



VOL. XXXX
NO. 6

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1902.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863
\$1.00 A YEAR

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Official Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Meeting,
Held at Topeka, Kans., December 10, 11, 12, 1901.

FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

Topeka, Kansas, December 10, 1901.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange, Order of Patrons of Husbandry, was convened in Representative Hall in the Capitol Building, in the city of Topeka, Tuesday, December 10, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Worthy Master E. W. Westgate sounded the gavel for order, and according to usage opened the Kansas State Grange in form in the Fifth Degree.

As no work was presented in this degree the Grange was closed in the Fifth Degree and opened for work in the Fourth Degree.

The Worthy Master then appointed a Committee on Credentials, which was composed of A. Yoder, of Cowley County; C. W. Staley, of Miami County; and Mrs. Z. A. Walton, of Douglas County.

Pending the report of the Committee on Credentials, a recess was taken, during which a pleasant social time was enjoyed, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones.

The Committee on Credentials signifying their readiness to report, the Grange was called to order and the committee reported the following delegates as entitled to membership in the Kansas State Grange:

Worthy Master:—We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to recommend that the following named persons be received as delegates to the thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange, representing the counties named:

Jefferson County—C. H. Phinney and Mrs. S. M. Phinney, McLouth.

Leavenworth County—P. W. Farrar, Ackerland.

Johnson County—W. C. Brown, Cedar Junction; R. J. Henry, Mrs. M. E. Henry, Olathe; Jacob Wiltig, Shawnee; Mrs. Ella Hendrix, P. K. Hendrix, Bonita; Fred Bogue and Mrs. Mollie Bogue, Gardner.

Miami County—C. W. Staley, Mrs. F. G. Staley, Bucyrus; R. W. Holmes, Louisburg.

Linn County—Asa Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, Cadmus; W. D. Irwin and Elizabeth Irwin, La Cygne.

Anderson County—B. F. Rieber, Kincaid.

Douglas County—John Walton, Mrs. Z. A. Walton, Vinland.

Riley County—J. F. Swingle, Mrs. Stella Swingle, Manhattan.

Shawnee County—A. H. Buckman, Mrs. Lina Buckman, Topeka.

Osage County—Frank Tyner, Mrs. Minnie Tyner, and Ed. Ulery, Scranton.

Cowley County—Z. B. Myer, Mrs. Nancy Myer, Winfield; A. Yoder, Mrs. Mary Yoder, Arkansas City.

Greenwood County—J. T. Lincoln, Mrs. Ellen Lincoln, Olpe.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The roll of officers was called and the following officers responded to the call:

Worthy Master, E. W. Westgate.

Worthy Overseer, J. C. Lovett.

Worthy Lecturer, A. P. Reardon.

Worthy Steward, Ed. Blair.

Worthy Assistant Steward, W. H. Coultis.

Worthy Chaplain, Mrs. M. J. Ramage.

Worthy Treasurer, Wm. Henry.

Worthy Secretary, Geo. Black.

Worthy Gate Keeper, W. G. Obryhim.

Worthy Pomona, Mrs. Erminie Phillips.

Worthy Flora, Mrs. Emma Lose.

Worthy Ceres, Mrs. Sarah M. Phinney.

Worthy Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Victoria Radcliff.

Executive Committee—Jacob Badsy, Chairman; Joseph Radcliff, Henry Rhoades.

The roll of delegates as reported by the Committee on Credentials was called and a quorum found present.

A recess was then taken until 1.30 o'clock p. m.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

December 10, 1.30 o'clock p. m.

The Kansas State Grange was convened at the hour named, Worthy Master E. W. Westgate presiding.

All present being found entitled to sit with us, the Worthy Master declared the Grange open for work in the Fourth Degree.

The roll of officers and delegates was called and a quorum found present.

Under the head of reports of officers the Worthy Master delivered his annual address as follows, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor:

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Patrons and Members of the Kansas State Grange:—In accord-

ance with the provisions of our Constitution and the action of the Executive Committee we open our thirtieth annual session in the Hall of Representatives of the State of Kansas, and I trust the reception tendered us by the Governor and by the members of the Board of Trade of the city of Topeka, will be received as a tribute to the Patrons of Husbandry in the State and Nation, and a recognition of the influence of the order in promoting the welfare of the great wealth-producing class of our country.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

Our order is the acknowledged head of all farmers' organizations. Others agree to follow where we may lead and to assist us in advancing the interests of agriculture and in extending the influence of the farmer in all legislative councils of the Nation.

In some States our representatives have been in the last year a controlling factor in preventing legislation which would have placed unjust burdens upon the farming communities. In others they have been successful in placing upon the tax-rolls of the State property heretofore untaxed, which yields hundreds of thousands of dollars to the treasury of the State, relieving by so much the burdens of those who had previously paid an unfair proportion of the expense of the commonwealth.

Nothing succeeds like success. In the East people of all occupations and professions are seeking the aid of our order and knocking for admission within our gates. Members of boards of trade, mayors of cities, Congressmen, Governors, actual and prospective, and United States Senators are enrolled under our banner in some States to such an extent as to raise the question of the expediency of so widely opening our doors.

OUR OWN CONDITION.

Patrons of Kansas, why is it that the order in this State is less numerous than in the earlier years of its existence? Our largest Subordinate Granges are those which have been successful in the management of their cooperative organizations, while on the other hand the failure of cooperation in buying and selling through Grange stores has been the cause of the disappearance of hundreds of Subordinate Granges.

Have we not depended too much upon the expected financial benefits of our order and given too little attention to the educational, social, fraternal, and influential features of the Grange?

COOPERATION.

Cooperation is one of the foundation stones of our organization and it is a matter of pride that the most prosperous Grange stores in the country are found in our State, that the Patrons of Husbandry own the largest Grange store in America, one of the best State banks in Kansas, and an insurance company that has for twelve years satisfactorily settled every loss by fire, lightning, or by wind, and saves to its patrons thousands of dollars every year by its careful and economical management.

While the farmers in every county of the State may not be able to have successful stores under their control, the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association affords an opportunity to the farmers of every part of the State, if members of our order, to secure reliable insurance against loss by fire, lightning, and wind at a fraction of the amount charged by the stock companies.

The reports of the Secretary of the company and the Committee on Insurance will give the results in detail for the past year.

EDUCATION.

I can not too earnestly urge upon your attention the consideration of every plan proposed to increase the efficiency of our public schools, and especially those in our rural districts. Equal contribution towards the public expense should afford more nearly equal opportunities for school privileges than are at present enjoyed. Such studies should be pursued as will be most practical for the great majority of pupils who never advance beyond the district school. The best text-books, best teachers, best supervision, best schoolrooms, and best playgrounds should be furnished those who are to manage the affairs and control the destinies of our country. Let love of country and respect for authority be thoroughly instilled into every youthful mind, and no native-born anarchist will ever again raise his bloody hand against the life of the chief executive of our Nation. But the Grange does not believe that all attempts at mental culture should cease with the closing days of school life. Most of our members have passed beyond the doors of the schoolroom and still feel the need of continued mental effort so that the head, as well as the hand, may be trained and fitted to accomplish all that can be done for the good of our home, our country, and mankind.

Our Subordinate Granges furnish an opportunity for intellectual culture and many a brother owes his influence as a public speaker, or as an occupant of an important public position, to his little country Grange; but neither the Grange, the school, or church will confer its rewards upon those who fail to avail themselves of its opportunities.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We have in our State the largest agricultural college in the world, and this fact alone would indicate confidence in the management of that institution. This is especially a school for the farmer boys and girls, and should furnish them all possible instruction for their future duties in farm-house and field, and yet we would not have the curriculum limited to farm and household subjects alone. As the lawyer, doctor, minister, or merchant is not satisfied with a knowledge of the mere technicalities of his profession, so the farmer and his wife should not be content to know nothing beyond what is necessary for the routine of farm life. The college should not only educate the farmer boy and girl for the farm but should also qualify them to take their places as the peers of their competitors on the broad battle-field of life where the victory is to the best equipped.

The Grange should be represented in the councils of the college founded for the benefit of those whom it represents.

THE PRESS.

More use should be made of the press in extending a knowledge of our principles, our objects, and our accomplishments, and we should study more than we do those publications which make a specialty of farm and Grange work. The Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer of Cincinnati, and the Kansas Patron are the official organs of the National and State Granges respectively—but these reach but a small portion of the farmers of the State. For the greater part of the past year the Kansas Farmer has maintained a Grange department which we are glad to know has been read by many not members of our order and has called out many letters of inquiry and will, I think, result in the organization of at least one new Grange in a county not now represented at this session. I bespeak for each of these papers a more liberal patronage by our membership.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The thirty-fifth session of the National Grange was held at Lewiston, Maine. This was the first time this Grange had ever met in that State and it is safe to say that it never received a more hearty welcome nor was the recipient of such lavish hospitality as was given by the Patrons and citizens of the old Pine Tree State.

Nearly two thousand were introduced to the mystic rites of the Seventh Degree and this number would have been increased by fifty per cent had not a severe storm rendered it impracticable for additional thousands to attend. The proceedings were reported and published by the Lewiston press more fully and satisfactorily than at any previous session of the Grange. The report of the Treasurer showed a very satisfactory condition of the financial department. The address of the Worthy Master and the reports of the more important committees and officers were of a high order, and the reports of the State Masters revealed a prosperous condition of the order in the twenty-five States represented at this session.

The National Grange asks only for its rights from the National Congress. No especial favors are desired for those whom it represents and it firmly protests against especial aid from the public treasury to those engaged in other pursuits. It required no small degree of courage on the part of our Worthy Master to so vigorously offer opposition to the ship subsidy in the very home of its author and among those so vitally interested therein. Our Legislative Committee was an important factor in the defeat of the ship subsidy bill in the last Congress, and will continue its vigorous opposition in the present one.

The following propositions presented by the Worthy Master were unanimously adopted as the platform for the work of the order for the ensuing year:

I again call attention to the legislation demanded by the agricultural interests of the country, considered, approved, and urged at the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the National Grange.

- (1) Free delivery of mails in the rural districts, and that the service be placed on the same permanent footing as the delivery of mail in the cities, and the appropriations be commensurate with the demands and the benefits of the service.
 - (2) Provide for postal savings banks.
 - (3) Submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
 - (4) Submit an amendment to the Constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations preventing monopoly, and the use of their corporate power to restrain trade or arbitrarily establish prices.
 - (5) Enlarge the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission as provided in Senate bill No. 1439.
 - (6) Regulate the use of shoddy.
 - (7) Enact pure food laws.
 - (8) Provide for the extension of the markets for farm products equally with manufactured articles.
 - (9) The enactment of the anti-trust law, clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare.
 - (10) Speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.
 - (11) The speedy construction of a ship-canal connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.
 - (12) Revising the fees and salaries of all federal officers, and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business.
 - (13) Protect the dairy interests by the passage of House bill No. 3717.
- I again recommend to the several State Granges that they continue to urge upon the respective State Legislatures the enactment of appropriate legislation on the following important matters:
- (1) Anti-trust law and provision for State inspection of all corporations.
 - (2) Secure law on taxation that will compel all property to bear its just proportion of taxation.
 - (3) Pure food law.
 - (4) Provide State railway commission with full power of fixing maximum rate of freight and passenger service on all railways subject to their jurisdiction.
 - (5) Such a revision of the fees and salaries as will place them on an equitable basis.

Farmers should press their claims from year to year until the legislation sought is secured, and hold their Representatives in State Legislatures and in Congress officially and personally responsible for their action on all measures affecting agricultural interests. The road to success in legislative matters as in all other matters is found only in remaining courteous, persistent, and firm, unyielding in demands and emphasizing them with all the power we possess as citizens.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

It is a matter for congratulation that the proposition for free delivery of mail in the rural portions of our country has passed the experimental period and will soon be as firmly established as is the free delivery of mail in cities. It had been the thought that the expense of rural delivery of mail would be so great as to render it impracticable but the Postmaster General in his last report says:

"It is the business of the Government to deliver the mails as far as practicable. The apprehended obstacles to rural delivery have largely vanished with actual experience, and the manifest advantages, now clearly shown, urge the full development of the policy.

"Even the fear that the ultimate cost of this service would so far exceed the return as to make it a heavy National burden is sensibly dissipated by the results of the experimental trial. It is demonstrated that the establishment of rural delivery is invariably followed by a large increase of postal receipts; on the other hand, it permits a material retrenchment through the discontinuance of star routes and small postoffices; and the combined effect of the augmented revenue and the considerable saving brings the net cost of the delivery system to proportions which may be regarded without apprehension. The saving during the last fiscal year on star routes thus superceded was \$173,404.41, and on postoffices discontinued it was \$120,221.43. The two together amount to one-sixth of the entire appropriation for this service."

Brothers and sisters, the duties and responsibilities of the thirtieth annual session of the Kansas State Grange are now upon us. Those who have sent us here look to us for such action as will tend to advance our cause, to improve the condition of our rural population by relieving their isolation, strengthening their social and fraternal relations, making their homes more attractive, their lives more happy and useful, in fine, to develop a higher

manhood and womanhood in our State, our Nation, and the world. Respectfully submitted,

E. W. WESTGATE.

The Worthy Overseer, Bro. J. C. Lovett, of Miami County, submitted the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor:

WORTHY OVERSEER'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—In the year that is past and gone we have much to regret and much to be thankful for. For all that we have and are we should certainly be very grateful; and this season has certainly been one in which we have had ample time for reflection.

Many of us have been so wonderfully prosperous that we seldom stop to think from whence come the sunshine and the rain. We have plowed, sowed, planted, and tilled, but now we ask ourselves, Who gives the increase? What we must regret now is that we have not done more for our beloved order, sisters and brothers, how many of us have done all we could during the year now closing to build up the order in the State—or even in our own neighborhood. Let me see one who has done this.

We resolve on a great many things, which we think is proper and right, but I think the one thing that should be uppermost in the mind of every officer and delegate at this meeting of the Kansas State Grange is, How can we build up the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in our great State?

My brothers and sisters, when we have solved this problem, we have sounded the keynote, and the objects and aims of our order are made easy. Now let us here in the legislative halls of our State, resolve that we will accomplish this one thing. Then we can ask for legislation on this line and that line, and will be heard—and not until then. This I think should be the work of this session. In my county we have done what we promised or pledged ourselves to do last year. We have doubled our membership by the organization or reorganization of one grange and the building up of the old ones.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange is always a great pleasure to me, when I am permitted to meet with you. There is no class of people on earth that I love better than the membership of this order. Let us decide to do something this time that we have never done before—that is, build up our order. Respectfully submitted,

The Worthy Lecturer, Bro. A. P. Reardon, of Jefferson County, submitted the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor:

WORTHY LECTURER'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—The old adage, "All things come to him who waits," is as true of nations as of individuals. Think a little. Over one hundred years ago this goodly land of ours was under the rule of Spain in all her pride and glory, but through the mighty influence of Bonaparte was ceded to France about one hundred and one years ago, and less than one hundred years ago did this fair land come into our possession.

If we allow ourselves to look back over the time allotted to man to live, we would first find ourselves on alien soil, far from city, town, hamlet, home, or civilization in its crudest form. Only about seventy summers have passed since the red man was the sole monarch of these prairies, then covered with beautiful flowers and rich grasses; while herds of American buffalo and numberless smaller game covered the plains, and clouds of birds of various kinds filled the air, to please and benefit the red man. But hark; in the early dawn of the nineteenth century, the unbroken prairies of the great West are resounding with the tread of the sturdy frontiersman, whose daring deeds and untiring energy unlocked the storehouse of nature, and from under the upturned sod, shot forth the bounteous golden grain. So here's

"To the far-flung, fenceless prairie,
Where the quick cloud-shadows trail,
To our neighbors' barns in the offing
And the line of the glistening rail."

Is it not reasonable for us as Patrons to now pause and consider at this time this wonderful transformation? A century ago, our stars and stripes planted on the eastern shore of the Mississippi River, would have been on the extreme western border of our Nation. It was then that President Jefferson congratulated the American people in possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our posterity to the hundredth and thousandth generation. To-day that flag has been moved westward six thousand miles and but little over four generations have passed, thus showing how inadequate is man's wisdom when compared with the Creator's plans.

Events transpiring after 1801 have surely revealed the hand of an all-wise Providence, quite distinctly, as did prior historical events; whereby through influences and results, brought about by wars between other nations, all to our benefit, we became the possessors of the great Western country. Many of our statesmen, then as now, openly opposed expansion; but thankful we are, that there were statesmen then and are men now, who are willing and dare to accept obligations and duties before them, knowing full well that they will soon prove rare opportunities and most valuable of man's energies.

The geography of those days showed Kansas as the Great American Desert where vegetation would not grow. To-day the tax-assessor makes a different showing, and his record stands good, while the map-maker has dropped the word "desert" and in its stead, we have Kansas with its sunshine and crops the finest. Such changes in the chorography of our country, as viewed through so brief a period of time, should cause us to seriously consider what part we have taken, and should take that part that the great American Nation may be better. Now as a man's business should be his pride, and as we should strive to emulate the most successful and prosperous in the trade, and as our object in Grange work is to promote the interest of agriculture, let us bend our influence and energy to the advancement of that work in which we are organized.

The organization of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry had its inception over thirty-five years ago. Its organizers were not schemers, but broad-minded men and women. They had no dreams or selfish motives as they labored zealously for hours, days, and weeks, freely giving their time for the good of the cause, not receiving any remuneration therefor.

Its beginning was on a meagre scale, the name Patrons of Husbandry being the largest part of it, and at that time might very appropriately be likened to the small boy's first pair of pants that were much too large for him, whose mother remarked that "he would grow into them." The new organization had to overcome jealousies and prejudices; it had to learn the worth of fraternity; many things had to be harmonized; until the Grange of to-day is far different from the Grange of thirty years ago, in Kansas. The difficulties of the earlier days are, in a great measure, obliterated, and in their stead a strong belief in the ultimate success of our grand organization is receiving influence and support. With the aid of the National Grange and its recognized influence, our State organizations are banded together, and their work cemented in such a degree that they can successfully work together for needed reform and advancement, along lines helpful to our membership.

In the early days of our organization many used the order for selfish ends, and after receiving the benefits desired, many thousands of them in Kansas, deserted its ranks and did all that could be done to make the Grange unpopular, and in a measure they succeeded. But they did not all desert it; some that are with us to-day stood by the Grange in its hour of adversity. They are here with us—a few of them older in years, but stronger in faith, having so often met together, talked together, and worked so harmoniously together for, lo, these many years, until they

are banded in a fraternal brotherhood and sisterhood. As their locks are becoming greyer, and their sunset of life is drawing nearer, may their work be still more perfect and their influence and presence with us respected more and more.

And now, worthy officers and delegates of the Kansas State Grange, in appreciation of the efforts of the Patrons of Shawnee County, to make our stay pleasant, and in recognition of the untiring efforts of the special committee, which has the work in charge of looking after our comfort, in securing this beautiful hall in the Capitol Building of the State of Kansas for our place of meeting; let us make this thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange the best ever held; let us devise some plan that our order may be strengthened, and that the good work may continue until we have a good, live, working Subordinate Grange in every township in the State of Kansas. Respectfully,

A. P. REARDON.

The Worthy Chaplain, Sister M. J. Ramage, of Cowley County, submitted the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order:

WORTHY CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—It is with a feeling of reverence for, and of gratitude to, the Author of all good, and a desire to be of some service to the class of people which the Grange represents, that I add my mite in the shape of a report, at the same time feeling my unworthiness to do justice to the office which I have been called to fill.

I am truly glad to know that so many of our members are believers in the Christian religion, and that all through our ritualistic work and our Declarations of Purposes, we are admonished of our responsibility to a higher Power; and now, at this meeting, let us not neglect to ask Him, who is always ready to hear, to guide us in our deliberations.

May we each one feel the responsibility that rests upon us in shaping the character of those with whom we come in daily contact. We are taught to have a care for the children of our respective neighborhoods, that they may be educated and trained; so that when they take our places, they may be strong men and women both capable and willing to do and to dare for the right.

One of the greatest opportunities to do good, lies in the Subordinate Grange. If only our people could be aroused more thoroughly to the fact and be willing to spend more time, talent, and money in the training of the young toward a better civilization! We do not lack for opportunities. They are all about us, if we only are willing to do what our hands find to do.

The office of Chaplain, as we often find it, is nearly a shadow of what it should be, and too often persons wholly unfit for the sacred duties are chosen to fill it. I should like to urge the delegates at this meeting to take a greater interest in this important office and see that none but proper persons are chosen to fill it.

Chaplain means more than reading the prayer at the opening of the Grange. There are questions arising almost every day that pertain to the moral uplifting of the community that should be brought before the Grange, and more especially is this true if the Grange is composed of young people. Such subjects as temperance, respect for the Sabbath, obedience to law, and many more will suggest themselves to the thoughtful Chaplain, and at the proper time, with the cooperation of the Lecturer, he can bring them before the Grange.

Let us not be discouraged in well-doing. If we persevere the harvest will be ours, by and by. Respectfully,

MARY J. RAMAGE.

The Worthy Treasurer, Wm. Henry, submitted the following report, which was referred to the Auditing Committee:

WORTHY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—As your Treasurer, I desire to submit the following report to the Kansas State Grange for the year ended December 9, 1901:

December 11, 1900, to cash in hand.....	\$ 625.30
December 11, 1900, to Government Bond.....	500.00
December 29, 1900, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	30.90
January 11, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	78.00
January 19, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	57.60
January 26, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	47.47
February 14, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	44.40
March 7, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	25.00
April 10, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	51.40
April 25, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	90.10
May 9, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	59.60
July 3, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	54.45
July 9, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	50.20
August 1, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	98.05
August 16, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	51.50
October 19, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	164.60
November 15, 1901, cash, interest on Government Bond.....	18.75
November 18, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	86.90
November 30, 1901, cash received from Geo. Black, Secretary.....	48.83
Total	\$2,183.05

DISBURSEMENTS.

December 13, 1900, by cash to officers and delegates twenty-ninth session:	
J. H. Hancock.....	\$ 13.95
A. P. Reardon.....	12.66
Ed. Blair.....	15.65
A. B. Lovett.....	14.70
E. W. Westgate.....	5.60
J. B. Hendershot.....	18.15
Lulu Blair.....	15.65
Jennie Post.....	14.50
Z. A. Walton.....	10.94
Mrs. H. M. Brown.....	16.86
Jacob Badsky.....	9.87
Joseph Radcliff.....	9.87
Wm. Sims.....	9.06
Ole Hibner.....	11.35
Bert Radcliff.....	9.87
John Walton.....	10.94
J. L. Wiswell.....	14.90
Josephine Wiswell.....	14.90
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Phillips.....	38.72
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hamilton.....	28.40
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mason.....	29.90
Geo. F. Smith.....	15.65
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coultis.....	18.12
Geo. B. Dent.....	13.35
Z. A. Mason.....	12.42
E. R. Worster.....	11.52
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark.....	31.70
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Obryhim.....	20.18
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Beach.....	33.90
B. A. Willis.....	11.74
Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Frye.....	7.04
Mr. and Mrs. E. Worley.....	27.68
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lose.....	27.70
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Phidney.....	25.32
S. S. Irwin.....	18.15
Jacob Badsky.....	5.40

W. G. Obryhim.....	10.00
January 3, 1901, Henry Rhoades.....	13.75
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Black.....	23.70
Geo. Black.....	1.80
February 1, 1901, Wm. Henry.....	12.95
February 21, 1901, W. G. Obryhim.....	15.50
February 21, 1901, printing proceedings of State Grange for 1900.....	75.00
March 7, 1901, Secretary's salary for year ended December 31, 1900.....	25.00
May 6, 1901, paid dues to National Grange, two quarters, ended December 30, 1900.....	60.75
July 3, 1901, paid Secretary's salary, quarter ended March 31, 1901.....	25.00
July 27, 1901, paid E. W. Westgate.....	28.11
September 27, 1901, paid dues to National Grange for two quarters, ended March 31, 1901.....	\$26.75
ended June 30, 1901.....	25.62½
October 19, 1901, paid Secretary's salary to June 30, 1901.....	25.00
November 18, 1901, paid Whitehead & Hoag for badges.....	8.40
November 18, 1901, paid R. M. Petherbridge, Deputy, Leavenworth County.....	10.00
November 30, 1901, paid Secretary's salary to September 30, 1901.....	25.00
November 30, 1901, paid Secretary, office expenses for 1901.....	23.83
November 30, 1901, paid Treasurer's salary for 1901.....	50.00

Total expenditures for the year 1901.....	1,092.45
December 11, 1901, cash balance in Treasury.....	1,090.50

Total \$2,182.95
Respectfully submitted, WM. HENRY.

The Worthy Secretary submitted the following report, which was referred to the Auditing Committee:

WORTHY SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—The Kansas State Grange has assembled in the city of Topeka to review our work for the year 1901, and to commence the thirty-first year of Grange work in Kansas. And to do this intelligently it becomes my duty as Secretary to submit to you the results of the year now closing.

Since last report, we have added to our roster of Granges, Highland Grange, No. 291, Osage County, with twenty-five members; Bro. J. L. Plackett, Osage City, Worthy Master; Bro. H. N. Hills, Burlingame, Worthy Secretary; reorganized by Bro. W. G. Obryhim, Deputy for Osage County.

The next was Somerset Grange, No. 460; reorganized in Miami County by Bro. J. C. Lovett, June 6, 1901, with twenty-six members; Bro. J. W. King, Somerset, Worthy Master, and Bro. P. P. Lay, Somerset, Worthy Secretary.

Both of these Granges have done good work since their reorganization, in the way of increasing the membership of their respective Grange and the order.

We have lost Eureka Grange, No. 314, in Johnson County. It did not surrender its charter. The only reason assigned by the Secretary was that they were very weak in membership and just quit, their members affiliating with other Granges.

The condition of the order as compared with last year, is as follows:

Number of Granges on record in 1900.....	44
Number of members on record in 1900.....	2,324
Number of members received by initiation in 1900.....	180
Number of Granges on record in 1901.....	45
Number of members on record in 1901.....	2,566
Number of members received by initiation in 1901.....	248

Cadmus Grange, No. 350, Linn County, still carries the banner on account of membership; they report 217 members.

New Lancaster Grange No. 223, Miami County, leads the State in new members received during the year. Fifty-three being their total to September 30, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

Received from fees, Fifth and Sixth Degrees.....	\$ 26.50
Received from fees and dues from Subordinate Granges.....	1,026.23

Total	\$1,052.73
December 29, 1900, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	\$ 30.90
January 11, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	78.00
January 19, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	57.60
January 26, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	47.47
February 29, 1901, paid John Trimble, Sixth Degree fees.....	9.50
February 14, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	44.40
March 7, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	25.00
April 10, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	51.40
April 25, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	90.10
May 9, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	59.60
July 3, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	54.45
July 9, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	50.20
August 1, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	98.11
August 16, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	51.50
October 19, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	164.60
November 18, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	86.90
November 30, 1901, paid Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	48.83
December 1, 1901, cash on hand.....	4.17

Total \$1,052.73
Respectfully GEO. BLACK.

Sister Erminie Phillips, Worthy Pomona, submitted the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order:

WORTHY POMONA'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—At the time for this meeting of the Kansas State Grange, it occurred to me that I would be expected to make a report, and having no official work to report, I wondered what I might say that would be acceptable. While thus undecided, I resorted to the encyclopedia, and behold, I found that Pomona means "A personage who presides over fruits."

One who presides, not a laborer, and here, custom at least, demands that I should labor in preparing this report.

Wishing always to be correct, I must, in this case, violate custom and return to the primary design of "Pomona" and cease to work. Respectfully,

ERMINIE PHILLIPS.

Sister Emma Lose, Worthy Flora, submitted the following report, which was adopted and made a part of the Proceedings:

WORTHY FLORA'S REPORT.

Worthy Master and Patrons:—It is with great pleasure that I greet this assembly to-day. I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me by electing me to fill the office of Flora. In doing this you have exactly suited my taste, for there is nothing that I enjoy more than flowers.

They were given to us not as one of the necessities of life, but as a loving gift from the Creator. Even the humblest may enjoy them. In spring, when Nature awakens from a peaceful slumber, what is then more welcome to us than the flowers, that are not something that we enjoy for a short time and then leave unnoticed? We admire and enjoy them all through life. Children love them; for where would they not go to seek them? We find no custom more appropriate to show our esteem for our heroes than by strewing flowers in their path. Rich and poor alike find

no better way of showing their love for dear ones that have departed from this life, than by bedecking their graves with flowers.

How desolate this world would seem without them—but as cold and desolate as this world would seem without them, so is the pathway of many of our fellow beings. Let us follow the example of Him who was so bountiful to us, and not live only for our own enjoyment, but help others and make them happy. Let us scatter flowers of love and kindness around us. Our own paths may not always be strewn with flowers. And then how pleasant it will be for us to receive kindness and love from those around us until we reach brighter channels again.

For as the poet says:

"One little act of kindness done,
One little kind word spoken,
Has power to make a thrill of joy,
Even in the heart that's broken."

While we are able, let us, therefore, give to others what we may some day, ourselves, be in need of. Brighten the pathway of others. The Grange is an excellent medium to further this work. It unites us as we ought to be, and in it we find a good field where we may labor. May the good work prosper.

MRS. EMMA LOSE.

Mrs. Sarah Phinney, Worthy Ceres, made the following report, which was adopted and made a part of the Journal of Proceedings:

WORTHY CERES' REPORT.

Worthy Master and Partons:—Since it is a custom for the officers to report to this body, I deem it a privilege to make this my brief annual report. As it is reasonable to expect, all who have been gleaned in the Grange field will bring their sheaves for inspection. "Ceres" is said to represent the fall of the year, with the harvest of grain and cereals.

According to government reports, there is no record of so general a failure of grain throughout the grain-belt of the United States as that of this year. When we look back over the year past and almost gone, we are led to exclaim, "This, truly, has been an historic year."

With the death of our beloved President of the United States, the drouth of the summer months, the excessive heat, almost unbearable to man and beast, leaving Mother Earth almost bleak and bare. But later on, when the refreshing showers came and we were enabled to see Nature once more mantle the earth with her carpet of grass, and when we think of the unseen hand that controls the rain and brings the mystery of growth, our soul is lifted to the Maker of all.

We have been taught to plant and sow in the exercise of faith, that we should cultivate, in the hope that in the future we will receive our reward.

It is with gladness we meet in this beautiful city, the capital of our State, to work for the seed-sowing which is to produce the harvest of the coming year. May we remember that the successes of large affairs depend on the success of little things, always keeping in mind the lessons which are continually taught us, adhering closely to these principles, and applying them to our own lives.

Then let each of us do his part in fitting the rising generation for living noble and active lives.

SARAH M. PHINNEY.

The Executive Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—The Executive Committee have had but two meetings during the year now closing. The first one was held at Manhattan immediately after the closing of the Kansas State Grange, held in that city in December, 1900. All the members of the committee were present. The principal question before the committee was the extension of the order in the State, and after some discussion it was decided to employ a State organizer. The carrying out of this work was placed in the hands of Bros. Jacob Badsy and Joseph Radcliff, of Overbrook.

The second meeting was held at Overbrook, July 17. Those present were Jacob Badsy and Joseph Radcliff, of Overbrook, and Henry Rhoades, of Gardner, Johnson County. The business before the committee was selecting a place for the thirtieth annual meeting of the State Grange, which resulted in selecting Topeka.

Respectfully,

JACOB BADSKY, Chairman.

Bro. A. Yoder, of Cowley County, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Cooperation:

"Believing, as we do, that the manufacture and sale of binding-twine at our penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas, is in the interest of farmers, therefore, 'Resolved, That this Kansas State Grange recommend and insist that all members of the order in the State as far as practical should patronize said twine plant.'"

The Commercial Club of the city of Topeka extended an invitation to the officers and members of the Kansas State Grange to visit the places of interest in the city and vicinity at 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, December 11. The invitation was accepted.

A resolution was offered by Bro. Jacob Badsy, of Overbrook, Kansas, relating to the legislation needed, for shedding-pens in the stock-yards along lines of railways, which was referred to the Committee on Needed Legislation.

The Worthy Master then announced the following standing committees:

DIVISION OF LABOR.

P. K. Hendrix, Chairman; A. H. Buckman, Mrs. M. E. Henry, Mrs. Mary Smith.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

J. T. Lincoln, Chairman; Mrs. Ella Hendrix, Mrs. Mollie Bogue, P. W. Farrar.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

W. D. Irwin, Chairman; A. Yoder, Mrs. Z. A. Walton, Mrs. F. G. Staley, Mrs. Mary Smith.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

R. J. Henry, Chairman; Fred. Bogue, Mrs. Lina Buckman, Mrs. Nancy Myer.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Z. B. Myer, Chairman; Frank Tyner, Ed. Ulery, Mrs. Z. A. Walton, Mrs. Mary Yoder.

INSURANCE.

W. C. Brown, Chairman; Henry Rhoades, Jacob Wiltig.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Asa Smith, Chairman; Mrs. Ellen Lincoln, Elizabeth Irwin, B. F. Rieber.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

John Walton, Chairman; C. H. Phinney, J. F. Swingle, Mrs. Erminie Phillips.

COOPERATION.

Ed. Blair, Chairman; Mrs. Ella Hendrix, Joe. Radcliff.

EDUCATION.

A. P. Reardon, Chairman; Mrs. Stella Swingle, Mrs. Minnie Tyner.

The Grange was then closed in form to again convene at 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, December 10.

FIRST DAY—Evening Session.

December 10, 8 o'clock p. m.

This evening session was an open one under the control of the members of the order in Shawnee County. The committee in charge was an able one. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, and the following very interesting program was observed:

Music.....Modocs.
Invocation.
Address of Welcome (for the State).....Governor Stanley.
Response.....Worthy Master E. W. Westgate.
Address (for the City of Topeka).....Hon. John E. Frost, Pres. Commercial Club.
Response.....Hon. A. P. Reardon, Lect. State Grange.
Music.....Modocs.
Address.....Hon. Frank Nelson, Supt. Public Instruction.
Music.....Modocs.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

December 11, 8.30 o'clock a. m.

The Kansas State Grange was called to order at the hour named and opened in form, Worthy Master E. W. Westgate presiding.

The roll of officers and delegates was called and a quorum found present.

The Journal of Proceedings of the sessions of December 10 was read and adopted.

The Committee on Credentials made an additional report recommending P. W. Farrar, of Leavenworth County, as the delegate for that county. The report of the committee was adopted.

Bro. John B. Sims, of Topeka, was appointed a committee to take the names of those who desire to take the Fifth and Sixth Degrees.

On motion it was decided to make the conferring of the Fifth and Sixth Degrees the special order of business for Wednesday evening, December 11.

Bro. Ole Hibner, of Johnson County, submitted the following report for the standing Committee on Insurance, which was adopted and made a part of the Journal of Proceedings:

REPORT OF PATRONS' FIRE AND TORNADO ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS.

With ever-increasing confidence in the economies and advantages of mutual insurance, and especially as conducted under the guarding care of the Partons of Husbandry, where we are enabled to watch our risks and enforce our rules, and where we deal with one class of people and one kind of property, we, your Committee on Insurance, beg leave to submit the following report for the eleven months, commencing with the first day of January and ending with the thirtieth day of November, 1901, viz:

Total risk December 31, 1900.....	\$1,630,000.00
Total risk November 30, 1901.....	1,856,835.00
Net gain for the eleven months.....	226,835.00
Number of policies written since December 21, 1900.....	409
Total number of policies in force.....	1,411
Net gain in policies.....	161
Total membership November 30, 1901.....	995
Net gain in membership.....	93
Cash in treasury December 31, 1900.....	\$ 3,249.07
Cash collected from premiums.....	3,012.09
Expenses except losses.....	511.61
Paid on losses.....	2,640.65
Balance in treasury November 30, 1901.....	3,108.90
Premiums uncollected.....	81.11
Safe and office fixtures.....	40.00
Total resources.....	3,230.01
Average risk carried.....	1,743,417.50
Total cost to company for the eleven months.....	3,152.26
Cost on each \$1,000.00 for the eleven months.....	1.80
Rate on the \$1,000.00 for five years.....	9.80

ITEMIZED EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid on losses.....	\$2,640.65
Paid Secretary.....	180.25
Paid unearned and overpaid premium.....	159.60
Paid board fees.....	32.00
Paid postoffice expenses, stamps, etc.....	34.76
Paid for adjusting losses.....	15.00
Paid Treasurer's salary.....	22.00
Paid Patron office for blanks, etc.....	51.15
Paid transportation and traveling expenses.....	9.32
Paid for blank books.....	.75
Paid for circulars, 1900.....	3.90
Paid President for services.....	2.00
Miscellaneous.....	.88
Total.....	\$3,152.26

LOSSES.

Number of losses for 1901, 18; cost.....	\$2,640.65
Number of barns burned, 3; cost.....	1,180.00
Number of barns destroyed by tornado, 1; cost.....	225.00
Number of barns damaged, 1; cost.....	8.00
Number of houses burned, 1; cost.....	1,000.00
Number of houses damaged, 3; cost.....	13.95
Number of stock and horse losses, 9; cost.....	213.70

It hardly seems necessary to make any comments on our work for the past year; the figures read here show so plainly that our company has realized all that was expected of it, and even more. We hope that we may continue to advance, and can find no reason for doubting our success. The fact that our insurance in the past eleven months has increased the total risk from \$1,630,000 to \$1,856,835, making a net gain of \$226,835, speaks for itself and tells us how the Grangers of Kansas look at our insurance. Then, again, when we consider that we have paid over three times the amount on losses that we paid last year, and yet have nearly as much in reserve as we had at the beginning of the year, we feel that we are making a mark that will be plainly seen and appreciated by a great many who now look with fear and disregard on mutual insurance.

The two great things which are to be especially observed in our company are, first, that we are organized within a secret order where every particular of the work can be carefully watched and where the patrons of the insurance have a place to meet and discuss the issues that bear on the interests of our company, thus forming a kind of school where they can become educated in the economies of insurance and be enabled to save many losses and much expense; second, the fact that we have no officers and agents sitting in their offices and drawing large salaries from the excess premiums of the policy-holders. This year the Secretary received for his services only \$180.25, while some of the mutuals organized in this State have or had a fixed salary of \$1,600 annually, or over eight times what was paid by us this year.

The entire expense outside of losses for our company was less than seventeen per cent of the collected premiums. This is a splendid showing, and when we deduct the returned premium from our expense and premium, which is really the correct way to calculate it, we cut the running expense of our company down to less than thirteen per cent of the premiums paid in, and that should be enough to convince any reasonable person that our com-

pany is worthy of a trial at least. We find that when people once make the trial their continued patronage is the almost unanimous result.

Since our company is limited to the order of Patrons of Husbandry our whole future depends upon the continued success of that organization; if it should fall or even weaken to any great degree throughout this State, our insurance would go with it side by side, only leaving a few old books and records to tell of the existence of what would have been not only a success in itself but also an example to be watched and patterned after by the business world, and the old-line companies would have another reference to use in retarding the progress of the only correct and profitable plans of insurance. But if the order succeeds, and lives, and flourishes, as we should all like to see it, the future of our company is without a limit, and we can make a mark in the insurance world that the strength of opposition can not destroy nor the lapse of time erase, and which some day may prove as the monument to the older and weaker kinds of insurance.

Thus it may be plainly seen how important is the future growth and success of the Grange in Kansas to the future growth and success of our company. And on the other hand, the insurance is one of the strongest incentives extant to advance the interests of our order, and while the farming population throughout the country can not be said to be venal nor mercenary, neither is avarice found in their hearts, yet the necessities of this life come first in the sight of natural eyes and man is compelled to look first of all to the provision of those things which give him and his a place to rest in comfort, with plenty to eat and wear for the present and to relieve his mind from the fear of suffering from the want of these things in the future. Thus he is compelled to look strongly at the financial side of the propositions with which he is confronted; and when we attempt to organize a Grange, if we show that there is to be an expenditure of funds, which will take from his pleasures and conveniences at home, without value received in either a financial or other way that would in his case result in finances or other benefits of great value to him, he at once looks at the unfavorable side and thinks in his own mind that it is a venture and he had better leave it alone. While at the same time if he is shown some feature like the insurance, where he can receive a financial advantage, together with the social, educational, etc., he is not afraid to take the step, the advantages of which are only realized by those who have taken it, and then in many cases not appreciated to its rightful degree.

But the strong mutual advantages just considered are only the bands which unify our whole object and make our distinct organizations one in the furthering of our common purpose, and the solving of the problem which leads to our individual success: "How to make the farming population understand thoroughly our work and motives."

There have been so many fakes and failures throughout our whole country, that the people are afraid to touch any new plan or proposition, or enter into any business with which they are now perfectly familiar in all of its features. The field of advertising has been so thoroughly worked by these fake institutions that it is impossible to distinguish between their false records and our authentic reports. It will therefore require the strongest effort to present our work in the new and uncultured field in such a way that it will possess those peculiar and fascinating features which attract the attention of the public, and even then they would much prefer to see it tried to making their way in supposed darkness. Our presentation, therefore, must be so clear and logical that those who think for themselves, and who are usually and naturally the leaders in a community, will see how reasonable and profitable a proposition we have, and will become enthusiastic to reap some of the benefits in their own fields, to that extent that they will take a leading part in our work and bring with them their followers. Then the Grange will have taken root in a soil where it will live, grow, and blossom, and the seed produced will scatter, continuing to flourish until Kansas stands predominant in our Union, a garden of flowers in constant and flagrant bloom, shedding their happiness on all the surroundings, furnishing the seed for other fields, plainly and constantly proclaiming its reformation to the world; that where the sunflower so recently was king the Grange will wear the crown.

In ages vastly remote, when the curtain first rose to display the stage of history, we find, preeminent among all of the occupations followed, agriculture, standing forth as the tree on which grow the possibility of human existence. Nor was it even in this early age in its infancy, for it is supposed that five or six thousand years ago the infant agriculture was rocked to childhood in the cradle of the Nile Valley. Here, as the annual overflow came, the people sowed, in their primitive way, the seed, and with their sticks humbly stirred the ground to cover them, and the great occupation known as agriculture or field cultivation was in existence. Also in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates was this occupation early practiced; and now, where man once depended on what he could find in the way of wild animals and vegetables, he raises them both for his own use—and agriculture marches on.

It is both interesting and instructive to trace this calling from this early stage to its present advanced condition; how it tolled through Babylonia, Persia, Greece, Rome, and mediæval Europe; how it fought battles and won victories; how it gained in strength and prominence and fell back into obscurity; how it provided food and shelter for Grecian and Macedonian, for Roman, and Carthaginian; how it gave sustenance to the crusaders as they marched to defend the Master's cause; and how, in our own colonial times, it was the one dependent which made possible the birth and growth of this great Nation of ours, the United States of America, whose flag now floats on every sea, and is honored and respected as the representative leader of humanity, under whose protection was tyranny overthrown, and true liberty born; which gives to you and me the privilege of happy, protected life in homes of our own, where we can, with the ones that we love, live the life ideal, as intended by our Creator, until we are prepared to enter that Paradise not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and receive that welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The soil, the climate, and last but not least, the people in this country gave agriculture prominence here, but at this time in our history it was not fought by manufacturers, trusts, and organizations with antagonistic interests and combined capital to back them, but in the lowly house of the farmer was the simple loom where the goods for the family use was humbly made, and by the brook along the roadside was the primitive mill, where the farmer could take his grist and have it ground for his use at home. There could not be found cities wreathed in smoke from a thousand furnaces where the products of the farm were constructed or manufactured into goods for the consumer, which was in many cases the producer himself, but to-day things have changed and we are required to meet combined capital and labor, and the one great opening for our redemption or salvation is the Grange, the Patrons of Husbandry, where we can cooperate, plan, and act in a body, to set ourselves up before the world as the class to be honored and respected, whose wants must be heard and needs supplied, and we will continue to hold the place dedicated to us from the garden of Eden to the destruction of the world.

After the great War of the Rebellion, when our Nation was oppressed from shore to shore, hundreds of our farms were devastated and the people of our Union depended upon us for their supplies. At the same time we were oppressed by the railroads and devoid of other means of transportation, and imposed upon by the middlemen, to whom we were, to a great extent, subjects of their will and servants of their wants. Then Mr. O. H. Kelly, a member of the Department of Agriculture, conceived the idea of a farm organization for protection against the wants then so manifest, and thus was our order born—born from the folds of necessity and reared in the open-air cradle of the farms, until to-day our offspring in the United States are not only numerous and successful, but they are backed by the principle which instills in the hearts of the operators an enthusiasm beyond our power to describe, but which is the motive force in the fields of progress, and the foundation of success. Here in Kansas within our order we have successfully tried co-

operative merchandising, banking, and insurance, and each is a fit idea for the members of its calling. There seems to be no reason why we from this State should not, or could not, place our hand to the helm and, inspired by the magnanimity of our purpose, and thrilled with enthusiasm and pride in our work, letting our past history and experience set and govern our ideals in the future, guide Kansas through the stormy seas and land at last in peace and calm on the shores of everlasting success, where the sun of progress never sets, nor stormy winds arise to blow us discontent, where we can arise and proclaim to the world that we have solved the problem of farm advancement, and now stand banner in hand, and with pride and dignity say that we are tillers of the soil from Kansas and members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, the mascot of our State.

I. D. HIBNER, Chairman.

The Worthy Master then appointed a committee composed of John B. Sims, Mrs. Lulu Blair, and Joe Radcliff, whose duty was to arrange the hall for the conferring of the Fifth and Sixth Degrees.

The report of the Committee on Insurance was placed in the hands of the Kansas Farmer for publication.

The Committee on Order of Business made the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—Your Committee on Order of Business recommends that the following order of business be observed:

1. Opening Grange at 9 o'clock a. m.
2. Call of roll of officers.
3. Call of roll of delegates.
4. Reading minutes of preceding meeting.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Reports of standing committees.
7. Reports of special committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. Call of roll of delegates for the introduction of business to be referred to committees without debate.
10. Exemplifying the unwritten work December 11, at 7.30 o'clock p. m.
11. Motions and resolutions.
12. Conferring degrees, evening session, December 11.

W. D. IRWIN,
A. YODER,
MRS. F. G. STALEY,
MRS. MARY E. SMITH,
MRS. Z. A. WALTON,
Committee.

Under the head of call of officers for reports, the Worthy Steward, Bro. Ed Blair, made the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order:

WORTHY STEWARD'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—The situation of Grange work in Linn County is about the same as one year ago. My own time has been taken up with the duties of our cooperative store, and what work I have done for the order has been confined chiefly to my own Grange, although I much desired to visit other Granges and do something toward the organization of new ones. The time will come soon, I hope, when this work will be taken up with renewed energy, and at least one live working Grange established in each township. One year ago the reports of our officers were very encouraging. I felt when I left Manhattan that 1901 was going to be a great year for Grange work in Kansas—but it seems we are still drifting along as before. However, let us be hopeful and still urge our Executive Committee to search diligently for good organizers to take the field.

ED. BLAIR.

The Lady Assistant Steward, Sister Victoria Radcliff, made the following report, which was adopted and made a part of the Proceedings:

LADY ASSISTANT STEWARD'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—As Lady Assistant Steward I have but little to report. My duties commenced at the close of last session and I found those duties of a peculiar, yet of a very important nature—none more important than conducting our candidates during their initiation. Great care and good judgment should be used. The lessons inculcated during this ceremony should be of such a nature and administered in such a manner that they would never be forgotten. First impressions are apt to remain with us, and it is very necessary that they be made favorable. Our ritual is complete, and when properly rendered can give but good and lasting impressions. It is not the Stewards alone who can make these ceremonies impressive; it is the duty of each one. Music is very essential. May the closing of this year's session be of great good to us all.

VICTORIA RADCLIFF, Lady Assistant Steward.

The Worthy Gate-keeper, Bro. W. G. Obryhim, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

WORTHY GATE-KEEPER'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—Another revolution of the wheel of time has been made and the Kansas State Grange has assembled again in what we hope to be the best session it has ever held. Another year has passed and we have made but little progress in the building up of our order, but we have no one to blame but ourselves. There has been no effort made. If we fail to cultivate our crops we will reap no harvest, and we may apply that axiom to our order. If we fail to make an effort we will have no success. We believe the time has arrived when the Grange can be built up in Kansas. The harvest is ripe but the laborers are few, and we hope there will be some way devised at this session of the State Grange to build up our order. Osage County has made a gain of about seventy members this year, with one Grange reorganized, which promises to be a good live Grange.

W. G. OBRYHIM.

The standing Committee on Cooperation made the following report through its chairman, Bro. Ed Blair, of Linn County. The report was adopted:

Worthy Master:—Your Committee on Cooperation, in making this report, only aims to outline the present standing or condition of the several cooperative associations in Kansas under the jurisdiction of the Grange.

The Bucyrus Cooperative Company, located at Bucyrus, Miami County, Kansas, has a capital stock of \$3,500, and its sales run from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per annum. G. W. Rainey is its manager.

The Springhill Cooperative Association, of Springhill, Kans., owns its building, which is 50 by 100 feet, two stories high. Isaac Rudy is its manager. This association is doing a business of \$30,000 annually.

The Pleasant Valley Cooperative Society, of Hackney, Cowley County, Kansas, owns its building, 32 by 56 feet, two stories high, and carries a stock of \$8,000.

The Patrons' Cooperative Association, of Linn County, was organized in 1876 at Cadmus, Kans. This association is located six miles from the nearest railroad. Its first building, 20 by 32 feet, was erected in 1878. An addition of 28 by 36 feet was made to this in 1884, and in 1890 another addition 20 by 36 feet was made. These quarters becoming too crowded, they have just completed a new two-story stone building 40 by 100 feet at a cost of \$8,000. The sales of this association the past year have been about \$42,000. It has a capital of \$5,000. Its surplus is over \$11,000, and it has paid to its patrons an amount equal to its surplus.

The whole world has heard of the Johnson County Cooperative Asso-

ciation, located at Olathe, Kans. It is the largest concern of the kind in the United States, and during the twenty-five years of its existence has paid to its patrons, who are farmers of Johnson County, over \$226,000. Its paid-up capital is \$100,000, and its surplus fund \$28,000. H. C. Livermore has been its efficient manager since its beginning. The Patrons of Johnson County are also in the banking business, and the Patrons' Cooperative Bank, in the city of Olathe, is one of the solid financial institutions of the State. We append the last financial statement issued:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts on personal and collateral security.....	\$161,538.54
Loans on real estate.....	64,959.46
Overdrafts.....	447.37
Real estate.....	7,600.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	900.00
Other bonds and stocks, at their present cash market value.....	261.01
Clearing-house items.....	304.92
Currency.....	9,796.00
Gold coin.....	13,490.00
Silver coin.....	1,520.67
Revenue stamps.....	245.00
Due from other banks, sight exchange.....	97,831.32
Total.....	\$358,894.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid in.....	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund on hand.....	15,000.00
Undivided profits.....	4,929.77
Exchange.....	1.30
Dividend declared, but not paid.....	10.00
Individual deposits.....	288,953.22
Total.....	\$358,894.29

But the most important of all, and one in which every member of the State is interested, is the Patron's Fire and Tornado Association, commonly known as the Grange Insurance Company. This association, organized only a few years ago in Johnson County, later extended to every county in the State where Granges are organized, has proven a blessing to its members, giving them a cheap yet safe insurance. It has risks now to an amount exceeding \$1,800,000 and has paid all losses promptly.

ED BLAIR, Chairman.

The standing Committee on Education submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master and Patrons:—The Kansas State Agricultural College has the largest attendance of any agricultural college in the world, the attendance last year being 1,321 and prospects for a total attendance of 1,600 this year. This is a grand showing over which every Grange member feels proud.

There are more than 7,000 country school districts in Kansas. The attendance at the Kansas State Agricultural College last year was made up of 955 boys and 336 girls. One or two of our cities give some training in domestic science, but the State Agricultural College is the only school in the State that gives any instruction whatever in agriculture. This shows, that even with the large attendance at our State Agricultural College, less than one student in seven country school districts received any instruction in agriculture; and instruction in agriculture is given to only about nine students for each county in the State.

The recent report of Superintendent Nelson shows a school population of more than 250,000 boys. The life work of more than half these boys will be farming, and yet less than one in 250 is getting any instruction whatever in this work.

There are more than 250,000 girls of school age in Kansas. It is safe to say that at least ninety-five per cent of these girls will find their life work in homes, and yet not one in 500 is receiving even the slightest instruction in her life work.

Your committee can conceive of no greater work for the Grange than that of taking the lead in securing an agricultural training for every Kansas boy who will make his future home on a farm, and training in domestic science for every girl in the State.

If the Grange will take the lead and the work is properly pushed, within five years an attendance of one boy and one girl from every school district in the State can be secured for our Agricultural College. Even for so great a showing as this for education in agriculture and domestic science, more than three-fourths of the boys and girls of Kansas will receive no training in their life work, unless these studies are taught in the public schools. And to this end, we would recommend the consolidation or centralization of our district schools as then there would be more time and more teachers for the work. Your committee believes that it is the duty of the Kansas State Grange to take up this work immediately and secure practicable plans and put them in operation as soon as secured for the training of Kansas boys and girls in these two great and vital lines of work.

We recommend that a committee of five, of which the Worthy Master is one, be appointed from the State Grange to confer with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and other leading public-school workers, and with instructors from the Kansas State Agricultural College, to devise ways and means for introducing elementary instruction in agriculture and domestic science in our country schools. We would also recommend the use of circulating libraries in connection with the district schools.

H. M. COTTRELL,
MARY J. RAMAGE,
Committee.

It was decided that the sessions of the Kansas State Grange be not extended later than Thursday evening, December 12.

Mrs. Wm. Sims, of Topeka, who has been at attendant of the Kansas State Grange for about thirty years, was reported so ill as not to be present with us. For this reason the Kansas State Grange adopted the following expression of sympathy, offered by Mrs. J. O. Henry, of Olathe. It was adopted unanimously by a rising vote, not only of the officers and delegates, but visiting members as well:

"Worthy Master:—Since coming to Topeka we learn that Sister H. A. Sims is ill, confined to her home. We sadly miss her presence on this occasion. Her presence and timely counsel have acted as an inspiration to this body for many years, and our sincere prayer is that she will be fully and speedily restored to health, and that our next session will be blessed with her kind and timely advice, and that we will be enthused by her fraternal greetings as in the past. We desire Brother Sims to communicate to her our expressions of love and sympathy and our sorrow for her suffering and enforced absence."

A resolution to amend Section 8, Article 11 of the Constitution and By-laws was offered by Henry Rhoades, and was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

The Committee on Cooperation reported back the following resolution, with a recommendation to adopt. Its recommendation was concurred in:

"Believing, as we do, that the manufacture and sale of binding-twine at our penitentiary at Lansing, Kans., in the interest of farmers, therefore

"Resolved, That this Kansas State Grange recommend that all members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State, so far as can be made practicable, should patronize said twine-plant."

Resolutions relating to rural mail delivery and irrigation of arid lands were offered and referred to the Committee on Division of Labor. A recess was then taken to 7.30 o'clock p. m.

At 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, December 11, the Commercial Club of the city of Topeka sent carriages to the steps of the Capitol Building and took the officers and delegates of the State Grange to see the places of interest. The first place to visit was the State public building for the insane, then the beautiful residence streets of the city, then the Topeka Woolen Mills and certain factories east of the city. The entire afternoon was used in sight-seeing, which proved to be very pleasant and profitable, returning in the evening tired but appreciative of the untiring hospitality of the Commercial Club of the City.

SECOND DAY—Evening Session.

December 11, 8 o'clock p. m.

The Grange was convened, at the hour named, in the G. A. R. Hall. All being found entitled to sit with us, the Grange was declared open for work in the Fourth Degree. The roll of officers and delegates was called and a quorum found present.

The special order of business for this hour was then taken up, and the Worthy Master gave a lengthy exemplification of the unwritten work.

The Grange was then closed in form in the Fourth Degree and opened in form in the Fifth Degree. This beautiful ceremony was then conferred in its entirety on the following-named candidates:

Emma Wallace.	E. W. Adams.	L. Mabel Waters.
E. B. Cowgill.	W. J. Adams.	W. D. Irwin.
John B. Sims, Jr.	A. Yoder.	Elizabeth Irwin.
	Mrs. Mary A. Yoder.	

The Grange was then closed in the Fifth Degree and opened in form in the Sixth Degree, which was conferred on the following-named candidates:

John B. Sims.	A. Yoder.	Mrs. Emma Lose.
E. W. Adams.	Mrs. Mary A. Yoder.	A. H. Buckman.
W. J. Adams.	L. Mabel Waters.	W. C. Brown.
Mrs. Ellen Lincoln.	Mrs. Erminie Phillips.	

A bountiful feast of fruits and confectionery was served under the able management of committees selected by the order in Shawnee County. It was served quickly and daintily, in a manner that made every one feel so "at home" that they enjoyed it exceedingly. After a very enjoyable social time the Grange was closed in the Sixth Degree.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

December 12, 9 o'clock a. m.

The Grange was called to order by Worthy Master E. W. Westgate, and opened in form in the Fourth Degree.

The roll of officers and delegates was called and a quorum found present. The Journal of Proceedings of the second day's sessions was read and adopted.

The Worthy Master then appointed the following Committee on Resolutions: A. P. Reardon, of Jefferson County; Bro. E. B. Cowgill, of Topeka; Sister M. J. Ramage, of Arkansas City; and Bro. A. H. Buckman, of Shawnee County.

The Committee on Division of Labor made the following report by Bro. P. K. Hendrix for the committee, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—We, your Committee on Division of Labor, would recommend that all that portion of the Worthy Master's address referring to the condition of the order be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order. All that portion referring to cooperation be referred to the Committee on Cooperation. All that portion referring to education be referred to the Committee on Education. All that portion referring to the Agricultural College and the press be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order. All that portion of the address under the subhead "National Grange" and "Rural Mail Delivery" be referred to the Committee on Needed Legislation.

We would recommend that the report of the Worthy Overseer be adopted and made a part of the Proceedings.

We recommend that the report of the Worthy Lecturer be adopted and made a part of the Journal.

We recommend that the resolution asking for legislation in irrigation, and criticisms on the Postal Department be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

P. K. HENDRIX,
MRS. M. E. HENRY,
MRS. MARY A. SMITH,
Committee.

The Auditing Committee made the following report, which was adopted: Worthy Master:—We, your Auditing Committee, beg leave to report that we have examined the books and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer and find them correct.

J. T. LINCOLN,
ELLA J. HENDRIX,
FRED BOGUE,
P. W. FARRAR,
Committee.

The Committee on Needed Legislation made the following report, reporting back resolutions with recommendations:

Worthy Master and Patrons:—We, your Committee on Needed Legislation, in reviewing the needs of agriculture and the masses of the people, feel that the duties of this committee are great and would cover too much time to present to this body at once, so confine ourselves to what we conceive to be necessary legislation.

The expense of carrying on our State, county, and municipal government is met by a direct tax levied upon the real and personal property of the people. Now it is manifestly in the interest of the people that all property, real and personal, should be taxed alike; but so much complaint has been made of property escaping taxation, of property being valued too low, each county and in fact each township having a system of its own. In every Legislature this subject has come up for adjustment. The last Legislature appointed a committee which is sitting now, and will make a report to the next Legislature, submitting a plan of taxation. We would recommend that that State Grange appoint a committee of three to examine this plan, and if in the judgment of this committee it is not thought satisfactory to the taxpayers, that it be instructed to meet with the Legislative Committee and try to adjust the differences, and use its best endeavors to urge upon the Legislative Committee (1) that property be assessed at its actual value, with a severe penalty imposed upon the assessor who fails to do this; (2) devise some plan by which more of the personal property which now escapes assessment and taxation be placed upon the tax-roll and made to pay its just and equitable share of the burden of taxation.

Your committee also reports back the following resolution with a recommendation that it be adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to induce the railroads of the State of Kansas to shed at least two pens for stock in each of the stock-yards along their lines of road in the State of Kansas."

We, your committee, also heartily endorse the following recommendations of the National Grange, as reported in the address of the Worthy Master in regard to Congressional legislation, and request the Secretary of the State Grange to send a copy of this recommendation to the Legislative Committee of the National Grange:

"I again call attention to the legislation demanded by the agricultural in-

terests of the country, considered, approved and urged at the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the National Grange.

"(1) Free delivery of mails in the rural districts, and that the service be placed on the same permanent footing as the delivery of mail in the cities, and the appropriations be commensurate with the demands and the benefits of the service. (2) Provide for postal savings banks. (3) Submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. (4) Submit an amendment to the Constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations preventing monopoly, and the use of their corporate power to restrain trade or arbitrarily establish prices. (5) Enlarge the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission as provided in Senate Bill No. 1439. (6) Regulate the use of shoddy. (7) Enact pure-food laws. (8) Provide for the extension of the markets for farm products equally with manufactured articles. (9) The enactment of the anti-trust law, clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare. (10) Speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. (11) The speedy construction of a ship-canal connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. (12) Revising the fees and salaries of all federal officers, and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business. (13) Protect the dairy interests by the passage of House Bill No. 3717.

"I again recommend to the several State Granges that they continue to urge upon the respective State Legislatures the enactment of appropriate legislation on the following important matters: (1) Anti-trust law and provision for State inspection of all corporations. (2) Secure law on taxation that will compel all property to bear its just proportion of taxation. (3) Pure food law. (4) Provide State railway commission with full power of fixing maximum rate of freight and passenger service on all railways subject to their jurisdiction. (5) Such a revision of the fees and salaries as will place them on an equitable basis.

"Farmers should press their claims from year to year until the legislation sought is secured, and hold their representatives in State Legislatures and in Congress officially and personally responsible for their action on all measures affecting agricultural interests. The road to success in legislative matters as in all other matters is found only in remaining courteous, persistent, and firm, unyielding in demands and emphasizing them with all the power we possess as citizens."

JOHN WALTON,
MRS. E. PHILLIPS,
C. H. PHINNEY,
I. F. SWINGLE,
Committee.

The foregoing report of the Committee on Needed Legislation was adopted as a whole.

Under the call of roll of delegates for the introduction of new business to be referred without debate, Bro. C. W. Staley, of Miami County, offered a preamble and resolution relating to the appointment of regents for the Agricultural College, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Bro. J. L. Heberling, of Osage County, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, During the past year our country has been caused to mourn the loss of our chief executive, Wm. McKinley, by the hand of an assassin, who, regardless of the sacredness of life and liberty and the tender ties which unite a family, a State, and a Nation, aimed his blow at our country of which all loyal people are justly proud, and all patriotic people are willing to defend and maintain; and a Government the best of all nations, where the people, regardless of political affiliations, are drawn together to mourn their common loss; therefore

"Resolved, That the Nation has lost an honest, fearless, and just executive; the cause of the upbuilding of humanity, an earnest advocate; the bereaved wife and relatives, a model husband and sympathetic friend; and our order, a friend, whose work in the departments has given much encouragement to our labors; and further

"Resolved, That anarchy, with its opposition to all law, has no place on sacred American soil, nor sympathy from the Patrons of Husbandry."

Bro. Henry Rhoades, of Johnson County, offered an amendment to Section 6, Article 11, of the State Grange Constitution and By-laws, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

A recess was then taken to 1:30 o'clock p. m.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

December 15, 1:30 o'clock.

Worthy Master E. W. Westgate sounded the gavel promptly at the hour named for convening the Grange.

All present being found entitled to sit with us, the Grange was declared open for work in the Fourth Degree.

The roll of officers and delegates was called and a quorum found present.

Under the head of reports of officers the Worthy Assistant Steward, Bro. W. H. Coultis, submitted the following report, which was adopted and made a part of the Proceedings:

WORTHY ASSISTANT STEWARD'S REPORT.

Worthy Master:—As Assistant Steward of the Kansas State Grange, I feel I have but little to report. Nothing comes in the line of duty that demands my attention except while the State Grange is in session. Yet the responsibility attached is much greater than would seem at first thought, for upon the reports of the Assistants the Worthy Master relies as to the correctness of its members.

Since we met one year ago there has been circumstances over which we had no control, that have prevented our noble order from making the rapid growth that was anticipated by us. But considering the drouth, with its failure of crops, our order to-day is in splendid condition. A good feeling exists among its members and we enjoy the confidence of the civilized world, which leads me to believe that at no distant day we will add large numbers to our order, if we use our best energies to promote its interest. I believe if each member would make a special effort to make the Subordinate Grange to which he belongs a grand success, others would see the good work and feel like joining our order. Let us do some missionary work and watch the results. The work of this session ought to be almost wholly given to matters looking to the building up of the membership of our order.

Believing this session will be both profitable and pleasant and that our associations here will be the means of strengthening us in Grange work, and when this session closes we will all depart for our several homes resolving to do the best Grange work in 1902 that we have ever done.

W. H. COULTIS.

It was decided that after the opening of the evening session would be the special hour for the election of a member of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Good of the Order made the following report by its Secretary, Bro. Frank Tyner, of Osage County, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—We, your Committee on Good of the Order, desire to submit the following report: It would be difficult for this committee to make a report that would not be repeating work done by previous State Granges. If our recommendations have a familiar sound, we hope the Grange will bear with us, believing as we do that there are some things that can not be urged too often. We heartily commend all that has been said for the good of the order during this session of the State Grange. We believe that the social and educational features of the Grange should be given more attention than the financial, as the financial benefits will be sure to follow good work done in other lines. We heartily endorse all that portion of the Master's address relating to the Agricultural College and the press.

We believe that each Subordinate Grange should have a correspondent for some local paper, and report from time to time the interesting features in their Grange work. We recommend that each member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry consider it his special duty to extend the order and that he labor with his fellow farmers at all times, in season and out of season, to induce others to unite with the order.

"Whereas, the daily papers are great educators of the people and have a great influence upon the thoughts of the readers, particularly the young, and that influence is being extended through increased circulation of the daily papers by means of rural mail delivery, therefore

"Resolved, That we deplore every tendency of the daily papers to publish sensational matter and heartily endorse every effort to place the contents of the daily papers on a higher plane of thought."

We recommend that the reports of the Worthy Chaplain, Worthy Steward and Pomona, which were referred to this committee, be adopted and printed in the Journal of Proceedings.

We have had under consideration the resolution referring to free rural mail delivery and a protest against the action of the Third Assistant Postmaster General in his ruling against certain newspapers, and report adversely on the same.

We also report adversely on the resolution referred to us relating to the construction of public reservoirs, built and operated by the Government, for the irrigation of arid lands.

Z. B. MYER,
F. M. TYNER,
Committee.

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem made the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—We, your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, beg leave to report as follows: Amounts due the officers of the State Grange for the thirtieth annual meeting:

E. W. Westgate, Master.....	\$ 8.85
J. C. Lovett, Overseer.....	10.95
A. P. Reardon, Lecturer.....	8.12
Ed. Blair, Steward.....	14.75
W. H. Coultis, Assistant Steward.....	4.40
Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Chaplain.....	16.80
Wm. Henry, Treasurer.....	9.80
Geo. Black, Secretary.....	5.10
W. G. Obryhim, Gate-keeper.....	7.15
Mrs. Erminie Phillips, Pomona.....	17.15
Mrs. Emma Lose, Flora.....	10.88
Mrs. Sarah Phinney, Ceres.....	8.12
Mrs. Victoria Radcliff, Lady Assistant Steward.....	7.15

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jacob Badsky.....	7.15
Henry Rhoades.....	10.00
Joseph Radcliff.....	7.15

INSURANCE.

Ole Hibner.....	7.60
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DELEGATES.

C. W. Staley.....	10.95
Mrs. F. W. Staley.....	10.95
W. D. Irwin.....	13.75
Elizabeth Irwin.....	13.75
Z. B. Myer.....	15.75
J. F. Swingle.....	6.50
Stella Swingle.....	6.50
F. M. Tyner.....	7.65
Minnie Tyner.....	7.65
A. Yoder.....	16.80
Mary Yoder.....	16.80
R. I. Henry.....	8.20
M. E. Henry.....	8.20
John Walton.....	9.90
Z. A. Walton.....	9.90
W. C. Brown.....	5.85
Jacob Wiltig.....	5.80
P. K. Hendrix.....	9.55
Ella Hendrix.....	9.55
Asa Smith.....	14.75
Mary Smith.....	14.75
C. H. Phinney.....	8.12
Fred Bogue.....	10.10
Mollie Bogue.....	10.10
P. W. Farrer.....	5.25
J. T. Lincoln.....	11.05
Ellen Lincoln.....	11.05
Ed. Ullery.....	4.60
B. F. Reiber.....	14.25

ASA SMITH,
B. F. REIBER,
ELLEN LINCOLN,
ELIZABETH IRWIN,
Committee.

It was decided by vote that the Worthy Master appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to look after needed legislation in Kansas. The committee is composed of W. H. Coultis, of Shawnee County; I. D. Heberner, of Gardner; C. H. Phinney, of McLouth.

It was decided that the Worthy Master appoint a special committee on education in accordance with the report of the standing Committee on Education. The committee, as appointed, is composed of E. W. Westgate, Worthy Master; H. M. Cottrell, of Manhattan; Mrs. J. B. Sims, of Topeka; Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton; and A. P. Reardon, of McLouth.

The remainder of the afternoon session was used in hearing reports showing the condition of the order in the several counties of the State.

Bro. J. C. Lovett, of Bucyrus, Miami County; Bro. A. P. Reardon, of McLouth, Jefferson County; and Bro. E. B. Cowgill, of Topeka; were appointed a committee to select a sub-editor to manage the Grange Department in the Kansas Farmer.

A recess was then taken to 7:30 o'clock p. m.

THIRD DAY.—Evening Session.

December 12, 7:30 o'clock p. m.

The Grange was convened at the hour named, Worthy Master E. W. Westgate presiding.

All present being found entitled to sit with us, the Grange was declared open for work in the Fourth Degree.

The roll of officers and delegates was called and a quorum found present.

The special order of business, viz., the election of a member of the Executive Committee to succeed Bro. Jacob Badsky, whose term expired with this session of the State Grange, was then taken up, and resulted in the election of Bro. J. T. Lincoln, of Greenwood County.

The special Committee on Education then submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—Your special Committee on Education submits the following report:

As education is the one thing requisite to secure acknowledgement of

equal rights and privileges to all, and as the Grange is an educator, would it not be well for us as Patrons of Husbandry to see to it that the boys and girls of our country have equal privileges with those of the cities for fitting themselves for the contests of life?

It has been the study of our order to secure graded schools in towns as close to our homes as possible, that the children on the farms might be fitted for the duties of citizenship. We are glad to know that the several State Superintendents of Public Instruction, and especially the last two that have been elected, have worked for a better system of education in our rural districts, and we as an organization heartily endorse the recommendations as given in the address of the present Superintendent, Mr. Frank Nelson, and would gladly cooperate with our officials in any practical method that will aid in building up a better school system in our rural districts.

We are proud of the advance made by our order in the recognition of the value of free rural mail delivery to so many of our farms, and hope soon to learn of a general delivery of mail to every cottage and hamlet in our land.

We, your committee, recommend the endorsement of that part of the Master's address referring to education, and also the preamble and resolution referred to us relating to the Agricultural College, that it might be embodied in this report, viz:

"Whereas, The State Agricultural College at Manhattan was founded and established in the interest of agriculture; and,

"Whereas, We believe that the destiny and the good that may come to the farm and the mechanical classes of our State depend on the management of the Board of Regents; therefore,

"Resolved, That we most respectfully and earnestly request that all future Governors of this State give special attention to the agricultural and domestic interests of our Agricultural College in his appointment of the Board of Regents, and that competent and well-qualified persons be appointed to fill these very important places."

We also further recommend that the proper authorities continue to issue the bulletins, treating on domestic science, to be sent free to all who may apply.

A. P. REARDON,
STELLA L. SWINGLE,
MINNIE TYNER,
Committee.

The committee appointed to select an editor for the Grange Department in the Kansas Farmer, made the following recommendation, which was concurred in:

Worthy Master:—After due consideration and consulting what we believe to be the best interests of the order, we would most heartily recommend the Worthy Master, Bro. E. W. Westgate, as editor of the Grange Department of the Kansas Farmer.

J. C. LOVETT,
E. B. COWGILL,
A. P. REARDON,
Committee.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange at Lyndon, Kans.

The following form of delinquent notice was offered by Bro. Ed. Blair for the purpose of having a uniform action of Subordinate Grange Secretaries in disposing of delinquent members:

Agricultural Matters.

Siberian Millet.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been simply flooded with letters asking more about the new forage plant, Siberian millet.

"Is it as good as German millet?"

Yes, far better; it will greatly out-yield the German millet, and as it is an evergreen and does not bleach out straw colored, it is more eagerly eaten. It is no trouble for one pitcher to put this millet on the platform of a threshing machine faster than the seed-spout can handle the newly threshed seed, while two men could simply swamp the best thresher ever made.

"You say it stools out. Will it come again after being cut?"

Can't say. It might when planted

I Will Cure You If You Ask It.

Send no money, but say which book you need. It will tell you what I spent a life-time in learning. Pray don't let doubt or prejudice keep you from asking for it.

With the book I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

No other physician ever made such an offer, and none ever will. But I have furnished this remedy to 550,000 sick ones on just those terms, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it, because they were cured. I know now what this remedy will do.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves; those nerves from which each vital organ gets the power to act. No other treatment does that; and most of these diseases positively can not be cured in any other way. Won't you write a postal to learn why?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 529, Racine, Wisconsin.

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

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia
Book No. 2 on the Heart
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys
Book No. 4 for Women
Book No. 5 for Men
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

early in the spring, say in May, and cut in July. A good rain might start it again, but I have never grown it early, but have contented myself with growing it after one crop had already been grown and harvested. When sowed in August and cut in October, it does not start up again from the roots.

"Will the seed spilled on the ground interfere with the next crop?"

I never grew any before this season, as it is a new thing. I drilled in my millet stubble to wheat. Flax had been grown and taken off in July, and the new millet sown in August and cut in October, then wheat put in without any further preparation of the soil, and the wheat looks good and no millet has yet come up; but it may come up in the spring and may be a damage to the wheat.

There was seed all over the ground, but thousands of birds kept eating it and the mice are very fond of it. I know these enemies took the bulk.

"Where can I buy seed; have you any for sale?"

"No, I have not a pound to sell, and shall likely buy some more myself, as I see a chance to rent a great deal of wheat stubble, and I can grow a crop of millet on it before drilling in the wheat. I also have considerable stubble of my own to sow, and could grow two crops of millet on the same land, if the first crop was put in early. I can not promote barter through the KANSAS FARMER, it would not be fair to the publishers. Any one having this millet to sell and who will guarantee it true to name, should advertise it. Neither have I any soy-beans or any other kind of seed for sale. It is not my business, and I did not write this article for the purpose of selling seed, but to aid the farmers of Kansas.

"Are you not talking rather strong about this millet in order to boom it?"

I have told only facts that can be proven by any of my neighbors. I have no interest in booming any plant; I get my living in another way.

July, of 1891, had an average maximum temperature of 101.4° and only .99 inch of rain, and up to August 4 the soil was very dry. On October 4, 1.76 inches of rain fell, and I sowed the millet on the 7th. After the millet was sown there fell 2.28 inches of rain in August, 3.73 inches in September, and .50 inches in October, before it was cut, or 6.51 inches in all, seemingly an abundance of rain, but it was so hot and dry that the largest per cent of

this did no good, as not even crab-grass grew to do any good. Yet the millet was a success. Why should there not be a new forage plant of great value found once in a while? Old farmers remember when German millet first came around, then flax, then Kaffir and sorghum; and they all know what a help these crops have been to us. Why should not a new plant come forward once in a while?

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1898, page 275, says: "A millet has been recently placed on the market under the name of 'New Siberian Millet,' which seems to possess characters that will entitle it to be classed as a distinct variety. At the South Dakota station it was regarded as the best millet grown in 1897. The plants are larger than common millet (not German), with a habit of growth, beard, and chaff much like Hungarian, tapering at both ends, with rather conspicuous, closely flowered subdivisions; seed about the same size and shape as Hungarian, orange colored." On page 272 of this same book is a beautiful photo of this new millet. Coburn also describes this new millet in his Biennial Report for 1899-1900, page 445.

A seedsman says of this new millet: "It is a most wonderful, productive, and

satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree, all the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and destined to take front rank, if not lead all the rest. It is two to three weeks earlier than German millet; is a much heavier cropper, the hay being much finer (because of stooling); has stalks more elastic and growing much taller; and is rust-proof. As it stools, it requires much less seed per acre (about one-half the amount of German millet). Seedmen also claim that



Siberian Millet

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

STATE GRANGE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XI, SECTION 9.

Any member whose dues are unpaid for more than two consecutive quarters shall be dropped from the roll of membership upon thirty days' notice and the Secretary shall give this notice without any order from the Grange. The Secretary shall enter in the minutes of the Grange the names of all members notified and the date, and of all members dropped from the roll and the date thereof.

The rules of the Patrons Fire and Tornado Association require all its policy-holders to be a member in good standing in some Subordinate Grange.

....., 1902.

As Secretary of Grange, No., I notify you that you are in arrears for dues to the amount of \$....., and if the same is not paid within thirty days from the date of this notice you will stand suspended and your name dropped from the roll of this Grange.

Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following resolutions of courtesy, which were adopted:

Worthy Master:—The thirtieth annual session of the Kansas State Grange is drawing to a close. We realize that we have had a very pleasant and profitable session. Warmth and comfort has pervaded all our sessions, and fraternal kindness has met us everywhere. The Committee on Arrangements, appointed by the Patrons of Shawnee County, seem to have anticipated our every want, our every need and desire. Through their influence the beautiful Hall of Representatives, warmed, lighted, and cared for, was granted us by the Executive Council. The Topeka Post G. A. R. granted us the use of their beautiful hall for a special purpose for one evening. Through the influence of the same committee, Mr. James Hayes, the florist, handsomely decorated the hall with palms and plants. One of the first musical houses in the city placed in the hall for our use one of their grand pianos; therefore,

Resolved, That we express our appreciation and return our sincere thanks to the Committee on Arrangements for the Patrons of Shawnee County for their thoughtful kindness in catering to our many wants.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the courtesies extended to us by the Commercial Club and citizens of Topeka in enabling us to visit the places of interest in their beautiful city, and the pleasures afforded us will be taken to our homes in grateful remembrance.

We realize that the success of any public or representative meeting may be in a measure made or marred by the press; therefore,

Resolved, That we express our sincere thanks to the press of Topeka for the favorable notice and mention of the thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange.

A. P. REARDON, Chairman.

The Annual Pass Word was then communicated by the Worthy Master to the officers and delegates of the Kansas State Grange.

The Journal of Proceedings of the three days' session was read and approved.

The thirtieth annual session of the Kansas State Grange was closed in form.

GEO. BLACK, Secretary.

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chinch-bugs do not relish it, but I think they would annihilate it if they got into it, as birds of all kinds, mice, rats, fowls, and everything that eat seeds will eagerly devour it. In fact, they are worse on this kind of millet than any other, and I think chinch-bugs would eat it readily, and perhaps more readily than any other kind of millet.

J. CLARENCE NORTON.

Moran, Kans.

Sunflowers—Cane.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please inform me on the following subjects, through your paper? (1) Is the Russian sunflower the best to plant for chicken feed, and what would be the probable yield per acre?

(2) What is the best variety of cane to sow for forage? Which yields the most seed when planted in rows? Which grows the taller, Amber or Orange?

Osage County. L. P. PEARS.

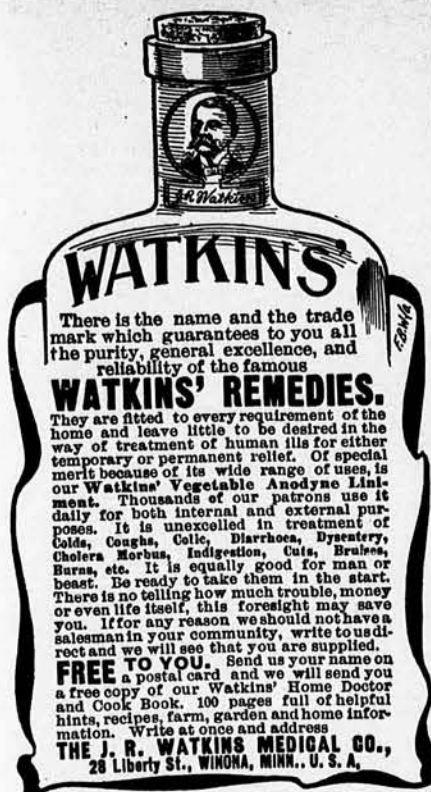
These inquiries were referred to "D," of Barber County, whose answer follows:

"The writer has twice planted the Russian variety of sunflower in Kansas without much success. The native sunflowers are often infested with a worm which works in the pith of the stalk. This worm also injures the Russian variety.

"It is said that although the Arkansas River passing through Kansas and Arkansas carries down Kansas sunflower seeds, yet there are no sunflowers, either wild or cultivated, in Arkansas. The writer has never known a case in Kansas where a sunflower crop had greater value for forage or grain, than other crops.

"In regard to sorghum, the State Experiment Station of Kansas tested many varieties for sugar percentage for five years. The United States Department of Agriculture also compared many va-

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rieties of sorghum. It was found that among hundreds of varieties of sorghum, some varieties, as "Collier," or "Colman," give richer juice for sugar making than other varieties.

"It is known that some varieties produce more tons of cane per acre, or more bushels of seed per acre, than others. Stockmen wish varieties of sorghum which give softer canes, less hard and woody. Syrup-makers wish varieties of sorghum which give best syrup.

"Although sorghum has been extensively grown in this country for over fifty years, there has been little selection of varieties. Stockmen do not now agree upon varieties of sorghum for forage, nor do syrup-makers agree upon varieties for syrup-making, except that Early Amber is earliest in maturing, and is a smaller cane.

"The Colman variety, in a fair crop, yields twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre, and the Amber variety yields ten to twenty bushels. All varieties are often planted too thickly to allow full development of cane, juice, or of seed top. For forage, small canes are preferred as they are supposed to dry better, and to freeze hard less often than large, juicy canes.

"On a given soil, the yield of cane is largely determined by the rainfall, being sometimes great, sometimes small. In times of drouth the plants rob each other, there being not moisture for all. Cane stands drouth better when not planted thickly, and when the surface is cultivated after each rain, even though the crop may have been laid by."

Experience With Johnson-grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in a recent issue, an inquiry from a subscriber in Labette County regarding tame hay grass, alfalfa, etc. We, in Montgomery County, are just as desirous of knowing what will succeed in southern Kansas as our neighbor.

While at the Manhattan Experiment Station meadow fescue, bromus inermis, and, I judge, alfalfa, do well. None of them seem to do extra here. Last March I sowed a strip of brome-grass and a strip of Johnson-grass, side by side. I sowed, March 30. April 16 I visited the field. The brome-grass was coming up, and the Johnson-grass was sprouted a week or so later. The Johnson-grass came up and the brome-grass was then apparently quite thrifty. But from then on the Johnson-grass left it. I cut the Johnson-grass the first of June and mowed the weeds off the brome-grass. But on examination I found the latter about all dead and, up to that time we had had no serious drouth.

The Johnson-grass grew very slowly from the first cutting, June 1, as it turned very dry, and about the first of August I cut it again, but the last cutting was light.

These experiments were tried on upland, which has been in cultivation six years. A part of it is somewhat gravelly and in the gravel the Johnson-grass did not do quite so well. I have seen but one piece of alfalfa sowed here on upland, previous to last fall, and it did no good at all, but a neighbor sowed a field to alfalfa in September that flourished and grew quickly, up to cold weather.

Now, if any one knows of any

superior grass or clover that will be a success on upland, in southeastern Kansas, they will confer a favor upon thousands, to let it be known. We learn, through the FARMER, that they are raising alfalfa to perfection in north, central and western Kansas, but we know of no grass that is a pronounced success here; at least it is not generally known. Coffeyville, Kans. A. READER.

Curing Alfalfa—Smith's Method.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I find in your valuable paper of January 23, a communication by Senator E. M. Peterson on alfalfa, which contains much information. I see he has the same trouble and loss in making hay that I did the first year of my experience. I now pursue the following method:

When hay is one-half cured I start the rake and commence hauling to the stacks with team and wagon. I have a good supply of air-slaked lime at hand and I sprinkle this on the hay as it goes into the stack or mow, using say two gallons to the ton. As the hay dries more I use less.

I don't put hay in the stack with moisture in it. The lime is harmless to stock and rather a benefit. Calves fed on this hay do not die of blackleg. I have used this method three years and I never have musty hay except when caused by rain on the stack. I had a rick baled last year that contained forty-five tons that had been treated as above stated, and it was all bright and sweet.

By this treatment I save all the leaves and have less loss from rain. The time to cut is when the first bloom appears. I do not stop for clouds or wind.

I have fed steers in the fall almost continuously for two and one-half years and have used no other roughness than alfalfa hay, and I think it one-third in the feed-lot. I have a bunch of mules that are doing well on alfalfa pasture now, and have all winter.

S. M. SMITH.

Fredonia, Kans.

Spelt—Emmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please inform me if spelt will do well in this latitude and if so, how much to sow per acre, and at what time. I am a subscriber to your paper; can not do without it. R. W. HUBBARD.

Gate, Okla.

This inquiry was forwarded to the best authority on grain, Prof. M. A. Carleton, Cerealist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who kindly makes the following reply:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your letter of January 14, enclosing an inquiry about spelt and referred to me for answer, is just now received. In the absence of a sample of the grain, I, of course, can not be absolutely certain what the farmer refers to, but I have very little doubt that it is emmer and not spelt. I am especially rather confident of this, from the fact that up to date in all of my investigations I know of no case where true spelt has been grown by the farmers anywhere in this country. It is always emmer and nearly always referred to as spelt.

With regard to the question whether this grain will do well in Oklahoma, I would say that it would have to be practically an experiment, as very little of the grain, if any, has yet been raised in that region. After noting, however, the locality in which your correspondent lives, I know of no district where I should myself be more interested in trying the experiment. I believe it ought to succeed very well in that locality. It is a little unfortunate that it could not have been sown in the fall, as I am rather sure that it would stand the winter all right in that region, and in that case would give a considerable amount of pasture and besides produce a little better crop of grain. This cereal, however, is commonly grown also as a spring grain, and will perhaps produce a good crop if sown the coming spring. I would recommend that it be sown at the earliest date possible that the condition of the weather will permit. It will stand considerable frost. The rate of seeding per acre will depend upon how it has been threshed. Although the hull remains, as a rule, attached after threshing, in many cases where the work has been well performed there will be a considerable amount of grain that is hulled. The more of the grain that is hulled, of course, the thinner it should be sown. An average amount per acre would be probably about a bushel and three pecks, although as small an amount as five pecks is sometimes sown. Occasionally two bushels are sown. In this particular locality, sow it on fall-plowing if possible. A drill should be used,

and, if possible, the rows should run east and west.

M. A. CARLETON, Cerealist.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1902.

Prospering in the Short-Grass Country.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been an interested reader of the KANSAS FARMER for a number of years and during this time have been a close student of cropping methods, as advocated by the FARMER and our Experiment Station at Manhattan, in relation to this part of Kansas, and the drouthy periods which may come at any time. I recently came to Thomas County with the firm conviction that these methods and our drouth-resisting crops, together with intelligent soil cultivation and water storage in the soil will redeem this part of our State and develop it into one of the most favored agricultural regions. These methods have now passed beyond the experimental stage, and are destined to attain a very prominent and pronounced place in the State's history. I would like to see more in the KANSAS FARMER from wide-awake tillers of the soil in this section of the country.

I can say that I owe much to studying and following those methods set forth by the paper, and up-to-date farmers. The benefits I have derived are beyond all comparison with the cost of the paper. Two years ago my crop was the only one raised among spring-planted crops in my immediate vicinity, my Kaffir-corn having successfully withstood the hail and drouth, maturing a good crop of seed and forage. My neighbors enjoyed some fun and mirth-making at my expense, concerning my discarding Indian for Kaffir-corn, about seeding time, but at harvest time the crop was an eye-opener, proving to be an object lesson of the utmost value. On the 9th of July a hail completely destroyed all corn crops, yet in two weeks' time one would not have known hail had ever visited my Kaffir-corn, such was the growth it made.

So it is, I have learned in ways I will not occupy your time to state, that these drouth-resisting crops and, as our Secretary of Agriculture would say, "brains mixed with our methods in a liberal way" bring contentment and happiness to the home of the husbandman, even in the much-mooted "short-grass country."

But I will come at once to the point of my letter and say that I wish to widen greatly my range of farm operations and so desire to add to my business some crops of which I have here no means of procuring the seed. So I would like to inquire from you, or through your paper, if you can tell me where I may get a few bushels of macaroni wheat, emmer, soy-beans, and artichokes. If able to procure these, (and some other grains, etc., which may be had from the seed-houses) I will be pleased to report my trial of them to the FARMER in return for the above favor, if the editor should so desire. ELLSWORTH McMANIS.

Colby, Kans.

Possibly some of our enterprising advertisers of seeds can help this correspondent. As to macaroni wheat and emmer, it will be well to write to Prof. M. A. Carleton, Cerealist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Estimates of Wheat Feeding.

In his market letter last week, George H. Phillips, of Chicago, recites the odd condition of wheat being bought in the great markets and shipped to Kansas and Southwestern States, and estimates that at least 100,000,000 bushels were disposed of for stock feeding. Among other things he says:

"It is thought that the final Government report, which will be published next week, will show that this country raised a crop of wheat this year of about 700,000,000 bushels; if so, it will mean the largest crop on record, of which 60 per cent is winter wheat. The most remarkable thing of this is that the scarcity and urgent demand for winter wheat all over the country is the real cause of the advance during the past week. The greatest scarcity and most urgent demand is from the very sections where the largest crop was supposed to have been raised, and this makes it all the more difficult to comprehend what has become of the wheat, unless it is taken for granted that it has been fed on a larger scale than any one imagined. Under date of October 26, I estimated that it would be fully 100,000,000 bushels, and this is being quite generally accepted now as being the case, but before another crop is raised I now believe it will amount to even more than this.

"Imagine wheat being shipped from Chicago and St. Louis to Kansas and all other Southwestern States in less than

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six months after harvest, and, in addition, millers in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and many other States are scouring the country for winter wheat. The State of Kansas alone was supposed to have raised fully 100,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat is bringing from 3 to 5 cents per bushel premium here over what May wheat is selling for, and the same is true in all winter wheat markets. It is a condition, not theory, and is indisputable. It is too deep a problem for the average professional trader, and is why the occasional or outside speculator, who is better posted as regards matters of this kind has really been the dominant power in the market for some time past, and is likely to be for some time to come."

How to Prevent Corn-stalk Disease in Cattle.

I have seen several reports about cattle dying from being pastured on corn-stalks this season. Have had some experience in pasturing cattle in stalks and have lost some cattle nearly every season. For several seasons we have been planting Oklahoma stock-melons in our fields and have never lost any cattle where they could get at the melons, but our neighbors who did not have the melons in their fields lost cattle. We pastured 900 head of big steers in a corn-field this season that had an abundance of the melons in it. One man was kept busy cutting the melons open with a sharp spade. The cattle ate them while grazing off the stalk-field and I never saw cattle do better and fatten faster. When this field was cleaned up the cattle were moved to another 700-acre field where no melons were grown. The cattle did nicely for about a week, then one morning nine were found dead and several more sick. The cattle were at once moved to another field where stock-melons were and after eating the melons no more of them were sick or died.

Others who grow no melons in their fields have let them go unpastured fearing the disease. I am confident that the melons keep the bowels loose and in a healthy condition. The cause of the death is from the dry stalks bur-

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dening the stomach. Some say that it could not be from that cause as they stagger around as though the head was affected. That more fully convinced me that was what was the matter. Let a person get his stomach out of order and the head is the first place affected. If a person will keep the animals' stomachs in a good condition I don't think there is any danger of the cattle dying. If the cattle are run a part of the day on wheat it acts same as the stock melons.

The melons are very prolific and the seed can be planted with the corn, mixing them in the lister or planter. They will not interfere with the cultivating of the corn, as they don't come to vine until the corn is laid by. The vines often grow as long as forty feet, making one vine cover eighty feet of ground and having fifty or more melons, weighing from ten to fifty pounds. The melons are very hard and have to be cut open until they freeze, then they are soft and the cattle can eat them without being cut. They can be kept nearly all winter if put where they won't freeze, and are very nice cooked for table use, being a good substitute for apple-sauce, and when made into pies they taste very much like apples. For feeding fattening hogs there is nothing better when fed along with corn, as hogs are very fond of them and they keep the bowels open and in a good condition. After the melons freeze the seeds are easily saved. We have saved a large amount of them and will mix them with all our corn as we plant this spring.

J. C. MILLER, Supt. Ranch 101.
Bliss, Okla.

Exchange Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If you can find anything in the following that will interest your readers they are welcome to any benefits from our experience.

Blue-grass either alone or in combination with other grasses will form a permanent soil, but yields too little pasture to be of much value. Awnless brome-grass is a humbug. Orchard-grass will not stand continued pasturing. Timothy, if not pastured unreasonably close, will make a good pasture for several years, and mixed with alfalfa removes the danger of alfalfa bloat. The closest kind of pasturing has not apparently effected the vitality of this mixture the past two summers. We have planted many other varieties of grass, but have never secured a stand that made a test of their merits possible.

Soy-beans should have a place on every farm where all kinds of stock are raised. Even alfalfa ought not entirely displace them. Last season cow-peas failed where soy-beans yielded seven to eight bushels per acre, and corn was a total failure.

Dwarf Essex rape gave better returns than any crop raised last season, although wheat yielded twenty-seven bushels and oats thirty-five bushels per acre. The rape was used for hog pasture, and remained fresh and kept hogs thriving when alfalfa was so dry that hogs could no more than hold their own on it.

If cattle are pastured on sorghum or Kaffir-corn, don't turn them into it when they are ravenously hungry, or they may fill their mouths so full that they will strangle. If they get into the field by accident, don't rush after them with dogs and clubs, because that will surely cause them to grab at everything within reach and very much increase the danger of strangulation. If you can't drive them out quietly, leave them until they are satisfied. If you wet your hand with a cow's saliva and plaster a sorghum leaf on it you will see how easily that leaf might adhere to a cow's mouth, where it would do much harm. The idea that a plant that contains no poison will poison cattle, killing them quicker than any known poison, is scarcely worthy of a scientist, and will not cause the universal respect for that class that they are entitled to.

Last fall the Sampson Cement Works donated about one and one-half tons of raw gypsum and landplaster with which to test Professor Haworth's theory concerning them on our soil. We applied both to wheat and fall-sowed timothy and alfalfa. Then for comparison we applied to other adjoining plats lime, wood ashes, fresh manure, and well-rot-

ted manure, and in the spring shall add other plats dressed with Armour's commercial fertilizer. If there is anything to be gained by all this your readers will be welcome to the facts if they are interested.

Now, I want to ask if any one has made a success of a concrete feeding-floor for hogs. I made one last fall, but owing to showery weather it did not get entirely dry until I was obliged to use it, so it did not have a fair test. It is not an entire failure, but will need considerable repair to make it perfect.

It is sometimes claimed for hogs that they would be nice, clean animals if given a chance. The facts in this case are these: The floor was made as smooth as the walls of a house, to facilitate cleaning. A granary was built four and one-half feet above it; the space between made tight, but well ventilated, free access to outside run, well sheltered from the wind. A self feeder extends along one side of floor, and the filth deposit while eating is responsible for damage to floor. Can any one tell me how to remedy this trouble? I cleaned the floor daily, and disinfected with dust until the supply ran out, then used clean straw. If Mr. John Cownie has a breed warranted to be decent with any possible farm treatment, I wish he would correspond with Brainerd, Kans. J. M. Toy.

Earth Roads.

The question of good roads is one that at present is receiving much attention, and under the direction of experts of the Office of Public Road Inquiries, of the United States Department of Agriculture, sections of roads, as object lessons, are being built in different parts of the country. It is hoped that before many years all roads in the United States used for heavy traffic will be macadamized, graveled, or otherwise improved. But the absence in many places of rock, gravel, or other hard and durable substances with which to build good roads, and the excessive cost of such roads where suitable material is scarce, will necessitate the use of earth roads for many years to come. Under favorable conditions of traffic, moisture, and maintenance, the earth road is the most elastic and most satisfactory for pleasure and light traffic.

The United States Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 136, entitled, "Earth Roads." It was prepared by Maurice O. Eldridge, Assistant Director, Public Road Inquiries.

The bulletin states that the aim in making a road is to establish the easiest, shortest, and most economical line of travel, and that it is, therefore, desirable that roads should be firm, smooth, comparatively level and fit for use at all seasons of the year. They should be properly located so that their grades shall be such that loaded vehicles may be drawn over them without great loss of energy; properly constructed, the roadbed graded, shaped, and rolled; and surfaced with the best available material suited to their needs.

Attention is called to various errors in laying out roads, especially the common error of endeavoring to secure routes covering the shortest distance between fixed points. For this purpose the road is often made to go over a hill instead of around it. A road half-way around a hill or through a valley is sometimes no longer than a road over a hill or through a valley. The difference in the length even between a straight road and one that is lightly curved is less than many suppose.

The importance of proper drainage is pointed out and suggestions are given for the construction, maintenance, and repair of earth roads.

The bulletin contains twenty illustrations. It is for free distribution, and copies will be sent to any address on application to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, or to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Burnt Gumbo for Roads.

Charles Rollin Keyes in Review of Reviews, says: "While for macadamizing purposes on country roads burnt gumbo is not quite so durable as some of the best grades of rock, it has many advantages to offset this one shortcoming, slight as it is. The process of producing burnt gumbo requires practically no capital or great skill to carry on. The most ordinary labor and a little common sense on the part of one person, as overseer, can produce the best of results. Of course, the road should be properly graded and crowned before putting on the gumbo road-metal. A surface of burnt clay, six to eight inches in thickness, is commonly sufficient for good results; or ten inches

THE STORY OF THE LATE MRS. BROWN.

It is admitted that her name was not Brown. For obvious reasons it is not wise to mention names in such a case. For the facts of this life story are so common that any woman could relate them to some of her married friends, and probably might do so, if the name happened to fit. Therefore, a real story is printed under a wrong name.

When Mrs. Brown married she was what every one called a remarkably fine girl. He was the very picture of health. She knew nothing about headaches or nerves, but enjoyed life thoroughly—working or playing. Everybody called Brown a lucky man, and Brown thought so himself. After the first baby came, Mrs. Brown began to



feel tired sometimes at the end of the day. Then there came another little guest, and the mother used to feel tired before the end of the day came. She knew now that she had nerves, and also had learned the meaning of headache. About this time people used to speak of Mrs. Brown's falling off in looks. Her figure lost its graceful lines, her cheeks their rosy plumpness. Mr. Brown wasn't losing anything, by the way. He was putting on flesh, and showed in every way the comfortable ease of a man who has a good home and a good wife to manage it. Mr. Brown believed in large families. Every visit of the stork was to him a cause of happiness. No man could have been more proud of his family. He didn't realize either his own selfishness or his wife's sacrifices. If he had seen a true picture of his family life it would have shown him in a cart surrounded by a happy family and his wife in the shafts, wearily, but willingly, drawing the heavy load. They got just one too many on the load at last, and after that the neighbors spoke of the late Mrs. Brown.

FAST-LIVING WOMEN.

It is not only the women who turn night into day and sacrifice health to pleasure who live fast. The wife and mother, who in household duties and maternal cares, exhausts vitality more rapidly than it can be supplied, is also living fast, and fast living does not mean long living. In a normal condition of health a woman is equal to all proper womanly obligations. She can guide the house and rear a family, and as a grandmother still show the signs of womanly beauty and strength. But so few women are normally healthy. Their vitality is often lessened by unhealthy drains, by disease of the delicate womanly organs, while the household cares increase as the family grows. Every child gets its strength from its mother. As a fact, the prospective mother should be relieved from every possible burden and anxiety, instead of which she carries the household burden to the last. Is it any wonder that under

in particular places, where unusual conditions exist or traffic is especially heavy.

"By selecting for improvement the heaviest parts of the road first, since the worst stretches are often caused by the very heavy material that makes the best grade of road-metal, and systematically working under intelligent guidance, five years would find every principal highway in a county as passable the year round as a paved city street, and at very little more cost than is now usually squandered on 'working the

these circumstances her strength fails, and she breaks down under a load which physical weakness can no longer sustain?

The conditions of our life are such that women do not have, as a rule, fit opportunity for rest and recreation. The necessity, therefore, is apparent for some strength-preserving and strength-creating medicine to cure the diseases that weaken women and to strengthen them for the obligations of maternity. That medicine exists and has been the means of restoring thousands of weak and sick women to lasting health.

"I had poor health for nine years (ever since the birth of my child)," writes Mrs. Arminie Watkins, of Acme, Kanawha, Co., W. Va. "Had female weakness; was very irregular and would suffer untold misery. When I wrote I had no idea that I would ever get well, but when your letter reached me I began to have hope. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines as directed and began to improve in strength. I was soon able to do the work for my family of six. I have recommended Dr. Pierce's medicines to a number of my friends, and they think there never were such medicines in the world. I think so myself. I took eight bottles, three of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of Pellets."

WOMEN LOSE

CONFIDENCE

in medicines and doctors after they have been treated without benefit and taken medicines without cure. It is hard to persuade such women to make another trial, even of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, with the testimony of so many women to its cures.

It is to such women, discouraged, sick, hopeless, that Dr. Pierce specially extends his offer of free consultation, by letter. Any sick woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"When I wrote to you in March, asking advice as to what to do for myself," says Mrs. Ella Reynolds, of Guffie, McLean Co., Ky., "I was expecting to become a mother in June, and was sick all the time. Had been sick for several months. Could not get anything to stay in my stomach, not even water. Had mishaps twice in six months, threatening all the time with this one. Had female weakness for several years. My hips, back, and lower bowels hurt me all the time. Had numbness from my hips down. Had several hard cramping spells and was not able to do any work at all. I received your answer in a few days, telling me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took three bottles, and before I had taken it a week I was better, and before I had taken it a month I was able to help do my work. On the 27th of May my baby was born, and I was only sick three hours, and had an easy time. The doctor said I got along nicely. We praise Dr. Pierce's medicine, for it has cured me. I am better now than I have been for thirteen years."

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

No matter how many medicines have been tried in vain, there's always a probability of a perfect cure for womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. For weak, run-down women it is the best of tonics and nervines, restoring health and strength.

A GIFT.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

roads.' The county supervisor could easily superintend the whole work for his district; and, with local overseers as head burners, he could soon produce as good a system of highways as any one could wish for. Once properly prepared, two men could easily keep the roads of a whole county always in good repair.

"With no more expenditure of money and effort than is now put on the country roads, ballasting with burnt clay would produce in a dozen years a system of highways equal to any of those

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

"The best preparation for colds, coughs, and asthma."
MRS. S. A. WATSON, Temperance Lecturer.
"Pre-eminently the best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

for which France has so long been famous.

"A burnt gumbo road is never muddy, for that property is lost in the burning. The surface of the road is hard and smooth. As a speedway for bicycles and automobiles it is ideal. For carriages and heavy wagons it has no superior. No vegetation can grow on it. It is practically free from dust, after the highway system has been well developed, so that mud is not brought in from the tributary roads. Moreover, the warm red highways contrast pleasingly against the green landscape at those seasons of the year when country drives are most enjoyable."

Land Values in the Kaw Valley.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The article I wrote for the FARMER some time ago, giving the average of wheat for Ross-ville Township of over thirty-three bushels to the acre, has brought me a shower of letters of inquiry about this country. Most of them want to know the price of land here, etc. So in self-defense, with your permission, I will reply through the FARMER. The land here is getting high—in my own case it is too high for the reason that I do not wish to sell and the more valuation the higher the taxes. The best of this valley land sells for about \$65 an acre without buildings, and even higher than that where the land is improved. The best upland is worth from \$40 to \$50 an acre, according to improvements and location. There is no longer any first-class bottom-land here that can be bought for \$50 an acre. Two or three correspondents wanted to know if there was any railroad land for sale here. No, and there has not been for years. Perhaps twenty years ago the last railroad land in the township was sold. The Kaw Valley here is about four miles wide, and I think, will average nearly that for the eighty-six miles from here to Kansas City.

I hope every one interested in alfalfa or who intends to sow it in future, will read Senator Peterson's article in last week's FARMER. It is the most valuable article I have ever read on the whole subject.

M. F. TATMAN.

Johnson-grass—An Inquiry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like a little information in regard to Johnson-grass; how much seed I should sow per acre, what time it should be sown, if it will spread if not allowed to go to seed. Is it what I should sow for permanent pasture on low, wet, marshy ground? Some recommend redtop. Will either make permanent pasture in a timber-lot, which is partly shaded and where all grass and underbrush is killed out? Soil is a rich, black loam. I would also like to know what results the State Experiment Station has had with Bermuda grass. Any information will be thankfully received.

Benedict, Kans.

WM. RONEY.

Alsike Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would be pleased to hear through some of your subscribers, their practical experience with alsike clover in regard to what sort of soil it does best on, when to sow it, and how; whether it most resembles red or white clover in its longevity, if it does well with blue-grass, and what amount of seed should be sown with English blue-grass to make a good mixed pasture. I have about

forty acres of rich, black, mucky bottom-land, which I wish to seed in the spring. Any reliable information in regard to this query will be thankfully received.

FARMER.

Pomona, Kans.

The KANSAS FARMER has never had a favorable report on alsike clover for this State. If any reader has had success with it, now is the time to break silence and answer the pertinent inquiries of this correspondent.

Information Wanted.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As a reader and admirer of the KANSAS FARMER I would like to inquire through its columns if any of the readers have ever had any experience in sowing alfalfa on growing wheat, say in February or March, on the snow as we sometimes sow clover? I have a field of wheat that I would like to seed to alfalfa if I thought it would do any good. Information along this line will be gladly received.

A. C. COOK.

Waverly, Kans.

Kaffir-corn on Sod.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some one who can speak from experience, give me through your columns a full and complete account of how to raise Kaffir-corn on new sod breaking? I know nothing about how to do it, and am very anxious to know just how to do it right.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Enid, Okla.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

When opportunity offers, push the plowing.

Any falling off with the stock costs double.

Stock are fed with profit only when they make steady gain.

Arrange to sow the clover-seed at the first favorable opportunity.

If an animal shows signs of running down, give it better food and care.

Growing pigs having the run of timber pasture, are usually healthy.

In buying seeds, it is well to remember that poor seeds are dear at any price.

The habits and disposition of animals depend largely upon the treatment given.

Of all animals on the farm, the sheep has the greatest power to appropriate the most feed and give the best returns.

If an animal is fed only enough to keep up the heat of the system, it will not grow or lay on fat.

The manurial value of bran after being fed to animals, is more than double that of corn-meal.

Improper feeding, in nine cases out of ten, is the cause of sickness in horses.

Mutton sheep give the best returns in flesh if fed while they are young.

Young stock need watchful care and attention during the months of sudden changes of the weather.

Manure will not waste as much fertility in the field as it will in the average pile in the farmyard.

Exercise is an important item in the growth and development of breeding animals.

The best soil for hotbeds is composed of well-rotted stable manure and sand.

The digestive power of animals differs; therefore, all should not be fed the same ration.

Make the necessary arrangements so

that the grass- and clover-seed can be sown in good season.

By hauling out and scattering the manure as fast as made during the winter, much time can be saved in the spring.

Plan and work ahead now so that everything can be done in best season when spring fairly opens.

When it can be avoided, do not burn the stalks in the field; plow them under. They will help to make the soil more fertile.

Too much grain is more detrimental to breeding stock than not enough. The food should be bulky, with enough grain to keep them thrifty.

A well-bred animal necessarily implies one with a good constitution, as without vigor ability to work is lessened.

Especially with dairy, working, and fattening animals, regularity and exact hours for feeding are necessary to secure the best results.

Plan to have every portion of the farm produce something, and that it be used in the most economical manner.

A little extra care given the breeding animals at this time may produce good results in the better vigor of the offspring.

While earliness in seeding is an important item with many crops, in the spring there is nothing gained in working soil when it is too wet to work into a good tilth.

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. Bachelier, Concord, N. H.
Secretary..... John Trimble, 514 F St Washington D. C.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Encouragement.

A word of encouragement comes from Hurricane Grange, Overbrook. The master in a business letter writes as follows, and I take the liberty of quoting:

"We are going to have an all-day meeting with dinner at noon, followed immediately by installation of officers, Saturday, January 25. The A. W. will be given to those who are entitled to it. We intend to be careful in following your instructions at the State Grange about giving the A. W. only to those who are paid up to the first of January. Notice has been given to that effect and dues have been coming in quite rapidly.

"It is very gratifying to find the grange increasing in this county, as it is. I believe the grange department in the KANSAS FARMER has been the means of making it possible to organize these granges, and it is probably so in other localities.

Could you recommend, through the grange department, some good grange paper that makes a specialty of grange literature? I should like to take such a paper if not too expensive."

In answer to the request from Overbrook we will say that the American

Stomachs on Stilts.

The man who puts on stilts does not increase his actual stature by the breadth of a hair. He feels taller while he's on the stilts, and when he's off them he feels shorter than he ever felt. Stimulants are the stilts of the stomach. They make a man feel better for the time being, but he feels a great deal worse for them afterward.

The need of the man whose stomach is "weak" is not stimulation but strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery perfectly answers that need. It cures the diseases of the digestive and nutritive system which make the stomach "weak." It enables the digestion and assimilation of food, so that the body receives the nutrition on which depends its strength.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., Taylorstown, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. A gentleman told me of your medicine, and how it cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. Am now glad that I did, for I do not know what I should have done had it not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; You lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

The sluggish liver is made active by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer of Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$1 per year, and the Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., at the same price, are the two that publish more of grange literature than any others that come to my office.

The former is the official organ of the National Grange and contains all the reports, suggestions, and recommendations from the National officers, also from several of the State Grange officers, for whom it is also the official paper. The latter is the official paper for Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

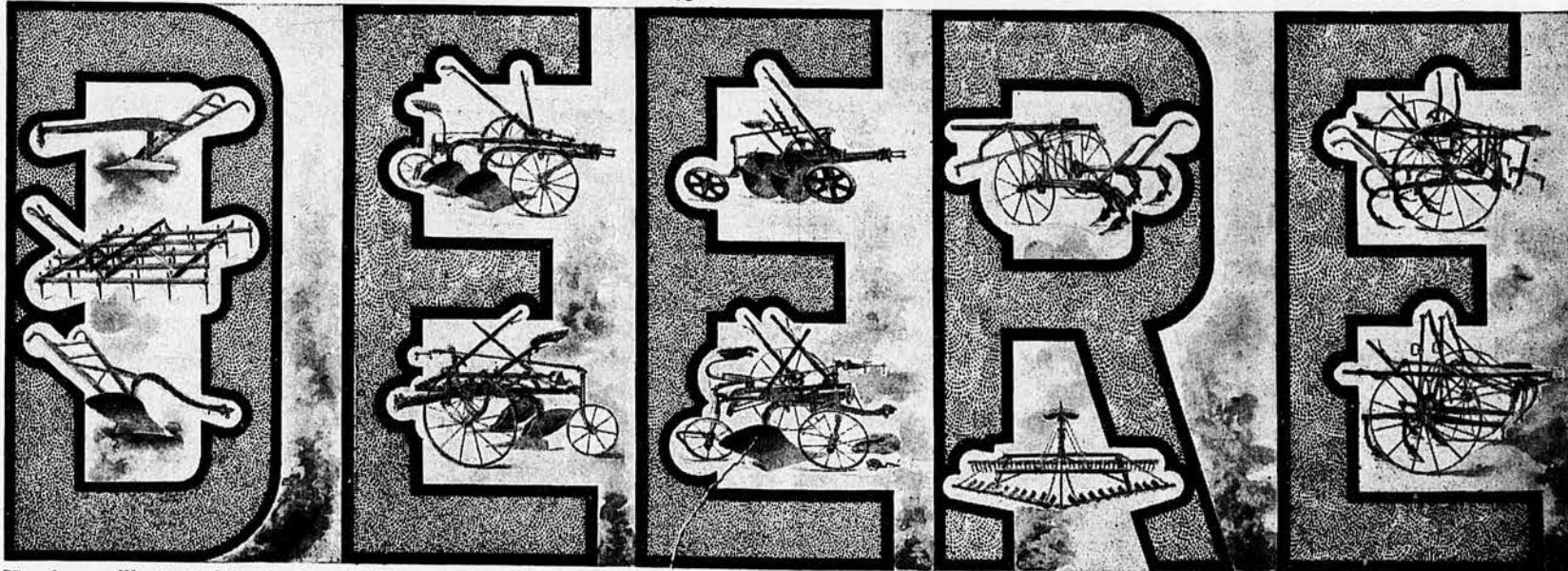
[On account of an oversight, the above was crowded out at the time it should have appeared, but it is too valuable to be lost and is therefore given now.—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.]

Human beings need the sunshine as much as plants do. Don't be afraid of its causing freckles, for we have the best of authority that it does not do anything of the kind.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

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.

SINCE 1837 THE STANDARD OF QUALITY IN AMERICAN MADE PLOW GOODS.



Handsome illustrated book, From "Forge to Farm," shows how plows are made in the oldest and largest Steel Plow Factory in the world. Sent free if you mention this paper when writing.

DEERE & CO., Moline, Ills.

Horticulture.

Apple-growing in Nova Scotia.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia is probably the most fertile and productive apple region in America, excepting perhaps the Sacramento Valley in California. It has all natural adaptations necessary—a moist climate, yet little or no fog; a rich alluvium soil, underlaid for the most part by a porous, moist subsoil of sand in which capillary action readily brings required water from the water-table beneath. The heavy fall of snow in winter protects the roots from extreme cold and from great variations in temperature, which are even more dangerous.

This fertile valley is gradually becoming occupied by fruit-growers of energy and intellect (for it requires both, well developed, to make successful fruit-growers.) These men give their whole-hearted attention to the work and develop their orchards from the start in such a way that failure in the future crop is impossible.

Previous to establishing an orchard the soil is put into an excellent state of cultivation, or in grass-land, holes are dug for the trees, four feet in diameter and three feet deep. Sod is filled in the bottom and fertilizer of some sort is applied, not to the soil immediately about the roots, but is scattered among the sod beneath. Thus the young trees have an opportunity to become strong and vigorous at once. The trees are usually set thirty by thirty feet. In orchards where it is intended to get the utmost value per acre, two rows of plum-trees are set each way between the rows of apples, or one row of pear-trees each way (quinces, peaches, or dwarf apples are substitutes used in some cases). From the establishment of the orchard it is taken for granted that it must be thoroughly cultivated each year. Sometimes a crop is taken from the orchard, as potatoes or beans; and sometimes clover or buckwheat is sown or cut; but the most successful growers never take a crop from beneath their trees. When clover or buckwheat reaches maturity it is plowed under, thus adding fertility to the soil, and insuring a larger and better fruit crop. Clover is preferable to buckwheat owing to its nitrogen-collecting powers. Fertilizer of some kind is added to the already rich soil about once in three years. It is an essential to the best results that the soil be kept very fertile and it is even more necessary that it be kept in the highest possible state of cultivation.

The standard varieties of apples used in the Annapolis Valley are the Tompkins' King, Stark, Baldwin, Fallowwater, Ribston, Bishop Pippin (Bellflower), Gravenstine, Blenheim, Golden Russett, Greening, and Nonpareil.

The question of the relative value of the apple-crop and that of other crops is an important one. The apple-orchard requires twelve to fifteen years before it will afford sufficient income to repay the investment money, while with other crops the income and outlay occur annually. The potato is probably the most profitable field-crop. The average yield is about forty barrels per acre, which brings \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel in the market. Thus the net gain is considerably less than \$40 per acre per year. After the fifteenth year apple-trees, when properly cared for, will, in the valley, average one barrel per tree, or about fifty barrels per acre per year. After the twentieth year they average two to four barrels per year. Apples seldom bring less than \$2 per barrel, and they sometimes reach \$6 in the foreign market. At the lowest figure the yearly income from a young, well cared for orchard is \$100 per acre, and the expense of care and marketing is relatively the same as that required for a potato crop. Thus the net income is sure, even in a young orchard, to be double that of a field crop. This year one grower was offered \$8,000 for the apples from his twenty-five-acre orchard. He estimated the crop and refused the offer. An extremely poor crop in a ten-acre orchard was sold for \$1,000. A fair crop in a two-and-a-half-acre old orchard sold for \$1,200 (about \$500 per acre). An intense crop of mixed apple and plum orchard (ten acres), brought an income of more than \$3,000.

The above are fair examples of what is done by intelligent and energetic growers in the Annapolis Valley. The same results are not obtained in each case. For example, the writer talked with several growers who complained of a dry year and a small amount of fruit. A close examination into such cases showed that in each instance where the crop was extraordinarily small the orchard had been neglected—either it was not pruned, not sprayed at the

proper time, or even worse, it had not received a proper amount of cultivation to keep a good soil-mulch which would draw, through capillary action, the reserve water force from below. It is a potent fact that the men who put the utmost care regardless of expense are the ones who, when the crop is sold, reap the largest rewards.

That results similar to those obtained in the Annapolis Valley can be obtained everywhere is not probable; but it is certain that wherever the apple grows and the orchard is cared for in the proper manner, on mountain, valley, or plain; from dry western Kansas (where are some of the largest apple orchards in the world), to the moist eastern country, the apple crop will hold its own, and usually stand far in advance of any field crop in the relative product value. HAROLD B. KAMPTON, Washington, D. C.

Experiments in Forestry.

A great number of forestry experiments, greatly varied in character, are being made at Waterloo, Kans., by Prof. J. W. Riggs, of the Bureau of Forestry, of the United States Department of Agriculture. These experiments in forestry are being made in order to determine first, what varieties of trees are best adapted to the Southwest, and the best region from which to obtain trees for these purposes. In all these tests and experiments, all trees and plants are carefully labeled and notes made and carefully kept. In these experiments, great preference is given to trees and plants from the immediately adjacent States, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Colorado, as many of the varieties found in these States would reasonably be supposed to succeed here. But these experiments are by no means confined to trees from these States alone, as trees from all over the world are being carefully tested.

These experiments are being made by the most systematic methods possible, so that rules may be safely deduced from the results which shall be of value to the common tree-planter. In fact these experiments are being made by the Government, entirely for the benefit of the tree-planter. Heretofore, all the experiments made on this line were nearly valueless because they were either discontinued too early or were not made by systematic methods. And it was not safe to deduce any rules from the results of such experiments. Great ignorance prevails among students of silviculture relative to the conditions, adaptations, and requirements of trees for the Southwest.

This is perhaps due to the fact that there is no region in the world that has greater surprises for the experimenter in forestry than this region. For instance, it has been found from actual tests that several varieties of trees from very dry locations, trees which it would be reasonable to suppose would be especially adapted to the Southwest, are entire failures here. On the other hand, many trees from low, damp situations, which from their native condition would seem totally unfitted for this region, are eminently successful here.

There is hardly a doubt that the Southwest may have almost as great and varied flora as any region in the United States. To attain this only careful study and research of the conditions obtaining in this region and thorough practical experiments are necessary. And the practical experiments and actual tests are nine-tenths in importance.

Future Use of the High Plains.

How to make use of the high lying plains which border the Rocky Mountains on the east, and extend from Texas north through western Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana, is a problem many have tried to solve. No other unoccupied tract in the United States is so attractive to the settler; the land is flat and easily worked, and the soil of great fertility. But hardly any tract has proved so delusive and disastrous to those who have settled upon it. A few years of humidity followed by many more of drouth made successful farming impossible, and drove off all but the most stubborn settlers. Experience has shown that without some means of supplementing the water supply the high plains can not be utilized for farming, but must remain a grazing country.

Within the last few years the United States Geological Survey, realizing the immense potential value lying unused in this great section, nearly one-fifth the area of the entire country, has been carrying on a study of the material underlying the surface, its structure and bedding, also the characteristics of the

BRONCHIAL CATARRH

Catarrh of the Stomach and Other Chronic Diseases Permanently Cured by the Montague Treatment.

"During my childhood and boyhood I was affected for several years with bronchial catarrh. I had frequent smothering spells when I almost choked to death. This occurred about once a week from the time I was five years of age until I was fifteen years of age.

"Many times I was confined to bed from one to three weeks. Our family physician could give me some relief and finally get me out of bed, but could give me no permanent relief. I had a cough and poor health in general.



LYMAN EDWARDS, East Des Moines, Ia.

"Five years ago I began treatment with Drs. Montague & Williams, and I do not hesitate to say that they saved my life. I attribute my present state of health to the Montague Treatment. It has been five years since I discontinued treatment, and I therefore know the results in my case are permanent."

CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE STOMACH CURED.

The Patient Gives the Symptoms of Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach—Read Them and You Cannot Make a Mistake.

Mr. Hawkins Cured More Than Three Years Ago.

People who are suffering from chronic catarrh, people who are prejudiced against medicine and think that stomach troubles cannot be cured should read what Mr. Hawkins has to say:

"Before I took a course of the Montague Treatment, I had been a sufferer from stomach trouble. I tried many different medicines and consulted many physicians who were recommended to me as experts in treating diseases of the stomach, but they could do me no good and gave me but little encouragement. I was led to believe that catarrh of the stomach could not be cured. One day I picked up a Des Moines paper and saw a testimonial of Mr. Grant Enyart, a friend of mine, who had been treated and cured by Drs. Montague & Williams of catarrh of the stomach. I read the description he gave of his symptoms

and they fitted mine so closely that I interviewed Mr. Enyart and I took his advice and went at once to consult Drs. Montague & Williams. When I began their treatment I was completely run down and had little hope of getting well. After eating I always had a bloating sensation, accompanied sometimes by sour or watery risings; gas was continually forming in the stomach, causing the heart to beat irregularly and difficulty in breathing. I had headaches, loss of appetite, was nervous, tired and worn out and had a bloated feeling and a bad taste in my mouth, coated tongue and the inside of my stomach felt just as my tongue looked, if such a thing is possible. I had pains in both sides and through my bowels, and I was troubled so much with indigestion or dyspepsia that what I did eat was not properly assimilated, and it seemed to do me no good. Consequently I kept running down, and was losing flesh all the time. I began treatment with Drs. Montague & Williams early in the spring of 1898 and in six months from that time I



E. K. HAWKINS, Albia, Iowa.

was perfectly well, and today I enjoy excellent health. I can heartily recommend Drs. Montague & Williams, for their treatment was mild and pleasant, prompt and effective."

Book on Chronic Diseases Mailed Free of Charge.

SPECIAL TREATMENT BY MAIL.

Patients at a distance who cannot consult us at our office are treated by special consultation and also by special prescription through correspondence.

We treat all forms of chronic diseases, giving special attention to diseases of females, nervous debility, blood and skin diseases, nose, throat and lungs, dyspepsia, all diseases of the bowels, stomach, kidney and bladder.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Write for symptom blanks and book, and for other information address,

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Floor 3, CROKER BLDG., DES MOINES, IA.

surface, the so-called lakes and interesting sink holes, the streams and springs, and all the phenomena which will lead to the discovery of the water supply which can be reached and made available.

A preliminary report of this work, which has been under the charge of Mr. W. D. Johnson, has already been published, and may be had on application. The researches thus far indicate that, while water for irrigation sufficient for the cultivation of grain on the grand scale carried on in the more humid regions farther east can hardly be found, still enough may be had for the irrigation of small farms given up to diversified crops and for stock. Thus it appears that the underground waters, brought to the surface by wells, are means by which the high plains may be developed and peopled, and that comparatively small holdings worked on a more extensive plan than at present seem to indicate the line on which successful farming will develop.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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In order to more thoroughly introduce our flower seeds, we will give, free of all expense, to the first 100 readers of the KANSAS FARMER applying; enough Sweet Peas to plant a generous row (one of our large 50-cent packages). In answering please state size of your flower garden—and we will be glad to also send you our beautifully illustrated catalogue of popular garden plants.

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We had them last year. Not many did. Are located in best crop producing section in the U. S. We are strong in Grain, Grass, Forage and Vegetable Seeds and Poultry Supplies. 10 Sample Packets of Grains Sent Free for two 2c stamps to help pay mailing. Catalogue is free. Write us. Can save you money.

A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 50, Clarinda, Ia.

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.

Question About Dried Blood.

Mr. T. D., of Ayreshire, Iowa, writes: "Is the dried blood that is fed to calves made or dried by some special process, and will the blood which can be had at our common slaughter-houses answer the purpose?"

The blood at the packing-houses is dried by a high heat. This process also kills all the germs that may be lodged in it; otherwise, the germs of disease might secure an entrance into the young calf's system and cause serious trouble. Under no circumstances should blood that has not been sterilized by heat be fed to calves. The packing-houses are putting up special brands of dried blood for young calves, with which more pains are taken than when the dried blood is used for fertilizers. As the amount needed by the young calf is very small (a teaspoonful as the minimum and a tablespoonful as the maximum per feed), the cost is small. It will undoubtedly pay any feeder to be on the safe side and use the special brand that has been thoroughly sterilized.

D. H. O.

Some Churning Problems.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

A letter recently received from one of the Kansas dairy school boys, now in Fort Worth, Texas, brings out some interesting questions and information.

One question is in regard to bitter flavor in cream when received from stations. The temperature at which the cream arrives is not stated, but at this season of the year it is presumable that the cream arrives at a low temperature, and that the milk being delivered every other day has been kept at a low temperature.

This low temperature is favorable to the growth of certain species of bacteria that develop a bitter flavor in milk, which is quite common in winter seasons. It was suggested in the letter that the trouble might be in the feed. This is a very common way of explaining the difficulty, but not always the correct solution. We have been so accustomed to assigning certain occurrences as the result of certain things which may happen at the same time, that often we fail to distinguish the true connection. So with this bitter flavor in milk. Certain species of bacteria under proper conditions of temperature will produce this flavor, which has almost universally been assigned by dairymen to the feed.

Another interesting point in the correspondence was the churning temperature. The writer stated that the churning was done at 60° to 62° F., and that it often took from five to six hours to churn. The cream tested 30 to 35 per cent, and had been held at 48° F. for twenty hours, the butter coming in very hard and fine granules. The remedy here is to raise the temperature of churning to 64° or 65° F. The statement was made that cottonseed-meal was one of the feeds given to the cows. This feed has a hardening effect on butter, and where much is fed the churning-point must always be raised. We sometimes get into the habit of following old rules and do not try to adapt ourselves to the requirements of the case.

Another statement of interest in the letter was that no starter was used. In this day of commercial starters and when the benefits of starters are so clearly shown, and in the face of the fact that the bitter flavors have been giving trouble, it is a little surprising that no starter was used. Now, some will say that the bitter flavor can not be overcome with the starter. May be not altogether, but we can help it and lessen its effects by warming our cream up to 70° F., adding a heavy starter, and ripening to the right acidity, and then chilling quickly and churning in two or three hours.

It will be noted that this letter came from the South. Down there conditions may be so different that what would ap-

ply in northern Kansas would be out of the question there. The idea I wish to convey is that we must study our surroundings and conform our practice to the needs of the case.

Splendid Prospects for the State Dairy Association.

Mr. T. A. Borman, secretary of the State Dairy Association, is completing a most excellent program for the fifteenth annual meeting of the association, which convenes at Manhattan, March 4 to 8. The following shows the character of the addresses, papers, and discussions that are to be presented:

Mr. Euclid N. Cobb, (Buff Jersey) of Monmouth, Ill., is to give two addresses. Mr. Cobb is a man who has had remarkable success in reducing the cost of producing a pound of butter to the lowest notch. He also has his dairy work well organized, each member of the family having his special work to look after. His work is sometimes spoken of as a dairy school that runs the entire year and is self supporting.

Mr. D. H. Watson, of Kearney, Neb., the alfalfa king of Nebraska, will be present and give advice on the growing of the best and doubtless the most profitable crop the dairy-farmer can raise.

Prof. G. L. McKay, of the Iowa Agricultural College, will score the butter on exhibition at the time. He will also give valuable advice to farmers as well as to butter-makers on the care of milk and cream in order that they may command the highest price for their butter on the market.

Dr. Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, is one that all agricultural men are glad to hear. He is especially well posted on grasses, and as this is a subject of vital importance to every dairy-farmer, especially this coming year, when our pastures have been greatly injured by last year's drouth. No one can afford to miss hearing Dr. Wallace.

Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, will give a stereopticon lecture on "Notes upon Dairying in Europe," illustrated by about 100 lantern slides.

Prof. Edith McIntyre, of the department of domestic science, Kansas Agricultural College, will give a demonstrated lecture on "Uses of Dairy Products in Cooking."

Mr. J. E. Nissley, of Topeka, will give an address on "Observations Taken While On a Trip Around the World."

Mr. F. L. Huxtable, of Wichita, will give, from his broad and varied experience, his ideas on "The Skimming Station Operator, What He Is, and What He Should Be."

Prof. E. H. Webster will discuss the very timely subject, "Pasteurization and Its Value to Kansas Creameries."

Mr. E. B. Cowgill, editor of the FARMER, will give his very instructive lecture on the "Relative Value of Feeds."

Prof. H. M. Cottrell will discuss, "How Profits in Kansas Dairying May Be Doubled."

"Prof. D. H. Otis will discuss, "The Dairy Student After He Leaves College."

Exhibits of butter, cheese, and dairy machinery will be made during the week. Instruction in the judging of dairy cattle will be given every afternoon of this week. Music will be furnished by the music department of the Agricultural College. Reduced rates on all railroads.

A Record of \$7.22 per Cow in One Month.

C. W. DICKHUT.

In the month of January, 1900, two cows produced 2,062 pounds of milk, which I sold to the creamery for \$13.58. The feed cost me \$1.92, leaving a profit of \$11.66 in one month on two cows, or \$5.83 per cow. I got 90 per cent of my milk back, which I value at 15 cents per 100 pounds, making my profits \$2.78 more, or a net profit of \$14.44 on two cows in one month, or \$7.22 per cow over and above expenses.

Kansas Dairy School Notes.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

The term's work at the Kansas Dairy School is progressing nicely. Students are looking forward to the meeting of the State Dairy Association. The association offers a number of prizes to students. There will be four classes with first, second, and third prizes in each. Following are the classes: First class, butter-making; second class, butter-scoring; third class, judging dairy animals; fourth class, skimming-station management. The students will be allowed to select the class they wish to

enter, and can enter but one class. Only those who show themselves proficient in all their work in class-room and laboratory at the mid-term examinations, will be allowed to enter these classes. These contests will be held during the meeting of the State Dairy Association.

A number of butter-makers have signified their intention of attending the ten-days' course, offered for the ten days just previous to the meeting of the Dairy Association, February 22-March 4.

Special instructions will be given along the lines of pasteurization of milk and cream, cream-testing, starters, cream-ripening, and butter-scoring. This course, taken in connection with the Dairy Association meeting, March 4-7, will be worth any butter-makers' time.

Echoes from the Kansas Dairy Boys.

The second-year agricultural boys are now only fairly started in the dairy work at the Kansas State Agricultural College. They have made one round in each of the departments, viz., the testing room, cheese- and butter-making departments. The boys take a great deal of interest in their work and from what I have already seen of the work to be accomplished, there seems to be no reason why the boys can not, with their previous training in agriculture and feeding, become private dairymen when they have completed the course.—F. B. Roberts.

The experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural College are conducted in a practical way. Farmers should avail themselves by having their names put on the regular bulletin mailing list. No young man can afford to go into farming or dairying in Kansas before taking a short course at the Kansas State Agricultural College.—Chas. Bull.

At this college the facilities for gaining a practical dairy training can not be overestimated. Each department is equipped with necessary equipment, churns, separators, and cheese apparatus; in fact everything that is needed, of the modern type. And each department is superintended by an experienced professor. During the winter term of college a great number of young men come here and take the dairy course, thereby gaining a wide experience in that line of work. The degree of efficiency they acquire is noted by the positions of responsibility they get in the large creameries of this and other States. Any one desiring to pursue this line of work could invest money no better than by taking the dairy course at the Kansas State Agricultural College.—C. H. Wilson.

The second-year agricultural students have just finished one round of the industrial work in dairying. As we learn more of the study, we can not help but

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Columbia, Mo., Oct. 30, 1901.

The machine (U. S.) did excellent work, and, as a rule, I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably .02 of 1 per cent. or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skimmilk.

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feel that our time is being well spent and we are truly grateful that provision has been made, whereby we can derive practical yet thorough knowledge of that very important branch of agriculture, dairying.—C. A. Pyles.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has received two of the ten dairy cows which are to be tested the coming year. The students in stock-judging this winter will place these cows in the order in which they think they will rank at the end of the test one year later. This test will be closely watched by all students who are interested along dairy lines.—L. V. Sangford.

The Poultry Yard.

Don't Estimate.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The poultry business is different from other kinds of business. With most occupations, facts and figures do not vary to such an extent as in poultry-raising. It is well enough to keep account of the expenses and the sales and to plan ahead, but when an inexperienced hand bases everything on figures he invariably gets disappointed. Figures alone in the poultry business will make a man rich quickly. If he has the money and spends it as his figures seem to justify he will be a bankrupt. All the good advice in existence can not save him.

We have all heard about the chicken fever. With a great many it is a joke, but it is no joke with me. It is a solemn reality. I had been exposing myself on the warm side of a haystack watching the hens hunting nests. It had been a long, hard winter, and when spring opened the weather was fine. We had some 200 hens and in a few days we were getting from ten to fifteen dozen eggs a day. It seemed like the hens all commenced at once. Yes, I got the hen fever and a bad stroke of it, at that. I soon vacated the warm side of the haystack and took up a position in the house where it was more convenient to figure. Inside of ten days I would be a rich man. The small flock of 200 hens was just fooling along. I produced all the books and guides I could hear of and was ready for business. Yes, a hen would earn as much as a cow. The figures said so, and figures won't lie. But I wish to say that figures do lie—I mean practically. I fooled along with the figures and neglected my hens until they quit laying and commenced to die off, then I hunted up all the books I could find on poultry diseases and went to doctoring. Like General Grant I let no guilty one escape and instead of plowing up the corn-ground and helping my wife in the garden I was practicing medicine among the hens. Those that hid were about the only ones that survived the siege.

As far as results were concerned, my whole season's work was a failure; neither my farming nor poultry-raising succeeded. Along in May I gave up the

chicken question and my wife took up the work with a few scared-to-death hens that were left, and she managed to raise something like 100 late pullets. They commenced laying the following spring and she managed to raise the usual number that season. My simple yarn will look out of place beside some of the big theoretical figures that are sometimes unloaded on the unsuspecting chicken-raisers. But my yarn is true. Over 90 per cent of the poultry in this country is raised on the farms and in the small villages by the women folks. I am equally confident that over 90 per cent of the men's undertakings along this line (without experience) do and will come out as mine did.

I do a better job now in the poultry business since I employ some of my wife's tactics. I can even talk baby talk to a wee crippled chick, or I can manage to get up in the night and help my wife kill a mink or weasel. We use incubators and brooders now and in one way and another we have been quite successful in our poultry-raising. Some seasons we managed to raise a thousand or more chicks without seriously interfering with our other work. We live in town now, and have two lots to work on. My wife manages to raise a few dozen chicks each season. She is a good hand with incubators and finds a ready market for the chicks as they hatch, at 5 cents each. She buys the eggs at the grocery stores and by careful selecting she manages to hatch from 60 to 80 per cent of them and occasionally reaches 90 per cent or more. We are contemplating moving out of town again and will start a moderate sized egg-farm. We will aim to keep about 400 laying hens, replacing the hens with pullets each fall. While we are doing this we will necessarily have a surplus lot of young cockerels to sell as broilers, and with the old hens to sell in the the fall, we will manage to have something to sell nearly every day in the year. M. M. JOHNSON.
Clay Center, Neb.

SMALL POX.

This dreadful disease is now very prevalent in all parts of the country, and, as exposure to its malignant breath is liable to occur at any time no matter how careful we may be, it behooves everyone to take proper precautions to prevent the germs from affecting the body. The doctors say that pure blood, good digestion, and regular bowel movement materially aid the body in resisting attack, hence it is the course of wisdom to purify and strengthen the system without delay. A most effective remedy for this purpose, one that combines the necessary properties for purifying the blood, strengthening the kidneys, toning up the digestive organs and for cleansing and regulating the bowels will be found in that well known system tonic and purifier, Prickly Ash Bitters. This valuable remedy is the right thing for putting the body in shape to resist the effect of exposure to Small Pox. No

one will knowingly expose himself to this disease. The exposure usually takes place when it is least expected, therefore the need for precautionary measures is the more urgent. It is safe to say that the frequent use of Prickly Ash Bitters while the disease is so prevalent will keep the body in such fine physical condition that no ordinary exposure will affect it.

Women's Clubs.

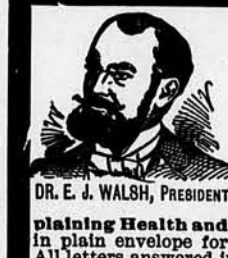
The sixth biennial of Women's Clubs will be held in Los Angeles, May 1 to 8, inclusive. After a careful and thorough canvass of the situation, and complete consideration of the claims of all the routes leading to Los Angeles, the Union Pacific was selected as the official route for Kansas.

Our train will be equipped with wide vestibuled Pullman Ordinary (Tourist) Sleeping Cars, Palace Sleeping Cars, and Pullman Palace Dining Car-cars which will run through from Kansas City to Los Angeles without change, stopping at Denver and Salt Lake en route. Officers and delegates of the State Federation will accompany this train.

Delegates and friends desiring to avail themselves of the many additional inducements and attractions to be found on the official train will please notify the State Federation Secretary as early as possible, for double berth (which two can occupy) in Ordinary Sleeping Car from Kansas City to Los Angeles, \$5; in Palace Sleeping Car, \$11.50. Meals in Dining Cars will be served a-la-carte, at reasonable prices. Everything has been arranged in the most thorough manner for our comfort. Those living in the southern part of the State can join the official train at Denver, or at nearest point on Union Pacific. Complete itineraries and other matter descriptive of our trip will soon be issued.

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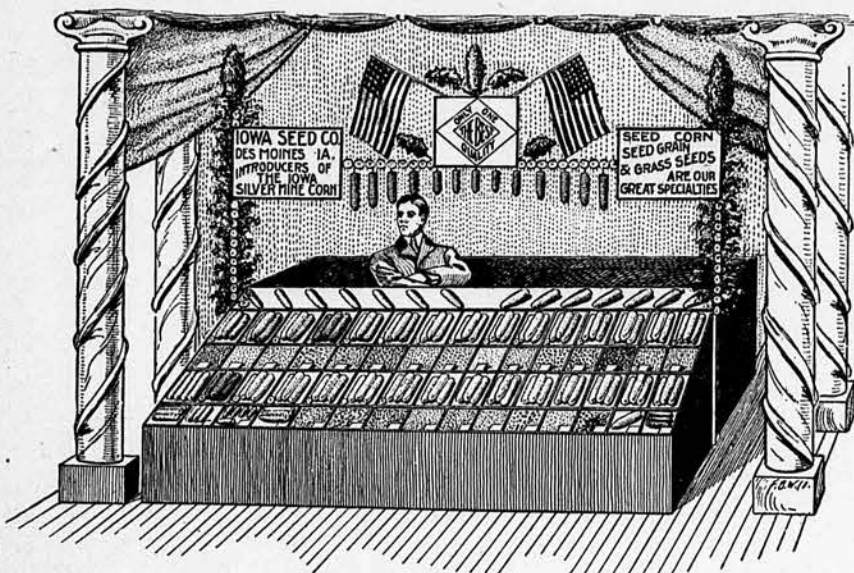
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SIXTY MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Two separate pens, headed by a 42-pound tom. Address Mrs. Fred Cowley, Columbus, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Light Brahmas, the A. J. Silbertstein and Challenge strain. The finest combination for egg-production, perfection of shape, style, size, and markings in existence. I exhibited 24 birds at the Arkansas valley show, which closed January 11, the lowest scoring 90. I won first on cockerel, first on hen, first on pen, first on color, and third on cock. I guarantee the stock I offer at prices to suit everybody. Eggs from the different matings at \$3, \$2, and \$1 for 15, or \$5, \$3, \$1 for 30 eggs. Poultry grown in southern Kansas, wide range, and genial climate ce tainly possess many extra qualifications not found elsewhere. Mrs. J. K. Kenworthy, 1102 Waco Ave., Wichita, Kansas.



A CORN CARNIVAL.

Never before has the subject of corn and corn-growing been brought so prominently to the front as is being done at the present time, and never was the necessity of growing pure-bred varieties so important to the farmer.

There was recently held at Peoria, Ill., a great corn carnival in which all of the leading varieties of corn were exhibited, there being 5,930 exhibits from various parts of the country, and almost every kind of corn in existence was shown there. The finest and best arranged exhibit, however, was made by the Iowa Seed Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, and while it did not enter any corn for premium, still it showed a large number from almost every country in the world where corn can be grown.

This firm claims to supply more farmers with seed-corn every year than any firm in America, and that means that it is the largest seed-corn dealer in the world. This year there is quite a general shortage of corn in many parts of the country, but the Iowa Seed Company informs us that its crops seem to have been specially favored and are of really superior quality to the average season, although the quantity which it has on hand is not as large as usual. The varieties which it has introduced have given exceptionally good results in this part of the country, and we believe it will pay our readers to ask for a copy of its large illustrated catalogue, which will be mailed free if you mention this paper.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

February 11, 1902—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans., Poland-China swine.

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 19 and 20, 1902—Breeders' Combination Sale, South Omaha, Herefords. C. R. Thomas, Manager.

February 20, 1902—W. B. & M. Hawk, Beattie, Kans., Shorthorn bulls and Poland-China swine.

February 21, 1902—Harris & McMahan, June K. King, and J. T. Pollard, Berkshire hogs, Kansas City, Mo.

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-China.

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 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sothern management.)

April 16, 1902—Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., Short-horns.

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

April 22-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. (Sothern management.)

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

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

May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Sothern management.)

June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sothern management.)

Corn-stalk Disorder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has been so much written in regard to so-called corn-stalk disease that it is rather difficult to take any stand without confusing the ideas of so many who have made this a special study and who have given their honest views as to their findings. Now, it is not my purpose to antagonize any one's views or to make light of any one's opinions in treating this subject. I will speak of it as a disorder and not a disease.

Nearly all writers agree that a lack of salt and not free access to water is the chief cause of the disease. One year ago in December I turned forty head of stock-cattle into a stalk-field. For the first three weeks, while the cattle found plenty of clean corn, I had no loss, but as soon as the stock were compelled to eat the corn which had smut on it, I lost some—mostly yearlings. At the same time there was running water on the stalk-field, and a two-barrel tank of water in the yard at night. I also had salt in two different places and plenty of nice fodder for the cattle to eat in the yard, yet I lost cattle while I kept them in that field. I finally took them out of this field, and fed them on fodder and for two or three weeks did not lose any more. I then bought 160 acres of stalks close by and turned the same stock on them and after the first three or four days I let them pasture on the stalks, from seven to eight hours per day, without losing any or even making any of them sick. Of course this field, which I turned them into, did not have one-fourth the amount of smut as the first field, and also there were thirty-five acres of green oats and wheat stubbles in the last field. This afforded splendid pasturage.

Now what I claim is that, although experiments have been made with feeding corn-smut to cattle without serious loss, conditions alter things materially. Supposing that my cattle, while on dry feed from seven to ten hours a day, and when they come into the yard at night, were given a strong diet of dry corn-smut even if they had plenty of salt and water, I can not believe but that there would be serious results. In most of the experiments with feeding corn-smut, the animals were in normal condition; their blood was not all thickened up, and the secretions which ought to aid in digestion, were not drawn into the blood as in the case when cattle eat so much dry food. Another thing, cattle move around more in a large field than they would in a small yard or stall, and consequently gorge themselves more.

As regards the cure for corn-stalk disorder, I believe, like any other case where there is any amount of risk, an ounce of prevention is worth whole pounds of cure. Suppose a farmer has hay and grain stacked up around his yards and buildings, does he not proceed at once to plow fire-guards, and take every precaution to lessen the chances of a fire coming in contact with his grain, hay, and buildings? Then why not take like precautions with all stock diseases like swine-plague or hog-cholera? I claim that these are not contagious, but that conditions produce them. Now this may seem strange to some who will read this assertion, but I will, at some future time, explain about hog-cholera. As a preventive

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against corn-stalk disorder, if your stalks are dry and there is a great amount of dust on the leaves and in the joints, it will be well when you first turn stock in, not to leave them in the stalks over two or three hours, and then, if you have some green oats or rye to turn them upon for an hour or two, it will greatly lessen the chances of loss. But if you do not have any green pasture, take about twelve and one-half pounds of oil-meal and the same amount of wood- or cob-ashes, mix them thoroughly and add about three pounds of salt, place in a box or trough—have it low enough so the young stock can get at it. The ashes should be sifted—a common mosquito screen will do—so as to clean out all lumps and coals which might be in them. The reason for using the ashes is that they not only cleanse the stomach, but also act on the bowels, and stock will not eat as much of the mixture as if it were pure oil-meal. Now some will contend that the price of oil-meal is too high to feed. I will admit that the price of oil-meal compared with the price of flaxseed is exorbitant, but what can you do? The loss of one good animal will cover the price of a good deal of oil-meal. If you feed plenty of hay, stock will not need as much oil-meal as when on dry stalks and straw.

J. M. MAHER.

Fremont, Neb.

Cerebritis or "Staggers" in Horses.

DR. N. S. MAYO, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Serious losses in this and adjoining States are occurring at the present time as a result of feeding wormy, mouldy corn, either when it is fed as a grain ration or when obtained by pasturing in the stalk-fields, or when fed upon the cut-corn fodder.

The disease is an inflammation of the brain or spinal cord and its coverings (meninges), associated with a breaking down of the nerve tissues of the brain. It is popularly called "staggers," or "mad staggers," because of the prominent symptoms shown.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms are those of a brain disease. The animal appears blind and only partially conscious; there is often a tendency to turn in a circle to the right or left, and a staggering or straddling gait. There is usually a trembling of the muscles. As the disease progresses the animal becomes delirious and easily excitable. In many cases the animal will stand with the head or breast against a wall or manger and push. Animals will often eat when badly affected, apparently from force of habit, not because they are hungry. In some cases animals will die in a few hours after they are first noticed ailing. Most of them die within a few days; a few live a week, rarely longer. In a few cases the spinal cord is diseased, while the brain remains nearly normal. In these cases there is inability to control the muscles, or the animal may be

unusually sensitive, the least irritation of the skin, even by touching the animal, often causing it to kick violently. Where the spinal cord only is affected the animal frequently recovers. Laxative food should be given, and iodide of potash in one-dram doses dissolved in water can be given once daily for three or four days. Mules are rarely affected by this disease.

TREATMENT.

Practically all cases, where the brain is the seat of the disease, die, and all methods of treatment so far have proven of no value. The animal should be placed where it will be comfortable, and can not injure itself or other animals, and supplied with soft laxative food, such as thin bran mash. The only treatment for the disease is preventive, by avoiding the wormy, mouldy corn. Care should be exercised in handling a horse to avoid injury, as the animal is irresponsible and often in a delirious frenzy. In some cases horses do not begin to die for a month after being turned into the stalk-fields, and they may contract the disease a week, and in some cases ten days, after the mouldy corn has been withheld. Mouldy or wormy corn does not seem to be injurious to other animals, and can be fed to cattle and hogs without danger.

Wheat-fed Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In Mr. J. Clarence Norton's article in the issue of January 9, 1902, on cooking corn for hogs, he falls to show that he is making any money by the operation, and as the process necessitates a great deal of labor I enclose a clipping from the Breeder's Gazette of January 1, 1902, describing the method much in favor in the wheat belt. Mr. Norton states that his experiments keep him as "poor as a church-mouse" and considering the amount of labor he lavishes on a few hogs he is likely to remain in rather poor flesh if the system is carried through all the operations on his farm. On the contrary, Mr. Mustard keeps himself, his live stock, and bank account in show-yard condition almost all the year around, and as the method is cheap and simple and the foodstuffs available over the greater part of Kansas I ask you to publish the report as contained in the clipping if you think it of value to your readers.

A. W. HARGREAVES.

Dickinson County, Kansas.

Following is the report referred to: In these days of high-priced feed it is comforting to know that the practical farmer, the man who feeds swine for the money that is to be made out of them, can take some grain other than corn and not only make good gains out of it when fed to hogs, but also sell the finished animals for as much as or more than he had been in the habit of getting for corn-fattened swine when all other conditions were equal. The immense wheat crop garnered this season

in the Southern "wheat triangle" promises to be the salvation of the feeders of hogs within the boundaries of that fertile section of country. On the Kansas City market last month Alex. Mustard, Dickinson County, Kansas, sold seventy-four wheat-fed swine at \$6 per hundred-weight, which topped the market. In conjunction with the wheat fed, the hogs had an unlimited supply of alfalfa.

The hogs were put on feed of wheat and alfalfa August 14 last. The seventy-four head on August 22 scaled a total of 10,273 pounds. At the conclusion of the feeding period of November 27 the lot weighed 22,480 pounds at home, showing a total gain of 12,207 pounds, which means an individual gain of almost two pounds per day for the entire fattening period. As the swine sold for 6 cents a pound, this means that they increased in value almost 12 cents a day. A feature of the experiment tried with such good results by Mr. Mustard is that at no time in the whole fattening period did he give the hogs as much wheat as they would eat. He kept them always just a little hungry and hardly

(Continued on page 153.)

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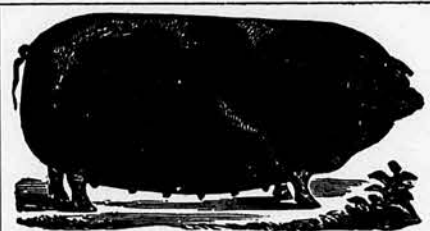
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