaining the educational and organizational work?

Do you want to see the farmers thoroughly organized into a compact business association in this State? If so, will you help, and are you willing to do your part in accomplishing such an organization? If so, the next step is to adopt a plan and go to work with a determination and you will succeed. Where there is a will there is a way.

In selecting a plan we must abide by the actions of the majority.

Knockers never do a business enterprise any good.

Success depends entirely upon your generous assistance in pushing plans adopted. Every earnest, intelligent friend of the cause will aid and assist whether his pet hobbies are embodied or not.

All successful business combinations have been accomplished by unity of action on and loyalty to plans adopted. Business men do not stand back and sulk because all their views are not embodied in a plan. They all work for success and make improvements as fast as they can be demonstrated to the management. Farmers must act in this same way to be successful.

One of the greatest drawbacks in perfecting an organization of farmers is to get them to act when they are convinced.

If the State association is not maintained the movement will end in failure. The trust organization can soon do up the local farmers' associations if they are not united to stand firmly together.

Organization is intelligence, and intelligence always wins when pitted against ignorance. Disorganization can not successfully compete with organization.

We are working to get the farmers of this State into a firm compact organization.

If you believe we are right don't sit here in a stupefied manner but when the time comes act. The time is now.

The work we have accomplished has been done against all manner of opposition. We have been fought by the grain trust of Kansas at every step we have taken. The line elevators and their satellites with millions of dollars, never lacking for funds, have not been able to prevent our operations and the

extension of our cause. We are steadily growing in the face of all opposition.

The great mass of farmers have not yet aroused from their slumber, awakened to their interest, or realized their power. They have dollars to the opposition's cents. They are the richest class, as a body, in the world. They have it in their power to form the most powerful combination on earth.

The farmers of Kansas if thoroughly united can defy any combination or trust in existence and bring it to terms. They can be independent and all powerful if united in a proper way. They have the wealth at first hands and can command all the trusts and combinations to come to them on bended knees.

Take stock in the State association.

Stand together to get advantages.

Every applicant for stock in the State association, should pay up at once, so as to comply with the by-laws of our association and be in position to vote and take part in the stockholders' meeting, to be held in March. Your stock must be paid for, at least thirty days prior to said meeting to entitle you to a vote.

Shawnee Horticulturists.

The Shawnee County horticulturists have arranged their organization for effective work during the year 1902, by the selection of the following committees:

Executive Committee—A. E. Dickinson, Mrs. H. E. Goodell, A. H. Buckman. Nomenclature Committee—B. F. Van Orsdal, J. F. Cecil, John Armstrong.

Prompters—Gardening, F. P. Rude; grapes, A. L. Entsminger; domestic economy, Mrs. Kate McCracken; apples, J. S. Jordan; stone fruits, A. B. Smith; improvement of varieties, Phillip Lux.

At the first meeting of the year last Thursday reports showed that not all of the peach buds were killed by the December cold spell, but that some of them were. If no untoward weather occurs before blossoming time there will still be enough live fruit buds left to make a crop of peaches.

A general discussion was in favor of improvement of fruit by careful selection of scions from the trees of any variety bearing the very best fruit of its kind, and continuing the process always.

F. W. Frasier intends making a trip to northern Illinois and Iowa in a few days to select several carloads of seed-corn for distribution to Kansas points. Mr. Frasier can be addressed at Topeka, Kans., where this seed-corn will be for sale.

Educational Notice.

A subscriber of ours, a prominent business man of Boston, writes that he will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of the Kansas Farmer who desires a technical education, and has not the means to attend school. This gentleman, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a few scholarships in a well-known educational institution. If you are ambitious and in earnest, write to W. L. B., Box 3737, Boston, Mass.

Honey for Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Two cans, 120 pounds net, amber \$7.80, whitest (more from alfalfa bloom) \$9.00, comb honey in one pound sections, 10 to 13 cents. Also small cans, all sizes. See price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. Reference, Kansas Farmer Co. Address, Arkansas Valley Apiaries, Oliver Foster, Proprietor, Las Animas, Col.

Have You Hogs?

All our subscribers who own hogs should read Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa. It is a first-class swine paper. Send stamp for sample.

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Coming Events.

Kansas State Dairy Association, annual meeting, at Manhattan, March 4-7, 1902; T. A. Borman, secretary, Topeka.

The 14th annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company will be held in McPherson, Kans., January 7, 1902. This company has upwards of 19,000 policy holders. Its business is confined to Kansas.

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa., is the most practical swine paper printed for the business farmer, giving the best of everything in its line, and just the paper that every swine grower should have. The regular subscription price is 50 cents a year, but we have made arrangements so that it will be sent free to subscribers of Kansas Farmer who send one dollar to this office for one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer.

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The New Way of Smoking Meat.

No fire, fuel or smoke-house. Apply WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE with a brush, giving meat two coats a week apart. Will smoke Hams, Bacon, Dried Beef, Sausage or Fish, with no shrink, or loss by fire or thieves. A liquid made from hickory wood. Penetrates meat thoroughly, smokes it perfectly, gives it fine flavor and protects it from insects. Can be used in kitchen or garret. No experiment. Sold for 6 years all over U. S. and Canada. FREE SAMPLE. Send names of 5 who cure meat and we will mail you sample. A 75c bottle smokes a barrel of meat cheaper, better and quicker than the old way. Get the genuine. Fully guaranteed. Sold only in square qt. bottles with metal cap. Never in bulk. At druggists 75c. Sent prepaid \$1.00 or for 30c if you pay express. Write for FREE BOOK on curing meats. Be sure to get WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE. Made only by E. H. WRIGHT & CO., 915 K Mulberry St. Kansas City, Mo.

Lightest Draft Plow in the world.



Will Plow Your Hard Dry Ground

The Hapgood-Hancock Disc Sulky Double, Triple and Quadruple Gangs,

as great an improvement over the Mould-Board Plow as that Plow was over the crooked stick. Revolutionizes the method of plowing as the Twine binder did the method of Harvesting. You would not believe half we could tell you. We want you to see it in the field. We guarantee to do more and better work with 8-Horses on a Gang, cutting 24-inches, or 4-Horses on a Triple Gang cutting 16-inches, or 2-Horses on a Double Gang cutting 12-inches and with 4-Horses. Will plow hard dry ground where no other plow will work. We want your help to introduce this Plow, and will give special discounts on the first Plow in a neighborhood. Agents wanted. Write now. The only Plow Factory in the World selling direct to the farmer. HAPGOOD PLOW CO., Exclusive Agents and Mfrs. for two-thirds of the United States. Box 5 Alton, Ill.

Grange Department.

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Master Kansas State Grange, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. News from Kansas Granges is especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer.....N. J. Bacheller, Concord, N. H.
Secretary.....John Trimble, 514 F St. Washington D. C.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master.....E. W. Westgate, Manhattan.
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth.
Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe.

National Master Aaron Jones at a Reception.

During the last session of the National Grange at Lewistown, Me., the city officers gave a brilliant reception to the grange. After addresses of welcome by the mayor, representatives of the Board of Trade, and Governor Hill, National Master Jones was introduced. We quote the following extract from the Lewistown Journal's report of the reception:

Next came that sterling man and splendid speaker, National Master Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Indiana. He is indeed a welcome visitor to Maine where he is so well known and so universally popular. Never was a speech more well timed, graceful, and appropriate. He said:

"The cordial words of greeting from your chairman, your mayor, and your governor welcoming the National Grange to your State and city are most heartily appreciated. But it was unnecessary, entirely so, that any spoken words should have been given. Your warm hearts and sparkling eyes have told the story. We knew the grand patrons of the State of Maine would welcome us. We knew Lewiston and Auburn, and that you are surrounded with patrons to welcome such a body as this.

"It has been my custom to be received cordially in other places, but in no place more heartily than in Maine. You have done all that is possible to make our stay pleasant and profitable.

"The influence of this meeting will go out like a ray of sunshine to a million homes. These kind greetings are not for us as individuals. It is the great State of Maine sending its greetings to the agricultural classes of our country—to the men and women who are the basis of the grandest republic that the world has ever known.

"This order has come from the honest yeomanry away from the cities, and from a class who have brought out the noblest men and women whose great

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. What the danger was he might not understand, but he would take no chances. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of Nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a loss of flesh, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, Nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for the prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the body with sound, solid flesh.

"Your kindness to me I can never forget," writes Mrs. Josie E. Clark, of Enterprise, Shelby Co., Mo. "I cannot express half my feelings of gratefulness to you. I had despaired of ever getting well. I had been in bad health for twelve years. Had aches all through me, numb hands, cold feet, and everything I ate distressed me; bowels constipated, was very nervous, depressed and despondent. In fact, I can't express half my bad feelings to you. When I first wrote to you I thought I could never be cured. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and my health is now good. You have my honest recommendation to all sufferers. I think there is no medicine in the world as good as Dr. Pierce's."

If constipated use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cure constipation, biliousness and sick headache. They do not produce the "pill habit."



deeds have illuminated the pages of our history. We want your grand manufacturers of Maine to feel that in us you have a friend. The great market for your goods is in the homes of the farmers. We want you to prosper, but to so regulate your business that we farmers may also share equally with the commercial and manufacturing classes. Our interests are mutual. We want the factory and the farm to be in harmony, and the same sunshine to gladden and bless both.

"When we clasp the hands of those in other vocations we wish them prosperity and we want them to wish the same for us. Then the day will dawn that will wipe out all sectional feeling and partisan strife and men will stand up in grand citizenship of a common country.

"The grange means a happy home and the blessings of a free republic. From this meeting a new impetus will go out. We want to give you people of Maine great credit for this advance column who are demanding that everything shall be based on justice. We want all property to pay its just tax whether in the country or in the city. Let all bear its just share. No injustice do we mean by this, for it is along the line of equity.

"We are glad for those in the city who can go abroad to see the beauties and the wonders of foreign lands, but we farmers do not want to pay the bills. We want it known that we believe respectability lies along the line of merit rather than along the line of dollars.

"Agriculture is at the basis of all prosperity. The man who to-day has dollars not fairly earned bears the mark of disgrace, and not of honor. When our fathers established this republic they sought to found a happy home for those who should come after them. I want to say that while I recognize the value of your grand factories and town you have some needs yet to cover. The whole country must prosper if you are to reap the advantages of your resources. I want the farmers and working people of this land to so prosper that we can all come here every summer to breathe your pure air and be nursed back to health. I want to see the people come here three months in every year, and then live more in the other nine than if they had remained at home. You are a warm-hearted people. I wonder that you need any furnaces here where there are so many warm hearts. These are your gifts, and they add to the charm of your State.

"I have traveled all up and down Maine, and every audience I met seemed even better than the last. I thought to myself, here are the people to make the Hoosiers' heart glad. Again my heart is made glad, and when I return to Indiana, I can sympathize with my wife and all others who have not been able to attend this splendid meeting.

"When I was in South Carolina and told them of the meetings I had held in Maine they would hardly believe me. Should I go there now and tell them of this meeting they would call me the biggest liar on earth. I would only dare to tell them one-half the truth. We are here from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of Maine, representing a half million patrons strong. I thank you for this honor, which we can never forget. As life goes on and we look back upon the past, this night and this occasion we can always recall with pleasure. We can again live over and enjoy this scene.

"I am coming here again in the summer, and then I trust to meet you all again. Again I thank you for this royal welcome, and will now bid you a kind good-night."

At the close of Master Jones' speech the cheering and applause were loud and long. Compliments for Brother Jones could be heard on every side.

Organizing Granges.

I have been fairly successful as a general deputy both in organizing new and reorganizing dormant granges, and I have learned, among other things, that no general rule can be applied to all times or localities.

The conditions that affect agriculturists differ materially to-day from those in force some years ago. The natural progression of the times is partly responsible for these changed conditions, and there are other, and more potent, forces at work. This the organizer must be able to grasp.

The educational and social features were at one time sufficient inducements in most localities to effect an organization among the farmers, whose lives were much more isolated than they are at present. To-day, with farmers' institutes in every county and in many

townships, free circulating or traveling libraries, domestic science associations, and other women's clubs, the farm telephone placing a whole neighborhood in communication at any time, and free rural mail delivery, combined with the cheapness of good literature, the educational and social features of the grange have lost much of their former value.

But the need of organization is even more pressing to-day among farmers than ever before in the history of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. The trusts and combinations were never so well organized as at the present time, and as their clutches close on every commodity in use by consumers, the farmer realizes his helpless condition and casts about for some means of extricating himself.

Right here is the field to be worked by the organizer. The farmer must be shown that nothing but organization will stand against organization, and therein lies the power to save himself. By cooperating in buying and selling he can save the money to offset the tribute he is constantly paying to these colossal combinations. Furthermore, by cooperation at the ballot box the officers who fail to enforce the anti-trust laws already on our statute books can be shelved and others put in their places who will enforce the laws. When organized agriculture speaks its tones are sufficiently loud to attract the attention of any elective body. Organization and cooperation can accomplish much, if farmers have become sufficiently educated to grasp the situation.

These are a few of the suggestions I would offer to the organizer who is beginning to work the field for the first time. I would not detract from the value of the social and educational features of the grange—not in the least—but believe that the "business arm of the order" is at present the strongest arm.—Mrs. L. G. Chapman, in Michigan Farmer.

The Grange Helps the Home.

"To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits."

This is one of the avowed principles and objects of the grange. The grange recognizes that the American farm home is the very bulwark of the republic; that it should possess comforts as well as necessities; that it should be attractive enough to retain the enduring love of the inmates; that its beauty and comfort should be fostered in the grange and by grange members.

And side by side with this idea, and growing out of it, is the purpose of the grange to lead its members to a greater love for the business of farming and life on the farm. Some farmers are always grumbling, and convey the idea that they would rather do anything else than farm. But the grange tries to teach its members that it is possible for them to grow to believe that they would rather farm than do anything else.

Grange Notes.

"Let us add dignity to labor."

Don't forget the campaign for new members. We need bigger granges as well as better.

Let teachers and patrons of rural schools get together to talk over educational questions.

"The times" run fast these days; and a man must hasten if he wishes to keep up with them.

Education is not stuffing, but training. The truly educated man is not famous for what he knows, but for what he can do.

"The labors of the husbandman and his surroundings beget refinement of feelings and kindly sentiments. In no occupation does a man's daily labor bring him into such close companionship with the Great Creator, as in the cultivation of the soil."

Is there any good reason why the farmer should not be just as well educated, just as cultured, just as good a talker, just as wide a reader, as any other business man? And is there any good reason why the country home should not be the best home on earth?

One Hundred Years Ago.

The following items are from the Times of London, England, of October 15, 1801. It was just after a treaty of peace with France:

"We are glad to hear that the butchers have begun to be ashamed of giving such exorbitant prices for cattle. Some hundreds of sheep were driven out of Smithfield market on Monday, on account of the salesmen not being able to obtain the prices that were demanded."

"In respect to corn, we know that the price must fall very rapidly. But notwithstanding our declared enmity to the

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN

Wife of President Jakeman of Elders of the Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound For Woman's Periodic Pains.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I dreaded the approach of the time for my menstrual period, as it would mean a couple of



MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN.

days in bed with intense pain and suffering. I was under the physicians care for over a year without any relief, when my attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by several of our Mormon women who had been cured through its use. I began its systematic use and improved gradually in health, and after the use of six bottles my health was completely restored, and for over two years I have had neither ache or pain. You have a truly wonderful remedy for women. Very sincerely yours, MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Just as surely as Mrs. Jakeman was cured just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

late extortions, we should be sorry to see it fall below the fair profit, an advantage which the farmer ought to reap from his industry; for this might reproduce the inconveniences and high prices we have so often deplored, by making the husbandman neglectful of his tillage and sowing."

"No sooner was the happy intelligence of peace known in Ireland, than the price of pork fell in some markets from three guineas (\$25.12) to 30s. (\$7.20), the hundredweight; and beef to 30s. 6d. (\$7.32); and 33s. 6d. (8.04) for heavy carcasses; Butter and other articles had a proportionate reduction.

"Wool in all qualities has risen rapidly in consequence of the peace, but particularly the long sorts, which, within these ten days, have increased nearly one-fourth in value."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Halls Family Pills are the best.

If the reader has a hard working pump, he should read the advertisement of the Bane Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., in another column regarding the Yankee Pump Governor. The governor is a patented device and can be attached to any pump or windmill in five minutes and adjusted so easily by the use of a small set screw, even if the well is 25 or 250 feet deep, that a child can work the hardest working pump. The governor makes it work with the greatest ease, carrying the entire weight of the piston rod and bucket and keeping them on a balance and also preventing the paring of the machine. One reason why pumps give out so soon is because of the strain on the working parts. All this is removed by the governor. Many a repair bill have been saved by the governor and it so lightens the load that a windmill will run in the lightest breeze which otherwise would not move it. Agents are wanted in unoccupied territory.



The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

January 14, 15, and 16, 1902—Cornish & Patten and others, Kansas City, Herefords. C. R. Thomas, Manager.

January 22, 1902—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-Chinas.

January 28 and 29, 1902—Winn & Mastin, Kansas City, Poland-Chinas.

January 28 to 31, 1902—Sotham's Annual Criterion Sale at Kansas City.

February 11 and 12, 1902—C. A. Stannard, Scott & March, and Guggell & Simpson, Fort Worth, Texas Herefords.

February 11, 12, and 13, 1902—J. F. Stodder, J. W. & J. C. Robison, and Snyder Bros., Wichita, Kans., Combination Sale.

February 13, 1902—J. F. True & Son, Shorthorn cattle, Wichita, Kans.

February 19 and 20, 1902—Broeders' Combination Sale, South Omaha, Herefords. C. H. Thomas, Manager.

February 25-28, 1902—C. A. Stannard, Guggell & Simpson, Scott & March, and others, Kansas City, Herefords.

February 26, 1902—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.

February 28 and March 1, 1902—Dispersion of Waver-tree herd of Galloways, South Omaha, Neb.

March 19, 1902—Dispersion Shorthorn Sale. Col. W. R. Nelson, Kansas City.

March 20, 1902—B. B. & H. T. Groom, Kansas City, Shorthorns.

March 26-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham Management.)

April 16, 1902—Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., Shorthorns.

April 16, 1902—W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus.

April 24-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. (Sotham Management.)

April 25 and 26, 1902—H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., Shorthorns.

May 7 and 8, 1902—Colin Cameron, Kansas City, Arizona Herefords.

May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Sotham Management.)

June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham Management.)

TRAINING WAR HORSES.

Means That Are Employed to Teach The Animals to Stand Fire.

The main difficulty in training a war horse is to accustom the animal to the thunder of firearms. A horse that can be quickly trained to the roar of cannon and musketry is an acquisition which instructors know how to appreciate. You hear people talk glibly enough nowadays of supplying our troops in the far East with plenty of remounts, and it's quite evident from the remarks they make that they imagine they need only lasso a few thousand wild horses in Texas, ship them off to Manila, and—viola! our soldiers are remounted. Although most horses can be quickly trained to face the most withering fire, many are very difficult to convince that a tremendous noise is not necessarily a signal of danger, while some never can be taught to ignore the rattle of musketry.

Your correspondent has had the pleasure of visiting the farm of a trainer of war horses, situated in the wilds of Texas. In a field adjoining the stables I found, ranged in a circle ready for instruction, some 3 dozen fine horses, including a few splendid chestnuts. The instructor stood in the center of the circle, with the horses facing him, gave the signal to the attendants to be in readiness, and fired 3 chambers of a revolver in rapid succession.

Instantly there was a great commotion. Most of the horses reared and plunged, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that some of them were prevented from breaking away and racing madly about the field. A few, on the other hand, did nothing more than prick up their ears and toss their heads, and these were promptly taken away for test. The more restive one, of course, were subjected to the revolver shots until they could face them unflinchingly.

The second test is much more severe. The horses are galloped up to a supposed company of infantry, who fire simultaneously as soon as the animals have got properly into swing. The first volley usually plays havoc with the formation of the advancing cavalry, and some of the horses rear so wildly that their riders have considerable difficulty in keeping their saddles. In a few moments, however, the charge is continued, another volley fired—this time, of course, at close range—and the formation is once more deranged.

This maneuver is continued until, familiarity having bred contempt, the horses advance as readily in the face of musketry (both volley and "straggling" fire) as when faced by nothing at all. They are then taught in precisely the same way to disregard the boom of cannon. Once properly trained, a horse faces the deadly fire of an enemy on the field of battle with an absolute fearlessness, of which man, be he brave as a lion, is incapable. This, however, is only natural. The horse has been taught to believe the din of battle to be quite meaningless and without result. When in actual warfare he sees horses and men around him shattered and lifeless, there is nothing to suggest to him that that same din of battle and death

are in any way connected, and the report of firearms, consequently, for him has no terrors whatever.

The whistling of bullets and the screaming of shells—unknown, of course, at the maneuvers at home—while insignificant details to the horse, are sadly full of meaning to the man, and often enough do our soldiers envy the ignorance of the horse—the "ignorance which is bliss."—Philadelphia Times.

Prizes for Minnesota at the International Live Stock Exposition.

The following is a list of the prizes won by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Minnesota University Experiment Station at the International Live Stock Exposition, held in Chicago, November 30 to December 7, 1901:

IN THE OPEN CLASSES.

Cattle—Shorthorns.

2-year-old steer, second prize.....	\$ 55.00
1-year-old steer, third.....	40.00
Calf, third.....	40.00
Best herd 3 animals, first.....	75.00

Total on Shorthorns.....\$210.00

Grades and Crossbreds.

2-year-old steer, fourth.....	\$ 10.00
2-year-old steer, Shorthorn Association special, second.....	25.00
Yearling steer, fourth.....	10.00
Yearling steer, Hereford association special, second.....	25.00
Yearling steer, Shorthorn Association special, third.....	20.00
Yearling steer, Shorthorn Association special, first.....	35.00
Yearling heifer, first.....	30.00
Calf, first.....	30.00
Calf, second.....	25.00
Calf, Shorthorn Association special, first.....	35.00
Calf, Shorthorn Association special, second.....	25.00
Champion Shorthorn Association special.....	40.00
Herd, third.....	25.00

Total on grades and crossbreds... 335.00

Total on cattle in the open classes...\$545.00

Sheep.

Oxford ram lamb, third.....	\$ 10.00
Shropshire shearing wether, fourth.....	4.00
Southdown wether, second.....	10.00
Southdown wether, Association special, second.....	10.00
Southdown grade lamb, first.....	15.00
Pen of Southdown grade lambs, first.....	20.00

Total on sheep in open classes....\$ 59.00

Swine.

Aged Tamworth boar, first.....	\$ 15.00
Yearling Tamworth boar, first.....	15.00
Yearling Tamworth boar, second.....	10.00
6 to 12 months boar, first.....	12.00
Under 6 months boar, second.....	8.00
Champion boar.....	20.00
Aged Tamworth sow, second.....	10.00
Yearling Tamworth sow, second.....	10.00
6 to 12 months sow, first.....	12.00
6 to 12 months sow, second.....	8.00
4 animals get of sire, first.....	15.00
4 animals get of sire, second.....	10.00
4 animals, produce of sow, first.....	15.00
4 animals, produce of sow, second.....	10.00
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, second.....	15.00
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, first.....	15.00
Aged Berkshire sow, third.....	8.00
Aged Berkshire sow, fourth.....	6.00
Aged Berkshire sow, Association special, third.....	8.00
Aged Berkshire sow, Association special, fourth.....	6.00
Pen of 5 Tamworth barrows, bacon types, first.....	25.00
Pen of Tamworth Berkshire barrows, bacon types, third.....	10.00

Total on swine in the open classes...\$263.00

CARCASS CONTEST.

Sheep.

Yearling Southdown wether, second.....	\$ 15.00
Southdown grade lamb, third.....	25.00
Southdown grade lamb, third.....	10.00

Total on sheep in the open class....\$ 50.00

Swine.

Tamworth barrow, bacon class, second.....	\$ 10.00
Tamworth barrow, bacon class, third.....	5.00

Total on swine in the open class....\$ 15.00

Total won in the open classes.....\$332.00

IN THE COLLEGE CONTEST.

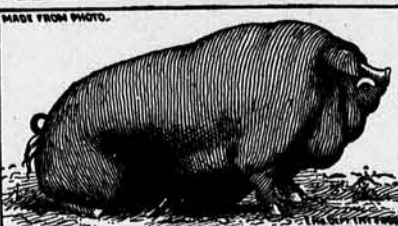
Cattle.

2-year-old steer, fourth.....	\$ 15.00
1-year-old steer, third.....	20.00
Calf, first.....	50.00
Calf, second.....	30.00
Calf, third.....	20.00

Total\$135.00

LARGEST HOG IN THE WORLD

WEIGHT 1621 LBS.



1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. The information is practical and the book is absolutely free. We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if you send us a card with the above questions and answers. Write us at once for Book.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid in \$500,000.00.

The Poland-China hog called "Old Tom" was raised in Minnesota and was exhibited at Minnesota State Fair in 1901. He made a Big Gain by eating "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Hogs, Cattle, Horses and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It Fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Hog. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions:

1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. The information is practical and the book is absolutely free. We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if you send us a card with the above questions and answers. Write us at once for Book.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

1 year wether, third.....	\$ 10.00
Lamb, first.....	30.00
Lamb, second.....	15.00
Lamb, third.....	10.00

Total\$ 65.00

Swine.

Barrow 6 to 12 months, third.....	\$ 10.00
Best general exhibit of live stock, second.....	50.00
Display of forage and food products, first.....	75.00
Best general exhibit of cattle, sheep, and swine in the dead meat class, first.....	75.00

Total\$210.00

Total in the college contest.....\$410.00

Total won at the fair.....\$1,342.00

The Minnesota Experiment Station, therefore, won more prizes at the International Fat Stock Fair than any other experiment station, or any single exhibitor. It is also away ahead in the prize money won on exhibits, by any single college.

Three of these awards are greatly prized by those who won them. The first is that won by the home grown lambs in the open class, in the college class, and on the block. The second is the first prize won on the exhibit of "Foods and Forage." This exhibit was greatly admired by those who saw it, because of its instructive character. It has since been shipped to the Argentine Republic at the request of the government of that country. The third was the first prize won for the best general exhibit of cattle, sheep, and swine, in the dead meat class.

Why Green Sorghum Kills Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Quite frequently we read articles in the agricultural papers treating of death of cattle from eating green sorghum. Many cattle are lost annually from this cause. Scientific investigation seems to give no satisfactory explanation of the cause of death. Generally there seems to be no poison found by chemical analysis to produce death, although in a few instances some poison was found. Nearly all who describe the symptoms of the animals concur in one regard, viz., death results in a very short period after eating the first few mouthfuls, but very little cane is found in the stomach. Symptoms are generally of a spasmodic nature, sudden falling and rising, and difficulty in breathing.

I have seen many cattle die from bloat, corn stalk poison and cane, and am confident there are very few deaths from cane poison. I have observed very closely the symptoms and they are no different from strangulation with a rope around the neck, or choking. Out of 20 head examined, 17 had the mouth filled with cane; 5 had swallowed a little; 3 had cane in the throat in different positions; 9 had the mouth well filled, and some entering the throat; 3 had a little about the roof of the mouth, in the nasal passage. In an attempt to drench 2 that were yet able to rise, the cane was removed from the mouth, and one drenched with half-pint coal-oil, and the other drench was lost, but both were as well as ever in an hour. This cane was about 12 to 18 inches high and second growth and had been frosted the previous night. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The cane was mowed and raked and fed three days later with no bad results. Five calves had been running in this cane at will and were still in the field, but no harm came to the calves. I may be wrong in my opinion but I believe death generally results from strangulation rather than any toxic properties in the cane. However, I know that even if this is the cause it is very dangerous to allow cattle to have access to green cane before tasseling. Death occurs so quickly that one person can not relieve very many before great havoc will have been wrought.

In trying to disgorge the cane from the throat great care should be taken to keep the fingers out of danger for the animal almost invariably sets the jaws very firmly. A stout stick 2 inches or more in diameter should be inserted, the jaws pried well apart, and the cud drawn out as it is almost impossible to push it downward far enough to give relief.

If any of the readers have had any conflicting experience to the foregoing I would be glad to have them give others the benefit of it through the press, as there is where our best information (aside from personal experience) is obtained.

S. H. TALLEY.

Hill City, Kans.

The Pure-Bred Farmer.

PRESIDENT BEARDSHER, OF THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The coming farmer has come. He is a pure-bred. He believes in choice bacon, a good beefsteak, and fresh vegetables. He has good feeding capacity, and the feeling of good blood upon him. He believes in the refinement and liberal education of pure blood in a well-bred animal from swine to horse. He knows the secret that a \$5,000 animal will eat no more than a \$40 animal, and often not as much, and return a bit of university education for his care and keeping. His buildings are kept in good repair and paint, his farm machinery is stored in the dry, and he knows the value of a tool house, with pegs and racks for everything. This spirit he carries into his field crops and farm management. He stands for the best there is in country, home, and humanity. He is a pure-bred from away back. The telephone and rural mail are now at his house, and electric railway will soon be running by the door. He is the most independent being on earth.

Hogs Died from Eating Dead Cow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On the third of this month I had a neighbor who had a small Jersey cow to die. They took the hide off and hauled the

Feed Your Cattle Right

It pays to feed a variety of feeds. Make a grain ration of ground corn with

Gluten Feed and Germ Oil Meal

These digestible feeds are nutritious, easily assimilated and cattle, hogs, calves, etc. eat them with a relish. Write for samples and letters of recommendation, addressing Department K F.

The Glucose Sugar Refining Co.,
The Rookery, Chicago.

carcass into my hog lot, where there were 12 old sows and a male hog. In three days they began to die, and in six days there were 11 dead. The male hog and 1 sow pulled through. They would swell up at the head and neck and seem to strangle to death. A cat that ate at the carcass died also in four days. The cow had been on alfalfa pasture, and had been sick from evening until morning. A veterinarian was called and he said it was strychnine poison or paralysis. W. A. WELCH. Morris County.

Big Bill Brook Farm.

This week we present on the first page a snap shot view of the biggest sorghum cane field on one of the biggest and best farms in Kansas; owned by one of the biggest farmers and breeders in Kansas, Mr. H. O. Tudor, of Holton, Jackson County, Kansas. The Bill Brook Farm of Short, Kansas, is one of the largest herds in the State. The breeding is conducted along such extensive lines that this year his annual sale will occupy two days on April 25 and 26. The field of cane illustrated on the first page consists of ten acres along Elk Creek. It was planted the first week in June, and owing to lack of moisture at that time it was feared that it would not grow, but aided by the rains in the latter part of July, in the early part of August it began to grow vigorously. The ground was thoroughly prepared, furrowed out with a single shovel, rows three feet apart and drilled with common corn-drill, at the rate of about one bushel to five acres. He has found that cane planted in rows makes better feed and a larger yield than when sowed broadcast. This was the heaviest field the writer ever saw in Kansas, yet two ordinary teams were marching right along with two new McCormick binders. It was a sight never to be forgotten. Bill Brook Farm is located four miles east of Holton; this farm belongs and extends for three miles up the valley of Bill Creek, and across Bill Creek and across the valley of Elk Creek, taking in 1,300 acres in the best farm and grazing section of Jackson County. At the houses and barns are strong, never-falling springs furnishing the purest of water, while through every field and pasture run spring-fed brooks and creeks already mentioned. One thousand acres of the farm are now in meadow and pasture—tame grass mostly, or bluestem, into which the Kentucky blue-grass has crowded until it occupies half the ground. Most bull buyers know Mr. Tudor and the kind of stock he keeps, and to such this notice will be superfluous. To those who have never yet seen the Bill Brook Farm, however, a few words will be in place. The original herd was made up largely of the Zella or Fashion family, the tribe that produced Mr. T. J. Wornall's champion, Viscount Anoka. As Mr. Tudor was originally a steer feeder and grower he naturally selected his cows with an eye to beef, form, and quality. The good effect of this is shown in his bull crop every year—an effect to which the use of Scotch bulls has contributed not a little. Something over a year ago Mr. Tudor doubled the size of his herd by the purchase of the "Uncle Jimmie" Miller herd, a collection of Shorthorns that for years has been the standard for farmers in that part of the State. They were truly of the sort which the management of the Chicago International Show has just recently so fittingly recognized as the "farmer's cow." Of course they were well bred—no cow is good enough for a farmer which is not. Rose of Sharon and Belinda, from foundation cows guaranteed good by the fact that "Uncle Jimmie" selected them, made up most of the bunch. To buy bulls for use in his herd Mr. Tudor visited nearly all the best herds and paid good prices, making his selections entirely upon a basis of quality, although he was well versed in pedigree lore. For some time before he bought this herd Mr. Tudor had been selling the bulls from it and knew what he was getting. The utility of Mr. Tudor's bulls can not be doubted. Since they were dropped they have had "all out doors" for exercise and have not known a day of crowding, or other than common sense care. The breeding of five bulls are represented in the lot, viz.: Mr. Tudor's straight Scotch bull, Iowa Scotchman 2d, his seven-eighths Scotch son of Imperial Knight, a Scotch-topped Rose of Sharon by Grand Victor, a Bates-topped Mary by Mr. Miller, and a Bates-topped Mary from the same herd. With a few exceptions all the bulls are red. Forty of them are yearlings, two are 2-year-olds, and the balance winter calves.

Gossip About Stock.

D. Trott, of Abilene, Kans., breeds both Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine, and claims to have as good stock as the breeds can produce. The large and extensive trade he enjoys seems to evidence the fact.

Steward & Hutcheon, Greenwood, Mo., sell four females and two bulls in the combination sale at Kansas City next week. Lot 176, a young bull by Dixie 83891, will be one of the plums of their offering.

T. A. Spriggs, of Westphalia, Kans., has some splendid jacks, both mammoth and imported Spanish, which are worth having. Write him at once, or, better yet, go and visit the farm and see them.

D. Trott, of Abilene, Kans., breeders of Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys, writes: "Have several nice boars and sows to sell, and a fine lot of fall pigs; never had better. They are healthy, and ready for customers, and will surely give satisfaction to buyers."

Mr. M. L. Ayres, of the Shenandoah horseman, reports the sale of one of his grand young Percheron stallions to go to Aurora, Nebraska, at \$2,400. Mr. Ayres is a good man, and Mr. Ayres has good horses. Go and see Ayres, and the horses. It costs you nothing to see the horses.

Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., and Scott & March, Belton, Mo., are each selling six females and four bulls in the January combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City next week. These two great herds have nothing but good cattle to sell and some of their best ones go in this sale.

Next week is the great combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City. Twenty-

three breeders of Missouri and Kansas are selling from one to twenty-five head each, and all told nearly 200 head of registered stuff will go to the highest bidders. The three days' sale begins Tuesday, January 14, at 1 o'clock p. m.

In this issue will be noticed the new advertisement of Coburn's herd of Reed Polled cattle, owned by George Groenmiller & Son. This herd now exceeds one hundred head. They are now offering twenty bulls for sale, which they regard as the finest lot they have ever raised.

Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., who made such a good showing of prize-winning Shorthorns from the Clover Blossom Stock Farm herd, writes the Kansas Farmer to announce that he will make a public sale at Kansas City, on April 16, at which time he will offer his entire show herd, as well as quite a number of extra well-bred hogs.

Bull buyers should be particularly attracted by the number and quality of the bulls to be sold in the combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City next week. The range trade can find what it wants in sufficient number to make it an object, and there are also plenty of individuals with the breeding and quality that is needed in a herd bull.

A rate of one fare plus \$1 for the round trip will be in force from all points in the central and southwestern States, on account of the three days sale of Herefords at Kansas City beginning next Tuesday, January 14. Tickets go on sale January 12. The favorable railroad rates and the size and quality of the offering makes this an exceptional opportunity for the purchase of Herefords.

We are in receipt of the sale catalogue of high-class Poland-China hogs, which will be sold at public sale, January 17, 1902, at Newton, Kans., by John D. Marshall. This is an exceptionally desirable offering of bred sows and young breeding stock. Breeders will find this a great opportunity to add some desirable animals to their herd. For catalogue, address Mr. Marshall, of Walton, Kans.

In the offering of young boars for W. B. Wimmer & Son, Mound Valley, Kans., the ages should be eight and ten months old, instead of older as mentioned last week. Mr. Wimmer informs us that they are moving right out at his price. Has sold three within the last two days. These males are the kind that are sure to please. Four of them are grandsons of Old Chief Tecumseh, two out of Ina Wilkes.

We direct the attention of our readers this week to the new advertisement of the Cheyenne Valley Stock Farm, owned by F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kans. He is an up to date breeder of Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs, and has for sale at the present time twelve young stallions and a few mares. He cordially invites prospective buyers to inspect his stock. All correspondence will receive prompt attention.

H. W. Cheney, proprietor of the Shady Brook Stock Farm Herd of Poland-Chinas, reports in this issue: "This has been a great year for Shady Brook Stock Farm. Some of us were a little nervous as to the results when we heard of our neighbors across the 'Big Muddy' feeding cracked ice to their hens to keep them from laying hard boiled eggs, but we kept right on 'lending corn to our pigs,' and as a result we raised a fine crop. But it was not sufficient to supply the demand, as we are now sold out, except a few summer and fall pigs. There is nothing like 'sticking to your knitting,' and the man who sticks to good Poland-Chinas in Kansas will win, be the winds cold or hot."

Galloway men everywhere will be interested to know that the grand young bull, Max of White Farm 18455, owned by E. H. White, of Estherville, Iowa, can be bought. Max was shown at the head of White's Breeder's young herd and won first prize at each of the State fairs of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, and at the Royal American Cattle Show at Kansas City. He won third prize as an individual at the American Royal. Professor Curtis is quoted as saying that Max is a better bull than Imp. Muscous. At any rate he bought 10 heifers of Mr. White for use at the Iowa Agricultural College. Mr. White has made a record as a breeder, he having captured 8 out of a possible 12 first prizes, as well as 3 championships, at the American Royal Cattle Show at Kansas City. We understand that Max can be had at a very reasonable figure. Write and inquire about this.

The executive committee of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association held a meeting at the Midland Hotel in Kansas City last week. Those present were: H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.; H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo.; and B. O. Cowan, Springfield, Ill. The first named is the president of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the last is the secretary.

The meeting was in accordance with the regular custom and was for the purpose of arranging a program for the annual meeting of the association, which will be held in Kansas City on February 4 and 5. The assembly hall of the live stock exchange has been the meeting place of the Central Association in the past. The members of the committee have promised the association a treat this year by having James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and J. W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, read papers at the meeting. If the two gentlemen mentioned can be present, this year's convention of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be one of especial interest.

That popular and successful live stock auctioneer, Col. Jas. W. Sparks, of Marshall, Mo., has had, in 1901, one of the best and most successful year's work in his experience. He began the year 1901 with a breeders' combination sale at Omaha, Nebraska, and closed the year at Fort Worth, Texas, with a Hereford breeders' combination sale. During the year he made 120 auction sales of pure-bred stock, besides canceling twenty-five dates on account of the last summer's drought. The year just closed completes his ninth year's work as an auctioneer, during which time he has made 1,188 public sales of pure-bred stock, selling for the best breeders in fifteen different States and Territories, as follows: Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa,

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. This is an enviable and significant record, of which any man might well be proud. Colonel Sparks has already booked a large number of sales for 1902, and will be glad to confer with other breeders who contemplate auction sales.

Visitors at the Hereford shows at Kansas City in the past will remember that among the small exhibitors were J. S. Lancaster & Sons, of Liberty, Mo., and they have invariably had a few head of extra good quality in the ring. In the combination sale at Kansas City next week they will sell ten head, and have the following to say concerning them: "In purchasing our foundation stock we tried to select the very best, and now we offer ten head for sale as good as we have in our herd. Two especially good ones are Brilliant Dean, lot 14, and Brilliant Dean 2d, lot 161. Admirers of the large type can make no mistake here as Brilliant Dean has a very large bone, fine quarters and well sprung rib. Brilliant Dean 2d is on the smaller order and we think he is as good a calf as we have ever raised. He will simply be an eye opener in the yearling class next fall. Our cows and heifers are equally good individuals. They are not poor by any means and will be in good breeding condition but not over fitted. Zephyr 71491, lot 138, one of our best heifers, has just dropped a calf from the service of Shadeland Dean 22d. Here is a plum for somebody."

It will be remembered that James Paul, proprietor of the Brookside herd of Hereford cattle at Patch Grove, Wis., was a purchased from T. F. B. Sotham, of the Weavergrace Breeding Establishment, Chillicothe, Mo., of Comrade 107718, the first calf ever gotten by Improver. Comrade, beside being the first son of Improver, is one of his best, being very much like Improver in the great weight obtained in the most compact form. Mr. Richard Walsh, manager of the Palo Duro ranges, was the competing buyer for Comrade. Comrade's dam was Camilla by Corrector, out of Pretty Face 2d, the dam of Mr. Geo. F. Henry's celebrated champion yearling steer at the recent International show at Chicago. Pretty Face 2d being by a son of The Grove 3d, and out of the celebrated champion and royal winner of England, Prettyface, by old Anxiety. This, it must be admitted, is very rare blood, and we are not surprised therefore, when Mr. Sotham enthusiastically quotes from a recent letter of Mr. Paul's, as follows: "The Cattle are coming; four have arrived. They are all bulls, and the best lot of calves ever dropped on the farm."

The first opportunity the public will have to purchase animals from the recent Armour importation of Herefords will be in the combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City January 14, 15, 16. Concerning these Mr. F. S. Hastings writes as follows: "The Armour consignment of eight cows are all from the Armour importation landed in Baltimore in October. The cows, Lettie and Marian, are by Argon. In fact, Marian is a full sister to the bull, Majestic, brought over to head the Armour herd, and said to be the best herd bull in England. Letty is bred very much the same. Her breeder, J. W. Smith, has sent over many of the good things in the Armour importations, and his herd was drawn on very largely for this one. Rebecca is from the breeding of George Pitt. Her sire, Cecil, is a full brother to Clarence, who has been so successful in the former Armour importations. Rosette is by John Bull, the sire of many calves in the most frequent sires in service in this one. Caroline is by Statesman, who will be remembered as Arthur Turner's bull, and whose heifers have brought such wonderful prices both in England and America. Rosamond is by Iron King, at the head of E. L. Heygate's herd, and said to be an unusually good sire. Gem 46th is by Hopeful 18th. A number of these heifers have been sold from Armour importations at good prices. Her breeder, G. I. Green, has produced some of the best things in England. Kenswick Locket is bred by Admiral Britten, and is by the same sire as the cow Kenswick Cheesebox, who sold to Dr. J. E. Logan at \$880. These cattle will not be in high condition but, in a general way, are typical of the recent importation, outside of the distinct show stuff."

A Hereford event of more than ordinary interest is that of Sotham's Kansas City criterion sale of Herefords, which will be held, as announced in the page advertisement in this issue, at Kansas City, Mo., January 28, 29, 30, at which time 200 choice bred "whitefaces" will be offered for sale. Mr. Sotham has associated with him several eminent breeders who make select contributions from their respective herds, as shown by the advertisement. There need be no doubt as to the character of the offering at the combination sale at Kansas City which Mr. Sotham calls the "criterion." It is an oft-told tale that this broad-gauged breeder, who has achieved success such as no man ever reached under the adverse circumstances which attended an early career, always meets the public with material in which he can justly feel pride. Weavergrace has been watched with eye jealous to its greatness; no man ever aspired to higher ideals, no man ever set his face more determinedly toward their achievement. No effort or price has stopped Mr. Sotham in adding to his herd the animals that he deemed desirable to its improvement. The Weavergrace annual sales have gauged the rise in the thermometer of the Hereford cattle business. It is a record of which any man might well be proud; it is a record of which others may be envious mayhap, but it is the record. The public scarce needs assurance that nothing will be left undone that would warrant a continuance of its favor for the cattle bred in this establishment. They give satisfaction because they have been bred right and cared for in intelligent fashion, but none in better bloom than in more desirable condition for the men who take them home. Years of experience have established this fact. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.

And now comes from the West a new candidate for public favor in the Kansas City sale ring in the contributors to the sale to be held on January 14, 15, 16. It consists of thirteen bulls and seven heifers from the herd of Lowell, Barroll & De Witt, of Denver, Col., who own over 400

A New cure for Rheumatism of which any suffering reader can have A 50 CENT BOX FREE!

One the theory "that seeing is believing," John A. Smith of Milwaukee wants every one to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 25,000 free 50 cent boxes among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known and yet utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take morphine and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism and after much experimenting, he finally hit upon a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives, and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered forty-one years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more, until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more, and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample boxes to all who apply. In Prosser, Neb., it cured a lady of 67 who had suffered fifty-two years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer, a gentleman of 70, who suffered for thirty-three years. In Perryburg, Ohio, it cured a gentleman 70 years old. In Heron Lake, Minn., it cured Mrs. John Gehr, who had suffered for thirty years. Rev. C. Sund of Harrisville, Wis., tested this remarkable cure on two members of his congregation, one who had suffered fifteen and the other twenty-five years. Both were completely cured. In St. Louis, Mo., it cured Mr. F. Faerber of the Concordia Publishing House. In Vandalia, Ill., it cured Mrs. Mary E. Sayles, 78 years of age, who was so crippled that she could not dress herself. In Bennington, Vt., it cured an old man whom the best physicians of Worms and Frankfurt, Germany, called incurable. This old gentleman had walked for twenty years on crutches, both legs having been lame. He can now walk like a young man. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success, among them Dr. Quintero of the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States Consul. In thousands of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs, Electricity and Medical Skill, among them persons over 75 years old.

Mr. Smith will send a 50 cent box, also his illustrated book on rheumatism absolutely free of charge to any reader of the Kansas Farmer for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. It is a remarkable remedy and there is no doubt but that it will cure any case of rheumatism, no matter how severe it may be. Mr. Smith's address in full is:

JOHN A. SMITH,
3227 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

head of registered Herefords. The foundation of their present herd is the old Ridge-wood Herd, formerly owned by the late C. N. Whitman, which was located near Leavenworth, Kans., and was moved to Colorado something over two years ago. In past years this herd made quite a conspicuous display in the show ring, and has been immensely improved in its new quarters, and under its present ownership. The Lord Wilton blood largely predominated among the cows of this herd, which have for a long time been crossed on Anxiety, The Grove 3d, and Hesiod bulls. Three years ago the famous imported Randolph 70053 and imported Soudan 75136 were placed at the head of the herd. Later on Tom Beau Monde, a son of Wild Tom and Beau Donald 17th were added to the herd stud. Hesiod 20th has been in service in the herd for some five years. Eastern breeders who have visited this herd express astonishment at its greatly improved condition and the splendid young animals this firm is raising. Buyers at this sale will be surprised at the great development of bone and remarkably vigorous constitution and fine coats of these Western-bred animals. It is confidently believed by the owners of the herd, and many others of our best cattlemen, that bulls raised in the high altitude where these youngsters have been bred are far more serviceable when put to hard usage than cattle raised in the Eastern climate. It might be well in this connection to call the attention of the range trade especially to the number and quality of the bulls offered in this sale. This feature is one that should attract bull buyers for it is doubtful if a better opportunity will be offered during 1902.

January 22 and 23 are the dates set for grand combination sales of brood sows. Axline & Sydnor will sell 60 head at Oak Grove, Mo., 30 miles east of Kansas City on the 22d, and Geo. W. Null will sell 60 head at Odessa, Mo., 10 miles east of Oak Grove, on the 23d. Here are two unusually good chances to secure by means of bred sows some of the best Poland-China blood in America. Write for catalogues.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Western Normal College is located at Shenandoah, Iowa. No Normal School nor Business College has made a better, brighter, or more substantial record than has this institution for educating the farm youth of the Western country. The school has never been on a better working basis than now. President Hussey wants all young men and women of the country to know of the advantages of this school. Read the advertisement, and remember that you are invited to begin work at any time. The new year opens up with good omen for a period of busy, hustling work.

The Griswold Seed Company, Lincoln, Neb., does a general seed business, as all may know, but it is making quite a specialty of the seed-corn trade this year. It is handling corn in car lots as well as selling on individual orders. A good big end of the trade seems to be going its way, and if painstaking care in giving attention to every detail of the business is to count for anything then the gentlemen at the head of this Nebraska concern will make many new and permanent patrons with this year's big business. Prominent among the varieties of field corn handled are: Iowa Gold Mine, Improved Leaning, and Yellow and White Prize. This company also handles rape and brome-grass seed. Please note change in Griswold Seed Company advertisement this week and mention Kansas Farmer when you write it.

The Nebraska seed-corn-grower, Mr. J. M. Maher, at Fremont, Dodge County, in the fine Platte Valley country, 35 miles west of Omaha and 50 miles north of Lincoln, has planted a seed-corn advertisement in the Kansas Farmer columns. Mr. Maher is nicely fixed with about 1,000 bushels of hand-picked yellow corn that he originated and has been growing continuously for twelve years. He has named it Golden Cap; it is a bright golden yellow, a medium sized ear, small cob, deep kernel, yielding this season from 50 to 65 bushels per acre, and is a 100-day corn, maturing in that time or less. His stock is all of the 1901 crop and is full of vitality, well dried, and holds a fine promise for sure and vigorous growth. Mr. Maher will be glad to send sample to all who ask, and will also forward descriptive circular and price list, or give other information desired by letter. All orders filed now or later will be given the very best attention. This good Nebraska grown seed should be in demand by Kansas farmers, coming as it does from the somewhat shorter growing season of from 150 to 200 miles to the north of us. Please note Mr. Maher's advertisement, and in writing mention where you saw it.

Perhaps none of the many high-priced calendars found in the art stores this season will possess more real beauty and worth than the Fairy Art Calendar for 1902, offered by the N. K. Fairbank Company. It not only eclipses all former efforts of this company, but it undoubtedly exceeds all rivalry in this line of publicity. It is, indeed, a work of art and must be seen to be appreciated. Aside from the calendar proper, there are four art supplements, presenting exquisite figure compositions selected from the famous Paris salon pictures, painted by the celebrated French artist, Edouard Bisson. Each of these pictures is faithfully reproduced in all the beautiful colorings of the originals. They bear no lettering whatever, and are therefore suitable for framing and valuable as most excellent reproductions of four famous paintings. Each is well worthy of being framed for any household, but they can be used for decorative purposes without framing, as each is provided with a fastener. The N. K. Fairbank Company is mailing the beautiful calendar free to any one returning ten Fairbank's Fair Soap oval fronts, or sending twelve two-cent stamps. Returning ten oval fronts, however, is the best and surest way to obtain the Fairy Art Calendar. All grocers sell Fairy soap.

Every farmer knows the advantages and economy of a good, heavily galvanized steel wire fence, but there is a surprisingly large number who do not know that improved machinery has made it possible to buy the best kind of a wire fence in a roll, already woven, ready to stretch and staple to the posts. The drawback to wire fences has been the expense and trouble of building them and since this has been overcome the use of steel wire fences has increased at a wonderful rate in every part of the country, on the farmers of the East, the ranches of the West, and the plantations of the South. One of the most desirable and all-round useful forms of ready-woven wire fence is known as the Elwood Steel wire fence. It has heavy cables, between which are diamond shaped meshes, smaller toward the ground, larger toward the top. This form of construction holds poultry perfectly and economizes on wire in the top meshes where strength is needed but where a close mesh would serve no good purpose. Every part of this fence is made of high grade steel wire, heavily galvanized and wherever it has been used as a field or orchard fence or, in the finer grades, as a lawn fence, it has given perfect satisfaction to the users. There are dealers handling this fence in almost every town and village in the country, and it should not be overlooked by any one interested in good fences at low prices.

Mr. Fred Echtenkamp, Arlington, Neb., advertises seed-corn of leading varieties grown in Washington County of that State famed as the leading agricultural county of central eastern Nebraska. Mr. Echtenkamp has the large bulk of his offerings in two varieties: Legal Tender and White Pearl, then he has a limited quantity of Iowa Silver Mine. His Legal Tender made a capital crop last season—about 65 bushels per acre. It is of excellent quality, and will not fail to please men who want the very best seed to be had. This is one of the standard yellow sorts and no man will be able to present it in better form and strong growing condition than will Mr. Echtenkamp, and he has plenty of it and proposes to sell it closely. His White Pearl is a general favorite among white sorts, it being of medium sized ears, deep grained, with white cob, and shells out heavily to the measured bushel. It is a sure maturing variety, requiring 100 days, or perhaps a trifle more. Iowa Gold Mine is a beautiful, deep grained yellow corn, symmetrical in shape and a fine yielder. Mr. Echtenkamp would prefer to put this variety out in small quantities so that it may go around a little more liberally into different sections of the country. He is distributing samples to all who will write

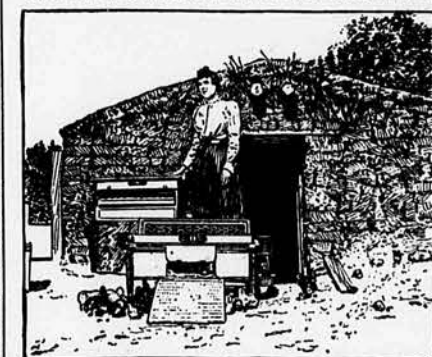
for them of all three sorts named, and his price list gives full information about the corn, description, price, etc. See his advertisement and write for the same. He has cane seed also. Don't fail to investigate this Nebraska seed-corn proposition. Mention Kansas Farmer in writing.

Many farmers sell their hogs to the packing houses and then buy them back again in the form of hams and bacon at a price which pays for the butchering and curing of the meat, as well as the packer's profits. The reason for this lies in the amount of labor and care necessary to properly cure the meat at home. This trouble may all be removed by the use of Wright's Condensed Smoke. This is a new discovery and has proved wonderfully effective in the preserving of hams, bacon, dried beef, sausage, bologna, and fish.



Wright's Condensed Smoke is made from hickory wood and not only preserves the meat to which it is applied, but also imparts to it that delicate flavor which formerly was only obtained by the most careful smoking for weeks in the smokehouse. At the factory is shown a ham which was cured by use of the condensed smoke and which has hung there, in perfect condition, for over two years, and during that time has never had a fly alight upon it. Write E. H. Wright & Co., 915 K. Mulberry St., Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you a book of recipes for raising, fattening, butchering, and curing pork. This smoke is an excellent thing. Try it.

NOVEL INCUBATOR HOUSE OF MRS. RUTH MORRIS, FAIRHAVEN, KAN.



The above illustration shows the incubator house made and used by Mrs. Ruth Morris, on her farm near Fairhaven, Kans. The house is what is known in that part of the country as a "sod house." Large blocks of mud are dried in the sun, and then placed on top of one another with a soft mixture between, very much after the manner of erecting an ordinary brick building. Across the top timbers are placed which are covered with sod, then a layer of mud, upon which is placed another covering of sod. After the building is erected it is washed off with water, to close all cracks and crevices; then grass and flower seeds are scattered all over it, and in a short time the structure has a beautiful covering of green and gray, here and there studded with beautiful blossoms. These houses are dry, clean, and comfortable. Many farmers use them for dwellings, while the stables and barns are similarly constructed.

In the foreground is a hen brooder, and you will observe that the chicks are as lively as those cared for by the mother hen. Mrs. Morris is standing beside a 100-egg capacity wooden hen, which she has refilled for the sixth time. Both were bought of Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., to whom she writes: "I have just finished my fifth hatch with the wooden hen purchased of you last February; averaged 90 per cent of all fertile eggs. Hatched the first setting in a Kansas blizzard, and got 80 per cent of all fertile eggs."

Mr. Stahl's catalogue contains 16 colored views, including a chart showing the "Development of the Chick." Free if you mention Kansas Farmer.

Chicago Daily Drovers Journal for 1902.

Will contain many new features of value. While continuing to give the most complete and reliable market report published, it will also cover every feature pertaining to live stock and farm husbandry. During 1902 some of the special features will be "The Scope of Animal Husbandry," by Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa Agricultural College; "Breeding and Feeding Swine for Profit," by Prof. Thomas Shaw, instructor in Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota; "Farmers' Institute Work," by Prof. Clinton D. Smith, of the Michigan Agricultural College; "Care of the Horse," by Dr. A. S. Alexander, the eminent authority and veterinarian; "Woman's Sphere in Country Life," by Virginia C. Meredith, of the University of Minnesota; "Corn Culture and Breeding," by Prof. A. D. Shamel, of the Illinois Experiment Station; "The Angora Goat," by W. L. Black, H. T. Fuchs and other prominent breeders. These are but a few of the many subjects to be covered during the coming year, but will serve to give an idea of the good things in store for Drovers Journal readers. The subscription price of this great live stock and farm dairy is only \$4 per year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send it and the Kansas Farmer both on year for \$4. Send us your subscriptions, and receive both papers one year for the price of one. Address all orders to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

SEED CORN

If you need Seed Corn, write for my Descriptive Circular and Price-list.

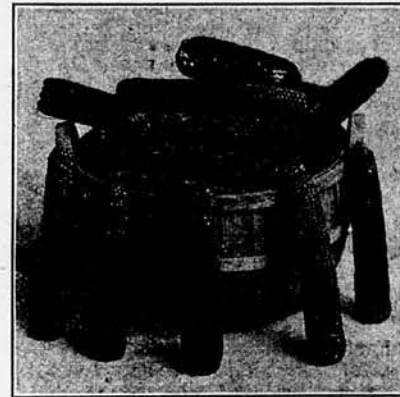
FRED ECHTENKAMP,
Arlington, Nebraska.

SEED CORN

1000 bushels Select Seed from 1901 Crop
Pure Golden Cap field-corn, grown continuously on my rich Platte Valley lands for 12 years. Above 50 bushels per acre last season. A 100 day corn, bright golden yellow, small cob, deep grain, yielding abundantly always. Tipped, sacked, f. o. b. cars, \$1.25 per bushel. Write for sample, descriptive circular and price-list.

J. M. MAHER, Fremont, Neb.

IMPROVED LEGAL TENDER SEED CORN.



A Bushel Basket of "West's Improved Legal Tender" Seed Corn.
(Made from photograph.)

GOLD MEDAL and Premium Winning Varieties.

Our Leaders are: West's Improved Legal Tender (yellow), 100 bushels per acre; and Iowa Silver Mine (white), 90 bushels per acre. Five other standard varieties. All our seed corn is from pure stock, deep grained, heavy yielding sorts. Hundreds of fields report 10 to 12 bushels increase per acre from using our seed; you can do as well. All our seed is hand selected, each ear examined by men of experience—handled as seed corn should be handled. You can return seed if not satisfactory at our expense and have your money cheerfully refunded. Descriptive catalogue free; 4 cents stamps for samples, five varieties.

C. M. WEST SEED CO.,
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

EARLY OATS and EARLY CORN

Will be the farmer's best friends next summer. **EARLY CHAMPION OATS**—In shock here July 4. Get the genuine stock. Have sold them for years.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH and LONG-FELLOW DENT CORN, strictly Iowa and Minnesota grown stock. No better early varieties are known.

Oats, 75 cents; Corn, \$2 per bushel; Bags free f. o. b. here to prompt buyers.

We have sold seeds here for years and are competent and reliable. Have other main crop varieties of corn, which we have sold for years.

We sell Farm, Garden, and Flower Seeds. Catalogue and Circulars Free. Write your Wants.
HAWKEYE SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.
Successors to Livingston.

Seed Oats.

We are headquarters for Seed Oats in either large or small quantities. Three Best and Most Reliable Croppers in Existence, "Mammoth White Russian," "Early Champion White," and "Lincoln" white oats. Write for FREE Catalog of all leading and best Farm and Garden Seeds; also our "Book on Corn Growing." Address,
J. R. RATEKIN & SON, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WATER CLOSET COMBINATIONS,

Porcelain Bowl, Hardwood Seat and Tank, Nickel Plated flush and supply pipes, complete, each \$11.00.
Cast Iron Roll Rim Bath Tubs, length 5 ft. Complete with full set of nickel plated fittings, each, \$11.00.
They are new goods, ask for free catalogue No. 61 on plumbing and building material.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

BUY MEDICINE BY MAIL

We are "The Only Mail Order Drug House in the World." Our large and handsome illustrated Drug Book contains a list of 15,000 drugs, medicines, family remedies, sick room necessities, trusses, flavoring extracts, oils, paints, etc. 1500 illustrations. We send it for 10c to pay cost of mailing, and refund the amount out of the first order you send us. Send for a copy. You cannot tell how soon you may need something.
HELLER CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 47 Chicago, Ill.

ROCKDALE HERD OF Duroc-Jersey Swine

has for sale 25 head of choice gilts, bred for March and April farrow. Prices right.

J. F. CHANDLER, Frankfort, Kans.

GRAND COMBINATION BROOD SOW SALES

AXLINE & SYDNOR will sell 60 Head of Choicely Bred Sows,
at **OAK GROVE, MO.,** (30 miles east of Kansas City,
on C. & A. Railway), on.....

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1902.

GEO. W. NULL will sell 60 Head, at ODESSA, MO.,

(10 miles east of Oak Grove), on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1902.

AXLINE & SYDNOR'S offerings are selected from their herds and represent the best families of the Poland-China breed. The sows are bred to the following boars: Chief Eclipse, Sunshine Chief, and Sydnor's Chief (by Mo. Black Chief), Sydnor's Tecumseh (by Chief Tecumseh 2d), and Corrected (by Corrector).

GEO. W. NULL will sell 60 HEAD; among the number are twelve out of the famous brood sow, Anderson's Model, and sired by the noted Chief Tecumseh 2d, and the Ina Wilkes boar, Unique, and others sired by and bred to the following boars: Model of '97, Dewey, Mo. Black Chief, Chief Eclipse, Null's Black Chief, and Lookout Lee.

For catalogue for Axline-Sydnor sale, address E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Sale to begin at 12:30 prompt.

For catalogue for Null's sale, address Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo. Sales will be held under cover. No postponement on account of weather.

Col. J. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo., and Col. J. N. HARSHBERGER, Lawrence, Kans., Auctioneers.

The Home Circle.

A MOTHER'S SOLACE.

"She is a little hindering thing,"
The mother said;
"I do not have an hour of peace,
Till she's in bed.

"She clings unto my hand or gown,
And follows me
About the house from room to room—
Talks constantly.

"She is a bundle full of nerves
And wilful ways;
She does not sleep full sound at nights,
Scarce any days.

"She does not like to hear the wind,
The dark she fears;
And piteously she calls to me
To wipe her tears.

"She is a little hindering thing,"
The mother said;
"But still she is my wine of life,
My daily bread."

Birds.

[The following highly entertaining paper was read by Hon. Edwin Taylor, before the late meeting of the Kansas Horticultural Society.]

Perhaps it may not be out of place for me to observe, in the outset, that the classification I have used in this study of birds is not that of orthodox ornithology. As an ornithologist I am a "come-outer." Pliny classified birds according to their feet. Albertus Magnus counted all flying things, bats, bees, mosquitoes, etc., as birds. Francis Willoughby grouped birds into land-fowl and water-fowl. Bird classification has been worked out more than a hundred different ways by ornithologists; and finally, when Alfred Newton classified them according to their teeth, I left "the party," and came out for ornithological reform. My bird book is not yet printed; when it is, it will separate birds into 2 great divisions: High-flyers, *Alti Volantes*; and Low-flyers, *Volantes Vulgari*. This division is fair to both factions. The High-flyers are probably superior in point of numbers, but the Low-flyers are the best sellers. The High-flyer is brought down out of space by the discharge of a gun, while the Low-flyer is beguiled off his perch with a hot board or slim hook by a son of—the aforesaid. We put the High-flyer into our poetry and the Low-flyer into our pot-pie.

The question about teeth in birds gives me no concern. After a considerable amount of original investigation I am able to say, "They don't have 'em—not now." In the beginning, they may have been less innocent. That familiar figure of speech wherein sparse or infrequent things are compared for scarcity with "hen's teeth," is doubtless a relic of past periods, and carries with it the idea, plainly, that there was a time when the hens wore a dental armament. In that pre-historic age, when a hen had a nip like an alligator, hunting eggs was no light matter; and supposing all the Low-flyers to have been proportionately equipped, we have an easy explanation of the phenomenon of wild turkeys. The only safe way to do with turkeys having fangs in proportion to their size was to let 'em and if necessary make 'em run wild; anything to get them off the premises. A remnant of this race, long since become toothless and harmless, was still at large in the first settlement of Kansas.

There is abundant evidence that mankind was early alive to the importance of birds. From time immemorial man has refreshed himself upon their eggs and flesh, and sometimes has made soup of their nests. A supper of hot birds is the same gastronomic high-water mark in our time as it was in the time of Alexander. When the Pilgrim Fathers invented Thanksgiving Day they prepared for it, as Governor Bradford observes, by sending "four men forward fowling, that we might give thanks more abundantly." And to this day thanksgiving doesn't count unless a certain fowl, a low-flyer, has a part in the proceedings. What is true of the youth belonging to our race is also true of the race, in its youth. The child delights in noise and bright colors; so did the aborigine. The boy doesn't care what the shade of the pigment upon his playthings may be, so long as it is red. In like manner, the bright hues of the birds that wore the loud patterns early attracted our savage ancestors; and the cozy comfort, in chilly weather, attendant upon disporting a vest of gaudy bird skins, as a matter of style, first suggested to our untaught progenitors the idea of a wardrobe for warmth. Give the boy materials for drawing, and his first attempt at the pictorial art is likely to be a bird, and, accordingly, as my analogy would suggest, we find that the very oldest picture extant, dating from a

time anterior to Thebes, is a representation of birds.

The great difference between the theologian devoting himself to what is known as the Higher Criticism and scientists, like ourselves, going about the higher criticism of birds is, that in the first instance, the critic is up a tree (or stump), while in the second a bird is up the tree. It results in the scientist having a more satisfactory job than the theologian.

I have spoken of the poetic inspiration birds have furnished, but their contribution to economic investigation is not less important. Not all of Adam Smith's canons of taxation taken together are more often quoted, or receive more universal acceptance among economists, than that ornithological maxim which goes unquestioned in every banking-house in this country, viz.: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Some curious calculations may be made upon the changing values of birds as affected by their change of location. Take, for instance, the recognized formula just quoted, that whereas "a bird in the hand" is represented by the numeral 1, but when removed to the distance of the nearest bush it suffers a depreciation in value, represented by the fraction one-half, then we find, by a computation carried to the ninth decimal, that a further removal of the bird from the bush to any tree whatever, diminishes the equity remaining in the bird, approximately, according to the square of the distance from the bush to the tree. Owing to the uncertainty of tenure attaching to birds, it has come about that much of the law respecting them has not been included in the revised statutes, though in great measure it is nevertheless held inviolable. For example, practically all people recognize the binding force of this extrajudicial dictum: "You can't catch old birds with chaff," an enactment that would not be strengthened if the language were changed to "You shan't catch, etc.," or, if it were reinforced by a constitutional amendment. The use of the word "old" in the above citation has, in some instances, resulted unfortunately, because "old birds" alone being mentioned, young birds are by implication exempted from the operations of the act, and the unwary have, from time to time, jumped to the conclusion that chaff might be sufficient bait for birds of immature development. The State, however, is not responsible for the ambiguity in the language used, the court having held, in the case of *Shorty vs. Wren*, that no bird is to be assumed to be a young bird, or a "fresh" bird, except at the risk of the sportsman himself; and that while the hunter may with impunity spread chaff, he does so "at his own risk," and "at his own proper cost and expense," and in case of failure to catch anything is barred from action for the recovery of costs. The poet, happily, came to the rescue of the law-maker, when he translated this sound principle of high-flyer law into high-flown rhyme, thus:

"Decorations of the golden grain
Are set to allure the ancient fowl in vain."

Nothing better illustrates the progress of science, and the faculty of the youth of our time to catch on, than the growing infrequency with which the up-to-date young person attempts the impossible feat of apprehending the feathered denizen by the inadequate expedient of throwing salt on his tail. Though the present writer has continuously kept a sharp eye out for repetitions of this experiment, there has not come within range of his vision, for a considerable time now, what he not infrequently beheld in the juvenile portion of his existence, viz., a small boy with a bucket of salt, an agitated countenance, and an alert step, hopelessly trailing a flock of quails.

In the order of their evolution birds are plainly the connecting link between animals and fish. Fish undoubtedly came along first. In the course of time, the more ambitious among the fish found that they could rise up out of the water somewhat, and they worked away at this exercise till they began to develop wings out of their fins, and before you knew it they were actually flying, became "glorified" fish, so to speak. Indeed, we still have the flying fish marking the half-way station in

the route of this progression. These flying fish stay in the water mostly, and in the air a little; the taste for air, and the habit of flying grows on them, from generation to generation, and they pass easily, after a sufficient term of aspiration and effort, into the next class the water fowl, which stays in the air mostly, and in the water a little.

Some of these reformed fish, having in course of time permanently changed their habitat from water to air, and expanded their fins into wings and their scales into feathers—become birds in short—they were then still further forced forward by the same spirit of progress that drove them out of the water in the first place, the same restless impulse also that impels the young man to go west; and in obedience to that impulse they set about changing their wings into front legs, their feathers into fur, thus becoming animals. This important transition took place so long ago that most animals have entirely lost all traces of their appliances for aerial movement.

But, as if for our guidance in this scientific investigation, there remains one animal that hasn't entirely forgotten its old, familiar ways nor lost its shrivelled wings; that animal is the flying squirrel. As a connecting link between birds and beasts, as a sort of pointer to the route by which the latter got there, the flying squirrel is invaluable. They are still flying some, but away back they scarcely "sat down" at all—in fact were so active with their wings that the common people spoke of them familiarly as "birds."

Color is given to this view by an ancient inscription discovered at Nowhere, running about like this:

"The squirrel he is a pretty bird;
He has a bushy tail;
He used to steal old Grimes' corn," etc.

At this point the inscription becomes illegible, but it is considered by antiquarians, quite as important as the famous inscription Mr. Pickwick found at Cobham.

One of the curious features of birdlore is what may be called ornithological symbolism. From the earliest times men have expressed themselves in terms of birds. The distinctions therein are so marked, and of so universal acceptance, that they amount to a common language. This symbolism is as arbitrary as the Arabic numerals. It is inexplicable how it has come about that the thrifty goose, of whom the diaphanous poet sings:

"I wish I were a geese, all forlorn;
They accumulate much grease, eating corn," etc.

Inexplicable, I repeat, that this personification of thrift, the goose, which can give odds to anything that wears feathers in shoveling up grain and profiting by it, has been set down, since Homer, as the type of foolishness and unthrift.

On the other hand, the warlike duck, thus celebrated in rhyme by a famous Irish poet:

"The foineest burrid in the wurrid for a foight,
Barrin' the agle, is the duck;
He has such a foine large bill, to peck;
And plenty of Oirish pluck.
And thin d'ye moid the fut he has
Sure its as large over as a cup;
It puts him in the heavy-weight class,
All nature can't thrip him up—"

This belligerent duck, I say, by some curious perversion of resemblances, is accepted the universe over as a symbol of affection, or at least of tender admiration. The mule to the horse, the cat to the catamount, are not more nearly allied in form and feature than the goose and the duck. They have the same open countenance, the same unemotional physiognomy, the same vibrant voice, the same knee action, and yet so differently are they regarded that a comparison with the one will set soft hearts to palpitating, while a mere intimation of a resemblance to the other will set the patent kicker going. So far as the records in the State library show there is no language in the world in which the word "duck" applied to a female young woman by her "steady," is not regarded by herself and her mother with secret approbation; and when used in the diminutive, as "duckle," particularly in combination with the equivalent for our word "darling," as "duckle-darling," it makes one of the drawing-

est plasters ever applied to the feminine ear.

But the most notable symbols furnished by any birds, are found in the antagonistic significance that attaches to the white winged dove—the emblem of peace—and the war eagle, the representative of strife.

From the standards of many nations, antedating the Romans, and continuously since their time to the present moment, the eagle has looked down upon the carnage, the cruelty, the rapine, the destruction of war, upon its widows, its orphans, its distresses, its desolate homes, its bitter tears, its broken hearts, its atrocities unspeakable, victors and vanquished alike accursed. It passes comprehension that the eagle should still be a dominant figure in the hearts of men. To the blasting influence of that malignant fowl I oppose the bearer of the olive branch, the bird of harvest, the harbinger of love, or order, of domestic joys, of security, of infancy unharmed, of youth unalarmed, of gardens uncrushed, orchards blooming instead of ruined, of milk and honey, and sheep-fold—the Dove.

Some day, please God, the dove shall enfold all the world beneath its broodings, and the hateful scream of the war eagle shall be heard no more. May I not bespeak for this society, that its voice and vote shall be cast for the dove?

Mary Waugh Smith.

A letter from Mrs. Mary Waugh Smith to the editor will be read with interest by the Home Circle. It is dated 7503 Sunnyside Avenue, Seattle, Wash., December 27, 1901. It will be agreed that Sunnyside Avenue is just suited to the disposition of Mary Waugh Smith. Her thousands of friends in Kansas will be pleased to learn—that they would have expected had they thought of it—that her active mind has found opportunities for good work in her far Northwest home and that this work is appreciated. All the ladies will be glad to know also that she will continue to write for the KANSAS FARMER.

Here is her letter:

"The mail this morning brought me the FARMER containing the supplement map of Kansas, for which accept my thanks. The map is certainly a credit to the FARMER and will be very valuable to the readers of the paper. My copy has already found wall space in my study.

"I enclose some copy for the Home Circle Department. Am very sorry not to have done more for the paper this fall but have found so much to do in Seattle that my time is very limited. Three of us former Kansas girls and all graduates of K. S. A. C., (Nellie Little Dobbs, '90; Sadie Moore Foster, '95; and Mary Waugh Smith, '99), have had charge of the Domestic Science Department of the school conducted by the Y. W. C. A. of Seattle. Our fall term closed last week and enough members of the class asked for a continuation of the lessons to make it profitable to the Association to continue the work. As it is the first of this kind of work to be attempted in Seattle we feel very proud of our success, which we know is due to the excellent training we received in Kansas. It is my intention to continue to write you whenever I can.

"Wishing the KANSAS FARMER a happy and prosperous New Year," etc.

A system regulator is a medicine that strengthens and stimulates the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels. Prickly Ash Bitters is a superior system regulator. It drives out all unhealthy conditions, promotes activity of body and brain, restores good appetite, sound sleep, and cheerful spirits.

Doctor: "Did you take my prescription, ma'am?" Patient: "Yes, but, say, doctor, paper's awful hard to get down, an' it didn't seem to do me no good."—Chicago News.

Little drops of water,
Little specks of dew,
Make the big potatoes,
And the small ones, too.
And the grocer sells 'em
At so much a slice,
For to buy a whole one
No one has the price.
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



BIGGER BOX
SAME PRICE

Enameline

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH
Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely Odorless.



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BETTER
YET!
FIRE PROOF!!

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

MODERN ROMANCE.

Information, speculation, fluctuation, ruin-tion, dissipation, degradation; reformation or starvation. Application, situation; occupation, restoration. Concentration, enervation, nerve-prostration. A vacation.

Destination, country station. Nice location, recreation. Exploration, observation; fascination—a flirtation. Trepidation, hesitation, conversation, simulation. Invitation, acclamation, sequestration, cold libation. Stimulation, animation; inspiration, new potation. Demonstration, agitation, circulation, exclamation! Declaration, acceptance, osculation, sweet sensation. Exultation, preparation, combination, new relation.

—Henry M. Blossom, in The Smart Set.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is the purpose of the KANSAS FARMER to make this page a department of greater interest and of more real value than heretofore to those whose fortune it is to spend their youth on the farm. To accomplish this, we ask the help of every young man and woman, every boy and girl who reads this page. Write to us. Tell us of your pleasures, that we may enjoy them, too; tell us of your hardships, your discontent, your ambitions, that we may possibly help you; talk to us of whatever interests you, and be sure that we shall find it interesting, also.

It is a fad, now—so good a fad that we hope it may become a custom—to study the life of our dumb friends, their customs, habits, instincts, and so forth, and to love them and try to understand them. The magazines are full of just such things. Now, who has so good an opportunity to pursue this fascinating study at first hand as the boy or girl who lives in the country? Tell us about it.

The cultivation of flowers, the planting of trees, with the observation and recording of their habits of growth, reproduction, diversity of species, is a task none too small for our ablest scientists. Why should not you, who live among them, tell others what you know from life-long acquaintance with them? Then, there is the stirring out-of-door life that is yours. Perhaps it seems monotonous to you, sometimes, but there is a fascination in it for others. The skating, the long rides, the evenings around the fire, the taffy-pullings, why not share all your pleasures with others?

Help us in this way and we will do our best to bring to you the best the city gives to us of pleasure and profit.

Real Life.

JAMES WILLIS GLEED.

Real life consists in being you, and the real "you" is your ideal. According to that ideal, according to that pattern which is now so clear in your vision, real life does not consist merely in getting money—to be always raising more corn to fatten more hogs to buy more land to raise more corn. The getting of money, which after all means only the getting of food, clothing and a roof for ourselves and dependents, has little more to do with real life than sleep has. The food, clothing and roof are necessary. Sleep is necessary. But in looking forward to the career which lies before you, you do not dwell for long or with any great fondness upon the hours of sleep you are to enjoy—excepting, of course, during the next few days. Getting money is not life. Life should be attractive, and a future which means merely to feed and clothe ourselves and to sleep and rest

as much as may be for so many years as it shall please God to allow us to cumber the earth—this is not attractive, and it is not life.

Real life does not consist in securing votes and position, to become a Congressman, to embark in the whirlpool of office-seeking, to be forever securing more pensions, places, and appropriations, in order to be reelected, so that you can secure more appropriations, places and pensions. Money and politics do not constitute real life, although, living in a great commercial and democratic age and country, you will be often pressed to think so.

Neither do society and fashion constitute real life, to be forever getting up a new gown, to stand in at somebody's reception, in order that others may enjoy the discomfort of yours, so that you may be again invited. It is not life merely to run smoothly along the grooves which custom and the toll of others have chiseled out and made possible for you—to be a mere burden, incumbrance, consumer, intent only on following—or leading—the social meet and muster, surge and swarm—a mere pliant social favorite. This is not real life.

No, young men and women, our days on earth are as the shadow, and there is none abiding; the time is short, and all these things are but dust and ashes. They are not real life. * * *

In the deepest sense your sole human companion and intimate, till the end come, is to be yourself. And this being true, about what should you be anxious except that you be a fit companion for yourself? You certainly do not want to spend all your waking and dreaming hours chained to a scoundrel, a coward, or a boor? You surely prefer a companion whom you can in a measure respect, whose comings and goings in some degree approach what you admire—the pattern shewed you on the Mount. Therefore, whatever you do, be a good man—a good woman.

General Garfield said to his constituents who were sharply criticising some vote of his in Congress: "I would do anything to win your regard, but there is one man whose good opinion I must have above all, and without whose approval I can do nothing; that is the man with whom I get up every morning and go to bed every night, whose thoughts are my thoughts, whose prayers are my prayers. I can not buy your confidence at the cost of his respect."

You are doomed to dwell all your days with your own heart, your own irreparable past and struggling present; therefore nothing can be more important than that it be a good, sound, courageous heart, and at least an honest and decent past.

* * *

It has been said that the genius for private life is the genius most lacking and most needed among the American people. We must run after name, place and applause. We must pursue any phantom which the majority approve, rather than the real good which our own soul approves. But this is not life. Life is to be first and foremost a good man, a good son and brother, a good father and husband, a good daughter, sister and wife; to do our plain duty according to the pattern and in that station to which it has pleased God to call us; to cherish our own souls and the souls next to us; to abide each in his own house and to adorn and beautify it; to honor it and make others honor it. That is real life at the foundation. Conduct is three-fourths of life; do your duty; for the rest, cleave to your books, pursue your music, read the clouds, watch for the autumn leaves, sit down by the many-sounding sea, plant trees, enjoy the free gifts of nature. "Seek not those things which for one to have is for another to lose, but rather those which which all may possess in common."

Be a source and origin of good. Any man can go selfishly about his own business. Wild beasts do that. Cause something; originate something. Better be Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, the creator of the Chautauqua Assembly, than the President of the United States—especially if that means the mere creation and tool of party bosses. Don't be President except on your own terms. Dare to measure men and things by your own standards; hold to your own truth, one against a thousand. Don't allow events or other men to impose upon you or make you appear other than you really are. Goethe admired young Englishmen. When asked if they were cleverer, better educated or better hearted than young Germans, he said: "That is not the point. Their superiority does not lie in such things, neither does it lie in their birth or fortune. It lies precisely in their having

the courage to be what Nature made them."

Be yourself. This is not only all that is good; it is all that is possible; it is that or nothing. You can not lead another man's life; you can not inhabit another man's house; you can not sail another man's course. "Be your own palace, or the world's your jail." Steer by the stars, not by another voyager's lights, or you are on the rocks. Real life consists in a soldierly, heroic, aggressive endeavor to be you, and the real you is the ideal you. Be a good man—according to the pattern.

Love Stories of Old Ladies.

It has been my good fortune to know very well several charming old ladies who have confided to me their youthful love affairs. When I have told them to you, perhaps you will agree with me that romance is not dead and that love and loyalty can be found elsewhere than in fiction.

AUNT BETTIE.

She is Aunt Bettie to every one, old or young, black, white, or Indian. Nature gave her a mother's heart which fate compelled her to fill with the love of other women's children. An "old maid," wrinkled and gray yet still full of the high spirit and enthusiasm that have made her long life so full of romance and adventure. She tells, with due modesty and seriousness, yet with a traitorous twinkle in her dim old eyes, of her eighteenth wooer, a decrepit and poverty-stricken old widower who appeared some six years ago.

But I was to tell you of her first suitor, the lover of long ago, who closed his eyes in his last sleep years before I was born, but who still lives in Aunt Bettie's memory, as youthful and proud as when he wooed her.

Aunt Bettie was a charming girl in those days, a little Quaker maiden, with demurely downcast eyes which she dared not raise lest you see the mischief in them. She went to meeting with great piety, because she was a little Quakeress and it was the only thing to do, but she was sadly bored by the long hours of waiting for the spirit's moving. I fear she was not in those days the good little maid we should wish to think her, and doubtless she found great relief to her soul in the droll pictures of her elders which she showed to her sober friend beside her, while the old people nodded in the drowsy warmth of the old meeting-house. But one day her eye, wandering over the rows of homely black figures on the other side of the wooden partition which ran down the middle of the meeting house, met something of genuine interest, nothing more nor less, in fact, than a young man, handsome and trim, yet unmistakably one of her own sect.

Bettie could hardly wait until the meeting should close, so anxious was she to learn what her friend and confidante thought of the new arrival. For you must know young men were few and far between in that locality and—girls are always girls, so a new arrival of that sort could not but be interesting.

"Thee can see he is a gentleman," says Mistress Bettie. "There, is not that thy father taking him home to

dinner with him? Oh, I envy thee! But thee will have a good time. Farewell!"

Aunt Bettie never was the least bit envious of any one, and was always glad at other people's good fortune. But, I think, if she could have seen into the future she would not have looked after Ann Hathaway with such smiling affection, and tripped homeward with so happy and trusting a heart.

You may be sure it was not long before Bettie made friends with the newcomer, whose name was Nathan Smith, and as you have guessed the friendship soon became a very warm one. But this did not take place without the discomfort of several other young ladies, among whom was Bettie's dear friend whom I told you of, Ann Hathaway. Bettie confided to her at one time, that "Nathan says my hands are beautiful"—Aunt Bettie's hands are beautiful, yet.

"Friend Bettie," said Ann Hathaway, seriously and kindly, "Thee must not believe everything Nathan tells thee. He has lived in the city, and he has learned their vain ways. He does not mean it when he says pretty things to thee."

What Bettie answered to this, we can only imagine, though it would be interesting to know, for Aunt Bettie has something of a temper of her own, even yet.

This Ann Hathaway, you must understand, for all she appeared so kind and protecting to simple-hearted, happy Bettie, was no true friend to her. For she had set her cap for Nathan, herself, and had no mind to give him up easily. So she began telling Bettie that she must not believe too implicitly what he said to her and she hinted that she knew some very distressing things about him. But Bettie was ever a loyal, loving soul, and when once she had given her affection, it took more than words to shake her faith.

"I dislike to see thee running about so much with Nathan Smith," says the faithful friend, "He is not such a man as I desire my friends to associate with."

"Friend Ann," says Bettie, the clear pink in her cheeks growing a little pinker, "Friend Ann, thee will please not to speak so of the man I am going to marry."

You may imagine Ann's consternation at this announcement, but she did not despair even yet. Seeing she could have no influence there, she changed

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her plan, and begun sowing the seed of distrust in Nathan's heart. Alas, men were ever fainter of heart than women, and Nathan was no better than an ordinary man of to-day. He would not go to Bettie to find out if the things Ann told him were true. Oh, no, that would be an insult. Instead, he weakly listened to the lies which were breaking his heart, and gradually they became truth to him. Meanwhile, Bettie was joyously preparing for her wedding, sending invitations far and wide, for she had many friends.

Finally, one dreadful morning, she received a letter, which no one but herself has ever seen, which broke that loyal heart of hers. It was months on months before she saw the beautiful sunlight again, or even cared to see it. But finally she learned that there was a place in the world that she must fill, and many are the lives that she has brightened and many the broken hearts that she has healed, in her life of ministry and service.

Thus Ann Hathaway won a husband. Do you suppose she was happy? That is not for us to say. However, Nathan died in about five years after his marriage, and the last word on his lips was "Bettie."

Question Box.

A column will hereafter be devoted to the answering of any questions the young people on the farm may wish to ask. Where unable to answer them ourselves we shall go to the best authority at our command. If you are in doubt as to the best way to do a particular piece of work, if you wish information as to books, science, etiquette, current events, customs, send to us and we will spare no pains to give you a correct answer.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Two Foxes.

Once there were two Foxes who lived together in the depths of a great forest, and they never had had a cross word with each other.

So one day, one of them said in the politest Fox language, "Let's quarrel!" "Very well," said the other, "just as you please, my dear. But how shall we set about it?"

"Oh, it can not be hard," said the Fox who had proposed it; "the two-legged people fall out and have fine times—why should not we?"

So in all sorts of ways they tried to quarrel; but it could not be done, because they were such polite Foxes, and each would give up to the other.

At last one of them brought two stones, round and smooth. "Now," said he, "you say they're yours and I'll say they're mine, and then, don't you see, we can quarrel about them, and fight, and scratch, and have a lively time! I'll begin. Those stones are mine!"

"Very well," answered the other, gently, "you are welcome to them."

"But you must talk back—we shall never quarrel at this rate," cried the first Fox, jumping up and licking his brother's face. "You old simpleton! Don't you know it takes two to make a quarrel?"

So they tried again. "I own this forest, the whole of it," said the first Fox.

"You do!" exclaimed the other Fox; "well, then, how do I happen to be here? Of course, I'll get out," he added very politely.

"No, indeed, you won't," said the first Fox, "for you are my brother, and we share equally; what is yours is mine, and what is mine is yours."

So they gave the quarrel up as a bad job, and never tried to play at the silly game again.—Minnie W. Torrey.

Wants to Be Something.

A little Italian bootblack pushed his head through the door into the office of the chief of police at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one day and said: "I came here to see if you couldn't tell a feller how he can go to school and learn how to grow up to be a good American like Teddy Roosevelt. I'm tired o' bein' called a ginny, an' I thought mebbe you could gimme a show."

This boy was Ernesto Cerecello, 12 years ago. Three years ago his father brought him to America, leaving the mother somewhere in Italy, the boy doesn't know just where. After three or four months his father, failing to get employment, returned to Italy, leaving him with his uncle in Poughkeepsie. After awhile the uncle went to South America and the boy was left to shift for himself. He went out on the streets with his blacking box, and for a year he earned barely enough to pay his board with a poor woman whose

sympathy he had aroused. When the boy saw the picture of Teddy Roosevelt in the papers and heard about him it set him thinking. He said to himself, "Mebbe there's a chance for a kid like me."

The chief of police closed his desk, put on his hat, and took the bootblack to the office of Superintendent Harris, of the public schools. Mr. Harris called upon the Rescue Mission, and Superintendent Madison, after hearing the facts and seeing the boy, offered to give him a home. Then the members of the Board of Education took up a collection and bought the lad an entirely new outfit of clothing, and Superintendent Harris assigned him to school.

All this happened three months ago. The change that has been worked in the little Italian waif in that time astonishes everybody. He lives like a member of Superintendent Madison's family at the mission, goes to school regularly, visits the public library when he isn't in school, and evinces an insatiable desire for knowledge, particularly of American history. He said to a gentleman recently, "I don't believe there is a happier boy in the United States than I am; and if I don't pay all these people back for their kindness to me, my name's not Ernesto Cerecello."

Superintendent Madison, in a letter to the American Boy, says: "Ernesto seems to be a remarkable child. He is learning rapidly. I trust the story may be an inspiration to many a boy."

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., January 6. Receipts of all classes of stock here last week were decidedly more substantial than during the holiday period of the preceding seven days. The run of cattle approximated 22,700 and included a heavier proportion of beef steers than has arrived for many weeks. Probably two-thirds of the entire receipts were beefs and the balance stockers and feeders. The demand was good for all kinds of cattle. Prices ruled strong to higher until Thursday, when a break of 10 cents to 15 cents was had. This was recovered on Friday, however, and the week closed higher than the preceding seven days. The outlook for beef cattle from now on is encouraging for the feeders. Stockers and feeders advanced all along the line during the week, good stock reaching the best prices since last spring. Feeders sold at \$4.35 to \$4.60 for the choicer grades. The advance in fat cattle and scarcity of thin stock is responsible for this betterment in values of feeding stock.

Packing house buyers tried hard to inaugurate another bearing crusade during the week, and while not succeeding in making a break of consequence, took off 10 cents to 15 cents from last week's close. Receipts were 75,100 head. Other points were also liberally supplied and furnished the buyers with plenty of material for their bearish tactics. The declines were almost wholly during the early part of the week, however, for in the closing days considerable strength was put on, owing to the firmness of pork products.

The run of sheep was far better than the previous week, total receipts amounting to 9,000 head, but this supply was too small to meet the killing demands. Lambs closed 10 cents to 15 cents higher for the week, choice stock selling at \$5.85, the highest since last spring. Fed westerns reached \$5.75, a better price than was paid all last year. Yearlings were in great favor and sold up to \$5 straight. In the past two weeks lambs and muttons have advanced \$1 per hundredweight on the local market. Fed wethers are scarce and wanted by the killers. At present it is safe to figure on \$4.25 to \$4.50 for choice, handy weight stock of that class.

Both corn and wheat recorded substantial advances here during the week just closed. Wheat quit at 81½ cents for May, an advance of 2 cents. Corn closed at 66½ cents for cash product, an advance of 1½ cents, and 68 cents for the May, a gain of 1½ cents. Indications point to the fact that Kansas is evidently drained of last year's enormous wheat crop and that local mills will soon have to look to spring wheat sections for supplies. Of 161 cars received here last week, 112 came from Nebraska, Kansas' contribution amounting to only 49 cars. Oats advanced along with the other grains, and to 46½ cents. This is a little over 20 cents higher than this time a year ago.

Receipts of cattle at this market for the year 1901 were 2,000,165, the largest on record. Calves to the number of 126,410 came in. Hog receipts were 3,716,404 head, an increase of 600,000

from last year. The average weight of hogs, owing to the effects of the drouth throughout Kansas and Missouri, the chief contributing States, was only 197 pounds, the lightest on record. Sheep receipts were 980,078, the largest since 1897, and 120,000 in excess of 1900. Horse and mule receipts were 96,657, a decrease of 6,500 from the preceding year.

The total number of head of stock received was 6,919,714, the largest on record, and 760,000 in excess of last year, the next highest period. The total valuation of stock sold here was \$126,353,076, also the greatest on record. Classified, the valuation for the year by head was: Cattle, \$37; calves, \$9; hogs, \$11.50; sheep, \$3.75; horses and mules, \$91.25. POWELL.

Weekly Grain Market Letter.

Topeka, January 7.

The past week has demonstrated the fact that our market centers pay very little attention to foreign grain markets, and that we are gradually creating an American standard of prices on wheat, as has been the case with our corn for six months or more. A healthy advance has been established since the holidays, and winter wheat is being sharply looked after by millers, who are competing with feeders for what wheat is offered for sale throughout the Southwest.

Receipts of wheat are very light. Both together Kansas City and St. Louis received only 232 cars last week, as compared with 840 cars for the corresponding week a year ago. There is not wheat enough coming forward to supply the mills, and Kansas City mills have shut down for a while. Exports are normal at present for both wheat and flour; but since July 1 they have been the largest in American history, aggregating over 150,000,000 bushels; of course during this time primary receipts from farms have been large, but these receipts are now at a minimum everywhere, except in the Northwest, and there wheat receipts are now rapidly decreasing. Under these conditions it is not to be wondered at, that prices are strong everywhere. Indeed a regular old-fashioned boom in wheat was experienced in St. Louis yesterday, where wheat advanced over three cents per bushel during the day.

Markets to-day were steady at some slight decline and closed as follows:

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 86½ to 88 cents; No. 2 hard winter wheat, 81 to 82½ cents; No. 2 corn, 65 to 65½ cents; No. 2 oats, 47½ to 49 cents.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 90 to 92 cents; No. 2 hard wheat, 81 to 81½ cents; No. 2 corn, 68 to 68½ cents; No. 2 oats, 48½ to 49 cents.

F. W. FRASIUS.

The Stray List.

Week Ending December 26.

Washington County—S. T. Yoder, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. T. Morehead, in Highland tp. (P. O. Hollenberg), September 19, 1901, one black mare, weight 1,000 pounds, 4 years old, star on forehead, sweeney in left shoulder; valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee County—B. Buckil, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. A. White, in Mission Creek tp. (P. O. Eskridge), November 23, 1901, one roan steer, 2 years old, branded 4 7 on left side and both ears sloped on under side. Also one roan steer, 1 year old, no brand, left ear underbit. Also one red steer, 1 year old, no brand, left ear underbit; valued at \$55.

COWS—Taken up by E. J. Dalley, in Mission Creek tp. (P. O. Eskridge), November 23, 1901, one red cow, dehorned, right ear cropped. Also one brindle (white face) cow, dehorned, right ear cropped; total value, \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. T. Rice, in Mill tp. (P. O. Hallfax), November 23, 1901, one red heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Sumner County—W. E. Wood, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J. B. Randall, in Avon tp. (P. O. Dalton), December 4, 1901, one pony colt, color mostly white with large bay spots on body, not branded; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Manning, in Caldwell, one bay mare, 1,100 pounds, 7 years old, shod in front, white hind feet, star in forehead, some harness marks, small scar on right knee.

Chase County—W. A. Waddell, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by F. W. Jeffrey, in Diamond Creek tp. (P. O. Elmdale), November 26, 1901, one red and white steer, 1 year old, no brands; valued at \$10.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Walter Allen, in Mineral tp., November 30, 1901, one bay mare, 14½ hands high, 3 white feet, star in forehead, black mane and tail, had saddle on, branded H. F. on left thigh; valued at \$20.

Elk County—G. J. Sharp, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up by A. N. Webster, in Painter Hood tp., November 12, 1901, one black steer, short yearling, white face, crop off left ear; valued at \$12.50. Also one red bull, short yearling, white face, crop off right ear; valued at \$12.50.

Chautauqua County—C. C. Robinson, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by P. Stroud, in Washington tp. (P. O. Niotaze), November 6, 1901, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by David Chilcote, in Hendricks tp., November 28, 1901, one red Texas steer, 4 years old, branded A N on right hip,

crop and underbit off right ear and underslope on left ear; valued at \$20.

Bourbon County—Lydia Barton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. H. Toyton, 2½ miles west of Fulton, Bourbon County, Kans., December 2, 1901, one bright bay mare, with white hind feet, white spot on face, brown legs, dark mane and tail, about 4 years old, weight 1,000 pounds; valued at \$20.

Ford County—S. T. Reynolds, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by S. R. Bright, in Dodge tp. (P. O. Dodge City), one red heifer, 2 years old, branded + and F on left hip; valued at \$17.

Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by L. R. Wright, in Emporia tp., November 18, 1901, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, branded N° on left hip.

Week Ending January 2.

Pottawatomie County—A. P. Scritchfield, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up by John Maskil, in Lone Tree tp. (P. O. Wheaton), December 3, 1901, one red steer, dehorned. Also one roan bull.

Chase County—W. A. Waddell, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Arch Miller, in Falls tp. (P. O. Cottonwood Falls), December 16, 1901, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded T on right hip; valued at \$25.

Smith County—Jno. A. Crabb, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W. J. Meredith, in Washington tp., May 18, 1901, one dark red heifer, medium size, tip of right ear cropped; valued at \$15.

Week Ending January 9.

Coffey County—W. M. Palen, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by S. F. Rolston, in Pottawatomie tp. (P. O. Mineral Point), November 25, 1901, one red steer, white face, weight 850 pounds; valued at \$30.

Coffey County—W. M. Palen, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Godfrey Engel, in Avon tp. (P. O. Alicoville), about December 3, 1901, one red heifer, 2 years old, no horns, white spot in forehead, two white spots on right shoulder, white on belly, switch of tail white, some white on right hind foot, top of right ear bit off; valued at \$20.

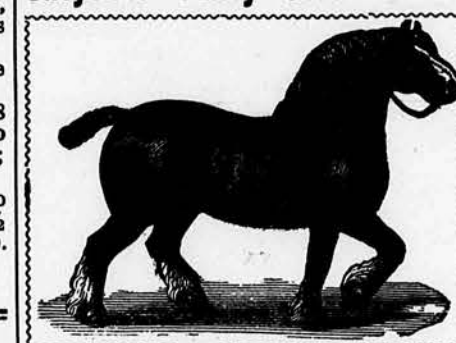
Greenwood County. STEER—Taken up by William Wilson, in Eureka tp., November 1, 1901, one red steer, some white in face, 3 years old, dehorned; valued at \$30.

Pottawatomie County—A. P. Scritchfield, Clerk. CALF—Taken up by Robert J. Fleming, in Green tp., December 24, 1901, one red bull calf, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

Lincoln County—J. S. Stover, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Louis Block, in Madison tp. (P. O. Beverly), December 7, 1901, one red and yellow steer, with white feet, 4 feet 6 inches high.

Shawnee County—Jno. M. Wright, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up by W. J. Gillespie, in Auburn tp., on his premises, December 23, 1901, one large 2-year-old heifer, some white on belly, white spot on forehead; valued at \$25. Also one 3-year-old red heifer, some white on both flanks, tip of left ear gone, branded G on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

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FOR TRADE—A good home in Topeka, Kansas, located on the corner of 11th and Lime St., lot 50 foot front, 150 feet deep, fine shade trees around lot, good brick walk in front, good house of 7 rooms—closets, pantry, cellar, etc., good well and cistern, nice porches in front and side. This place is well located for a home, convenient to Santa Fe shops or mill. Price \$1,800. Incumbered for \$650. Will trade clear or subject to mortgage. What have you to offer? John G. Howard, Land Dealer, Eskridge, Kans.

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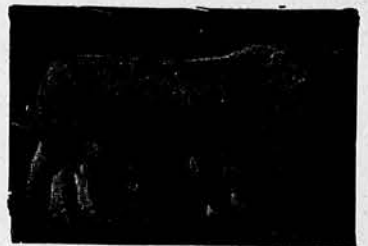
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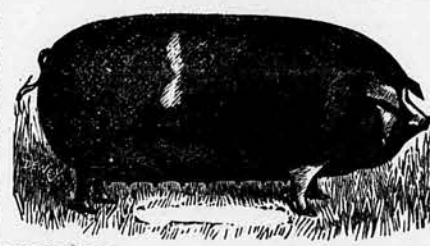
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE © JOHN D. MARSHALL, Walton, Harvey Co., Kans.

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Owners of the Largest and Finest Herd of
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In the World.

The 4 sweepstakes boars, Perfect I Know, Proud Perfection, Corrector, Missouri Sunshine, and the International winner, Lamplighter, at head of service. Eleven sweepstakes sows in herd. Our herd won 45 prizes at State Fairs this year: 21 firsts, 12 seconds, 3 thirds, 1 fifth, and 8 sweepstakes. A great lot of show pigs and sows bred to above boars for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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boars. 1 yearling boar
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Breeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good
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25 Boars and 25 Glits of late winter farrow, sired by
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Sire of the champion calf and junior
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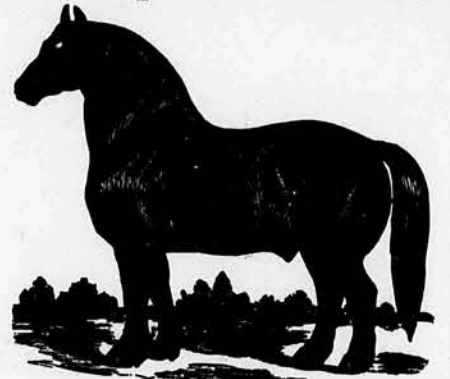
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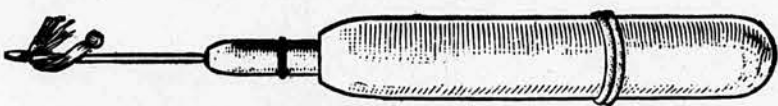
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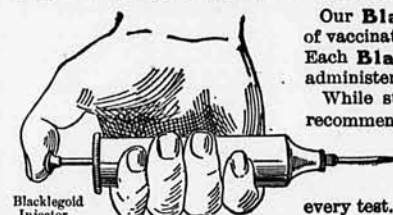
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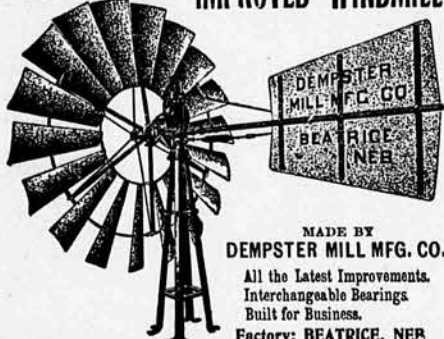
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he is frequent-
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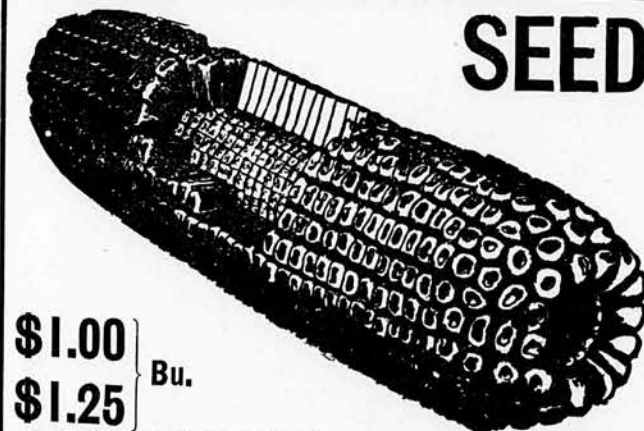
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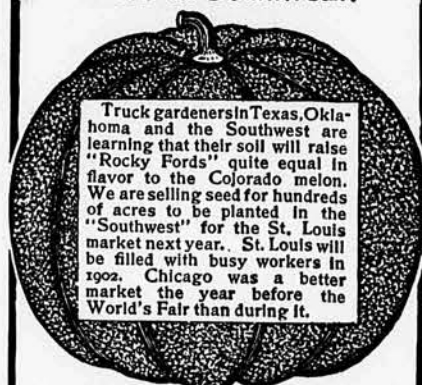
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Greatest cereal food on
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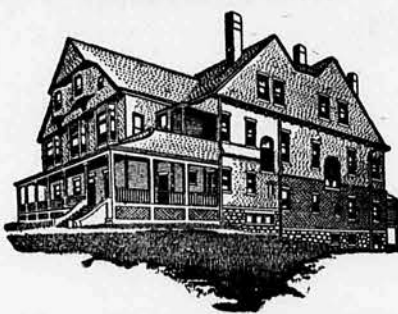
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THE CONTRIBUTORS:

HENRY ACKLEY, Wellsville, Kans., three head.
EST. OF K. B. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo., eight.
CORNISH & PATTEN, Osborn, Mo., fifteen.
E. A. EAGLE & SON, Rosemont, Kans., ten.
FUNKHOUSER & ACKLEY, Wellsville, Kans., three.
FUNKHOUSER & LARSON, Everest, Kans., two.
BENTON GABBERT & SON, Dearborn, Mo., 25.
JAS. A. GIBSON, Odessa, Mo., six.
GUDGELL & S MPSON, Independence, Mo., ten.
O. HARRIS, Harris, Mo., nine.
JONES BROS., Comiskey, Kans., eight.
J. S. LANCASTER & SONS, Chandler, Mo., ten.

J. A. LARSON, Everest, Kans., one.
L. P. LARSON, Powhattan, Kans., one.
LOWELL, BARROLL & DeWITT, Denver, Col., 20.
C. N. MOORE, Lees Summit, Mo., six.
T. C. SAWYER, Lexington, Mo., four.
SCOTT & MARCH, Belton, Mo., ten.
C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kans., five.
STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Kans., twelve.
STEWART & HUTCHEON, Greenwood, Mo., six.
R. T. THORNTON, Kansas City, Mo., two.
N. H. WOOLSTON, Sugar Lake, Mo., one.

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