

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President
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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.50 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special rates for displayed live stock advertising.
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order. Electronic must have metal base.
Objectable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
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All advertising intended for the current month should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

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

The rich Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, who has aided more small colleges than many other rich men ever heard of, in giving advice to young men, says: "Go West and get land. Get land and hang onto it." There is lots of worldly wisdom in his advice.

In his review of the weather at Lawrence for the last year, Dr. Snow says: "It is a fact to be emphasized that the average annual rainfall at this station has now passed thirty-six inches, notwithstanding the great deficiency of 1901. There is no doubt that the rainfall of Kansas is slowly increasing while the wind velocity is slowly decreasing—two points of great importance to the welfare of the State."

Thousands of Kansans will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of Mr. John G. Haney, manager of the Hays Agricultural Experiment Station to Miss Anna L. Streeter. The event took place at Junction City, Kans., on Christmas day, 1902. Haney's ability to run the big experiment farm was never doubted by the authorities who placed him in charge of the work. Of course the capability of the pair will be double that of the one. The KANSAS FARMER joins with the other friends in wishing long life and abundant happiness.

The National Live Stock Association which will meet at Kansas City next week represents more cattle and it is claimed greater wealth than any other single association in the United States. Its members are men of great ability who come together annually to discuss the interests of their calling. The program for the next week's meeting is a peculiarly strong one. Every stockman who can attend will find the meeting a valuable one and will come away with enlarged views of the stock business.

TRUST REGULATION.

We print in this week's KANSAS FARMER, Senator Hoar's bill for the control of trusts. It appears to be a conservative step in the right direction. Doubtless more complete regulation than is provided in this bill will eventually be necessary. The experience of the public with the great coal strike suggests that the courts should be given specific authority to take charge of corporate enterprises and operate them by means of receiverships when the public interests can not be otherwise protected.

Proper control of these monster concerns may, and probably will, require that they be placed under Government supervision as close as that exercised over the National banks. Their power to oppress the people, if left unrestrained, is well illustrated by the course pursued by the barbed-wire trust which immediately upon its formation advanced the price of wire and has kept it at the high figure. The oil trust advances prices of oils at will, and there is no remedy. The steel combine has only to limit its prices by what the traffic will bear. Railroad consolidations are able to defy the Interstate Commerce Commission. Doubtless society would find some

way to protect itself against monopolistic wrongs even if no such legislation as that proposed by Senator Hoar should be had, but the defense might be barbaric, whereas, under proper legal regulation, the interests of society should be conserved by making the huge combinations in the highest degree useful on account of their power to serve mankind cheaply, and, at the same time, to disarm them of the power for harm.

It is greatly to be hoped that after a thorough discussion and such amendment as shall be shown to be wise, the Hoar bill will become a law.

IF COMING TO TOPEKA NEXT WEEK.

Next week will be one of the events in Topeka. Among these are the meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, inauguration of the new Governor and other State officers, and convening of the legislature. Each of these events brings to the capital people in increasing numbers year by year.

The "live stock" has given its readers outlines of the programs of the two great farmers' meetings mentioned. The inauguration of the State officers attracts larger crowds as these occasions come and go. The ceremony will take place this year in the auditorium at 12 o'clock on Monday, January 12. The reception to which all Kansans are invited will occur at the Governor's office in the state house at 9 o'clock in the evening. This gives an opportunity to shake hands with all of the State officers and many prominent people of Topeka and other parts of the State.

The legislature will convene on the 13th. It is worth while for everybody who can to see the legislature in action. In case of great crowds admission to the floors of the houses of the legislature is denied. The galleries are always accessible, however, and, while a seat, or even standing room, on the floor is preferred, the performance of the law-makers as seen from the galleries is exceedingly interesting.

In view of the fact that many of our friends will visit the capital next week and will want to see the city as well as to attend the meetings and public functions, the editor has thought it worth while to offer a few suggestions showing how this may be done at little cost. Good views of much of the city may be had from the electric cars. Supplementing the car rides with a little walking brings the visitor to most places of interest.

The electric cars on all lines run to the station at the center of the city, corner of Kansas avenue and Eighth avenue. The fare is five cents a trip. Starting from the central station, take a West Sixth street car for the Insane Asylum. This carries you through the beautiful residence districts called Potwin and Auburndale. The asylum is a great institution, possessing beautiful grounds and fine buildings. If you want to do more than to see the outside go to the superintendent's office for further information.

On your return trip leave the Sixth street car at Buchanan street, and walk two blocks south to the Governor's mansion. This is a fine brick building in a large yard. It is now to be occupied by a bachelor governor, a fact which has excited much comment.

From the Governor's mansion walk one block east and take an Eighth street car. This will carry you past Bethany College with its four blocks

of beautiful grounds, almost in the heart of the city.

Leave the Eighth street car at Topeka avenue and walk four blocks south through the finest residence street in the city. Tyler Street, just west, and Harrison, just east of Topeka avenue, have also many beautiful homes. Among these the home of Mr. A. A. Robinson, president of the Mexican Central Railroad is, perhaps, the most elaborate. This is at Ninth and Tyler.

At the intersection of any of these three streets with Twelfth take a Washburn College car going west. This passes the pretty little Holliday park, many comfortable and some pretentious residences, Rev. C. M. Sheldon's church, the edge of Tennesseetown—settled by negroes at the time of the exodus—Westminster Presbyterian church, and just before reaching the college, a number of beautiful homes on College avenue. At Washburn college call at the office of President Plass in the wooden building at the left of the drive and you will be directed as to seeing the college. The new astronomical observatory contains a fine 12-inch, refracting, equatorial telescope—the best telescope between Chicago and the Pacific coast. It is regretted that the new observatory is still incomplete. But the telescope has been mounted and arrangements can be made for small parties to look at the mighty mountains on the moon any evening during next week providing the clouds permit. This is a rare opportunity for which President Plass has been at considerable trouble to arrange, at the request of the editor of the KANSAS FARMER. Take considerable time to look through the several departments and fine buildings of Washburn. It is an interesting institution wherein several hundred young men and women are acquiring Christian education.

From Washburn college walk east along Euclid avenue to Clay street and take the car going north. This will carry you through a new part of the city and beside the prospective Central park. Leave the car at Thirteenth street and walk one block east and you will be in the midst of some of the best kept private grounds in the city. Those of Mr. M. A. Low, of the Rock Island, and Dr. McClintock are plain but very neat and attractive.

Walk back to Clay street and take the north-bound car and get from the conductor a transfer for Oakland. After passing through the heart of the city you will go through the shop district, and, later, the great Santa Fe shops, in which are employed several thousand men.

Coming back from Oakland get transfer for North Topeka and Garfield park. Several of the large flour mills, the woolen mill, some of the ice factories, etc., are in North Topeka. Do not fail to see the Melan arch bridge across the Kansas river. The State Reform school is not reached by any car line.

Returning from North Topeka, take a transfer to the cemetery.

Of course everybody will want to see the State House. It is interesting from basement to cupola.

On the basement of first floor will be found Secretary Coburn and the department of agriculture. People come from the old countries to see Coburn, but the Kansas man, woman, or child can step in and shake hands with him and be made to feel that, while he has seen a great man, that

(Continued on page 37.)

Miscellany.

Big Meeting of Kansas Stockmen.

The year 1902 proved an exceedingly prosperous period for the stockmen, and the thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, to be held at the council chamber in the new Topeka Auditorium on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 12, 13, and 14, 1903, has every promise of being a record-breaker in attendance, while Secretary H. A. Heath, of Topeka, is the busiest man at the State capital.

Since the preliminary announcement of the meeting, he has received and sent out over 3,000 letters, and is enrolling new members at an unusual rate. The program is now complete, and will be gotten out in most elegant manner as a souvenir program, thirty-two pages, with a handsome cover in colors, designed by Albert T. Reid, the artist. The bill of fare provided by this year's program is of unusual excellence, and contains valuable facts and experience for the breeder, the feeder, and the farmer.

On Monday night, January 12, the program will be especially attractive to those interested in the dairy industry.

In view of the importance of the dairy industry in Kansas and its rapid development, the address on "Dairying in Kansas, from a Stockman's Standpoint," by W. F. Jensen, manager of the Continental Creamery Company, Topeka, will attract much attention. The secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association, Mr. T. A. Borman, will give a practical paper on "Individual Successes in Kansas Dairying." W. W. Marple, president of the Missouri State Dairy Association, will give an address on "The Cream of the Business." Prof. Ed. H. Webster, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will have a paper on "Feeding Dairy Cows," and N. S. Mayo, State Veterinarian, will discuss "Injurious Foods for Stock."

Swine-breeders report the best business ever known in the West, with more sales and at better prices than ever before known.

Consequently, the subject, "Results of Feeding Swine at the Kansas Experiment Station," to be discussed by Prof. D. H. Otis, will be a very attractive feature in connection with the paper on "Alfalfa as a Bone-Producer," by Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of Trenton, Mo., formerly professor of agriculture at Manhattan.

THE WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

The Kansas commissioners to the World's Fair have promised to be present and arrange for a big Kansas fine stock show at St. Louis in 1904.

J. G. Haney, superintendent of the Fort Hayes branch experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, promises to be at the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association on January 12 and 13, and present a paper on "Our 4,000-Acre Experiment Farm and Its Possibilities."

The "trio of Chicago specialists" will furnish valuable data for constant use by all members of the association on their topics "Class Advertising," by Frank B. White; "By-products of Corn," by Roy B. Simpson, and the "Stockman's Finish," by A. C. Halliwell, editor of the Live Stock World.

"The Sheep Industry for Kansas" is a special subject set down for a general discussion by the entire company. The Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association standing committee reports on "Needed Legislation," "State Fair," "The New Live Stock Classification," "The World's Fair in 1904," are topics that will be up for the "free-for-all" discussion.

Other papers by Kansas experts, subject to discussion are as follows: "English Blue-Grass Culture and Its Special Value," George Plumb, Emporia; "Railroad Transportation of Fine Stock, Its Evils," C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson County; "Fitting Cattle for the Show Ring," James Tomson, Dover; "Honors Won During the 1902 Show Season," I. D. Graham, associate editor of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka; "Live Stock Pedigrees—Value and Abuses," George W. Maffet, Lawrence; "Abortion in Cattle—the Problem Solved," O. O. Wolf, V. S., and H. O. Tudor, Holton.

The executive committee has decided in place of the usual breeders' banquet to accept the invitation of the Topeka Commercial Club to attend a complimentary smoker and reception for Wednesday night at the New Oxford Hotel.

Following the breeders' meeting will

come the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture and the meeting of the Kansas Legislature. Excursion rates on all Kansas railroads for this big, busy farmers' week at Topeka, January 12-17, 1903.

To Regulate Trusts.

No one subject of National importance has received more private and public attention than the "trusts." That they must be controlled by National authority is a conclusion which has been reached by everybody. A bill providing for some control was made public last Friday by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. This bill goes to the committee on judiciary of which Senator Hoar is chairman.

The subject is so vitally important to every citizen that we give its provisions in full:

The bill provides, first, that the interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law "shall continue in force and shall in no wise be held to be limited, restrained or repealed by this act."

Section 2 authorizes the attorney-general to employ assistance when he needs it for the enforcement of these acts and provides for an appropriation of \$500,000 to pay expenses. The bill continues:

"Section 3. That from and after June 30, 1904, no corporation, joint stock company or other association whose stockholders are not personally liable for their debts, created by any State or Territory, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, or continue to carry on such commerce unless it shall comply with the following conditions:

"First—It shall file a statement with the office of the interstate commerce commission, signed and sworn to by its president, its treasurer, its general manager, and a majority of its directors, or by the persons exercising the powers usually exercised by such officers and directors of such corporations, joint stock companies, and other associations, on or before the 15th day of September, in the year 1904, and shall on or before the 15th day of September in each year ending with the 13th day of June in said years, respectively showing:

"Second—The amount of its capital stock.

"Third—The market value of the same.

"Fourth—How much of the same has been paid in full in cash, or if the same has not been paid in full in cash, what has been received by said corporation, joint stock company or other association in lieu thereof and the value of whatever shall have been so received by it.

"Fifth—The names of all the officers and directors of said corporation, joint stock company or other association, and all agents trusted with the management of its affairs.

"Sixth—The amount it has paid in dividends during said period, the rate of percentage of such dividends and times of paying the same.

"Seventh—A statement of all the stock owned by it or any other corporation, joint stock company or other association, specifying the corporation, joint stock company or other association, and the number and value of shares in each; the amount of its own stock held by other corporations, joint stock companies or other associations, and the value thereof; and the amount of stock in other corporations, joint stock companies or other associations held in trust for it, or in which it has any interest, directly or indirectly, absolute or conditional, legal or equitable, specifying the corporations, joint stock companies or other associations.

"Eighth—An undertaking signed by said officers, general managers and directors, that they will comply with the provisions of this and all other laws of the United States, in the management of the affairs of said corporations, joint stock companies or other associations, and that they accept the provisions and liabilities of this act, and the obligations by it imposed so long as they shall continue to hold or exercise said offices or authority.

"This statement shall be in addition to all statements now or hereafter required by the interstate commerce commission, or by any other public authority.

"The attorney-general of the United States may at any time require of any corporation, joint stock company or other association so engaged, any statement he may think fit in regard to the conduct of its business. And

he may especially require any such corporation, joint stock company or other association to give a list of all contracts or transactions entered into within the twelve months preceding such requisition, in which it has sold any article or product, or carried by any other person than the party to such transaction. And he may further require the reasons for such distinction and the circumstances attending the same.

"Section 4. That every person, corporation, joint stock company or other association engaged in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, who shall enter into any contract, combination or conspiracy, or who shall give any direction or authority to do any act for the purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein, or who for such purpose shall in the course of such commerce sell any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions, or undertaking that it shall not be sold again by the purchaser or restrain such sale by the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

"Section 5. That no corporation, joint stock company or other association shall engage in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, a majority of whose stock is owned or controlled or held in trust for any manufacturing or other corporation, which, in the course of its manufacture or production, conducts its business, or any part thereof, in a manner which would be prohibited by this act, if it were so conducted in the course of such commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States.

"Section 6. That all books of record and papers of every such corporation, joint stock company or other association engaged in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, shall be subject to inspection by the attorney-general of the United States, or by any agent he may designate for that purpose, and such corporation, joint stock company or other association shall, at such times as he shall prescribe, make such further returns, verified as aforesaid, as shall be by him prescribed either by general regulation or by special direction.

"Section 7. That any president, director, treasurer, officer, corporator, co-partner, associate or agent of such corporation, joint stock company or other association who shall in its behalf do anything by this act prohibited to such corporation, joint stock company or other association, or who shall support, vote for, aid or abet, or take part in doing such action by said corporation, joint stock company or other association or any instrumentality thereof, shall be liable to the penalties of this act provided.

"Section 8. That no corporation, joint stock company or other association, after the 30th day of June, 1904, shall manufacture or produce any article which, in the course of business, is habitually sold and delivered beyond the State in which it is manufactured, whether by said corporation, joint stock company or other association or by subsequent purchase thereof, and which shall, in the course of its own domestic business, do any of the acts or things prohibited to be done by this act, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

"Section 9. That any corporation, joint stock company or other association that shall have been twice adjudged to have violated the provisions of this act, or either of the acts mentioned in section 1 hereof, by the final judgment of any court having jurisdiction of the question, in any civil suit or proceeding which said corporation, joint stock company or other association shall have been a party, who shall thereafter violate this, or either of said acts, shall no longer be allowed to engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

"Provided that such prohibition shall only be enforced after such corporation, joint stock company or other association shall have been enjoined against further engaging in such business, on an information or suit brought in a United States court of competent jurisdiction by the attorney-general in behalf of the government. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general in any case, unless he shall be satisfied that such corporation, joint stock company or other association has desisted and abstained and will in future desist and

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No money is wanted—just a postal. Tell me the book you need.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Don't think I can't cure because others have failed. I have a way that no other man knows. Let the remedy itself convince you.

At least you know this: If I failed very often the offer would ruin me. No sick one need pay, if he can not pay gladly; yet thirty-nine out of each forty pay.

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I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases can not be cured without it.

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

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 (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

abstain from such violation, to enforce the provision by proceeding either by information or by indictment, as he may in his discretion think best.

"Any corporation, joint stock company or other association which shall be charged with violating this act, and any president, director, treasurer, officer or agent thereof, may be joined as a party in any proceeding, civil or criminal, to enforce this act.

"If, in the judgment of the attorney-general, such corporation, joint stock company or other association against which any civil proceeding may be instituted, be one which the public is so dependent that the interruption of its business will cause serious public loss or inconvenience, he may, in his discretion, refrain from proceeding to obtain a decree which will absolutely prevent the continuance of such business, and may apply for a limited or conditional decree, or one to take effect at some future day, as the public interests shall seem to require. And, if, in the judgment of the court before whom such proceeding may be pending, the interruption of the business of the defendant corporation, joint stock company or other association will cause such serious public loss or inconvenience, the court may decline to enter an absolute decree enjoining it against proceeding with its business, and may enter a modified or conditional decree, or such decree to take effect at a future time, as justice shall require. The court may also, in its discretion, enjoin such officers or agents or servants of such corporation, joint stock company or other association from continuing in its service and enjoin any corporation, joint stock company or other association from continuing their employment therein, as the case shall seem to require.

"Section 10. That any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, and any president, director, treasurer, officer, corporator, co-partner, associate or any agent thereof, who shall in its behalf after the 13th day of June, in the year 1904, engage in such business in violation of this act, shall for each offense in addition to such penalty for contempt as the court in case of disobedience to its lawful order may impose, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, said punishments in the discretion of the court.

"Section 11. That every president, treasurer, general manager, agent or other person usually exercising the power of such officers of any corporation, joint stock company or other association who has himself, in his behalf, violated, united to violate or voted for, or consented to the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for all the debts and obligations of any such corporation, joint stock company or other association, created while such person holds such office or agency, whether under the same or subsequent elections or appointments."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature *Bromo-Quinine* on every box, 25c.

ER

Agricultural Matters.

Growing Alfalfa in Kansas.

FROM BULLETIN NO. 114, FARM DEPARTMENT KANSAS STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, BY H. M. COTTRELL, M. S.

(Continued from last week.)

WHEN TO SOW.

Sow whenever the soil, moisture, seed-bed, and weather are in the proper condition. Do not sow until you have all of these right, if you have to wait a year or two. Alfalfa yields several crops each year, and crops for

in the fall under proper conditions requires no attention whatever until the following spring, when a crop of hay is ready to be harvested.

It must be remembered, though, that conditions must be right or fall seeding will fail, as a vigorous growth must be secured in order to carry the alfalfa through the winter.

Alfalfa may be sown from August 15 to September 15, and, if the season is favorable, will make a vigorous growth through the fall and go through the winter in good condition. August sowing is preferable, as it gives the alfalfa a longer time in which to grow before the ground freezes.

In Kansas, the winter of 1901-'02, hundreds of acres of alfalfa seeded in the fall of 1901 died. During the three

ditions can be secured, and land seeded to alfalfa in September will ordinarily yield a good cutting of hay in May—less time than a grain crop could be produced on the same land. When old land is seeded in the spring a good stand is easily secured; as soon as hot weather comes crab-grass starts to grow, and frequently before the ground freezes has smothered the alfalfa in large spots throughout the entire field, and it is very difficult to reseed these parts without destroying what alfalfa has lived, making it necessary to reseed the whole field. Seeded in the fall on old land, alfalfa becomes so vigorous by the time crab-grass starts in the summer that it is able to overcome it.

VARIETY.

There is only one variety now on the market; that is the common alfalfa. The Turkestan has been tried here for several years, and so far has been found to make a weaker growth than common alfalfa, is less able to withstand drouth, winter-killing, and weeds, and yields less. Until a better strain is introduced, Kansas farmers will have no use for it.

We have not been able to make a satisfactory trial in plants of seed from different sources, although the attempt has been made several times. From observation on our fields and on fields in many sections of the State, we think that it is probable that it is best to secure seed from the same latitude or a little north of the place where the seed is to be sown. We prefer seed grown as near the place of seeding as practicable, and a number of seedings have indicated that seed from land not irrigated will produce a better stand under unfavorable conditions than will seed from irrigated land. Plump, bright, fresh seed, from either irrigated or not-irrigated fields, will produce a good stand under good conditions. If a beginner is doubtful about his soil being adapted to alfalfa, we recommend that he thoroughly prepare the soil along the lines indicated, and then use choice seed from land not irrigated. If good, large seed can be secured from alfalfa grown on upland, so much the better. Plants that have had to withstand unfavorable conditions and have made a strong growth possess great merit.

Since leaves of alfalfa contain nearly as much protein as the stems, and, according to Prof. W. P. Headden, of the Colorado Experiment Station, the leaves form from 40 to 60 per cent of the weight of the entire plant, varying with different plants. There is a great opportunity for the seed-breeder who will breed up and furnish seed from plants yielding the

Right or wrong chimney makes or unmakes a lamp.

MACBETH.

My name on every "right" one.

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

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

greatest weight of leaves to the acre. Plants should be selected that retain their leaves well while curing.

SEED.

We recommend twenty pounds of seed per acre. With every condition favorable, experienced alfalfa-growers sometimes succeed in getting a good stand by using ten to fifteen pounds of seed per acre, but this small quantity is not generally sufficient. Where there are indications of dry weather to follow seeding or other unfavorable conditions, we sometimes use thirty pounds of seed per acre. It pays to use enough seed to secure a good stand, as alfalfa, unlike clover, never thickens and the number of plants per acre tends to continually decrease.

Good seed is the cheapest. Especial care is necessary to secure seed that is free from admixture of the seed of Russian thistle.

HOW TO SOW.

If the soil and the air are moist, the most even stand is secured by sowing the seed broadcast. Cover lightly with a harrow and then roll, unless there is danger from blowing. If the weather is dry or there is much wind, broadcast seeding is a failure. The seed germinates close to the surface of the ground, and the wind dries out the soil and kills the young plants almost as soon as they start.

Generally the best way to sow alfalfa is with a press-drill. Mix the seed with equal parts by measure of coarse corn-chop, bran, or fine sawdust; drill and cross-drill, sowing half the seed



Fig. 1. Alfalfa plant on upland, 4 years old; seventy stalks from one root. Height of plant, thirty-six inches. Shows effect of disk-harrow in splitting crown. Taken May 28.

many years from one seeding. A poor stand means a low yield every cutting each year, so long as the alfalfa stands.

In general, it may be said that fall seeding is advisable wherever the proper conditions of seed-bed, in regard to moisture and mechanical condition, can be secured in August or early September. In some years, in some sections of Kansas, the conditions for fall sowing may be secured, but grasshoppers will destroy the young plants.

From the east line of Kansas westward for 120 miles, spring seeding of alfalfa fails more often than it succeeds. In 1900, in Wabaunsee County, a farmer secured a heavy stand of alfalfa from fall seeding on a field where he had tried spring seeding for four years in succession and failed. Alfalfa seeded in September, 1900, yielded its first crop of hay May, 1901.

West of a line 120 miles west of the eastern line of the State, fall seeding of alfalfa is not so certain. If conditions are right it will pay; otherwise spring seeding is best. When a good stand can be secured fall seeding has many advantages. Alfalfa may be seeded in the fall, after another crop has been taken off. The next year it will yield full crops of hay and no time is lost. Alfalfa seeded in the spring usually yields no hay until the following year, and requires mowing several times during the first summer to keep the weeds down. Alfalfa sown

previous winters there were but few reports of winter-killing. In the same winter and spring Secretary Coburn reports that 34.5 per cent of the entire area in the State seeded to winter wheat was plowed up or abandoned. The conditions were these: There was an extreme drouth in the summer of 1901. Late in the season good rains fell, which were sufficient to supply the soil with moisture to the depth of plowing, but the subsoil remained dry. There was little snow and rain during the winter, and continued high winds during the spring, which exhausted the moisture in the surface-soil and blew plants out of the ground. There was no reserve moisture in the subsoil to draw on. Such conditions are not frequent in a large area of the State.

In the western part of the State the best conditions in regard to moisture are found in the spring. Spring seeding is generally preferable. The seeding should be done as early as possible and avoid heavy frosts. In the northern half of the State, the first fifteen days of April is usually the best time. In the southern part of the State, seeding may be done slightly earlier. The majority of failures in spring seeding, when the ground is properly prepared, are due to late sowing. With late sowing, the weeds are liable to get ahead of the young plants and the supply of moisture is less likely to be sufficient.

On land that has been cropped for several years it is easiest to get a stand with fall seeding, if proper con-



Fig. 2. Alfalfa plant having 312 stalks from one root. Taken May 6; growing in high upland, stiff hard-pan subsoil, 180 feet to water. Plant ten inches high; 8 years old.



Fig. 3. Crown of plant shown in fig. 2. Stalks removed, to show branching of crown.

each way. If either a hoe or disk drill is used, care must be taken not to get the seed too deep; about twelve times the diameter of the seed in the proper depth, if this places the seed in moist soil. The press wheels pack the moist soil closely around the seed, causing quick germination. Occasionally a heavy beating rain will fill up the drill furrows before the seed has germinated, and bury it so deeply that the young plants die before they can get to the surface. In the fall of 1901, this station lost twelve acres from this cause. This difficulty is not common. Alfalfa should be sown alone. It

Fall-seeded alfalfa needs no attention until the following May, when a crop is ready to cut for hay. No stock of any kind should be allowed on alfalfa the first year of its growth.

HABITS OF GROWTH.

In determining the methods to use to maintain a good stand of alfalfa after one has been secured, and to get the greatest yield with the highest feeding value, it is necessary to consider the habits of growth of alfalfa.

Alfalfa sends down deep into the soil a large tap-root. From this tap-root

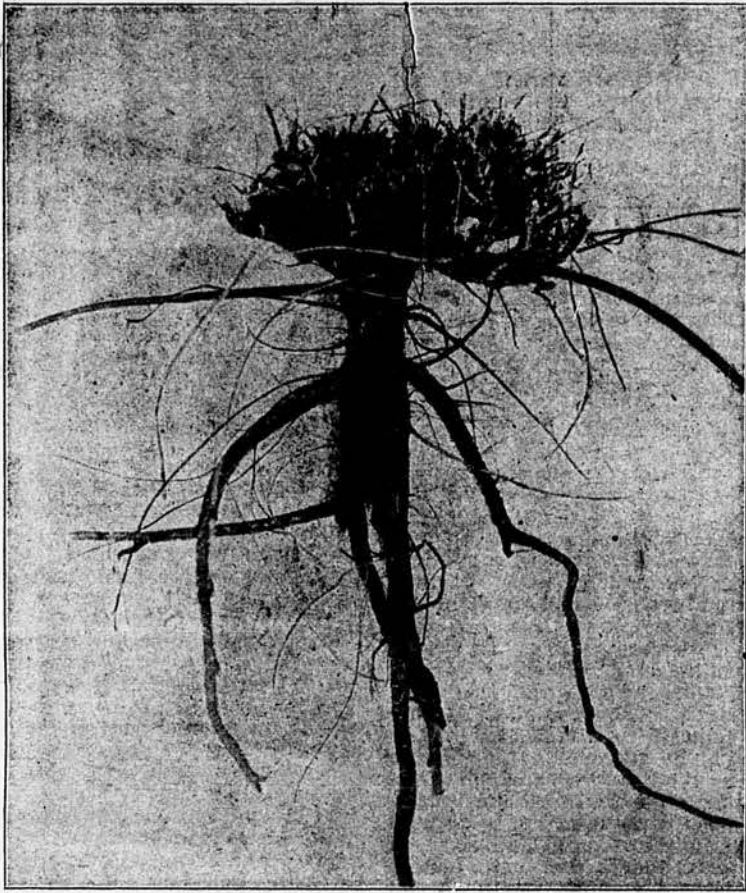


Fig. 4. Crown and root of alfalfa. The plant was 7 years old, and grew on upland. It had 104 stalks from the one root.

does not want a nurse crop. Sometimes a good stand is secured when alfalfa is seeded with some other crop, but many times it falls utterly. Young alfalfa is a delicate plant, and it needs all the moisture, plant-food and sunshine available, and usually when it has to share these with another crop it dies.

TREATMENT AFTER SEEDING.

Sometimes a heavy rain will fall just after alfalfa has been seeded, and a crust will form on heavy soils that the young plants can not penetrate. A very light harrowing or loosening of the surface with a weeder will sometimes save the stand.

On most land, spring-seeded alfalfa will need to be run over with a mower

numerous large side-roots branch out. Frequently the tap-root will divide, sometimes several times, each main branch growing downward. We have followed this taproot to a depth of ten feet in stiff hard-pan subsoils in 8-year-old alfalfa without finding the end. The roots extend fifteen to thirty feet and more in depth, in fairly good soils. Sec. F. D. Coburn, in his book, "Alfalfa," records an instance of a mining tunnel being driven into the side of a mountain below an alfalfa field. Alfalfa roots came through the roof of the tunnel, which was 129 feet below the surface of the alfalfa field. The young plant consists of a number of branches springing from a central stalk. As the plant becomes older the larger of these stems thicken close



Fig. 5. Alfalfa crown split by disk-harrow. Roots photographed May 28, 1902. Alfalfa disked four times in 1900, four times in 1901, and once in 1902. Harrowed with smoothing harrow once in 1900 and once in 1901. The root on the right belongs to the plant shown in fig. 1.

three or four times to keep the weeds down. The mower should be set high, and the weeds mowed so often that when cut and allowed to remain on the ground they will not smother the alfalfa. Some good alfalfa-growers mow the alfalfa three or four times the first season when there are no weeds, as they find that the pruning of the young plants makes them more vigorous. The cut vegetation should be left on the ground to act as a mulch. If mowing has been delayed until the weed growth is heavy, it is often necessary to cut the weeds, rake, and take them off the ground, to prevent smothering of alfalfa.

to the base of the plant, and spread out along the ground nearly horizontal, the entire group of branches forming a crown. Each of the thick branches which form the crown sends up stalks. Sometimes a branch will send down a second tap-root, but with most plants this is not the case. May 28, 1902, an examination of alfalfa ready to cut showed an average of eleven full-grown stalks to each root. The least number of stalks found in this field growing from one root was two, and the greatest was thirty-nine. The field was high upland, and the stand good. The alfalfa was 4 years old. May 6, 1901, we found an alfalfa plant which



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from a single root had 312 stalks which had grown to a height of ten inches. This plant was found in a field of alfalfa growing on high upland, the subsoil a stiff hard-pan, and permanent water 180 feet below the surface.

When the upright alfalfa stems are cut in grazing or haymaking the stubble dies down to the branches which form the crown, and new branches start up from buds on the crown. When young alfalfa is grazed closely a crown can not form, and continued cropping weakens the root, and the plant dies. If old alfalfa is closely pastured, and the branches forming the crown are eaten off, there is no way in which the plant can throw up new stems, and it dies. Moderate grazing and mowing leave the crown uninjured.

When the crown is bruised or slightly cut, as in harrowing and disking, new buds are developed, and the number of branches or stems thrown up by the plant is increased.

The depth to which alfalfa roots penetrate enables the plant to secure water when the surface-soil is suffering from drouth, and puts within its reach many times the quantity of plant-foot available to shallow-rooted farm plants.

The first growth in each season blossoms very irregularly, some plants bearing ripe seeds when their neighbors are just coming into bloom. The period of blossoming extends with the first growth through three weeks or more. With the second and third crops of each season blossoming is more uniform, the greater proportion of the stem coming in bloom within a few days with the third crop. As soon as the plant reaches full bloom it begins to shed its leaves, and when the first crop is left standing until the latter third of the plants have bloomed, a large part of the field will show almost bare stems. This makes it necessary to cut on the first appearance of bloom for a full crop of hay. In Kansas alfalfa cut early usually makes three crops of hay and a good growth of aftermath. Four crops of hay are not uncommon. When the alfalfa is not cut until full bloom or after, the growth for the remainder of the season is severely checked. This is particularly true of the first cutting of each season. For this reason, when our best alfalfa-growers want seed they prefer to cut the first two crops of the season for hay and save seed from the third crop. The yield of seed from the third crop is greater on account of the more uniform blossoming and ripening. The vigor of the plant is promoted if a good growth of aftermath is allowed to remain on the ground through the winter without cutting or pasturing.

Cutting acts as a tonic to alfalfa. Whenever alfalfa does not thrive, cut it. This applies throughout the life of the plant, from the time it first becomes high enough to cut with a mower and through all the years of its life. Whenever alfalfa begins to bloom, cut it, no matter how short, unless seed is desired. In time of prolonged drouth alfalfa will sometimes begin to bloom when only five or six inches high. Cut it as soon as the first blooms appear, if it so short that the hay can not be raked and has to be left to waste on the ground. The vigor of growth and the yield of the crops that follow require this. When alfalfa is cut and fed green it is usually cut before any blossoms appear. When this is done a much greater total growth for the season is secured than when the cutting is delayed until the blooms appear. It is not practical to cure for hay when cut before any bloom appears.

When it is given reasonable care, alfalfa may be expected to furnish full crops for at least ten years. Under the best conditions of growth and care, alfalfa will live and yield well for from 20 to 150 years.

(To be continued.)

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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.

January 13, 1903—L. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo., Galloways, at Kansas City.
 January 14-15, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City.
 January 22-23, 1903—Combination sale pure-bred Hereford cattle, at South Omaha. W. M. Rogers, McCook, Neb.
 January 23, 1903—Breeders' State combination Berkshire sale, at Topeka.
 January 28-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.
 February 2, 1903—G. E. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans., bred Poland-China sow sale.
 February 3, 4, and 5, 1903—Combination sale at Wichita, Kans., Percherons, Shorthorns, and Poland-Chinas. J. W. & J. C. Roison, Snyder Bros., and others.
 February 5, 1903—Thompson Bros.' sale of Poland-China bred sows and gilts, at Marysville, Kans.
 February 6, 1903—Breeders' combination sale of Berkshires, at Kansas City.
 February 6, 1903—Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 February 10-11, 1903—G. M. Casey and T. J. Wornall, Shorthorns, at Kansas City.
 February 10, 11, and 12, 1903—J. F. Stodder, George Bethwell, and others, Shorthorns; also C. A. Starnard and others, Herefords, at Oklahoma City, Okla.
 February 16, 1903—J. S. McIntosh, Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.
 February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns, at Kansas City.
 February 18, 1903—C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, Kans., bred Poland-China sows and gilts.
 February 20, 1903—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., Percheron horses.
 March 3, 1903—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo., jacks, Jennets, saddle horses, and Poland-China swine.
 March 3 and 4, 1903—C. H. Gardner and M. A. Judy, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Chicago.

County Breeders' Clubs.

The interest in the organization of County breeders' associations has become so great and the idea so popular, that we republish herewith a sample constitution and by-laws which was published some time ago in the KANSAS FARMER, after receiving the approval and indorsement of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. They are intended to be suggestive only and can be adapted to any locality or set of conditions. The report adopted is as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Your committee to whom was referred the matter of County organization, beg leave to submit the following report:

First, that we recommend the formula suggested by Mr. Heath for the constitution and by-laws to be used by all county organizations, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This association of breeders of improved stock shall be known as the County Breeders' Club.

Art. 2. The object of this club shall be to promote the interests of breeders of the different classes of pure-bred stock and to encourage improvement in the breeding and management of live stock in this country.

Art. 3. The officers of this club shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

Art. 4. The officers shall be elected at each annual meeting, which shall be at the regular monthly meeting in January.

Art. 5. This club will meet regularly once each month at such time and place as may be designated by the club, and special meetings may be called at any time by order of the president and secretary.

Art. 6. Any person engaged in breeding pure-bred stock of any breed, or interested in the improvement of live stock, may become a member by the payment of a membership fee of \$.....

Art. 7. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of all the members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. The president shall preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as may pertain to his office.

2. The vice-president shall preside in the absence of the president and perform such duties as devolve upon the presiding officer.

3. The secretary shall keep a roll of all the members, with their addresses and the calls of stock bred by each, and perform all the usual duties pertaining to his office.

4. The treasurer shall receive all moneys and keep a record of the finances of the club.

5. These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Second, that we recommend to the association that they appoint a member of this association in each county of the State so far as there may be members from each county, charged with the duty of organizing in their respective counties, breeders' clubs in accordance with the constitution and by-laws hereinbefore recommended. And where counties may not be represented in this association, that you urge upon the breeders of improved stock resi-

dent in such counties to meet and organize themselves into clubs in accordance with the recommendations herein made.

Third, that we also recommend that each county club organized in conformity to our recommendations be entitled to one delegate, who, upon presenting proper credentials and paying to the secretary of this association the fee of \$1, shall be entitled to the privileges of a member of this association.

The Kansas City Live Stock Market for 1902.

The Kansas City live stock market has furnished a series of surprises during the year 1902. It was a year from which, at the outset, not a great deal was expected, because of the havoc wrought by the drouth of 1901. That it should produce a long series of broken records is little short of the marvelous. Such are the marvelous resources of the States and Territories tributary to this market that in a single season they were able to recover almost completely from the most severe drouth in their history, and to furnish more cattle, more calves and more sheep to this market than the previous year, when the receipts were greatly augmented by forced marketing of stock for which there was no food. The following figures on receipts are not official, the last five days of the year being estimated, but they are approximately correct:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902	2,080,000	200,000	2,275,000	1,155,000
1901	2,000,165	126,410	3,716,404	980,078

It will be seen that the cattle record for this market, made in 1901, has been broken by 80,000, and the calf record, made the same year, by 75,000. The sheep record was made in 1897, at 1,134,236. It has been broken by 20,000.

Other records broken during the year were the following: Stockers and feeders shipped in one month 4,511 cars, in one week 1,250 cars; receipts of cattle in one day, 29,216; in one week, 83,475; in one month, 332,199. Receipts of calves in one day, 3,169; in one week, 10,367; in one month, 40,464. Receipts of sheep in one day, 17,924. Care of live stock received in one day, 1,277; in one month, 16,244. Receipts of quarantine cattle in one day, 287 cars. Top price for beef cattle, \$8.75; for quarantine cattle, \$6.90; for native sheep, \$4.50; for native lambs, \$15. Hogs sold at \$8.17 1/2, the top since 1893.

It is interesting to note the States and Territories that have made these records possible. Notwithstanding its heavy marketing of cattle in 1901 on account of the drouth, Kansas contributed 1,270,000 head of cattle against 1,149,273 in 1901, an increase of 120,000. Oklahoma furnished 185,000 cattle, the same number as Missouri, against 108,900 in 1901, an increase of 76,000. Indian Territory furnished 204,000 head against 149,635 in 1901, an increase of 53,000. Colorado furnished 100,000 against 35,878, a gain of about 65,000. New Mexico furnished 50,000 against 17,600 in 1901, a gain of 32,000. Texas capped the climax by furnishing 320,000 head against 153,281 in 1901, a gain of 166,000 head, or more than 100 per cent. Missouri contributed 185,000 against 362,698 in 1901, a loss of 177,000 head. Nebraska 10,000 head and Iowa 33,900 head. It will be seen that the credit for the big cattle receipts in 1902 belongs to the range country, the farming country showing a heavy deficit.

The receipts of hogs for 1902, compared with those of 1901, are as follows: Kansas 1,190,000, a loss of 856,864. Missouri 725,000, a loss of 392,508. Oklahoma 128,000, a loss of 131,200. Indian Territory 60,000, a loss of 69,000. Nebraska 135,000, a gain of 33,000. Iowa 30,000, a gain of 7,000.

Kansas leads in sheep receipts with 260,000, a decrease of 4,700. Utah is next with 247,000, an increase of 156,000. The other leading States rank as follows: Colorado 229,000, a loss of 65,000; Missouri 115,000, a loss of 24,000; Texas 106,000, a gain of 52,000; New Mexico 65,000, a gain of 25,000; Idaho 40,000, a gain of 30,000; Nebraska 40,000, a gain of 12,000; Oklahoma 16,000, a loss of 5,000; Indian Territory 3,000, same as 1901; Wyoming 13,000, a gain of 10,000; Nevada 10,000, a gain of 10,000.

This record is one of which the patrons of the Kansas City live stock market may well feel proud. It is gratifying to note that shippers, railroad men, commission men and all other interests connected with the live stock trade declare the outlook for the new year is most flattering. There is a large supply of live stock in the country and an abundance of feed and

forage. Some of the more enthusiastic ones even venture the prediction that 1903 will be a record-breaking year at this market.

Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in the FARMER an inquiry in the veterinary department from L. H. Hascall, of Sharon Springs, in regard to abortion in his cattle. I am having the same trouble with my cattle and would like very much to learn of a remedy if possible. I would very much like to learn how to treat bulls to prevent their carrying the disease from one cow to another. Any mode of treatment that can be given in a herd when it is almost impossible to separate the healthy ones from infected ones would be gladly received by many others as well as myself.

A. P. MILLER.
 Imperial, Finney County, Kans.

The following on this subject was prepared by the veterinary department of the Agricultural College. Nothing better has appeared thus far:

The term abortion means the expulsion of the offspring before it can live outside of the womb. The expulsion of the offspring after it is capable of an independent existence and before the full time of pregnancy is up is called premature parturition.

Isolated cases of abortion occur here and there, and their causes are almost as numerous as the cases of abortion. Injuries, catching cold, general disease, improper diet, certain drugs, excessive inbreeding, etc., may be mentioned as prominent causes.

Sometimes abortion occurs in dairymen in the manner of a plague; many or all animals in a stable may be affected and none of the above class of causes can be observed to have acted. This is infectious abortion and is caused by a specific organism or group of organisms. The disease is transmitted from animal to animal by direct contact. The genital organs of the male or female, walls, posts, bedding, or any other object which is in easy reach and is likely to come in contact with these regions, may act as carriers of the contagion and thus aid in spreading the disease.

SYMPTOMS.

Since we can not hope to check the progress of a case of contagious abortion, one infection having taken place, the premonitory symptoms will not be mentioned.

The symptoms of the act of abortion are plain enough in most cases not to need discussion. During the first three months of pregnancy, however, the abortion may take place and never be suspected if the small foetus is not found. Soiling of the tail with mucous, blood, etc., will then indicate what has taken place. Sometimes the udder becomes tense and frequently milk is secreted.

TREATMENT.

The best treatment, which unfortunately can not always be resorted to, consists in the complete separation of all pregnant animals from the rest. Immediately after delivery (whether normal parturition or abortion) remove the afterbirth and burn it. Burn all the litter with which it or any of the fluids have come in contact. Disinfect the animal's stall with 5 per cent solutions of carbolic acid, and irrigate the vagina and uterus with a 1 per cent solution of creolin twice daily until all unnatural discharges cease.

For irrigation, use a large funnel to which is attached a one-half inch rubber tube five feet long and with a smooth hard rubber nozzle 6 to 8 inches long at its end. Fill the funnel and tube with the liquid, insert the

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nozzle and regulate the pressure of the liquid by raising or lowering the tube. In addition to this, wash the region of the external genital organs of all pregnant cows every day with a 3 to 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or a one-tenth of 1 per cent solution of

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bichloride of mercury. Disinfect the entire stable twice a week with a similar solution. Internal applications of 30 drops of carbolic acid dissolved in a pint of water and given as a drench every other day to the pregnant animals is recommended as successful in some cases.

Finally, burn all suspicious manure, avoid contact with infected animals and breed to males from herds known to be free from the disease; but never breed to such a male without previously disinfecting the genital organs of the female by injecting, gently, into the vagina a few quarts of a 1 per cent solution of creolin. By following these directions minutely we can hope to control the disease in the course of a year.

If aborting cows are not of special value as milkers, or for other purposes, fatten them for beef.

Skim-milk for Pigs.

Too often the value of the so-called by-products of the farm is not fully realized by the farmer. The dairyman, for instance, whose first object is to produce as much milk as possible that he may sell the butterfat, may overlook the value still remaining in the skim-milk and buttermilk after the fat has been taken from them. As a matter of fact from 10 to 20 per cent of the value of milk lies in the skim-milk when it is properly fed to growing young animals. Below is given the average composition of milk and its by-products—skim-milk, buttermilk and whey—as given in Dr. Henry's work on feeds and feeding:

Table with 4 columns: Kind of milk, Dry matter in 100 pounds, Digestible nutrients in 100 lbs., and Car. Ether in 100 lbs. Rows include Cow's milk, Skim-milk, Buttermilk, and Whey.

An examination of this table shows that skim-milk contains more than 75 per cent of its original solids,—an amount of solid matter equal to that in pumpkins and some of the root crops, and more valuable in its composition.

While butterfat has a much higher commercial value than the other solids in milk, it is less essential as a food for young animals than what remains, and may easily be replaced by a cheaper feed.

In some cases when milk is skimmed otherwise than by the use of a centrifugal separator the loss is much greater,—according to the above table, one-half a pound more in a hundred pounds of milk. Where this loss is known, the careless loses usually attempts lamely to justify his loss by saying that the calves and pigs get the butterfat anyway. He does not stop to think how much his calves or pigs would have to bring a pound to pay him butter prices—20 to 30 cents a pound—for his butterfat; nor does he stop to calculate how many sacks of barley he could buy with the proceeds from the sale of the five pounds of butter-fat in every thousand pounds of skim-milk fed in a year. Buttermilk is a little better than skim-milk.

Whey, it will be seen, contains but little over one-half of its original solids; and the more valuable protein has gone into the cheese. Generally speaking, its feeding value is about half that of skim-milk, a difference, which with us, I believe, is enough to pay the milk handler's bill.

A year ago at the experiment station farm we were feeding steers, four of which had a small ration of rolled barley. We were selling our milk to a neighbor for less than the cost of hauling the milk to the factory because no money was available for the purchase of animals to which to feed it. So arrangements were made with a neighbor for a couple of pigs to feed "on shares." The pigs weighed 81 pounds each when they came to the farm. They followed the steers and were fed skim-milk. In 113 days they ate 6,000 pounds of skim-milk, gained 248 pounds in weight and increased \$16.12 in value with pork at 6.5 cents a pound. They thus paid for their skim-milk at the rate of 26.7 cents per hundred. This is how your station got its start in the pig business. Skim-milk did it. During the year we have fed skim-milk to other pigs with the results set forth in the following table:

Table with 7 columns: No. of pigs, Av. wt at beginning, No. of days fed, Total pounds gained, Skim-milk, Barley, Alfalfa, Pounds gained daily, Pounds skim-milk per pig daily, Gross cash return, Cost of feed, Cash per cwt. of skim-milk. Rows show results for different groups of pigs.

*Pork @ \$6.50 per cwt. on foot. †Rolled barley @ \$1.00 per cwt. ‡Followed steers fed barley and grain hay.

In these trials no attempt was made to determine the best methods of feeding. The aim was simply to make a profitable use of the skim-milk under existing conditions. The milk was fed alone, with barley, with alfalfa, and with barley and alfalfa. There seems to be no bad results from feeding large quantities of milk though feeding it alone is not to be recommended. Grain need not necessarily be fed with it but there should be course feed of some kind.

It should be stated concerning the skim-milk fed by us that there has been no certainty as to its composition. At one time during the summer when our pigs were gaining less than half as much as we thought they should, it was found upon investigation that the creamery was sending us watered milk because it was easier to water it than to make a just division among the various patrons. This practice not only resulted in our financial loss and that of some other patrons, but it has lessened the value of results here presented, for we are unable to say that in all cases the milk was unadulterated. As it was, the cash received per hundredweight of milk fed was from 18.2 cents to 28.4 cents and we think the dairymen may safely calculate the value of skim-milk for pig feeding at 20 cents a hundred.

The National Live Stock Convention.

The local committees having in charge the entertainment of the National Live Stock Convention, which meets at Kansas City on the 13th, have announced that everything is in readiness for the big meeting.

The leading hotels have already booked reservations for something over one thousand delegates and visitors, but accommodations are ample so there will be no difficulty in securing rooms. Information bureaus will be established at the Midland and Coates House, from where visitors can be directed to hotels, boarding houses or any place they desire to visit.

The business of the convention, which will be held in the Century Theater, will be of vital importance to those engaged in the industry. Speaking of this meeting, the Secretary said:

"The officers of the association hope that the delegates are coming here solely to attend to business during the day and will forego all amusement until evening. We will earnestly request them to attend every session of the convention, being in their seats promptly at 9.30 a. m. and remaining until evening adjournment."

The entertainment provided for by the various committees surpass anything of the kind ever given the association. They will all be held in Convention Hall, the most magnificent auditorium in America. This will be handsomely decorated and all features of the program have been arranged for the special entertainment of the visitors.

At the grand ball on Wednesday night it is expected that the grand march will be led by Gov. A. B. Cummins, of Iowa; Gov. A. M. Dockery, Missouri; Gov. Richard Yates, Illinois; Gov. J. H. Mickey and Ex-Governor E. P. Savage, Nebraska; Governor J. W. Bailey and Ex-Governor W. E. Stanley, Kansas; and Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, Congressman from Ohio.

In addition to the social functions and business of the association, there will be several sales of pure-bred stock during the week. These are from the finest herds in the country.

On Saturday following the adjournment of the National Association, the annual meeting of the National Wool-Growers' Association will be held in the Century Theater. Senator Francis E. Warren, president of the organization; Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and other prominent speakers will be present.

The "Frisco System" has ordered from the Pullman Company the finest cars in the service for the excursion to New Orleans, which will start from Kansas City on the 17th. The train will run as a special and will be a solid vestibule of sleepers and dining car, and will be the handsomest that ever left the city. The citizens of Memphis and New Orleans are making great

preparations to entertain the excursionists. At the latter place the Progressive Union, Live Stock Exchange, packing companies, and other commercial organizations have united in this matter and intend making the celebration cover several days. It is expected there will be about 400 in the party and it is possible two trains will be required.

The Government census showed 11,966,843 chickens in Kansas and every one working for the home State. Subscribe for the big poultry department of the KANSAS FARMER and we will throw in the rest.

Kansas Stock-Breeders.

The Chicago Live Stock World sagely remarks that many other States could greatly add to the material welfare of their live-stock interests by having organizations modeled after the style of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association.

Individual effort is always greatly stimulated by organization of those whose interests are common. The forthcoming meeting of the Kansas Stock-Breeders at Topeka will call together the representative live-stock men of the State and give an opportunity for the discussion of the latest ideas in reference to the successful breeding and feeding of live stock.

The good that comes from such gatherings is always far greater than even a large attendance would indicate. Carefully prepared reports of this gathering will be made by the efficient secretary, Mr. H. A. Heath, but of course those who get most from them will be those who are able to be there and touch elbows and exchange ideas with the men who are doing things in the development of a great industry of a great State.

The Harry Evans Swine Dispersion.

The dispersion sale of the Sensation Herd of pure-bred Poland-Chinas by Harry Evans, of Pleasanton, Kans., on December 29, was a great success, and Mr. Evans says "the Kansas Farmer is to blame." The stock offered was not greased, but went into the sale ring in feed-lot condition. The crowd was not large, but were of the right sort, and buyers were pleased with the quality of the offering. Colonel Sparks, with Evans as ringmaster, was in exceedingly good form, and the prices realized justified the belief that the utility hog is what people want. Deitrich & Spaulding bought "Moss Black Queen," and her litter of six sold for \$239. Hoag & Davidson took Perfection Prince, the sire that has an exceedingly promising future. White Face Model went to W. P. Goode, of Lenexa. Another top-notch, Miss Black Perfection, went to L. C. Caldwell. The prices realized were fully up to Mr. Evans most sanguine expectations, and he was glad to have shrewd buyers coincide with his judgment of the quality offered. Fifty-eight sows for \$1,744, an average of \$30.07. Following is a complete list of sales:

- 1. Hoag & Davidson, Mound City and Waverly..... 260
2. P. B. Saunders, La. Cygne..... 25
3. W. J. Honeyman, Madison..... 26
4. W. P. Goode, Lenexa..... 60
5. Deitrich & Spaulding, Richmond..... 70
6. Deitrich & Spaulding..... 37
7. Sam M. Mower, Spring Hill..... 52
8. G. F. Kellerman, Mound City..... 46
9. E. L. Calvin, Bolcourt..... 51
10. O. J. Mitchell, Centerville..... 40
11. E. L. Calvin..... 51
12. L. B. Hefebower, Bucyrus..... 37
13. E. D. Bulger, Bolcourt..... 48
14. T. B. Saunders..... 51
15. L. C. Caldwell, Moran..... 60
16. W. P. Goode..... 25
17. W. P. Goode..... 25
18. E. L. Calvin..... 50
19. F. Zimmerman, Centerville..... 39
20. H. E. Henry, Douglas..... 43
21. G. P. Dawson, Pleasanton..... 39
22. H. E. Henry..... 40
23. L. B. Hefebower..... 26
24. W. J. Baird, La Cygne..... 47
25. O. J. Mitchell..... 25
26. H. E. Henry..... 32
27. W. F. Baird..... 37
28. W. P. Goode..... 34
29. L. B. Hefebower..... 27
30. A. Shroyer, Pleasanton..... 26
31. W. Foster, Hume, Mo..... 34
32. E. L. Caldwell..... 35
33. W. P. Goode..... 40
34. W. P. Goode..... 45
35. W. P. Goode..... 41
36. A. H. Andrews, Girard..... 38
37. S. M. Mower..... 22
38. C. Peters, Nagle, Mo..... 23
44. L. B. Hefebower..... 23
48. C. Peter..... 25
49. G. P. Dawson..... 24
50. L. B. Hefebower..... 23
54. W. P. Goode..... 29
55. O. B. Holland, Pleasanton..... 26
56. L. B. Hefebower..... 27
57. L. B. Hefebower..... 26
58. W. J. McCormack, Pleasanton..... 27

An Important Hereford Offering.

Depletion of breeding as indicated by heavy marketing of cows last year, together with the abnormal slaughter of cows sent in from the new breeding grounds indicated the difficulty that promises to beset corn-belt farmers in securing feeding stock of desired quality in the future.

Sagacious cattlemen have adopted the policy of breeding the cattle they intend to finish for themselves and their profitable experience suggests the propriety of the general adoption of the new plow. Everywhere is seen a disposition to get out of the cow business and confine operations to steers. This tendency suggests the probability of a great scarcity of stock available for feeding purposes, especially of the more desirable kinds such as find popularity with stock-yard buyers. Never before have breed and quality been as strong factors in determining prices. The January combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, January 26 and 27, 1903, will afford an opportunity to secure possession of some of the most promising specimens of this superior breed such as is seldom met. The offering includes not only a selection of the most meritorious females ever presented to the public but



REMOVE THAT SPAVIN.

No matter what you have done or tried you can positively remove the spavin quickly and without injury with Fleming's Spavin Cure. One 45-minute application usually does it after all else has failed. Costs nothing if it fails. Cures Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc. Our free spavin book will be worth dollars to you.

STOP LUMP JAW.

Cattlemen have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by lump jaw. No one need lose a cent hereafter because Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure cannot fail once in 200 times. Simple, common-sense and economical cure.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL.

But 15 to 30 days are required to cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Has never failed. No cost if it ever does fail.

Write today for circulars on any or all the above remedies. State which circulars are wanted. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

A lot of good strong thrifty bulls ready for immediate service of character that makes them especially valuable for the ranchman on a modern scale and the corn-belt farmer.

Contributors to this sale are therefore breeders whose reputation is sufficient recommendation of the merit of the cattle. Contributors: Jones Bros., Comiskey, Kans.; E. H. Brewster, Wibaux, Mont.; W. C. Shumate, Eskridge, Kans.; E. A. Eagle & Son, Rosemont, Kans.; J. W. Lenox, Independence, Mo.; G. W. Ross, Waverly, Kans.; S. Drybread, Costello, Kans.; Chas. Specht, Rosemont, Kans.; T. J. Rowe & Son, Rowena, Mo.; Peter Hecht, Tipton, Mo.; R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans.; J. N. Rosier, Burlet, Mo.; D. L. Taylor, Sawyer, Kans.; Makin Bros., Lees Summit, Mo.; Lowell, Barroll & DeWitt Live Stock Co., Denver, Col.; A. E. Hetsker, Lone Star, Kans.; Noble Bros., Otterville, Ill.; J. R. Noble, Otterville, Ill.; H. A. Schwandt, Laclede, Kans.; J. W. Wampler & Son, Brazilton, Kans.; Guggell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., have been induced by Secretary Thomas to part with some of the best of their young stock and its distribution will have a beneficial effect in improving the character of live stock in the West and pre-empting the process of nondescript elimination. It will be noticed that contributors to the sale include animals bred in every section of the West, thus affording purchasers an opportunity to secure herd heads already acclimated to their own locations.

The man who desires to improve his stock should mix his feed-lots with this kind of cattle that show a balance on the right side of the ledger when handling others insure loss.

This will be an opportunity no progressive farmer or rancher can afford to miss. Note date of sale and plan to attend. For catalogues address C. R. Thomas, Secretary, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Zeigra Bros. Poland-China Sale.

We are in receipt of the sale bill announcing the third annual sale of Poland-China hogs, by Zeigra Bros., of McCune, Kans., who will hold their public sale at Parsons, Kans., on Saturday, January 17, 1903.

They state that this will be the largest brood-sow sale ever held in the State, and are confident that a better lot of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs was never offered for sale anywhere. Among the seventy-five brood sows offered, quite a number are tried sows, richly bred and good individuals. Quite a number of the sows are bred to Ideal Perfection 27679, sired by Ideal Sunshine 22985, dam Hart's Delight 64524. Other sows are bred to Crawford County Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Western Wilkes and Model Beauty, also to a son of Young's Missouri's Black Perfection.

About thirty head of choice yearling and spring boars will be sold, including several sons of Corrector and Corrected. The sale will be held under a heated tent one block from the depot at Parsons, Kans. The auctioneers consist of Colonels Sparks, Burger, Correll, and Deintz. For catalogues address Zeigra Bros., McCune, Kans.

New Percheron Horse Association.

The Percheron horse breeders have incorporated a new society, to be known as the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. The prime movers in the new society are Keiser Bros., of Keota, Iowa; Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill.; H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn, Wis.; T. J. DeLancey, Northfield, Minn.; H. A. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill.; A. P. Nave, Attica, Ind., and George W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill. The headquarters of the association will be at Bloomington, Ill., but an office will be maintained at Chicago. H. A. McMillan will probably be the first president of the new organization, while the secretary will be George W. Stubblefield.

Amusements Next Week.

CRAWFORD OPERA HOUSE. Dr. Flint, hypnotist, all week. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Tuesday, Jan. 13, William and Walker. Friday, Jan. 16, Rice's Show Girl. Saturday, Jan. 17, When We Were 21.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

Gossip About Stock.

The Harrington Bros., of Clearwater, have combined their Shorthorn herds. Hereafter the herd will be known as the Crooked Creek herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and White Holland turkeys.

Frank D. Winn, of Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans., writes that the date for their next brood-sow sale at Oakwood Farm, will be on February 6, 1903. They promise to have full announcements in the Kansas Farmer previous to the sale.

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Brown County, Kansas, ex-president of the National Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association, announces that he will hold a public sale of bred sows on February 5, 1903. Further information will appear in the Kansas Farmer previous to the sale.

Since the purchase of their new herd-headings Percherons, the Henry Avery & Sons' farm is attracting a good deal of extra attention. They certainly have a bunch of horses that is well worth a trip to see, and at the prices which they have placed upon them one can not fail to purchase, if he is a Percheron man at all.

The Special Want column contains many interesting and short-time offers to our readers. Many of our small advertisers who have as well-bred stock as anybody but only a limited number for sale, use this column. For example, this week, F. W. Poes, Potter, Atchison County, Kans., offers for sale seven jacks and three stallions, prices right.

H. O. Tudor, of Holton, Kans., who has won such a fine reputation as a Shorthorn breeder on his thousand-acre Jackson County farm, tells us that he still has a few extra good yearling bulls for sale, in fact he could supply as many as a carload of this quality to the right party, although he is willing to dispose of them singly.

O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans., who has won such a reputation as a breeder of Shorthorns, is also a successful breeder of Percherons as well. A recent communication from Mr. Thistler informs us that he has a few serviceable Shorthorn bulls and possibly one or two yearling heifers that are still for sale. Anyone desiring this class of high-bred stock should communicate with Mr. Thistler at once.

G. W. Bailey & Bro., of Beattie, Kans., place a small business card of the finest bred Scotch terriers in this country. Heather Prince, one of the finest sires in Scotland, is the sire of the Nosegay Foxglove, and is out of the imported champion Romany Ringlet. Messrs. Bailey propose to give their entire time to raising and breeding fine dogs and reasonable rates will be made for service at their kennels.

C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., is one of the few breeders who has been thoughtful enough to reserve a nice bunch of good bull calves for future use. He would now be able to sell a carload or less, should anyone want quality as well as quantity. Mr. Taylor is well known for his success in breeding the right quality of Shorthorns, and should be consulted immediately by those desiring this quality of stock for use in the spring.

Our old friend and advertiser, A. M. Ashcraft, of Atchison, Kans., has decided to dispose of his herd bull, Acomb Duke 18th 142177, who has given him such long and useful service in his herd. He has a 2-year-old and several yearlings that he could spare, and also a few young cows and heifers, and if he disposes of Acomb Duke he will doubtless be in the market for another herd bull soon. It will pay some breeder to get next to this proposition and write to Mr. Ashcraft.

The daily press is credited with the statement that a large syndicate has just purchased 20,000 acres of land in western Kansas, which is to be made into a Polled Angus breeding farm. The tract is situated just southwest of Colby on the Rock Island railroad, and is said to be six miles wide and twelve miles long. Franklin E. Brooks, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is credited with making the sale to Vandersburg, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio, capitalists, who have the purpose announced in view.

Now that J. G. Haney, superintendent of the Fort Hays branch of the Kansas experiment station, has taken unto himself a wife, his cordial invitation, contained in a recent letter, to visit him and inspect the station, is given an added force which will prove practically irresistible. The associate editor numbers, Mr. Haney and his wife among his personal friends, and shall be glad to accept the invitation on their account, as well as in the interests of the development of this great station in the West.

We are pleased to present to our readers the announcement of the Rex Stock Food Co. which appears in this issue. This is one of the most reliable and progressive stock foods manufactured in the United States. Nothing but the very purest ingredients are allowed to enter into the make-up of their preparations. They are among the very few manufacturers in their line who have enjoyed a steady increase from the very start of their business. They have the confidence of farmers and stock-raisers wherever known. Once tried, their products are always in demand. Write them for full information.

Cottrell Bros., owners of the Blue Valley Breeding Establishment of Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, at Irving, Kans., have sent us a very handsome calendar for the new year, which strangely enough represents a beautiful female face. This indicates to us that Cottrell Bros. have an eye for beauty, though their success in attaining the ideal along this line has been extremely satisfactory. With Governor and Hercules still at the head of their Whiteface herd, buyers can go to them with the assurance of getting some of the best cattle that can be had in the West.

Mr. John W. Groves, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, announces that Volume 53 of the

Herd-Book is now being mailed to members and others. This volume contains the pedigrees of bulls numbered from 184609 to 189532, both inclusive, and also contains the pedigrees of 6,887 cows, or a total of 11811 pedigrees in this one volume. This volume is priced to non-members of the association at \$3.30, postage prepaid, or \$3.00 from the office. Volume 54 is now in the hands of the printer, and will probably be ready for distribution by March 1. Pedigrees are now being filed for Volume 55.

Parish & Miller, Hudson Kans., the owners of the largest Angus herd in the West, and the purchasers of the thousand-dollar heifer with Prince Ito calf at foot at the International in Chicago last month, still have a number of young bulls for sale. We notice by the daily press that a number of capitalists have purchased a large body of land in Western Kansas for the purpose of raising Angus cattle, and it will be remembered that some of the best that have ever been shown have been grown in the so-called "short grass" country. Any one, whether he be a young or an old breeder, can now have an opportunity to get a start in this wonderful breed, by corresponding with Parish & Miller.

We are in receipt of a handsomely illustrated catalogue and prize list for the seventh annual exhibition of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, which will be held at the Chicago Coliseum January 19-24 next. This catalogue is a very comprehensive one and covers practically all known breeds of poultry, pigeons and pet stock. We notice the name of Frank B. White, Oak Park Ill., among the list of directors, and only need to say that if the other members of the board are as active and efficient as he, the show will be a success from the start. Mr. Fred L. Kimmey, 1213 Manhattan Building, Chicago, is the secretary, and a card to him will bring one of these catalogues.

Garrett Hurst, Zyba, Kans., informs us that he has lately sold a fine young bull to Mr. C. T. Proffitt, Raymond, Rice County, Kans., who was in need of a herd header for his Aberdeen-Angus herd of cattle. This makes the second herd header that has been sold from the Hurst herd of Angus cattle lately, and we understand that there are a few young bulls from 10 to 20 months old still remaining, that will be sold very reasonably. These are sired by Excello Abbott 32245, by Frisky Fellow 13475, he by Heather Lad 2d. Mr. Hurst says that the last seven parties who have come to visit his herd have all been purchasers, and have been well pleased with what they got, and winds up with the statement that the Kansas Farmer brings the buyers.

R. D. Ross, Carthage, Mo., will hold a sale of registered Percheron mares and a high class jack at Kansas City on January 22. The offering will consist of twenty-five Percheron stallions, brood mares and fillies, and one jack. The horses will be of all ages, from yearlings up, and will be of both sexes. Owing to the crowded condition of the barns at home farm, this sale becomes necessary, and the animals to be sold are of all ages and wheat pasture, and will insure them to be in the best possible breeding condition, and unimpeded up for the sale. The catalogue shows some rich breeding, and we predict that here will be an opportunity such as is not frequently offered, for one to secure the best of Percherons at his own price.

M. H. Alberty, owner of Duroc-Jersey swine, Cherokee, Kans., is better equipped for supplying customers with good stock than ever before. He writes that he has already sold near 100 head on order this fall, and still has a goodly number from which to select. He has started out by using good herd boars, and has maintained the quality of his herd throughout. His herd is now headed by Nathan V. Kansas Ben, Prime Primer, and Wonderful. There is perhaps no breed of pure-bred animals that is growing so rapidly in general popularity in the West as are the Duroc-Jersey swine, and we are glad to be able to give notice of our readers as to where a considerable herd may be found, from which selections may be made of good breeding animals.

S. McIntosh, of the live stock exchange, Kansas City, has planned to hold a sale of Shorthorn cattle at Manhattan on February 16. The offering will consist of fifty head, of which forty-seven are cows and heifers, and three bulls. With the progressive energy which has characterized Mr. McIntosh in his business operations, he is now shipping his cattle to meet the buyers half way, instead of demanding of the buyers that they shall come all the way to see him. Manhattan now has proven itself a good selling center for pure-bred cattle, as was witnessed by Gifford Bros., under the efficient management of Col. L. R. Brady, whose home is in that city. We predict a successful sale for the McIntosh cattle, and shall take pleasure in giving details as to their breeding, and other particulars, in ample time for use prior to the sale.

Mr. Geo. W. Berry, who for the past twenty years has been known as an expert Berkshire breeder, as well as one of the best swine judges in the West, has now perfected arrangements by which he will send his Berkshire herd with that of C. A. Stannard, and the new herd so formed will have its home at Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Col. Mills, secretary of the American Berkshire Association, is quoted with the statement that the Sunny Slope Farm sells more Berkshires than any other establishment. With the combination of the Berry and Stannard herds will come not only an increase in the number of animals, but an effort to improve the quality, until perfection is attained. The show circuit next year will bear from the Sunny Slope Farm with a lot of Berkshires that have been prepared under the immediate personal supervision of George Berry, than whom there is no better judge of hogs in the West.

As announced in last week's Kansas Farmer the pure-bred stock breeders of Franklin and adjacent counties, have effected an organization to be known as the "Forest Park Improved Stock Breed-

ers' Association." On January 3, 1903, this association held its first annual meeting for the purpose of electing officers. We congratulate the association upon the excellent choice that has been made for its board of officers throughout. The list is as follows: Dr. O. O. Wolfe, president; Mahlon Groenmiller, vice-president; B. C. McQuesten, secretary; B. W. Thompson, treasurer. The following directors were elected: E. S. Kirkpatrick, F. D. Spaulding, J. R. Killough, Ed. Pendleton, and N. Manrose. All of these officers are well known to the breeding fraternity of the State, although Mr. Manrose is a recent arrival in our State from Illinois, whence he brought a very fine herd of Shorthorn cattle, which he has been improving both by breeding and purchase, and with which he will undoubtedly make a stir in the show-ring in the near future. We wish this new society every success.

All kinds of inquiries come to the Kansas Farmer office, and of course inquiries in regard to pure-bred stock naturally come to our live-stock man. One of these, which we confess our inability to answer, is a request for information from a reliable man, as to where he can obtain a bunch of Shorthorn cattle which he can handle on the shares with the owner. We believe this man to be a capable feeder and breeder, but he feels that owing to the lack of capital, he is unable to undertake the operation he has in mind on a sufficient scale to justify him. We have in mind a number of men who are handling Hereford cattle, on the same terms here indicated, and each of them is rapidly growing in wealth. Here would be a most excellent opportunity, it seems to us, for some breeder with surplus stock on hand to place it out to the mutual advantage of himself and our inquirer. This letter will be placed on file in the Kansas Farmer office, and should any breeder feel disposed to make such an arrangement, we should be glad to furnish the name and address of the inquirer.

A. Z. Brown, Gullford, Wilson County, Kans., places breeders' card in the Kansas Farmer this week on page 43. Mr. Brown has been breeding Red Polled cattle for twenty years, first begun with native cows using registered males, and secured a good dual-purpose class of cattle. Mr. Brown's herd numbers about seventy head and they are an even lot, possessing fine colors, good bone and strong well-developed milk veins and large udders. A number of heifers are in this herd that one would have to go a long way to find their equal. Some splendid young bulls are also in the herd. Farmers and breeders who want to increase their milk flow and at the same time improve the beef qualities of their cattle could not do better than correspond with Mr. Brown on prices of bulls, heifers, or cows. Mr. Brown's stock will speak for itself and if you are at all interested in Red Polls you will have a greater respect for them after visiting Mr. Brown's herd. Now is the time to start in the right direction to make more out of your dairy products. Please mention this paper in writing.

Mr. L. H. Harrison, Furston, Mo., seems to be in the estimation of the pure-bred stock men of the West. In a little interview the other day, we gathered that he has made over 100 sales of pure-bred live stock during the past year, which covered territory in eight different States. He has to his credit the best breeders' sale of Shorthorn cattle, the best sale of trotting-bred horses, and the best auction sale of jacks that were held in the State of Missouri during the past year. It will be remembered that he handled the Emmons & Pollock Shorthorn sale at Mexico, Mo., where the average was over \$180, and the E. T. Letton & Son sale of trotting-bred horses at Walkers, Mo., where the average was \$265 for all ages. The outlook for business in 1903 is very bright indeed, and the Colonel already has a large list of sales booked for the best breeders of Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Texas. He starts out with the new year with a sale in Iowa, and those who need the services of a man with such a reputation and such skill as Colonel Harrison, should write him to secure any open dates he may have remaining.

One of the handsomest sale catalogues that has been received by this office for many years, is that issued by I. B. and A. M. Thompson for their great sale of Galloways from the Maple Grove herd, at Kansas City on January 13. Included in the catalogue is a panoramic view of about 100 head or more of their cows shown in the pasture, which is good enough to frame. Everyone who owns Galloways at all is familiar with the herd bulls, is doubtless familiar with the herd bulls, and Caleb Miller, Pride of Goodrich and Dragoon of Wavertree. This sale offering will consist of twenty-three bulls and thirty-one cows and heifers, the latter ranging in age from 18 months to 3 years, and are all bred to one of the prize-winning herd bulls. The bulls in the offering range from 14 to 24 months, and include many which should be used as herd headers. This firm registered more Galloways than any other breeding establishment in the United States during the year 1902. This herd has been established for twenty years, and has always lived up to its motto to breed fine animals rather than buy them. Nowhere else can one go to have such a good opportunity for selection of the best that can be shown in the shape of Galloway cattle.

We wish all Hereford people from whatever State could realize the importance of the sale which will be held at Kansas City on January 14 and 15 by Chas. W. Armour and James A. Funkhouser. Were this true, we feel that the crowd which would be present upon that occasion. As we have heretofore said, the Armour herd is an imported one, and represents the best that money could buy on the other side of the water, while the Funkhouser

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herd is an American-bred one, which shows the best results that have been attained on this side. This occasion will be a great educational event, as well as a business meeting, in that it will give each visitor an opportunity to secure the best imported animals with the best of home-grown ones, and it will mark an epoch in the western Hereford breeder's business. The winnings of the Fruk-houser herd have been widely published, and the picture of March 9th, his prize-winning herd bull, was shown in the Kansas Farmer American Royal edition. Remember the date, and remember also that these dates are included in those assigned for the holding of the National Live Stock Association at Kansas City, and that special reduced railroad rates will be given to all who desire to attend the sale and the meetings.

On February 3, there will be a combination sale of Percheron and Shire stallions and mares, which will be a marked event in the history of the year. The sale will be held at Riverside Sale Barn, Wichita, Kans., and will consist of consignments from the famous herds of J. W. & J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Snyder Bros., Winfield, Avery & Son, Wakefield. The consignors have secured reduced rates on all railroads leading to Wichita. The sale will be held one block west of the Missouri Pacific depot, and only a few blocks west of the Rock Island and Santa Fe depots, and the barn is easily reached by the street care on Douglas avenue. Following this sale will be one of Shorthorn cattle, and one of Poland-China swine, to be held at the same place and on succeeding days. As stated, the horse sale will occur on February 3, the cattle sale, which is made-up of consignments by J. W. & J. C. Robinson, Snyder Bros., C. D. Stratton & Son, Walton Kans., Fred Cowley, Columbus, and Harrington Bros., Clearwater, will be held February 4, and the hog sale, which will be made up of a draft from Snyder Bros' famous herd, headed by Grand Chief, will be held on February 5. The sale will be held at the same place as the horse sale, and will be held at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Do not miss these sales and be prepared to hand when the time comes.

The Keystone Watch Case Co., of Philadelphia, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, is sending out to applicants an illustrated booklet of thirty-four pages which is one of the most artistic of the year. It exploits the merits of the Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Case—relates its history, explains its construction, tells how to identify it and warns against the substitution of a "just as good." A folder in the back of the book illustrates some of the patterns in which the case is made. The unusual quality of the engraving and printing in this booklet, the harmony in its "color scheme" and its artistic excellence throughout, no less than the quality of its reading matter, will well repay those who send for it. It is sent free, on application to the Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

The January number of the New England Magazine opens with an article on "Boston's Playground System," by Joseph Lee, whose connection with many of the public philanthropies of Boston is guarantee of its accuracy. The evolution of the playground, from what its name pure and simple implies, to the supervised athletic field, gymnasium, and outdoor kindergarten that shall wield a correct mental and moral influence over the city youth, is a problem as yet only partly solved, but what progress the city of Boston has already made and hopes to gain in the future is interestingly shown by text and illustrations.

From her personal recollection of the two famous abolitionists, Abby and Stephen Foster, Mrs. Lillie B. C. Wyman has selected some delightful incidents and characteristics, which show these devoted people in their labor of preparing the way for the freeing of the slaves. "The Miracle of Irrigation," by Day Allen Willey, will perhaps astonish many who have not realized the wonderful transformation already accomplished in the parts of the vast Western desert, where fertile valleys, luxuriant crops and feeding flocks now replace the former miles of barren lands. Numerous illustrations accompany the text and demonstrate how this feat has been accomplished, and show the wonderful results.

Fred A. Gannon tells the story of General Frederick Townsend Ward, the Salem-horn boy who died a mandarin and admiral-general of China. Newfoundland is called the "First American Colony," by Mr. P. T. McGrath. The stories and verses which constitute the remainder of the number are all apt and timely. It is good to see our old friend in its former yellow cover again. America Co., Boston, 25 cents.

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The Young Folks.

THE STARS.

They wait all day unseen by us, unfelt;
Patient they bide behind the day's full glare;
And we who watched the dawn when they were there
Thought we had seen them in the daylight melt
While the slow sun upon the earth-line knelt.
Because the teeming sky seemed void and bare,
But for light cloudlets in the dazzled air,
We had no thought that there all day they dwelt.
Yet were they over us, alive and true,
In the vast shades far up above the blue.—
The brooding shades beyond our daylight ken,—
Serene and patient in their conscious light,
Ready to sparkle for our joy again,—
The eternal jewels of the short-lived night.

—Anon.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

Two Dogs and a Rabbit.

We have two dogs and a rabbit that show wonderful intelligence. One dog is a shepherd and his name is Shep. The other is a little pug which we call Penny. Shepherd and Penny are good friends, they often eat together out of the same dish. Shep sleeps out of doors at night, but Penny in the house. They are good watchdogs, but we have often observed that at night when Shep barks at a small matter, Penny pays no attention at all; but when a stranger comes on the place, or live stock comes around, and Penny hears Shep bark then he will jump up and bark earnestly. We also have observed that Penny does not bark at me when I come home from school in the evening, but as soon as a neighbor steps on our porch Penny seems to know it. When we go away off the farm, the dogs will sit on the front porch and watch us start, and make no attempt to follow us. But when we go out in the field they will go with us.

I have a rabbit that is very tame when I go to feed it, smells about me and shows no fear, but as soon as I bring a stranger to see it, it runs in a hole and hides till they are gone.

MOSHEIM, IOWA. BART.

Probably you would like to hear from some of the old folks in regard to their observation of animal intelligence. My old squirrel dog "Jolly" was brown in color, and had very large ears, which he usually carried erect, especially if there was any business of an exciting nature going on. He learned to ride horseback when quite young, and would mount from a fence or anything high enough. He invariably offered his right paw of mornings when he came out of the house, and seemed to feel the slight if we did not "shake" with him. When hungry or cold, he would bark as though some one was approaching and if the door was opened he would dart in the house. He knew the meaning of many words, such as bread, cats, rats, and chickens. He would stand erect and bark for bread whether hungry or not. He would watch a garment left in the field all day and night, and would keep all the other stock and fowls away from one that was fed if told to. He would watch an open gate or gap in the fence if told to remain there.

He would come up stairs of a morning and jump in bed with my brother and I, and bark and nip us, as much as to say, "Get up, you lazy boys." I took him by the hind feet and let him out of the window as though I would let him fall one morning; he whined pitifully, and when released ran down stairs and never came up stairs again. He lived to be over sixteen years old, almost twice the age the average dog. Pomona, Kans. T. A. SIKES.

Our Brenda.

Our Brenda would let us girls saddle and bridle her without any opposition. We rode her a great deal, generally carrying a whip where she could see it, although we very seldom used it. She galloped along so nicely, over rough roads and hilly places. But let a man or a stranger try to saddle her and she would walk knowingly around the post, and put back her pretty brown ears while she attempted to bite or snap. After he had succeeded in saddling our pet and was mounted on her back and started, Brenda would walk slowly along as if she had all day to get to the destination. Even a hard whip was of very little use. She ignored it entirely except by kicking up her hind legs in an attempt to pay her rider back, and would then continue her walk, or at the most, a slow

trot. Brenda's duty was to carry her mistress to the pasture every evening to fetch the cows. Here she would without a guiding hand single out the three milk-cows from a bunch of thirty cattle. Often when they did not go fast enough to please her she would bite their backs and make them run. On reaching home Brenda went at once to a small back porch to help herself to the salt, meal, or oats put there for her. VIOLET.

An Intelligent Dog.

About eighteen years ago, there was a boy of ten summers herding cattle about eight miles from the city of Wichita, Kans. He had for a companion a young shepherd dog. He used to call the dog upon the horse and point in the direction the cattle were and he would go and get them. He would go a mile after them alone. One day this boy sat down on the railroad track to play and soon fell asleep. Suddenly he was awakened by the dog biting his arm and barking furiously. He looked up and saw a heavy freight train coming down grade. He rolled off the track in time to save his life.

This boy is now a man living on a farm in Kingman County, Kansas, and is a reader of the KANSAS FARMER. Latimer, Kans. EDITHA HARMON.

Having spent forty-three years of my life on a farm, and from a small boy having had the care of stock, I have noticed a number of instances of superior intelligence in our domestic animals, of which I will mention a few.

First is that of a little shepherd dog we called "Toot." In 1883 I was living on a sheep-farm in Ottawa County. Our herder was a faithful, though quite feeble old Irishman that I always called "Uncle Mike." One evening as I was doing my chores around the barn, I saw him as usual come in a little in advance of the sheep to put out the salt and prepare the lantern, which we always kept burning nights as a protection against wolves at the summer corral, which was situated on a little table-land above and about thirty rods from the house.

Having finished my chores and got ready for supper, I lay down on a lounge in the room. Soon it began to grow dark and I had begun to wonder why Uncle Mike did not come, when Toot came up to the door, standing with her front feet on the sill, and began to whine. I raised up and said, "What is the matter, Toot?" At that she came bounding across the room, began to jump around me and bark. (Ordinarily she could not be coaxed into the house.) I said to my sister, "There is something wrong with the sheep." I took my hat and went with her. As soon as she seemed satisfied I had started she went back to the corral. When I reached it the poor old man was nearly wild, and told me he had lost a part of the sheep. He had waited a little too long and as he could not see very well, had trusted to the dog to go around them; being late, she was a little too anxious—had made a dash, and as it was dusk the sheep were afraid of their own dog; this cut the flock in two against a fence, part going each way. He didn't know the difference until he saw they did not near fill the corral. Why did she come for me? She had known me as long as she had known the farm, and seemed to know that I could help them out of their trouble, while she had known Uncle Mike only two months.

ANOTHER OF A HORSE.

One day in early summer father was working beside a pasture in which three young mares stayed, each with a colt by her side. There was also a well in the field, partly covered with poles, a little way from where he was at work. One of the mares came running up to the fence neighing loudly, then would turn and run again to the well. This she did two or three times before he thought of the colt, then he went with her, but was too late to save its life.

ANOTHER OF THE CAT.

Contrary to the generally accepted theory that the dog loves the people while the cat loves the home, when I was a little boy in the State of Wisconsin, we had an old tabby cat which we found on the place when we came there, of which we children all became very fond. After living there two years father sold the place and we moved to another, which was about three miles by the road, and only about one mile across lots. When the last load went, four of us children went through the fields. Old Tab, who had evidently been watching operations, went with us. Next morning she greeted us with her whole family,

three small kittens, which, as they were too small to walk that distance, she must have carried one at a time. C. W. BROWN.

My principal pet is a cat named Joe. One time when I was out about our granary doing chores, Joe jumped up into the granary and I petted him a little as I often do. Soon he jumped down and went under the building and if I remember correctly mewed a little as he went. He soon came back again and I petted him as before. Again he went under the granary. He repeated this several times and at last I began to wonder what he kept going under the building for and so got down and looked under. He was standing by a crevice in the foundation and acted as though he saw something that he wanted. I poked around between the stones a little and scared out a mouse which Joe caught.

I had often frightened mice from their hiding places before, so that Joe could catch them and I suppose he reasoned that if he could get me to understand what he wanted, I would help him.

I have known of several instances of intelligence in animals, but believe this to be the most wonderful one to which I have been an eye witness.

WILSON SHELLEY.

McPherson, Kans.

A Wise Rooster and an Intelligent Dog.

Some have been telling about their wise chickens, so I will have to tell about one of our neighbor's roosters. An old hen weaned her brood of little chicks when they were only 3 weeks old. In a few days the chicks were seen following one of the roosters around, and when he would find a worm, or a like morsel, he would call them and they would run up and get it. The first few nights he sat on the roost, and left the chicks to tangle down by themselves, but after that he would sleep with the chicks and they would creep under him; he mothered the brood and raised them.

Several years ago a family moved from this county to the eastern part of the State, and they took their family dog along. In a few weeks the dog returned to his old home, footsore and weary. He took up his abode with a brother-in-law of his master. He came every day, but would return to his old home at night. I call that affection, also intelligence.

JESSIE B. CABE.

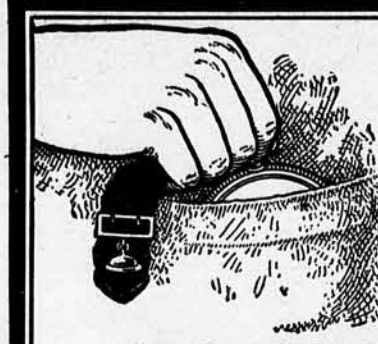
Phillipsburg, Kans.

I saw in papa's paper that you wanted the children to write for the paper, so pa wanted me to write about my dogs. I have seen a great many stories about smart animals, but think my dogs are very smart and brave. I have two dogs, Sport and Dewey. When I tell them to go out in the pasture and bring the cows to the barn, away they go, and drive them back in a hurry. All I say to them is, "Bring them."

One day, by big brother and I went hunting, and took Sport along, and he went in a big hole in the ground under a rock, and we heard him growling and scratching, and pretty soon a big coon came out and went in another hole, and we set a trap and caught him and had him for Thanksgiving.

We went fishing this summer and a big fish got hold of my brother's hook and ran off with it, pole and all. We told Dewey to "Go get it," and he jumped in the river and grabbed the pole and swam to the other side and rested a little bit, and then swam back

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to us. We took the pole and pulled the fish out, and he weighed five pounds. We had him for dinner and he was very good. Don't you think my dogs are smart and brave?

ERNEST HAY.

Valley Falls, Kans.

A Smart Hen.

I am a girl of thirteen. I read the KANSAS FARMER and like it very much. I read a story about some geese that made me think of a hen we had. We called her Beauty. Whenever she laid an egg she had to have a crumb. She would cackle before she went on the nest to let us know that she was going to lay. When she had laid, she would come to the door and cackle so we would give her a crumb. If we would offer her corn she would not take it, but would cackle until we gave her a crumb. Sometimes she would go on the nest and try to lay again so she could have another crumb. When Beauty's mother would want to set, she would not have any other eggs than her own. Sometimes we would feed Beauty by herself, and when we would go out to feed the chickens, she would jump upon our shoulder and pick the buttons on our dress so as to let us know that she wanted to be fed by herself. If we would not feed her right away she would pull our hair.

GLADYS VAUGHN.

Collie.

Collie was a dog that saved both my grandfather's and my father's lives. It was in 1860 that he saved my father's life. There were some gypsies camping near where they lived. One day an old gypsy woman came and asked grandma for a drink. Grandma went to a spring for it, and the woman waited till grandma was out of sight of the house, then she picked up the baby, who was on the floor playing. She was starting off with him when Collie sprang up and stood in the door and would not let her pass. He growled so loud that grandma heard him and came hurrying up to the house. Collie let the woman go when she left the baby.

In the early settlement of Nebraska, grandpa was going home from Nebraska City. It was during a terrible blizzard. Grandpa lost his way, for the road was covered with snow. He was about ready to give up when he saw Collie coming. The horses started off in the direction Collie was going, and he soon reached home. He was about two miles from home when Collie came to meet him. C. RUTH THOMAS. Phillipsburg, Kans. (Eleven years old.)

I am a boy 11 years old, and want to write you about our magpies. We have lots of them in Colorado. I don't know as they are wild in Kansas, but the trees are sometimes alive with them here, or seem to be, they are so



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thick. They are very pretty birds, and a great many people catch them and split their tongues and they can talk as well as a parrot. We got a young one last summer and put it in a cage by the open window for the mother-bird to feed. She came to the window with worms for several days. One day we heard the cage drop, and ran to see what was the trouble; imagine our surprise when we saw that our young magpie was gone. The door opened and shut with a spring; the young bird could not have opened it alone, and his mother and he were sitting on a tree side by side. His mother must have opened the cage door with her mouth. They are very intelligent.

WARREN SCOTT.
Edgewater, Col.

On account of the large number of contestants for our prize, we are unable to announce the winner as soon as was at first expected, but we expect to be able to receive the decision of the judges in time for next week's paper.

The names of several contributors to our symposium on animal intelligence were omitted last week. Apologies are hereby offered for the oversight.

For the Little Ones

DICK'S FLOWER.

The teacher asked one soft spring day,
When slowly drag the study hours,
And healthy children long for play,
"My dears, what are your favorite flowers?"

Said Marlon slowly, "I suppose
My favorite flower is the rose."
"Mine is the lily," answered Sue.
"I love," said Bess, "the violet blue."
"And I," laughed Jim, "the hollyhock."
Dut Dick replied, with a roguish look,
Tossing aside his slate and book,
"Give me the four-o'clock."
—Mary L. Robinson, in S. S. Times.

Clarence's New Year's Day.

Clarence got up cross New Year's day. His mama said he must have gotten out of the wrong side of the bed. He grumbled and scolded all morning. He did not even comb his hair before coming to the breakfast table, and when he got his face all dirty eating the scrapings from the crock in which mother mixed her cake, he would not wash it though mother said she always loved clean boys.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Brown, their neighbor, came by to see Clarence's father on business and Clarence chanced to be standing in the door, with dirty face, tousled hair, a scowl on his brow and cross tears in his eyes.

As soon as Mr. Brown saw Clarence he said, "Well, hello! Say, if I were you I'd wash my face." He said it so very seriously that Clarence asked him "Why?"

"Why, don't you know this is New Year's day?" asked Mr. Brown.

"Yes," said Clarence.
"And don't you know that if you are dirty on New Year's day you will be dirty all the year? And if you are cross on New Year's day you will be cross all the year? And if you cry on New Year's day, you will cry all the year?"

"I don't care," Clarence whined, for he was very, very cross that day.

But after Mr. Brown had gone and he sat in the corner eating a cookie he began to think about it.

Cross a whole year! Dear me, that did not sound pleasant. Face dirty a whole year! Why, he would forget how it felt to be clean, and—mother said she loved clean boys!

Before he knew what was happening, he had walked over to the sink and washed his face, and when he looked into the glass to comb his hair, he was smiling, and when his mother saw him next, he was the sweetest, cleanest, happiest, kindest boy you ever saw. He thought that was the kind of boy he wanted to be all the year, and I think he was wise, don't you?

"Did you sell Colonel Alfalfa a horse?" "No, sor." "Did your father sell Colonel Alfalfa a horse?" "No, sor." "Did your grandfather sell him a horse?" "No, sor." "Well, then, did any member of your family sell Colonel Alfalfa anything?" "Yes, sor." "Who did then?" "I did, sor." "And what did you sell to him?" "I sold him a mare, sor." The counsel sat down and the court roared.

An alphabet trust would make it hard sledding for the old family names of Russia.

The Home Circle.

THE MAGIC OF A MANSION.

Midway between the gates of Birth and Death,
Half-shadowed by Oblivion's border-wood,
Along a highway, hard with pilgrim feet,
A house, untenanted and empty, stood.

Wealth, gilded, came, with serf and prancing steed,
To dwell therein; and gold and precious stone
Glittered from rafter unto architrave—
But Wealth was cold and lived her days alone.

Then Beauty knocked, and, entering with a smile,
Was given welcome and a stately room,
But never sister called on Beauty there—
And all her radiance faded in the gloom.

Power breached a wall and locked himself behind
His sleepless guards and bars of tested steel—
Beyond the help of friend, the wrath of foe,
He perished in his caution and his zeal.

The house grew old. Fame climbed an ivied wall,
And burned his deeds above the creaky door—
But all men read the words of cold neglect
And sought for Fame in that house nevermore.

Then Love, pursued by her own fear, one night,
Took refuge in the mansion lone and drear.
A fire she kindled on the hearth—Behold!
A group of fellow-fugitives drew near!

They warmed themselves before the blazing fire;
They sipped the wine for years in dungeons hid;
They found the bones of Wealth and Power and Pride,
And smiled about the foolish deeds they did.

Glad voices rang in many a startled room
Where silence dreamed her dusty dreams for years,
And laughter rattled many a shaky pane
Time's housekeeper had washed with misty tears.

And nevermore men pass that cheery house—
The young that ramble and the old that tire—
Without a cup of comfort in its shade,
A moment's chat and rest before the fire!
—Aloysius Coll, in Youth's Companion.

The Farmer's Wife.

MRS. S. RAYBROOK, FREDERICK, WYOMING.
Through the medium of this our best farm paper, I seek an audience of farmers' wives.

We farmers' wives meet upon a common level. We attend the same school; the glorious school of nature. With enraptured hearts we peruse her fair pages, sparkling with dewy diamonds. The blue dome above us is not obscured by the smoke from the factory. Heaven itself seems nearer.

The welkin rings with joyous laughter of our happy, healthy boys and girls. They dance to the rythm of the rustling leaves.

They feast upon the luscious fruits of nature. She spreads her board with the most tempting viands, and the epicure satisfies his appetite at her table.

Everything can be had fresh from her bountiful hand nowhere but on the farm.

Sometimes we farmers' wives get to thinking that we have more trials, more hardships and more hard work than other women. I have that weakness sometimes, and I am rather ashamed of it when I stop to think. Why, I had rather be a farmer's wife than queen of any country on terra firma. Far nobler to be the honored queen of loving hearts than ruler of subjected provinces. Oh, yes; we have to get up and prepare breakfast before daylight, dress the babies, get the old-



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THE WEAR OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES DEPENDS UPON THE RUBBER IN THEM.

There is absolutely no wear in any of the other ingredients of which they are composed. Every time the quality of Rubber Boots and Shoes is reduced 10 per cent., the durability is reduced over 20 per cent. because there is only one way to cheapen them, and that is to leave out Rubber and put in its place other things that have no wearing quality whatever. This cheapening process has been steadily going on for the past 40 years.

THE BUCKSKIN BRAND

OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES are made of real rubber—and one pair of them will outwear two pairs of the standard first grades now on the market. Try a pair and be convinced. Made in Duck Boots, Duck rolled edge Overs for Socks, and Felt Boots and in Arctics and light rubber shoes. Insist on getting the BUCKSKIN BRAND. None genuine without the word BUCKSKIN on the top front of the legs of the boots and the bottoms of the shoes. If your dealer does not keep them write us and we will see that you get them either through some dealer in your town or from us direct. We will also send you a very interesting catalogue profusely illustrated, which describes the making of Rubber Boots and Shoes from the gathering of the rubber to the finished goods.

MONARCH RUBBER CO.,
560 Bittner St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST.



er children off to school, and give the husband a chance to get at his work.

Now listen, dear sisters, here is a secret: Be so gracious and loving in your deportment toward your husband that he will want to repay you by helping to care for the little ones while you busy yourself with the breakfast. The meal will be more frugal if you can devote your entire time to its preparation. Some wives are so cross and irritable the good man is only too glad to get out of sight and hearing. Of course, all men are not perfect, but some might come nearer perfection if their wives would only learn to be gracious and lovable. If we early risers would only open our eyes and ears, we might behold the glorious sun mount his steed and ride toward the citadel of heaven or hear the carol of the birds, whose choristry surpasses any thing the city affords.

Johnny and Tommy tear their trousers, but they are not above wearing them after they are mended. Mother sews on the patch, and they scamper out to play again, feeling just as free as the air they breathe. No restraint of the street for them. They are monarchs of all they survey.

Our little daughters gather the fresh flowers, laden with dew, and their hearts are as just as pure as the blossoms.

Their moral atmosphere is serene. Nowhere can we bring up our children in such an atmosphere of purity as on the farm. In this particular, farm life has every advantage over city life.

True our children are not so well acquainted with the cramming process of study, as their city cousins; but their minds digest what they read, and when they are at last through school, they are better equipped to grapple with life's problems, for they have not sacrificed health to the improvement of their mental powers.

They are educated physically, mentally, and spiritually, and this is the most thorough education in the end.

When we sit down to read, we do not worry over the latest sensation in society, or what we will wear to Mrs. Blank's ball. Our minds are not disturbed by such trifles.

We the free to enjoy the printed page, and the story is to us, for the time being, a kind of fairy-land. We acquaint ourselves with the writings of the poet, the dramatist, the story teller, the historian, and the man of business.

Some of us (alas, not all), read the Bible, and receive everlasting benefit from its lessons great and grand.

By and by the new year will dawn and with it will come new resolutions. Dear sisters, let us all resolve to no longer deplore our lot, but look upon farm life as it is: true and noble.

Simple Tests for Cloth.

Silk, cotton and wool, these are the three materials of cloth, and by the methods given, the purchaser can at least make certain that she is obtaining what she paid for.

Of the goods sold as "all wool," there is not one-tenth that is genuine. In the greater part, the main component is cotton. The test is simple. All that is necessary is to pull out a few

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
An old and Well-Tried Remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over Sixty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children while Teething, with Perfect Success. It soothes the Child, softens the Gums, allays all Pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoeas. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

threads and apply a lighted match. Cotton will go off in a blaze; wool will shrivel up.

To distinguish true, pure linen from the counterfeit article is even easier. The intending buyer need but wet her finger and apply to the goods. If they be pure linen, the moisture will pass straight through; the spot touched will be soaked at once, and almost immediately one side will be as wet as the other.

Frauds are more numerous in silk than in any other fabric, but here, also, the material of adulteration is cotton. Its presence can readily be discovered. Draw a few threads out. The pieces of cotton will snap off short when pulled, while the silk will stretch and permit a considerable pull before breaking.

Concerning silk, it may be remarked that the stuff our grandmothers used to talk about that "stood by itself" is not necessarily the best. Modern ingenuity has devised means by giving the poorest article the body requisite for this purpose.

Shellac and other sticky substances mixed through the fabric will produce as stiff a silk as ever graced the closet of an ancestral mansion. Such stuff is quite worthless. It rots away in no time. As a matter of fact, the silks most prized at present are of the soft variety, with no more rigidity than muslin.

Counterfeit, machine-made lace is often offered at the genuine hand-made article. At first glance, it is identical with the real thing. Even one who is not an expert, however, can distinguish the difference with a little care. Machine lace is always exactly regular in patterns, every figure the same shape, length, thickness, and so forth. In the hand-made article there are always little irregularities.—Household Department, American Cultivator.

You can keep on taking offense without exhausting the supply, but it does not pay to do it.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Subscribe now.

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Waiding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Horticulture.

Pruning the Burbank Plum Tree.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, in the Rural New Yorker, answers an inquiry as follows:

The pruning of the Burbank plum tree presents a unique problem. Perhaps that is stating it a little too strongly, for as a matter of fact, we do have a similar difficulty with other trees; but the Burbank is so much worse than anything else commonly grown that the problem is brought clearly and emphatically to the mind of every grower of this popular plum. The men who are handling this variety with more or less success at the present time have all adopted severe methods of repressive pruning. It would be too much to say, however, that anybody has developed an ideal system. Each man has simply cut back, in sheer desperation, to prevent his Burbank trees from slopping all over the orchard or from wandering off to his neighbor's farm. If a tree makes four to six feet of horizontal growth each year it is simply a question of time—and not very much time either—when it will be clear over the fence. Any system of cutting back, however, appears to be merely a matter of delaying the inevitable end. A man can hardly afford to cut off all the wood that grows each year, and if he leaves even one foot of new growth annually it is still the question of a few years when the tree will spread so as to become unmanageable.

When this severe cutting back is practiced the difficulty is in some ways emphasized. A tree severely cut back, as everyone knows, will tend to grow still more rapidly. The rampant habit of the tree is made still worse. So far from being a remedy, therefore, heavy winter pruning is a very unsatisfactory palliative. It is possible, theoretically at least, to check this tendency toward overgrowth by doing some summer pruning. This has actually been put into successful practice in some cases. I have done it myself in a small way, and J. H. Hale, of peach fame, has done the same thing on a larger scale. It ought not to be very difficult, therefore, to strike a balance between these two tendencies—that is, between winter pruning and summer pruning. If the trees were cut back a certain amount during the dormant period and then checked again by doing a certain amount of summer pruning it ought to be possible to keep them within bounds and at the same time to keep them in a healthy, vigorous, fruitful condition.

I believe nobody has worked this plan out in such perfection that it might reasonably be called a satisfactory system for pruning the Burbank plum. However, I have been experimenting along this line for a number of years and have my own ideas, which I am willing to give, subject to all the qualifications and reservations herein contained. The plan which I am following until I get a better one is this: I cut back the trees severely each spring. Where a growth of four feet has been made I take off all but 18 inches. In fact, I think it is best to cut back closer than that rather than to leave more wood. This will depend somewhat on the condition of the tree, however. The summer pruning begins about the middle of June in this latitude, or possibly a little earlier. At first the weaker side-shoots on the interior of the tree are pinched back. These are not the ones which cause the difficulty usually, and they are therefore frequently overlooked. I think it is best to save them in this way, however, because they make the most prolific fruit spurs in case they are properly handled. Cutting them back this way to a length of two to six inches usually develops a large number of fruit buds in this part of the tree. Later in the season—say July 1 to 10—another summer pruning is given. This time the growth of the main branches is stopped by clipping off the tips. In a few cases entire green shoots are removed, even though they have attained a length of three or four feet. This is done, however, only in cases where the top of the tree seems likely to be choked. The object of the principal pruning is simply to stop the excessive growth of the main branches. This tends to cause the wood to ripen up earlier and it tends also to weaken the growing force of the tree. In this way it checks to a certain extent the habit which has been complained of.

This method of pruning, though somewhat roughly outlined, for the Burbank plum, is applicable to nearly all of the Japanese and hybrid varie-

ties. In fact, it seems to me to be one of the necessities for the early future that we shall adopt some definite scheme of treating these new varieties in some such way, although Abundance, Chabot, Wickson, Gonzales and other plums of those classes do not demand attention so urgently as the Burbank. Yet they are all rank growers and all stand in constant need of repressive pruning.

California Celery.

The celery industry of California is treated to a review in Sunset, a magazine published in San Francisco, and has some facts worth repeating. It shows how a big thing can arise from a small beginning. The industry was begun in the year 1890 by D. E. Smeltzer and E. A. Curtis, who opened up the experiments of growing this crop on peat lands. The results were unsatisfactory, but Mr. Curtis held on. Want of drainage made it very difficult to secure the necessary labor. Now, however, a great drainage ditch has been dug and the conditions are very different.

It is stated that in his first year it was necessary to hire a deputy sheriff for \$1,100 for the season to protect the Chinese from outside assault while at their work. The crop from eighty acres cost nearly \$6,000 and yielded fifty carloads of salable celery, and a small margin of profit was realized. From this the grower concluded that under improved conditions the outlook for the success of the industry was most encouraging.

The fields in the celery district show acre upon acre of the crop grown in straight rows highly banked. The soil is described as a dark and heavy mould, which becomes lighter under cultivation and draining. Every field is drained by a series of ditches, which empty into a big drainage canal by which the water is eventually carried off to the sea.

The soil is of a peaty nature, consisting of roots and fibres in every stage of decomposition—from the natural wood in the first stage to the thoroughly black vegetable mould; it can be used for fuel. It is not found profitable to work it for this purpose, however, since the cutters have to stand over their kees in water.

There are a number of squatters, "swamp angels," who had possession of this land and who used it for cutting peat. Mr. Curtis had to buy it from them. They asked him about \$10 per acre, three times as much as it was actually worth to them. He paid it, and the land is now easily worth \$150 per acre.

Plowing is done by horses, which are provided with wooden shoes to keep them from becoming mired. The shoes are fastened on by strong iron clasps and measure about one and a half feet square.

The celery is started in seed beds and transplanted into rows four feet apart. The crop is ready to cut in October and is marketed right through the winter, being sent to Eastern markets in carload lots. The output at the present time averages ten carloads a day during the season.

All the facts here set forth are worth consideration, for we see what can be done by a man who is able to see the conditions and seize his opportunity. By the swamp angels Mr. Curtis was regarded somewhat in the light of a poor fool who was to be plundered; yet he turned to profitable use the very land upon which these fellows were eking out a bare existence, and even burning it up to keep themselves going.

Speltz.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Several weeks ago, somebody asked information about speltz (spelt), and not having seen any answer thereto, I will try to give some information, having lived until my eighteenth year where it was raised extensively. For flour it is very much like hard Turkey wheat, and differs from it chiefly in a smooth head, and not hulling in threshing. Hull is not like barley, but comes off nicely in huller in mill, with which all mills are supplied where it is raised for flour. It no doubt would be best substitute for oats, as the hull will not make it so dangerous to feed to horses or other stock as wheat is. It is a winter grain and especially adapted to heaving soil, where it will winter when rye or wheat suffer. Can be sown very early, and might prove a splendid winter pasture. It yields wonderfully, but hull is more than one-half of bulk.

Heads break easy when ripe and dry, and therefore needs proper and careful handling. I saw a man some twenty years ago, who claimed it

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For a Beautiful as well as a Most Profitable Pasture sown BLUE GRASS. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars, write MT. AIRY SEED FARM, Paris, Kentucky

Seed Corn

We have best varieties of Field Corn, Iowa Silver Mine (white), Early Gem (yellow), and White Rose. We also have best of seed wheat, White Russian oats, and cane seed. Write for price list and other information. Prompt attention to all orders.

ROSS & FERRELL, - - FARRAGUT, IOWA.

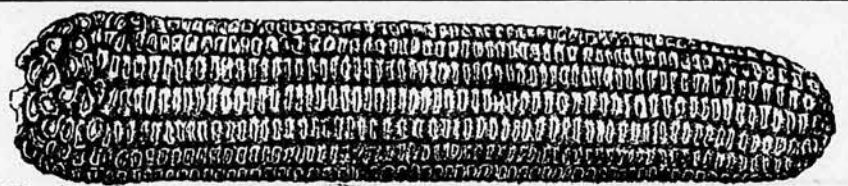
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Don't depend on your neighbor any longer but get Fresh and Reliable seeds of the **KANSAS SEED HOUSE.**

We sell everything in the line of SEEDS. Seeds for the Garden, for the Field, the Farm, and the Flower Garden. Headquarters for ALFALFA—very scarce this year, too—Cane, Millet, Kafir-corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, and Gardening Tools. The Wonderful MACARONI WHEAT, the RUSSIAN SPELTZ, and the Hardest known forage plant HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS. Send at once for their Elegant New Catalogue telling all about everything in SEEDS.

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All Upland Grown on our own farms, 1902 crop. Every kernel guaranteed to grow where any corn will grow. These varieties include corn suitable for different climates and localities. Corn especially bred for cattle feeding purposes, yields from 80 to 100 bus. to an acre; everybody wants this variety. Also a fine yellow early 100-day corn, splendid yielder; also a fine white variety, grows on white cob, etc. Vansant's Seed Corn never disappoints a purchaser. Our Corn is selected, tipped, shelled, sacked, and F. O. B. cars at \$1.25 per bushel.

Write for circular and free samples.

W. W. Vansant & Sons, Farragut, Iowa.

was raised to some extent in Marion and Cowley Counties but never could find any verification of it.

I have seen of late years that some seed dealers are advertising it.

JOSEPH HILGER.

St. Mark, Sedgwick County, Kans.

A nerve specialist of wide fame and extended practice recently stated that aside from continued, serious disorders there was no malady for which he was so frequently called upon to prescribe as that nameless, annoying condition usually described as "feeling all run down," "out of sorts," "headache so often," etc.

There are thousands of people who are ever on the verge of nervous prostration; yet because their symptoms seem more disagreeable than serious they become neglectful. The first time they are subjected to the slightest extra strain the collapse will come. For the relief from the headache, backache, nervousness and nervous exhaustion which accompanies this condition there is nothing to equal Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Taken in time they will positively prevent an attack of headache and the relief experienced from their use is almost instant in all cases of sick, nervous or tired, neuralgic or catarrhal headache, sea sickness, ear sickness, the pains of neuralgia, sciatica, toothache, or other pain from any cause. They are the only perfect remedy for the relief of pain because they contain no opiates and create no craving. They are non-laxative and do not affect the bowels in the slightest degree, never causing nausea or derangement of the stomach. Twenty-five doses for twenty-five cents. They are never sold in bulk.

General Charles Dick, of Ohio, the eminent congressman from the Garfield district, writes: "There is no remedy so efficient for headache as Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills."

Wm. M. Bell, Gen'l Sec'y Home, Frontier and Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ, Dayton, O., writes as follows: "During my recent trips abroad I was subject to most severe strain upon the nervous system. Fortunately, I was never without a supply of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and received most excellent results from their use. This remedy is standard in our home and has been especially helpful during the past season. It is a pleasure to recommend to suffering humanity these most meritorious medicines."

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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STARK best by Test—78 YEARS. We **PAY CASH** WANT MORE SALESMEN **WEEKLY** Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala.

HEALTHY TREES—free from disease. Honest in quality. Grafted Apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 10c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, \$2. per 100; 1000 Ash \$1. B. and H. Locust; Rus. Mulberry, &c. Low price. We Pay freight. Catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 92 Fairbury, Neb.

Trees That Grow The best and hardiest varieties. See our prices. Grafted Apple, 4c; Budded Peach, 5c; Concord Grapes, 5c; Black Locust Seedlings \$1 per 1000. **German Nurseries** We Pay the Freight. Illustrated Catalog, German or English free. German Nurseries, Carl Sonderreger, Prop., Box 9, Basiglio, (Neb.)

Veneered Tree Protectors

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Millions in use everywhere. Send for testimonials and full description—1c each; 1,000 for \$8. Will last for years.

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Two regular sized packets of choice vegetable and one of beautiful flower seeds and illustrated Seed Catalogue Manual, sent free if you send us this notice or mention this paper, enclosing 4c in stamps to help pay the mailing and packing. We are very anxious for you to get our catalog manual, and see the large fat packets we sell for 3c each and the Great Bargains in Garden, Grass and Field Seeds. We are extra strong on Oats, Corn, Kafir Corn, Cane, Wonderful Penicillaria, Japanese Millet or Billion Dollar Grass, Teosinte, Bromus Grass, Soya Beans, Cow Peas, Rape, Thousand Headed Kale, Grass Seeds, Pasture Mixtures, all kinds of vegetable and grass seeds, garden tools, poultry supplies, berry boxes and baskets. You must get our catalog manual, it's free for asking. Be friendly. Write us. **A. A. Berry Seed Co.,** Box 50, Clarinda, Iowa.



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It gets more and better cream.
It makes more and better butter.
It takes less time and labor.
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It requires less oil and fewer repairs;



all because it is so simple in construction and so perfectly made. Get free catalogue No. 165 SHARPLES CO., Chicago, Ill. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.
*You can have a Sharples before you pay for it.

In the Dairy.

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

A State Dairy Commissioner.

Wherein would he help the farmer? The dairy industry of Kansas is of sufficient importance to command recognition. Those most interested in the business of dairying are the farmers, that is, the general farmers. We have as yet few bonafide or actual dairy farmers who make that their sole business.

The general farmer milks cows more is a side issue, wishing to learn all he can about the business. There are many things he wants to know. If he is satisfied that there is money in the business and that everything is being conducted honestly as it should be, he will, in many cases, make the dairy work on his farm the most important part. If the office of dairy commissioner could aid in the spreading of correct dairy information by issuing monthly and quarterly reports, by holding or attending dairy institutes, by gathering and distributing statistics relative to dairying, the office would be worth a great deal to the Kansas farmer.

By the spreading of dairy information is meant many things, among which might be mentioned the popularizing, or putting into the form of information practical to the Kansas farmer's conditions, the result reached by the various experiment stations along dairy lines; the examination of private herd records, especially Kansas herds, compiling results and publishing report of same; examining into the question of tests and publishing reports on same; breeding and feeding of dairy stock; sanitary handling of milk; use of dairy by-products, etc. Much of this information is published in various forms from experiment stations, in agricultural papers, etc., but it is fragmentary and not systematized as it might and should be for placing it in the best light before the farmer. In other words the dairy commissioner could gather all this miscellaneous information together and place it within reach of every Kansas dairyman.

This work could be accomplished in periodical reports and by holding dairy institutes.

This is only one function of the office of dairy commissioner should he be appointed. He can again help the farmers by having authority to enforce sanitary rules and methods in handling dairy products from the cow to the consumer. The farmer is injured more often than might be supposed because of his neighbor's neglect of sanitary matters in connection with his dairy work. Poor milk or poor cream is the greatest profit reducer in the business for either the farmer, the creameryman or cheeseman. The commissioner should be backed up by laws with penalties attached whereby he could prosecute every farmer, station operator, or creameryman who persistently produces milk, butter or cheese under filthy conditions. He should have power of inspection and enforcement of such regulations as prescribed by law.

Another thing which might come under the direction of a dairy commissioner is the standardizing of all glassware used in testing. There are too many "Cheap John" testers and glassware used, and too many methods of making tests. Every factory or station should be required to have a standard pipette, a set of standard weights for

cream scales, and standard bottles for testing milk, cream, and skim-milk. These should be standardized by State authority in the office of dairy commissioner, should one be appointed.

To enlarge on the office of such commissioner, he should have the assistance of an inspector, whose duty it would be to go from creamery to creamery and station, etc., inspecting them along the lines of sanitary conditions, standard weights and measures, milk as it comes from the patrons, care of express companies in handling milk and cream for shipment, etc.

These duties might be enlarged almost indefinitely, but the limit of time would necessitate that those most important be the object of regular work.

This article is merely suggestive as to what use the farmers and creamerymen of the State could make of a dairy commissioner. We have no State laws relative to dairy products. Other States no better situated, indeed, not so well situated for the cheap production of milk as we in Kansas are, have fostered this industry in every way, and are reaping rich rewards for money so spent. It is to be hoped that the dairymen of the State will take a hand in the matter this winter should the matter come up before the Legislature as it most surely will, and shape the legislation so that the office will not be a farce, but the officer will have power to act and scope of action great enough to bring out the dairy qualities and possibilities of the State to the utmost.

E. H. W.

Cheese Making for Private Dairymen.

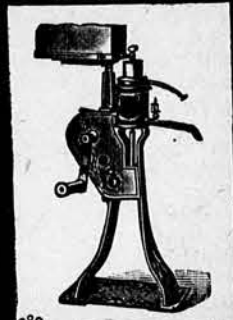
Dairymen are not giving the matter of cheese-making its just deserts in Kansas. We import the larger part of our cheese from New York and Wisconsin, it might just as well or better be made at home.

There are very few cheese factories in the State, many of them at the present time are on the verge of going over to the creamery or station. The conditions that have brought the hand separator into such prominent position in the creamery work are making life hard for the cheese factories, that is, long distances to factories, costly hauling, and too small an amount of

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
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A Complete Victory For The Farm Separator System

A year ago they said we couldn't do it and laughed at us. Now they try to imitate us and its our turn to laugh.
A year ago we stood alone in fighting the Dairymen's battle for a higher price. Now we have over 1,000 satisfied and grateful patrons to Champion our cause and spread the news.
A year ago we had out twenty Hand Separators; now we have out over 1,200; each one a silent monument to the sagacity and judgment of the purchaser.
A year ago butter-fat was twenty-three cents. Now it is twenty-eight.
Since inaugurating our system the price of butter-fat has advanced on an average for the year nearly 50 per cent.
Since our first announcement the old-fashioned Creamery, the skimming station and the milk hauler has been doomed and the modern up-to-date Hand Separator, individual and direct shipper has reigned supreme.
Through the medium of this system the revenue of the Western Dairymen has been increased several million dollars, and every day brings up hundreds of letters full of expressions of the deepest gratitude for the assistance given in bringing about this reformation.
To everybody who milks cows we want to say: The Farm Separator System has come to stay. Somebody may have told you that we were in the machine business and this market for cream was temporary. We are still here and

We Want to Buy Your Cream,

and while we have the best machine on the market and would like to furnish you one, we don't pay any more for the butter-fat from our machine than we do from other centrifugal separators.
We are in the creamery business and are permanently located at St. Joe, and intend to make 1903 the greatest year for results to the Dairyman in the history of the business.
Our list of patrons continues to grow more rapidly than ever. We have taken the lead. We are the pioneers of this system that has proven such a boom.
By sticking closely to our motto, "A correct weight, an honest test and the same price to everybody," we expect to build up the strongest organization of individual shippers in America.
Any information we can give you, will be glad to give. Any assistance we can render in making the business more profitable we are yours to command.
A cordial welcome always awaits you. Make this your home.
Write for particulars. Will be glad to have one of our men call on you if desired.

Wishing You a Prosperous Year, We Are Very Respectfully,
BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.
Headquarters for High Price for Butter-Fat.

milk to make operating a station or cheese factory pay.

It is not of the factories I wish to write, it is the private dairyman, milking fifteen or more cows who might fix up for making cheese at home and increase his profits, provided first, last, and always, he will learn to make a good cheese. He will find a ready market for good cheese. The low price of Kansas farm cheese is on par with the low price of dairy butter, but in either case the dairyman making a good article can get top prices.

It will pay private dairymen to look into this provided they are willing to pay the price of success, first, to learn to make good cheese.

Contagious Fads.

The liability of humanity to be carried away by fads receives ever recurring illustration. These fads range from the veriest fanciful whim as to a flower or a style of dress to the profoundest problems of society, the State, religion, etc. These occasional aberrations of large or small bodies of people impress strongly the fact that the defects of mankind are often contagious. Scientists have not described a bacillus of the contagion of any of these defects, but the study of the effects of suggestion is a most interesting one. Defects are indeed common. It was an elderly quaker couple who were discussing people's peculiarities when the old lady remarked to her companion: "It seems as if everybody is queer but thee and me." "Yes," responded the husband, "and I sometimes think thee is a little queer thyself."

When the biographies of all defective people come to be written, who will escape?

A writer in the Scientific American gives instances of a few of the fads which have prevailed and shows that they are not confined to any country. He says:

Probably few persons not thoroughly conversant with the history of the silk industry in America, are aware that the tulip mania which raged in Holland nearly three hundred years ago, had its counterpart here two hundred years later.

Five hundred dollars was often paid for a bulb of the Admiral Liefkens, or of the Gouda variety, \$1,000 to \$1,200 for a Viceroy, and \$2,000 for a Semper Augustus during the mania. In 1634 the craze became so great that all usual industries were abandoned. A choice bulb sold for \$1,900 in cash, two horses, a carriage and a set of harness, representing in all \$3,000. Persons frequently invested \$50,000 in a few dozen bulbs with which to begin business, mortgaging their houses or giving personal property in exchange. These extraordinary values checked the cultivation of tulips, as the bulbs could be bought and at once sold at a profit to speculators. Finally the real tulip lovers became disgusted and in February, 1637, suddenly placed large quantities of the most valuable varieties upon the market. This produced an immediate and disastrous decline in the prices. Without a day's warning, thousands found themselves ruined. It was several years before Holland overcame the effects of this strange mania.

Now comes the analogy. James I., who almost insanely hated tobacco,

was determined that silk worms should be reared in Virginia, mainly because he thought he could thus destroy the tobacco culture, which he ordered to be abandoned. Some silk was produced and sent to England. The coronation robe of Charles II. was made from such silk. During the next hundred years there occasionally appeared a waistcoat or handkerchief of a Colonial delegate, made from homespun and woven silk, and sometimes grand ladies were arrayed in gowns of native-grown silk. For a time silk culture met with great success in Georgia. In 1759, 10,000 pounds of raw silk were thence exported to England. Connecticut was, however, the center of the industry. The Legislature offered a bounty for planting trees. As late as 1825 the culture of silk was very general there and also flourished in Massachusetts. In Pennsylvania it was undertaken and continued with success until the Revolution.

Silk worms were fed on the white mulberry (Morus alba), until 1830, when there appeared the Chinese mulberry or Morus multicanus. Dr. Felix Pascalis made known the remarkably rapid growth and the supposed excellent qualities of the tree, thus opening this Pandora's box whence so many evils escaped. It was predicted that by its culture two crops of silk could be raised annually. It had large, thin, tender leaves; it could be propagated easily by cuttings and cultivated as a shrub; and it was claimed that its leaves formed the most nutritious food for silk worms. Soon all the agricultural literature and the newspapers of the country became surfeited with descriptions of this wonderful tree.

At this very time Congress was considering the subject of silk culture. In 1825 the country had imported silk goods valued at \$10,000,000, and had exported breadstuffs worth only \$5,000,000. This was considered an alarming state of affairs. Secretary Rush of the Treasury was directed to prepare a manual on the growth and manufacture of silk. This was issued in 1828 and known as the "Rush Letter." Many documents relating to sericulture were published by Congress. A Congressional committee recommended that all public lands be leased gratuitously to those who would undertake the culture of the mulberry. A bill barely failed of passage that authorized an expert to instruct the farmers everywhere how to cultivate the Morus multicanus. The Massachusetts Legislature ordered the preparation of a manual on silk culture which was very potent in fomenting the craze. The legislature of nearly every State provided for the payment of liberal bounties for planting mulberry trees and raising cocoons.

Thus it was that a speculative furor, a veritable madness, seized upon all classes of people, and particularly—of all men—upon the shrewd, calculating Yankee. It raged like an epidemic. Not only agriculturists, but doctors of divinity, law and medicine, scholars, tradesmen and mechanics, men and women, old and young, were infected with an insane passion to raise mulberry trees. Every one thought the glorious day was dawning when each farm would be a nursery for the young trees, and every house had its cocooneries and its silk worms yielding two or more crops of cocoons yearly. The farmers' wives and daughters, when not feeding the worms, were to reel the silk which would become as cheap as cotton, every woman having at least a dozen silk dresses. A writer of the day said, "You can scarcely go into a house but you find the inmates engaged in feeding worms."

The large profits anticipated in producing silk were insignificant compared with the fortunes that all expected to make by raising the new mulberry tree. This was planted in close hills or in hedges, it adorned highways, and rarely was a garden or any cultivated spot to be seen without it. In 1834 trees of a season's growth were sold for \$3 to \$5 a hundred, but they soon sold at \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, and \$500 a hundred, and sometimes \$7 apiece. There is recorded an instance of two trees of one season's growth, raised by one Elder Sharp in North Windham, Conn., which were sold at auction. The first brought \$106, and the second \$100. Further sales were then withheld because the bidding was not considered to be sufficiently spirited.

As cuttings with buds or eyes were sufficient for planting, slender switches two feet long sold for \$25 a dozen and were declared to be worth \$60. In fact, the value of the trees became greater than that of the silk which they could by any possibility produce.

The J. P. Baden Produce Co. Winfield, Kansas. We will bind ourselves to buy your Separator Cream from any Centrifugal Separator on present basis for five years. How Does This Proposition Impress You? We will bind ourselves to buy your cream for five years on our present offer and give you the privilege of stopping at any time you desire. We will pay for Butter-fat in cream as shown by the Babcock test, on basis of quotation of Extra Separator Creamery Butter in New York, as follows: New York Quotations Generally One Cent Higher than Elgin. Within 150 miles of Winfield... 2 1/2c less | From 200 to 250 miles... 3 1/2c less | From 150 to 200 miles... 3c less | From 250 to 300 miles... 4c less. Mark your cans, deliver to your express agent, we do the rest. We will pay all express charges and return cans free of charge. We pay our customers twice each month. Give us a trial and you won't regret it. We want your Cream; but you can stop shipping at any time it suits your interest, or convenience. If you send us only one can a month, we will thank you and use you right. When you commence doing business with us once you will have no reason to quit. Our manner of doing business, and our attractive inducements are bound to please. The enormous business which we have established, and which is increasing every day in the face of strong competition, is evidence that we have the very best outlet and procure the highest market values for our finished products. This of course enables us to pay you more money for your cream and produce than others. Write us or call on us for further information. THE J. P. BADEN PRODUCE CO., Winfield, Kans.

They became worth too much to be used for silk culture. When the craze reached its height, but little silk was produced for every one was busy raising the new mulberry tree. The speculation in planting, buying and selling trees withdrew attention from the more legitimate business of raising silk worms. Men expected to make fortunes in a few months buying land and planting mulberry slips, and the silk companies almost without exception sank their capital in this way, many fully equipped mills being closed. One farmer planted \$1,000 worth of trees in three-fourths of an acre and sold them the next year for \$6,000. Elsewhere the trees upon two acres brought \$4,000, those upon fifteen acres brought \$32,500, and those upon ten acres brought \$38,000. The sales in a single week in Pennsylvania exceeded \$300,000, and often the same tree was sold several times at advancing prices. A newspaper of the period said: "Friday, the 'Alabama' took to Baltimore 22,000 mulberry switches, the value of which at the lowest calculation, based on actual sales throughout the country, can not be less than \$45,000. The number of eyes on these switches is ascertained by carefully counting them, to be 2,254,000, which would be considered cheap at 2 to 2 1/2 cents apiece. The whole was raised on fifteen acres of land that would be considered well sold at \$10 an acre in ordinary situations." In 1839, just before the people came to their senses, a nurseryman sent an agent to France to purchase several millions of young trees. He carried \$80,000 in cash as a first payment. When the trees arrived, the inevitable crash had come, and the nurseryman failed for so large an amount that he could never reckon up his indebtedness. His trees were offered in vain at a dollar a hundred for pea brush. After the crash, some large holders sought to unload without loss. They chartered an unseaworthy vessel, loaded her with trees and sent the cargo heavily insured via New Orleans to Indiana. To their great chagrin the vessel reached New Orleans safely and the trees were transferred to river boats at great expense and hurried on to their destination. When finally they arrived no one would take them as a gift.

When the fever was over and the people realized that their capital stock was suddenly worthless, a deep reaction set in. They pulled up all the mulberry trees in a rage and burned them as brushwood. The numerous companies which had invested their capital in them succumbed almost without exception. In 1841 only one survived and that one perished four years later. In 1844 a violent storm following a general blight destroyed most of the remaining Morus multicaulis trees and even the more hardy white mulberry variety. This was the finishing blow and thus silk culture in America practically ceased to exist. No industry ever, in this country, received such a crushing stroke. From that day to the present, sericulture has at times been spasmodically undertaken on a small scale in many States, but the total output has been almost infinitesimally small. The Secretary of Agriculture is now endeavoring to revive American sericulture by governmental aid.

Why does a married man live longer than a single man? He doesn't. It only seems longer. To the farmer who tries to farm without a good agricultural paper life seems mighty long. See our "Blocks of Two."

The EMPIRE CREAM Separator. The Easy Running Kind. Will give better satisfaction, make you more money and last longer than any other. Our book shows why. Send for it. Empire Cream Separator Co., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

BUTTER MAKERS make better butter and more butter by using the KNEELAND OMEGA CREAM SEPARATOR simple, cheap, efficient. Easily cleaned. Free from repairs. Guaranteed to suit or money back. Send for Free book, "Good Butter and How to Make it." The Kneeland Creamery Co., 29 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

A Valuable Cow. You can add value to any cow with a National Hand Separator because it will save over 80 per cent. of the loss resulting from the old method of setting. It will separate warm or cold milk, light or heavy cream, and skim clean. We send the National and let it prove its worth right in your own home dairy. 10 DAYS' USE FREE. Costs nothing if you don't buy—costs nothing if you do, for it pays its cost in what it saves. Send for catalogue. National Dairy Machine Co. Newark, N. J.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a new Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States, and the world, with the census of 1900. The size of the New Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches and it is decorated on the outer cover with a handsome design composed of the flags of all nations.

Tables showing products of the United States and the world, with their values, the growth of our country for the last three decades, and a complete map of the greater United States are given. This is an excellent educational work and should be in every home. The retail price of this New Wall Atlas is \$1.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us \$1 for two new trial subscriptions for one year will receive as a present a copy of this splendid New Wall Atlas postpaid, free.

Any one not now a subscriber who will send us 50 cents at once will receive the KANSAS FARMER for five months and will be given a copy of our new Wall Atlas free and postpaid.

The Ratekin Seed House.

The Ratekin Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, has an interesting announcement this week for every reader of Kansas Farmer who can appreciate the value of good garden and field seeds toward the production of full and certain crops. This little illustrated advertisement states tersely enough a few facts important to be kept in mind. Chief among these is the fact that the Ratekin Seed House has got out a new catalogue of garden and field seeds. If you want the best seeds in the market write for this catalogue and investigate. A shower of such letters should mark the first appearance of this advertisement. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Talk No. 19. Distance. There are some people who can read and sew for almost any length of time and without becoming tired. They do not have headaches or any of the usual symptoms of eye strain, but their distant vision is not good. They find it difficult to read signs distinctly or to recognize people whom they meet. This is a defective condition and should receive professional treatment without delay. While there seems to be no symptoms of overwork, the eyes are really upon a strain almost constantly. They are not in perfect focus and are compelled to make an extra effort at all times. This effort will eventually injure the eyes, and the symptoms and irritation will appear when it is too late. If you find that you do not see at a distance as well as you ought to, I want to see you. I will show you glasses that will make your vision clear, and will advise you how to care for and preserve your sight. I do not charge for consultation. My Exclusive Attention is Given to Fitting Glasses. DR. C. BENNETT, Registered Optician. 730 Kansas Ave. : Established 1879

IF COMING TO TOPEKA NEXT WEEK.

(Continued from page 25.)

man is glad to hold all Kansans as his equals.

In the opposite wing of the basement is Secretary Barnes of the State Horticultural Society, who will be pleased to see you and to encourage you to organize a local horticultural society if you have none.

The Kansas Academy of Science and the Goss collection of birds each have rooms in the basement.

On the next floor are the offices of the men who administer the State government. Go in and see each of them.

On the third floor—although you will probably hear it called the second—are the hall of the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber. These are elegant halls which every Kansan ought to see. On this floor will also be found the State law library and the rooms of the Kansas supreme court.

The most interesting feature of the top story is the library and collection of the Kansas State Historical Society with its genial secretary, Geo. W. Martin. Everybody finds a half-day all too short for a visit to this great institution. Here may be found all that is known about anything of importance that ever happened in Kansas. Or if you know of any Kansas event not here recorded you are neglecting your duty every day that you fail to give an account of it to Mr. Martin.

Topeka schools and churches are interesting. The high school, and the First Methodist, the First Congregational and the First Presbyterian churches are on Harrison street and but a little way from the State House.

If when you come to Topeka you want to pay a good round price for your board you can be accommodated at one of the big hotels. If you don't want to spend so much you can get comfortable lodging and plenty to eat for half the money. A good many who have occasion to come frequently to Topeka secure rooms in respectable houses and take their meals at restaurants. If in doubt inquire at the KANSAS FARMER office, 116 West Sixth avenue.

ANNUAL LIVE STOCK SPECIAL.

The next annual live stock special edition of the KANSAS FARMER will be issued on the date of our regular edition, January 22, 1903. It will be one of our regular annual series of Twentieth Century specials, which the KANSAS FARMER inaugurated as a feature of the paper, at the beginning of the new century.

This special issue will be the third of its kind, and as heretofore, will prove a veritable bonanza of information and utility to our readers and advertisers, as well as our subscription department. Owing to the class of matter contained in these specials they are preserved for reference by those receiving them. Subscribers declare that this special, in fact, any one of our Twentieth Century specials, alone is well worth all it costs for a yearly subscription. These editions have proven mutually valuable to our advertising patrons and our subscribers so that the heavy expense of an extra large edition is willingly incurred by the management, so confident are they that future returns will justify the enterprise.

The annual live stock special of the KANSAS FARMER will contain the full proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, to be held at Topeka, January 12-14, 1903, also a report of the sixth annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association held at Kansas City, January 13-16, 1903, and the National Wool-Growers' annual meeting at Kansas City, January 17, 1903. It will also contain much special matter about the past year's business in the live-stock industry, newsy notes, illustrations, etc.

The traffic in all kinds of improved stock in 1902 was remarkable in many respects. Owing to the light corn crop in the West during 1901, the general farmer and breeder reduced his stock to the minimum, and the demand for breeding stock was dull until last year's corn crop was assured, when a lively demand set in to replace the shortage of breeding stock, and the latter part of 1902 witnessed a livelier demand and higher prices than ever before realized. This ideal condition still continues, and the year 1903 has every promise of being the best year ever known for breeders of all classes of pure-bred stock.

The KANSAS FARMER will send out several thousand extra copies to lists of stockmen of the West which have been sent us by our patrons. Single copies mailed to any address at 5 cents per

copy. To those of our friends who wish larger quantities to present to their customers with their compliments, we will send by express at the low rate of \$2 per 100. Send in your orders early to Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

TOPEKA MID-WINTER EXPOSITION.

The Mid-Winter Exposition to be held in Topeka, January 19-31, 1903, is given for the purpose of demonstrating the resources of Kansas. There are many people that are unaware that Kansas ranks first among the States of the union in the production of both zinc and gypsum plaster; third in salt; fourth in utilization of natural gas; ninth in bituminous coal, and with her clay, cement and oil industries rapidly coming to the front. The exposition will present much that is interesting and educating. There will be also in connection, high class musical and vaudeville features that will add materially to the entertainment of visitors. The exposition is not gotten up for the purpose of making money and merely a nominal admission fee of fifteen cents, which secures admission to everything in connection with the exposition, is charged.

The railroads entering Topeka appreciate the value of expositions such as the one to be given in Topeka, January 19-31, 1903, a rate of one fare for the round trip having been conceded by them. The Kansas Mid-Winter Exposition presents opportunities for a few days of recreation during January that will be taken advantage of by many people from all over the State.

The outlook for a large attendance is very bright. The progress being made in preparing for the exposition has been excellent. It is now so thoroughly under way that there is no question with regard to its success. A number of high-class vaudeville features such as seldom appear outside of the large eastern cities, have been engaged. Marshall's celebrated band has been secured for every evening during the twelve days of the exposition.

WILD CATTLE EXEUNT.

Dispatches tell of the adoption of resolutions at Las Animas, Colo., favoring the leasing of the public lands to stockmen. The meeting favored "a preference to the actual settler to lease not to exceed 20,000 acres," etc. Propositions for leasing have been advocated for a third of a century by the range cattle interests. All of central Kansas was, in the opinion of the range man, suited only for pasture and to be placed permanently in the keeping of the "cowboy." This same central Kansas is now dotted over with beautiful and prosperous farm homes. The cattle of the region are well bred, well fed and profitable.

The development of irrigation under the new law, by the expenditure of several millions a year from the United States treasury, will work rapid changes in the regions now sought to be controlled in large tracts by stock men under long leases. The day of the half-wild cattle of the ranges is soon to be succeeded by the day of pure-breds of the highest quality, well cared for, and well fed, with profit to the small farmer whose family will form an important part of the closely settled community.

QUARANTINE POSTPONED.

The Kansas live stock sanitary board last Monday issued the following bulletin extending the open season for Southern cattle:

"Notice is hereby given that the time for receiving cattle from south of the Kansas State line and federal quarantine line is extended to, and including, January 20, 1903. All persons wishing to get their cattle into Kansas must avail themselves of this opportunity. The same restrictions will prevail in the movement of cattle above mentioned as indicated in the bulletin issued by this commission November 1, 1902."

FARMERS' RETURNS FOR 1902.

According to returns compiled by the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture, the crops produced by the farmers of the United

FREE FACE BLEACH FOR COMPLEXION I will send free trial bottle of my FACE BLEACH to any lady sending name and address. Mme. A. RUPPERT, 6-E-14th St., New York City.

REX CONDITIONER

Endorsed by State Veterinarians. Every Package Guaranteed Especially for "Out of Condition," wormy, or "run down" stock of all kinds. It's made upon honor. Accept no substitutes. Farmers, Stockmen, Get it, Try it, and you will stay by it. 25-cent, 50-cent, 75-cent and \$3.00 packages. We are also exclusive manufacturers of Rex Lice and Mite Killer, Rex Poultry Food, Rex Hog Remedy, and Rex Stock Food. REX STOCK FOOD CO., OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

States in 1902 broke the record with the aggregate value of \$2,557,895,416. The following table is an eloquent tribute to the intelligent industry of the farmers of the country and the generous response of nature to the efforts of the husbandman. The farmer is coming into his kingdom.

Adam Molz, Deerfield... 299,000 149.50 Peter Rungay, Deerfield... 24,800 12.40 J. M. Tedford, Deerfield... 133,400 66.70 8,501,400 \$4,250.70

BIG WEEK FOR STOCKMEN.

The week of January 12-17, inclusive, will be one of great events for

FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1902 WORTH \$2,557,895,416.

Final returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture from the regular and special correspondents, supplemented by reports of special field agents, show the acreage, production and value of the principal farm crops of the United States in 1902 to have been as follows:

Table with columns: Crops, Acreage, Production, Farm value. Total value: \$2,557,855,416

Sugar-Beets in Kansas.

List of sugar-beet growers in Kansas in 1902, the quantity of beets containing not less than 12 per cent of sugar grown by them, the amount of sugar made, and the amount of bounty to which each is entitled, in accordance with chapter 57, Kansas Session Laws, 1901, compiled by the State Board of Agriculture:

Table with columns: Grower, P. O. Address, Quantity, Lbs., Bounties. Includes names like Geo. G. Bahntge, A. H. Balley, J. E. Bennett, etc.

the stockmen of the United States. The weeks events begins with the thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association on Monday and Tuesday, at Topeka, Kans. Then comes the sixth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association at Kansas City, January 13-16, inclusive, with a \$20,000 entertainment fund on the side, and on Saturday, January 17, the National Wool Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting. We have published the programs of the other meetings, and the sheep-breeders' program is as follows:

- Address of welcome—G. M. Walden, president Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. Response—Frank J. Hagenbarth, Idaho. Address by the president—Senator Francis E. Warren, Wyoming. Report of the executive committee. Report of the treasurer. Appointment of committees. Introduction of resolutions. Address—"How Knowledge Pertaining to the Sheep and Woolen Industry, Both National and International, Can Best Be Brought to the Attention of Those Interested," Hon. Frank P. Bennett, Boston. 1.30 p. m. Address—"English Tax Payer in America," M. A. Cooper, Pennsylvania, secretary Dorset Horn S. B. Association. Address—"State and Federal Inspection," Dr. D. E. Salmon, Washington, D. C., chief of Bureau of Animal Industry. Address—"The Cotswold Sheep," Frank W. Harding, Wisconsin, secretary American Cotswold Association. Address—"Mutual Interests of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers," S. D. N. North, Boston, secretary National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Address—"Benefits to Be Derived from Organization and Cooperation," Hon. Jesse H. Smith, Utah. Address—"The Sheep that Produces 100 Per Cent of Fine Delaine Wool," L. L. Marsh, Michigan, president Improved Black Top Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association. Address—"Transportation of Live Stock to Market," R. F. Buller, Idaho. Address—"Cooperative Wool Selling," Wesley Paul, Boston. Address—"The Dorset Sheep," Jos. E. Wing, Ohio, secretary Continental Dorset Club. Report of committees. Consideration of resolutions. Unfinished business.

Advertising is like casting your bread upon the waters. If you advertise in the KANSAS FARMER you get back all the bread and a lot of jam besides.

The New Town of El Berta,

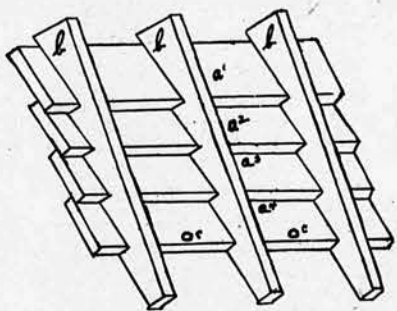
Texas. Opening Low Rate Excursion Tuesday, January 20, 1903, via the M., K. & T. Ry. One fare, plus \$2, for the round trip; tickets good for 21 days. The new town is being built by a syndicate headed by the Missouri Trust Co., of St. Louis. The opening sale of town lots will take place January 22. An unusual opportunity for the home-seekers and merchants. Arrange to go. For particulars address, James Barker, G. P. A., M., K. & T. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

TRY THEM FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Miscellany.

The Planker?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to a request some time ago for help to make a planker, I will send you a drawing and description of this implement, which should be found on every Kansas farm. Get four 2 by 12 oak planks nine feet long, three 2 by 6 pieces four feet long. Saw crosswise of the 2 by 6 pieces in four places two inches deep. Saw first cut six inches from the end and other cuts eleven inches apart. Saw these cuts on a bevel of two inches in twelve. From top of second cut saw diagonally to bottom of first cut. Saw the other cuts in same way. Place these notched pieces parallel about three feet ten inches apart, notched sides up. Spike one of the 2 by 12 planks to long notches at rear end (a'), then spike the other planks on in same way (a', a', a'), overlapping each other like siding on a house. Turn over, bore



two five-eighth-inch holes thirty inches apart in front plank and put on two clevises with rings. Attach chains two feet long for whiffletree for three horses. This planker can be drawn across a plowed field when dry while the driver stands astride the middle runner. When the ground is rough and clods are hard the driver can change the weight of his body from one foot to the other, producing a zig zag movement which will add much to the effectiveness of the work. The clods will be crushed, the land leveled, exposing the least possible surface to the drying wind or frost, greatly reducing evaporation of the stored moisture in the soil area below. If the soil is inclined to drift with the wind plank east and west and leave three feet unplanked at each passage. This projecting uneven surface forms a wind- and snow-break; and in the spring, if on fall or winter plowing the interstices will be found filled with the drifting soil. For the conservation of moisture in the soil, the planker is better than a much more costly roller.

When passing from one field to another it is turned over and drawn on the runners, otherwise the sharp corners will be worn off. The 2 by 6 notched pieces are sloped off at the front ends and can be used also to mark off corn and potato land. When the land is fresh plowed and moist a spade should be carried to clean when clogged. Otherwise it will draw very heavy on the team.

I. W. G. McCORMICK,
Manager Black Hill Farm.

Farmers Setting Prices On Their Products.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Recently a correspondent wished farmers to give their views through columns of the FARMER on the above subject. As no one has yet attempted the subject, and desiring to hear from others, I submit a few thoughts for the consideration of Kansas producers. It is a lamentable fact that the producers of farm products of America are the only class of people who are not organized for mutual protection. But the farmers of Kansas are beginning to realize that they, too, must organize to protect themselves, and already a large number of cooperative elevators have been built and are being operated with more or less profit to shareholders. But under existing conditions they are somewhat handicapped, in the present mode of selling their grain, from the fact that the grain trusts set prices in this country, and under present conditions it is impossible to do otherwise. Yet I believe with proper cooperation it is

possible for farmers to change the whole system of disposing of our wheat and corn.

It costs the German farmer 98 cents per bushel to raise his wheat. The price of imported wheat is 99 cents. The difference between 94 cents and 55 cents (the price received for our 1901 good hard wheat) is 39 cents.

My proposition is for the cooperative elevators to form an association to ship their grain direct to consumers in foreign countries and all that is necessary is to put a competent agent at Galveston to attend to the shipping. Make the best terms with railways entering Galveston to carry the grain, and have the elevators clean and grade the wheat and put it in absolutely good condition for milling, and establish a No. 1 grade of Kansas hard wheat. The freight rates from Kansas to Galveston should not be over 10 cents per bushel, as the rates now from Kansas City to Chicago, 458 miles, shortest route, is 7 cents per 100 or 4 2-10 cents per bushel. The ocean freights are very cheap, only 3 or 4 cents to Liverpool, but say 5 cents, which would make total shipping rates 15 cents, leaving a margin of 24 cents to the farmers' account. That and more is what the trusts are making off the farmers. Is there anything difficult about the scheme? If prices of wheat can be raised 12 cents per bushel on the crop of 1901 would put nearly two and half millions of dollars in farmers' pockets. There is no reason why the farmers should not sell their own products, especially grain. All that is needed is for them to combine and stick together. I have given you my ideas, crude, indeed; let others more able add their thoughts, for the proverb of the wise man sayeth, "In a multitude of councilors there is safety." Solomon, Kan. Wm. RAMSEY.

Alfalfa Bacteria.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In an article on page 1181 of the FARMER, headed "Princely Farming in Illinois," in one paragraph of which reference is made to "inoculating the soil with soil brought from alfalfa fields where the nodule bacteria were known to be at work," etc.

I am greatly interested in the subject, and would like to know the mode of inoculation, and if possible, if the soil is inclined to drift with the wind plank east and west and leave three feet unplanked at each passage. This projecting uneven surface forms a wind- and snow-break; and in the spring, if on fall or winter plowing the interstices will be found filled with the drifting soil. For the conservation of moisture in the soil, the planker is better than a much more costly roller.

I have land in Edwards and Reno Counties, Kansas, and in Reno wish to increase largely the acreage of alfalfa grown and anything likely to aid in securing a good stand of thrifty alfalfa is of great interest to me. W. R. C. Marietta, Ohio.

Our correspondent's Reno County land probably needs no inoculation with alfalfa bacteria. These germs are very prevalent in Kansas. Whether they were here before the introduction of alfalfa may be questioned.

The method of introducing them is simple. Dust from an old alfalfa field may be sown upon the land and harrowed in with the alfalfa seed. In Illinois it was found the bacteria spread from an inoculated portion of a field, being carried by the rake, by washing, etc.

In every case where alfalfa does not seem to do well it will be worth while to inoculate from a thrifty old alfalfa field.

Will Be a Great Convenience.

There is something like genius in the novel but exceedingly simple proposition to issue small bills with a blank in which the name and address of a payee could be written and thus instantly transform an ordinary bill for \$1 or \$2 into a check or a draft on the government for that amount, payable only to the payee named, but on which he could get his money at any post-office where he could be identified, as readily as if it were a New York draft for the same amount. Notwithstanding the simplicity of the plan, Congress has failed to adopt it. Any enterprising business house to which an improved method of so great value should be suggested would unhesitatingly and enthusiastically adopt it.

The only valid objections to the plan are that it might make some additional work in the treasury department. If that is a sufficient reason why millions of people should be denied the advantages and conveniences which this simple method offers, the proposition should be abandoned. If not, Congress should make short work of the matter. If congressmen take an intelligent interest in the question long enough to understand what the measure is, we

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No Hanging in Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What is the penalty for murder in the first degree? Is it hanging? If not, was it ever in our State. URIAH SLABACH. Conway, McPherson County.

Under the present Kansas law, the court sentences the first-degree murderer to be hanged on a day to be fixed by the Governor, but not less than twelve months after the sentence. The convict is sent to the penitentiary and there remains for life, unless pardoned or paroled by the Governor. The Governor never fixes the date for him to hang.

Six Million Farms.

It is stated that there are over six million farms in this country. There is certainly very near that number. If there are five to a family, which is the average the census gives, then there are nearly 30,000,000 people who live exclusively on farms. Add to this the enormous rural population, people living in the small villages and hamlets (and this population is exclusively rural) the number of people the mail order business draws trade from amounts close to 60,000,000. What can explain more emphatically than these figures the drawing power which has established the secure foundation upon which the business has been erected? These figures ought to emphasize, also, the absolute necessity of every merchant's doing a mail order business. Among these nine out of ten people, the advantages of buying by mail is a growing habit. This habit is not a fad. The facilities the mails offer to make purchases wherever goods can be bought the cheapest appeals as an advantageous means towards an economical end.—Exchange.

The Americanization of Mexico.

Within the next ten years agricultural industries in the republic of Mexico will produce greater profits than her mines of silver and gold and her smelters combined. During the past few years over \$500,000,000 of American capital has been invested in the republic and this figure will be greatly exceeded in the next five years. Mex-

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ico's mountains and hills are overrun with prospectors from the States; the valleys and hot lands are being invaded by an army which represents many millions of foreign capital and her resources are being subjected to rigid inspection by men who stand ready to spend vast sums in developing them. The Mexico of twenty, even ten years ago, is gone to return no more, and the awakening of a nation is being accomplished by an inpouring of foreign capital in a rapidly increasing volume.—S. Glen Andrus, in January National.

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Secretaries of subordinate granges are urged to send to Geo. Black, secretary of the Kansas State Grange, Olathe, Kans., the names and post office addresses of the master, lecturer, and secretary at their earliest convenience. They should be sent on a postal card, or at least separate from other correspondence, so as to enable Mr. Black to send out the proceedings of the National and State Grange and to make up the roster for the year 1903.

Talks With Lecturers.

Taxation is the very engaging topic set down for December by the National Lecturer. Wisely enough, he has put in the form of a question, "How can we secure greater equality in the matter of taxation?" And the question is a hard one for most people do not care for equality of taxation. We have heard a prominent citizen of Ohio boast of getting his valuation reduced by the board of equalization and an equal amount added to the assessment of a widow against whom he had a little grudge. There may be other men just as mean; but usually the man who favors inequality in taxation is content to secure a lowering of his own assessment and leave others to shift for themselves.

In this struggle for inequality, the farmer is hopelessly beaten. Whatever his skill to hide his money and his bonds and mortgages from the assessor, he can not hide his farm, his buildings and his stock. The farmer is a failure as a tax-dodger; so it is to his interest as a tax payer to demand such a shifting of burdens as will require others to bear their proper share. How the thing is to be done we are not prepared to say. It is probable that there is less injustice in the various systems of taxation than in the method of administering them. It may be that there are so many people trying to evade taxation that it will continue to be practically impossible to punish those who make false returns of the amount of their property. So the problem, however looked at, is a hard one.

If we could contrive somehow to elect honest men to office, and then keep them honest in office and then could give them the right sort of support in enforcing the law against those who try to escape their fair share of taxation—under these circumstances we might bring about an approach toward equality. Perhaps if we were to reach a crusade against lying and cheating, and do it so effectively that everybody would resolve to quit lying and stealing, and then could suddenly impress upon their minds the fact that making false returns to the assessor is both lying and stealing, if not perjury and larceny—under these circumstances we might secure substantial equality in the matter of taxation. We believe the idea is a good one—that it would be well to insist on simple honesty in making returns of property for taxation.

Lecturers might do well—if the subject has not been exhausted—to have this question debated: Is a man justifiable for telling the truth to the assessor? For the sake of variety, let this question be discussed: Resolved, that a man is a fool for swearing to the truth when he can save money by swearing to a lie. If any fail to see the point after the merits of these questions are faithfully argued, try this: Resolved, that there is no excuse for obeying the law if there is a good chance to escape punishment for disobeying it.

Of course the negatives will win

every time; for there is no grange in the United States that would justify deliberate lying and perjury and law breaking, even to save a few dollars or a few hundred or thousand dollars. The thing to do is to emphasize the importance of truth telling and the wickedness of deceiving and of violating the laws of the land. It is better to be punished for telling the truth than to be rewarded for telling a lie and swearing to it.

The strict honesty which we are advocating would add to the burdens of some farmers who are already paying more than their share of the taxes. But the reform need not stop in the country. Let the doctrine of honest returns be preached everywhere. Let officers who wink at false returns be punished. Let the men who make false statements concerning their property be made to appear before the world in their true colors. When most of the people shall become believers in equality of taxation and shall count it a disgrace to deceive the assessor, then we may look for a speedy abatement of the inequalities in taxation. Meantime, the man who can devise a system of taxation which will be fair in spite of the schemes of the tax-dodgers will be doing the greatest possible service to his country and to his countrymen.—Grange Bulletin.

The Farmer Asks More Recognition.

The Committee on Education reported to the Ohio State Grange in part as follows:

The farmer of today talks and prepares balanced rations, instructs his fellows at farmers' institutes, acts on boards of control for experiment stations and boards of trustees of agricultural colleges, appears before industrial and tariff commissions and sometimes takes a hand in the lobby. All these experiences are valuable educational instruments and broaden his thoughts and opportunities.

There are, however, duties of a public nature, not defined by vocational or professional limits, in the performance of which he is ignored.

The civic federation, strike commission, St. Louis fair commission have not a single farmer among them. Who better than the farmer, both laborer and employer of labor, can bring to the settlement of these matters a clear judgment? It is at least humiliating to a large and intelligent class to be thus overlooked when the country needs them to share in the adjustment of these large problems which concern the welfare of all.

More men and women trained in higher institutions of learning are engaged in practical farm, dairy and horticultural pursuits than ever before. This is most gratifying and hopeful.

As a practical educational measure, wholly within the command of the grange, it is recommended that each deputy master provide himself with blank applications for the traveling library and leave them with each grange.

The curriculums of the country schools should be sufficiently enlarged to admit an elementary text book on agricultural and domestic science.

Russian Autocracy no Recent Development.

In 855, Olga, wife of the chieftain Igor, went to Constantinople and while there was baptised into the Christian faith. "She was the forerunner of Christianity in Russia," writes the old chronicler Nestor (eleventh century), "as the morning-star is the precursor of the sun, and the dawn the precursor of the day. As the moon shines at midnight, she shone in the midst of a pagan people. She was like a pearl amid dirt, for the people were in the mire of their sins and not yet purified by baptism."

According to Nestor's chronicle, Vladimir, grandson of Olga, who, by the assassination of his brother, made himself sole ruler of the Russian, grew weary of his pagan creed and sent ambassadors to investigate the Jewish, Mohammedan, Catholic, and Greek religions with a view to comparing their worth and adopting the one that should recommend itself most highly. The Greek faith was chosen and, after Vladimir's baptism at Constantinople in 988, Perun, the Slavonic god of thunder, whose statue stood on a hill near Kieff, was thrown from his position.

Russian autocracy is thus seen to be no recent development. The story of Vladimir's choice may not be true, but that the Russians accepted Christianity in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and that it was derived from Constantinople and hence was of the Greek type, are facts historically established.



A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing a child involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly. She cannot help it, as her condition is due to suffering and shattered nerves caused by some derangement of the uterine system with backache, headache, and all kinds of pain, and she is on the verge of nervous prostration.

When a mother finds that she cannot be calm and quiet with her children, she may be sure that her condition needs attention, and she cannot do better than to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This medicine will build up her system, strengthen her nerves, and enable her to calmly handle a disobedient child without a scene. The children will soon realize the difference, and seeing their mother quiet, will themselves become quiet.

Mrs. May Brown, of Chicago, Ill., says:



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—'Honor to whom honor is due,' and you deserve both the thanks and honor of the mothers of America whom you have so blessedly helped and benefited. I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I would feel run-down, nervous and irritable, or have any of the aches and pains which but few women escape, and I have found that it relieved me at once and gave me new strength. Several ladies, members of our Literary Union, speak in the highest praise of your Vegetable Compound, as they have been cured from serious female troubles. One lady, who thought she must submit to an operation, was cured without using anything in the world but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash.

You have hosts of friends in Chicago, and if you came to visit our city we would delight to do you honor. Gratefully yours,—MRS. MAY BROWN, 57 Grant Place, Chicago, Ill.

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Mrs. McKinny.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and let you know the good you and your Vegetable Compound are doing. I had been sick ever since my first baby was born, and at the birth of my second, my doctor, as well as myself thought I should never live through it. After that menstruation never came regular, and when it came I suffered terribly. I also had womb and ovarian trouble. A friend of my husband's advised him to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. At first I had no faith in it, but now nothing could induce me to be without it. Menstruation has become regular, and I feel like a new woman. Your medicine is a God-send to suffering women. I hope this letter will lead others to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Yours truly, MRS. MILDRED MCKINNY, 28 Pearl St., San Francisco, Cal." (March 16, 1901).

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. Address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and her advice is always helpful.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Fourteen years ago the nine-hundredth anniversary of the conversion of Vladimir was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Russia, and the historic old church in Kieff, where rest the remains of Russia's first Christian sovereign, was ordered to be made into a noble cathedral. By becoming Christians the Russian became the bulwark of Europe against the Mohammedans; by becoming Greek Christians they at the same time refused definitely to identify themselves with a religion characteristically Western.—From "The Rise of the Russian Nation," by Frederic Austin Ogg, in The Chautauquan.

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The Poultry Yard.

How Do You Manage to Get the Most Eggs in Winter?

A SYMPOSIUM FROM THE PRACTICAL FARMER.

Mrs. Flora F. Nason, Freedom, N. H.—Our Brown Leghorns are beginning to lay in fine shape. We try to have the chickens hatched in April and set as many hens as possible at the same time, and then put all the chickens with one or two hens, for a good hen will care for thirty or more. Chicks are put in a brood house, made of a dry goods box with screened windows for ventilation, and keep them there for a few days till the hen knows her home. We try each year to improve our stock. This spring sent to Wm. Henry Maule, of Philadelphia, and the rooster we had of him is very handsome. For winter we feed hot mash of mixed feed, middlings and a little meal with salt and pepper and finely chopped onions on cold mornings. Sometimes a spoonful of sulphur in dry weather. At noon oats, and warmed corn at night, scattered in dry leaves. Hen house floor is earth, and they have a fresh supply of leaves once a week. In cold days they get their food a little at a time to keep them busy. They like a piece of salt pork hung just where they can peck at it, and it keeps them from picking feathers. We have a warm curtain to draw on cold nights to keep them comfortable, and a pan of dry road dust or sawdust. Some may think it lots of work, but I find it a pleasure.

O. F. Sunstedt, Lamar, Mo.—To get the most eggs in winter we must have a warm house above everything else. It is useless to attempt anything in this line without the proper conditions. In other words, if you can convert winter into summer, success is bound to follow. It is a well-founded fact that hens with their feet and combs frozen by imperfect housing are useless for this kind of venture. The next we want is proper feed, something like oats. If corn is used it will make the hens too fat to lay good. Feeding for flesh and eggs are two different things. Then, the food must be warm, especially in severe cold weather. We frequently give some kind of warm mash during a cold wave. The water should also be warm. We find it pays to give them plenty of milk. In the fall we sow some wheat for the hens to forage on, when there are a few warm days during the winter. Cabbage heads fastened to a string from the ceiling and allowed to come down within a couple of feet of the ground will make good feed and at the same time give exercise by causing them to jump up after it. We find that it pays to feed them cooked turnips occasionally. All meat scraps from the table are readily turned into eggs. Plenty of grit must be near, as nothing of this kind can be found on stormy days when the hens are shut in the house. A scratching shed is one of the best inducements to make them lay. It can either be in one end of chicken house or at the side. It should be so situated that it receives the sun at noon. Have ground covered with straw to the depth of one foot, then throw oats or wheat on the straw and let the hens scratch for it. It will give them plenty of exercise, and by this method some will not get too much. Make all hens get off the roost when scattering grain in shed. Work helps to make them warm. The very cheapest kind of material can be used in making a scratching shed. Have it arranged so the hens may have a dust bath every day.

W. T. Bell, Huron, Tenn.—Have a warm house for them to scratch in as well as to roost in. Have plenty of fresh leaves in the scratching house, and give a variety of feed. Corn is parched and all their food mixed in the leaves, to make them take exercise. Keep plenty of fresh water by them, and on warm days turn them out. Give a little copperas in their water once a week, and lime several times a week. I have thus managed to get lots of eggs in winter.

A. A. Oberlin, Easton, Md.—Feed them plenty of wheat in moulting time, plenty of pure water and grit of crushed oyster shells, bran mash once a day, to which add a good portion of red pepper. Give plenty of corn in winter. Crushed oyster shells answer for ground bone.

E. E. Higgins, Crow Summit, W. Va.—Have the flock as near as you can of early hatched, well-developed pullets, and of Mediterranean stock. Feed well and care for them well in the fall months. Have good substantial

houses, not fancy, but comfortable, and kept clean. Give as much variety of food as possible a mash of bran and cooked vegetables in the morning mixed with meat meal, wheat at noon and corn at night, with plenty of milk and good water and grit. Plenty of good nests. Do not allow the hens to be frightened at anything, and do not take strangers among them. Our hens have free range, but are confined in bad weather, and when so confined we have litter for them to scratch in, and dry earth to wallow in.

J. F. Horton, Eden, N. Y.—Have good early pullets. Our houses are lined with tar paper and double boarded to make them warm. Feed a variety of grains, but no soft food. Use some sunflower seed. Give clear, cold water daily. Have no more than fifteen hens in a house.

H. L. Smith, East Dixfield, Me.—Have a warm, sunny house, feed a hot mash of bran, oat- and corn-meal in equal parts in the morning, and in the afternoon scatter grain in litter on the floor. Give plenty of gravel and crushed oyster shells and screened and cracked bone. Three times a week feed a moderate amount of dried meal in their mash. Have pure water always at hand. The litter is chaff from the barn floor or cut clover. Clover is the best.

A. N. Summer, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Keep fowls of an egg-producing breed. Brown Leghorn preferred. Keep a hen but two seasons, renewing half of flock annually. Hen house is warm, with a closed scratching room attached. Our aim is cleanliness. Hens are only let out on warm days in winter. Feed mash in morning, equal parts of bran and potatoes, with one-fifth corn-meal and the table scraps. In an hour or so hang up a cabbage head or two for the hens to pick at during the day. At noon scatter a little wheat or buckwheat in clover chaff to keep them busy till evening, when we give a feed of corn. Their drinking water is warmed and renewed several times during the day. Keep grit before them constantly. Last winter there were but two days when we got no eggs.

J. W. Bryan, Dillon, Ga.—I keep Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Use the early hatched pullets for the laying hens and keep no rooster with them. The two breeds are turned out on the range on alternate days. Yards are covered with forest leaves where they scratch for their grain. Mornings give a mash of bran and meal with sour milk, fed in troughs. Midday any vegetables or fruit available and at night corn, oats, and wheat scattered in the leaves. On each side of the chicken yards have rye growing, and when other green food is over they are given an hour or two on the rye daily. Long lines of rape and collard are sown every spring for the hens and some of the leaves thrown to them with freshly cut alfalfa. Pans of sour milk are kept in reach, and this with the bugs and worms of the range, make their meat. We have on the table fresh eggs every day in the year, for when the Leghorns are moulting the Plymouth Rocks are laying. Fresh water is another essential.

W. L. Sims, Newton, Iowa.—We raise the White Leghorns. Our hen house has a basement under it, with a scratching shed attached, and by feeding a warm mash once a day along with wheat and corn, we have succeeded in getting a supply of eggs in winter. Shed is open on the south and arranged so that the hens can be confined in it in stormy weather. Comfortable quarters pay.

S. A. Dyke, Waldo, W. Va.—I managed my flock of Minorcas by making the house warm and comfortable, with a scratchery for the hens' workshop. Provided clean nests. A warm mash of table scraps, boiled in dishwater and thickened with wheat bran and middlings given at rate of a quart to a dozen hens in the morning. At 10 a. m. scatter fine seed in the scratchery. Give clean water, warm if possible. At night give all the corn they will eat. Clean house frequently and give them plenty of meat and cut bone and they lay all winter.

R. H. T. Wyld, Nanuet, N. Y.—I keep forty hens in a house 10 by 20, with a run way 24 by 300. Houses are well built. Use Leghorns and Brahmas. Brahmas are hatched in March and April and Leghorns in May, so that all pullets all get to laying before the end of the year. They have crushed oyster shells and clean water all the time. Soon after daylight I feed a mash of equal weights of bran and corn-meal with boiled dried beef and bone. Mix with just enough wa-



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W. B. WILLIAMS, Stella, Neb.

ter to make it crumble. Use boiling water for this purpose. Two quarts for thirty Brahmas or forty Leghorns. Give boiled potatoes and turnips twice a week. Towards noon any waste vegetables at hand are given, and at night wheat, with occasionally oats and corn. In winter condition powders are used in the mash. Grain is thrown in the scratching pens. When there is no longer green grass they get cabbage or kale. In January and February of this year from about 125 laying hens I had 3,000 eggs. I take great pains to keep them free from lice.

A. J. Legg, Albion, W. Va.—Provide as near as possible the similar conditions to the warm season when they generally lay well. Keep comfortably housed in cold days, and provide a variety of food in a way that they will exercise to get it. I give all the refuse meat available and ground bones. I have a field of late-sown buckwheat for the hens to range in in pleasant days. If buckwheat is sown late enough it will just ripen before frost and there will be a great deal left after harvest for the hens, and I find buckwheat range useful. Clover sown with the buckwheat will add to the green food. This, with grain in a scratching shed, and meat scraps and bones for bad weather I find a good way to get eggs in winter.

Wm. Lea, Austell, Ga.—I keep the B. P. Rocks and Langshans and keep the early hatched pullets for winter lays. Langshans hatched in February and the Plymouth Rocks in March. Hen house is warm and well lighted and not over-crowded. Scratching shed gets the warm sunshine and is well littered with wheat and oats straw. House is made tight to prevent drafts. Poultry runs are sown in wheat, oats and rye in September to give green picking in winter. Feed warm mash in the morning and scatter wheat in litter. Mash is made of cut clover steeped in warm water and mixed with meal or bran, boiled turnips or potatoes and table scraps. At noon feed oats in the sheaf, sunflower heads, corn on the ear, a hog or beef liver or a rabbit hung just where they can peck at it, or give them a pan of warm skim-milk. Late in the afternoon I feed parched corn, warm if the weather is cold, or warm boiled oats. I dry and crush all the shells of the eggs we use, for the hens, and occasionally buy bone-meal and blood-meal, and feed condition powders at moulting time. Keep crushed broken crockery and warm water before them all the time and consider the warmed water important. Keep free from lice and get fresh blood occasionally.

J. C. Shroyer, Humboldt, Neb.—We keep Light Brahmas as they are well feathered and have small combs. We live on a large stock farm and the fowls have free range in good weather. In winter they have warm house and scratching shed littered with the clover leaves that accumulate in the barn passageway. Oats and shelled corn are thrown in this litter, and every morning they have warm water. We feed some wheat and find oats great egg-producing food. Dry bran is fed

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DON'T PAY MONEY for an incubator you have not tried, when you can get the best, the Royal Incubator, on 30 days free trial. It is entirely automatic and certain in results. Try one. Catalogue free. ROYAL INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 82 Des Moines, Iowa.

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and Brooder on 30 days' trial. Improved automatic regulator keeps the temperature exactly right. No accessories. No complications. Perfectly automatic. Takes care of itself. Your money back if you say so. Catalogue free. Burr Incubator Co., Box 823, OMAHA, NEBR.

KLONDIKE INCUBATORS

No incubator is so sure as the Klondike. It is simple, has no delicate parts, is perfect in its action, is automatic in all its actions and can be depended upon at all times. For free catalogue and poultry guide, address Klondike Incubator Company, Box 978, Des Moines, Ia.

The Automatic Sure Hatch

30 Days Free Trial

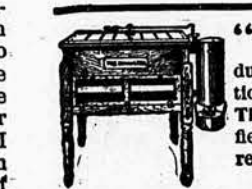
of the best incubator ever made. New automatic, direct-action regulator—greatest improvement ever made in incubators. No complications. Sold at reasonable price. Don't pay double for out of date machine. Large illustrated catalogue free. SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, Ohio.

DUFF'S POULTRY Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants Circular Free.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

BEES If interested in bees subscribe for the Progressive Bee-keeper 50c per year. Sample copy free, also copy of catalogue of Bee-keepers' Supplies. LEAHY CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

"THE HIAWATHA" Is the most successful hatcher. Its wonderful success and popularity is due to superior construction and its scientific principles of heat and ventilation. IT NOT ONLY HATCHES GOOD STRONG CHICKS, BUT LOTS OF THEM. Our machines are guaranteed—your money back if you are not satisfied. They are strictly high grade in every detail. A first-class machine at a reasonable price. Send for our catalogue. It is free. "THE HIAWATHA" MFG. CO., Hiawatha, Kas., U. S. A.



in boxes. A warm mash is given on cold mornings, and the house is kept warm enough to prevent freezing of combs and feet. No hen will lay with a frozen comb. We buy only full-blooded males selected for vigor and carriage rather than feather markings. Our fowls get the table scraps and it is the care that gets the eggs.

S. A. Shaw, Auburn, Me.—By keeping the hens warm, healthy and well fed. I build my houses warm and tight and put in double board floors. As winter approaches, I put outside windows on all the windows, and they pay well. I put cut straw three inches deep on the floor and remove it when soiled, and replace with clean. As soon as off the roosts they are fed a warm mash of three parts wheat bran, middlings or wheat-meal and one part corn-meal. When they have eaten all they will, take it away and keep warm for next meal. In four hours after give them the scraps from breakfast, oats or corn or a mixture of both soaked an hour in boiling water. Three hours later scatter a little more wheat or barley than they can eat on the floor and let them scratch for it. Just before roosting time give them a little hot whole corn. Keep them well supplied with clean water, grit and lime. Take eggs to market twice a week and remember that there are plenty of people who will pay an extra price for an extra fresh egg. Seek these customers and get paid for your extra care.

Mrs. D. R. Mohler, Anna, Ill.—The early pullets are the ones that lay high priced eggs when the old ones are usually moulting. Mine are hatched not later than April, and when I have enough hatched I sell off the old ones except enough for family eggs, and raise a few late ones for fryers. So the food I would have to give the old ones, when eggs are cheap, is given to the young ones and rushes them up to laying. My April pullets were laying in September. My neighbors had to buy eggs from me last winter, and wondered how I got them. I feed wheat mostly, with skim-milk and scraps, with an occasional feed of corn at night. Keep plenty of pounded broken crockery and plenty of fresh, clean water before them. I have Minorcas and White Leghorns.

Mrs. Martha Stinson, Eden Center, N. Y.—I get a good laying breed and prefer the Buff Leghorn. Have them hatched the last of April or early May and they will lay in August and September, then moult and begin again in the spring. Keep oyster shells before them and give fresh water twice a day. Feed in the mornings corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, and millet scattered in chaff for them to scratch for. Give a warm feed at 4 o'clock, sometimes wet with milk, but usually with hot water. Mash is wheat bran and corn-meal with a handful of oil-meal to twenty-five hens. Twice a week I put clover in, and once a week boiled potatoes. Feed cabbages and other vegetables at noon and meat of any kind. A box six inches deep is filled with road dust in which is sprinkled sulphur or insect powder, and is set where the sun shines on it. Feed charcoal occasionally. From twenty hens cared for in this way I received 1,322 eggs, or \$33.28 worth in January, February, and March, and they continued to lay all spring.

Mrs. Grace E. Church, Townville, Pa.—It takes a great deal more work to care for the hens than if we had a scratching shed for them. As it is, we have but one room, ten by twelve. On days when too stormy for them to go out we scatter chaff in which wheat is mixed, for them to scratch at. Fresh water with the chill taken off is given three times a day. Oyster shells and burned bones are pounded up and gravel is kept by them. Give warm feed of some kind in the morning; sometimes boiled potatoes and wheat bran. Boiled oats are also good and clover cut fine. At night the feed is corn all they will eat up clean. Never allow the hens to be out in rain or snow. Have wintered twenty-five hens in our little house and made them pay a good profit, though I know they would have done better with more room.

Wilbur Lincoln, Accord, Mass.—I find that it is best to make plans for the winter before, and that the chicks should be hatched in January or February. Then feed so as to attain a quick growth and early maturity. For the first two days the chicks are fed hard-boiled eggs and soaked crackers after which use scalded meal and whole wheat. Allow them free range of the farm and keep before them a large supply of green food. Ground scraps and meat in some form is given

..Acme Barred Plymouth Rocks..



RECORD UNEQUALLED IN THE WEST.

At Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6-8, 1901
W. S. RUSSELL, Judge.

1st, tie 3d Ckl. score to 93, 48 in class
1, 2, 3, 4 Pals. score to 93 1/2, 84 in class
1st, 2d Pens. score to 188, 16 in class

MEDAL FOR HIGHEST SCORE IN THE AMERICAN CLASS.

Fine Stock a Specialty.

ACME POULTRY YARDS

ESTABLISHED 1889. MANHATTAN, KANS.



Barred Plymouth Rock Specialist.

HOME OF "ACME," SCORE 93 BY BRIDGE
Grand sire of "Acme Zenith," 93 and 93 1/2, Russell and Rhodes; "Acme Prince," 93 1/2 by Rhodes; "Acme Fame," 93 by Rhodes; and many others 92 to 92 1/2; Year 1902.



NEVER EQUALLED.

Kansas State Show, Topeka, January 6-11, 1902.

C. H. RHODES, Judge.

Won 1, 2, 3, 4 Cockerels Score to 93 1/2
Won 1, 2, 3, 5 Pullets Score to 93 1/2
Won 1, 2 and 3 Hens Score to 93
Won 1 and 2 Pens. Score to 187

\$20 Special for Largest Number of B. P. Rocks over 90 points.
\$20 Second Grand Special for any variety scoring over 90 points.

Eggs in Season.

....The Acme Strain stands unchallenged in the West. They soar to the Zenith of Victory again this year....

AT THE GREAT KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SHOW, DECEMBER 4 TO 8, 1902

the classic event of the Mid West we demonstrate again what the wonderful shape, size, and deep parallel barring of the Acmes can do. In a class of 125 Barred Plymouth Rocks coming from "everywhere," we won:

1st on ckl., score 93, tie 2d 92 1/2, 3d 92 1/2, 4th 92; 1st, 2d, and 4th pullets, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th hens, 1st and 2d breeding pens, 2d cock—best show bird in the moult. Special largest display American class over 90 points, special largest display any and all variety over 90 points, special highest scoring pen in American class, special three heaviest Plymouth Rock males, making almost a clean sweep in the hottest company we have met in years. They do this for us and they will do it for you. The only first we lost was where brother met brother. We have good breeding cockerels at \$2, we have good breeding pullets at \$1; better ones for a little more money; choice scored stock at "live and help to live prices." Will sell a 11-pound cock that we paid \$1 son of Pennsylvania, \$15 for, at \$8. A great bird for a standard mating. Many of our big fine show pullets this year, including 1st at the College show, are sired by this fellow. Will also sell Acme Price 93 1/2, the color wonder of last year's State show, for \$10. This bird is a great breeder, his progeny have wonderful combs, fine hackles, and wings—he was cut only 1/4 and 1/2 in these sections, as cockerel. Buy an Acme and you Buy the Best. Correspondence a Pleasure.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND THREE DAYS' COMBINATION SALE

AT RIVERSIDE SALE BARN, WICHITA, KANS., FEB. 3, 4, AND 5, 1903.

Reduced Rates on all Railroads.



FEBRUARY 3. 50 Head Registered Percheron and Shire

Stallions and Mares—Consigned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.; Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans.; Avery & Son, Wakefield, Kans.
Many of the consignment were prize-winners at Missouri and Kansas State Fairs and other leading Western Fairs in 1902.

FEBRUARY 4.

60 Head of Registered Shorthorn Cattle

Consigned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.; Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans.; G. D. Stratton & Son, Walton, Kans.; Fred Cowley, Columbus, Kans.; Harrington Bros., Clearwater, Kans. All leading families represented.



FEBRUARY 5. 60 Head of Registered Poland-China Hogs

Consigned by Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans. This draft will be selected from our herd, which now numbers more than 400 head.

AUCTIONEERS
Col. J. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.
Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceon, Mo.
Col. Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kans.
Col. J. N. Harshberger, Lawrence, Kans.

For Catalogues of Horse or Cattle Sales, apply to
J. C. ROBINSON, Towanda, Kans.
For Catalogue of Hog Sale, apply to
J. D. SNYDER, Winfield, Kans.

en almost daily. In fall and winter the morning feed is whole corn and oats or cracked corn. At noon a hot mash of shorts, meal, and potatoes, with scraps of meat, five pounds to 100 hens. At night feed same as morning. To each 100 hens I give daily a bushel of cabbage or kale and keep ground shells before them always. Last winter I had more eggs than any of my neighbors.

The Chicken Business.

Did you ever take any thought of the chicken business? It will pay any man who has the run of a few acres of land to study poultry and eggs. There is no industry that offers such large profits from insignificant investments. There is nothing more certain than that the next few years will witness a constantly rising market for poultry products. The present supply is much larger than anyone can imagine, but it does not meet the increasing demands. In Fort Scott there is one firm that pays out \$2,000 a week for poultry and poultry products, but Hurst & Co. would be mighty glad to buy twice as much at even higher figures than have prevailed during the past twelve months, which has been the greatest year in the history of the chicken business.

Here are a few facts and figures that will give some idea as to the magnitude of the poultry industry. The eggs

laid annually in the United States would, if placed in a continuous chain, encircle the earth more than twenty times and would weigh a million tons. The value of eggs and poultry meat this year will aggregate \$400,000,000, a sum greater by \$100,000,000 than the total value of all the mineral products of the United States for 1894, which was the banner year of the American mines. The average cow weighs 130 times as much as a hen, yet the hen's one year's earnings will buy all the cows in the country with the tobacco crop for lagniappe. One year's earnings of the hen would pay all the expenses of the Spanish-American war, with enough left over to build a fleet of battle ships that could whip the combined navies of the world.

The State of Missouri outranks the world in the production of zinc and lead, yet in 1898 the Missouri hen, from her earnings could have bought it all and have had enough money left to pay for the most costly building that will be erected on the World's fair grounds for the Louisiana purchase exposition. In 1890 there were in this country 260,000,000 chickens, and in that year the hens laid 10,000,000,000 eggs. This year the little hen will earn enough to pay the entire State and County tax of every State in the Union and have enough left over to double the pension of every old soldier in the republic.

There never was a better time to en-

gage in an industry in which the returns are certain and large.—Fort Scott Monitor.

Cancer Below the Eye Cured Without Disfigurement.

New Douglas, Ill., April 21, 1902.
Dr. D. M. Bye Co.

Accept thanks for the cure of cancer on my cheek. It is well, only it itches a little. Thanking you also for your kindness, I remain, as ever,

JOHN M. KELLEY.

The Combination Oil Cure, for cancer and malignant diseases has the endorsement of the best medical authorities of the world. It cures when all else fails and gives relief from unceasing pain. Illustrated books and papers sent free to those interested. Call on or address, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

GOOD SEEDS CHEAP

Best in the world
From 1c. a p'k'g. & up. A lot free with every order. Great Big Catalogue FREE to all. Picture of all varieties. Send for big catalogue.
R. H. SHUMWAY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

THOMPSON'S GALLOWAYS

We will sell at Public Auction, at Kansas City, Mo., in New Sale Pavilion, Stock Yards,

.....ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903.....

54==REGISTERED GALLOWAYS OF OUR OWN BREEDING==54 23 BULLS AND 31 HEIFERS.

We promise this to be one of the best drafts of cattle ever offered in the West from one herd. We registered more Galloways in 1902 than any firm in America. There is no reason why we can not offer you individual quality and good breeding combined. The first, second, and third prize-winning yearlings, also the second prize-winning calves in the car-lot exhibit at the American Royal, 1902, were sired by Thompson-bred bulls. Sale will begin promptly at 1 p. m. Write for catalogue.

During the National Live Stock Convention. Rates on all railroads.

Auctioneers: Cols. R. E. Edmonson, James Sparks and W. A. White

H. C. Duncan-Geo. Bothwell sale of SHORTHORNS, January 16, 1903, at Kansas City.

I. B. & A. M. THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS OF MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, NASHUA, MO

Publisher's Paragraphs.

It will not require a microscope to see the magnificent announcement of the glad tidings as set forth by the Blue Valley Creamery Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., who make some significant statements on page 35 about the "farm separator system," cream and butter-fat.

One of the remarkable advertising successes of the past year that has been a good seller has been the "Stickney Junior" gasoline engine which sells for \$44. The sales have been remarkable, notwithstanding the fact that it has only been on the market during the past year, it has equalled the sales of twenty-five years' record of some other gasoline engines. So great have been the sales that the capacity of the house has been doubled. For further particulars address the manufacturer, Chas. A. Stickney Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Our readers will note in our columns the advertisement of the Strowbridge Broadcast Sowers. It is a new advertisement but an old and very useful machine. Recent improvements have been put upon it which must make it more valuable than ever. Two points which have always singled it out from among all other broadcast sowers is the large amount of ground it covers in a day and the great variety of seeds it can sow, all with greatest precision. It is sold only in one way, direct from the manufacturer to the farmer, with all the incidental saving of profits which that implies. It is manufactured by the Racine Implement Company, Racine, Wis. They publish and distribute free a booklet which describes it fully. If you are a broadcaster, look up their advertisement and write and get their book.

Ross & Ferrell, Seedmen.—The popular seedmen, Ross & Ferrell, at Farragut, Iowa, are again represented in Kansas Farmer advertising columns. Their main proposition is seed corn, and they grow the old standard varieties, Iowa Silver Mine (white), Early Gem (yellow) and White Rose. These gentlemen report a full supply of fine seed in excellent condition, and it will be sold f. o. b. cars at Farragut at bed-rock prices. All three varieties are hardy growers and pro...

to a very high degree. The circular and price list issued by this seed firm gives full description of each variety. They also are offering an excellent variety of seed wheat, likewise White Russian oats and cane seed. They report a very satisfactory trade from Kansas last year all along the line. There is no more reliable seedsmen in the entire country. Please note their advertisement in this paper and make mention of same when you write them for price list, etc.



Above is a reproduction of a beautiful picture entitled "The Favored One." The original is an elegant oil painting by a famous French artist, and has attracted attention wherever exhibited. It is now owned by Geo. H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Stahl has had made a limited number of views in natural colors, suitable for framing, size 10 by 14 inches, and if you will send him four cents in postage to cover cost of packing and mailing, he will send you a copy free of charge, if you will mention the Kansas Farmer. He will

also send you one of his handsome new catalogues, containing fourteen colored views of incubators and brooders, including one showing the "Development of the Chick," from the first to twenty-first day. Write at once, for the supply of views is limited.

The old smoke house fire has gone out, and with it the usefulness of the smoke house, itself. Neither is any longer wanted. A substitute, much simpler, and in every way superior, has been found.

Krauser's Liquefied Extract of Smoke is a new agent successfully and very largely employed in smoking meats. Cheaper, quicker, cleaner, simpler—it has numberless advantages over the old method of the smoke house. It is applied with a brush or sponge, as easily and rapidly as paint on a board. A boy or girl can do it as well as an expert curer, and it occupies far less time than the old way. Always ready; no fire to build, no waiting for wood to come, or to cut it. Each piece of meat given exactly the coat it needs, thick or thin. Krauser's Liquefied Extract of Smoke is made from selected hickory wood, and

while having the peculiar properties of the wood that cure meat by smoking, it also imparts a more delicious flavor to hams, sausages, beef, bacon, fish, or whatever is smoked with it, than the old method gave, and is perfectly wholesome. It also affords perfect protection against insects or mould. It costs less to smoke meat with Krauser's Liquefied Extract of Smoke, and the meat so cured brings the best of prices. Information concerning its use, cost, etc., can be had by writing to the makers, E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

Low Sleeping-Car Rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Chicago Great Western Railway has three tourist Sleeping Cars per week to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Rate for double berth only \$1.50. For particulars inquire of any Chicago Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Low Rate Excursions via the

M., K. & T. Ry., Tuesday, January 20, 1903, to the New Town of El Berta, Texas. One fare, plus \$2, for the round trip; tickets good 21 days. The successful sale of lots to date insures the rapid building for a good town in the wonderful Fruit Belt of east Texas. For full particulars address, James Barker, G. P. A., M., K. & T. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

...Public Sale...

REGISTERED

Percheron and National Draft

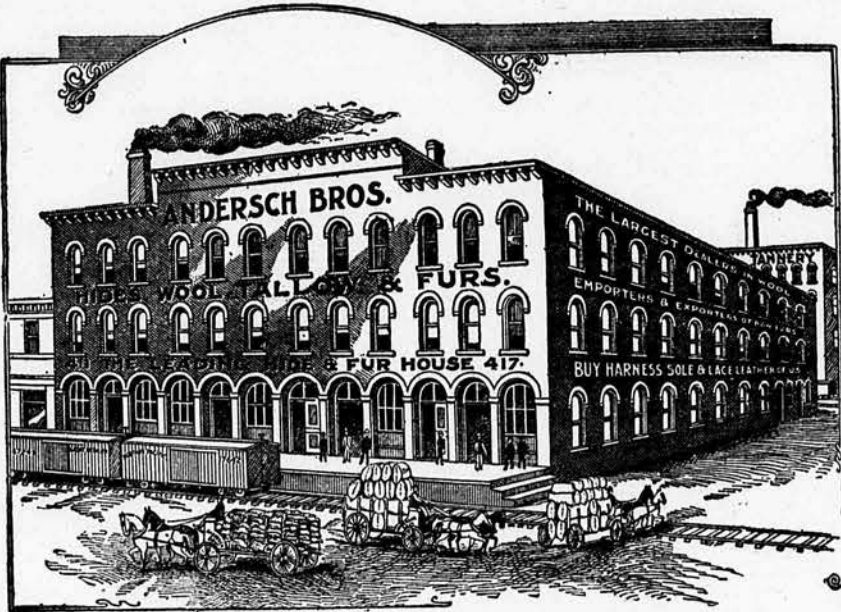
Stallions and Mares

TO BE HELD AT THE STOCK YARDS HORSE PAVILION, KANSAS CITY, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903.



This offering will consist of twenty-five head of stallions, mares, Mammoth and Warrior Jacks. Mares, showing in foal. This consignment of Percherons, is equal in breeding, bone, style, soundness of quality, color, and action of any offering in America. They represent the deepest blood lines of the Brilliant (710) family, also Brilliant 1899 (756). Catalogue, giving full description will be sent upon application to

R. D. ROSS, R. F. D. No. 2, CARTHAGE, MO.



MAIN WAREHOUSE OF ANDERSCH BROS., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The advertisement of Messrs Andersch Bros., Minneapolis, Minn., who are one of the principal and largest hide and fur buyers in the United States, has appeared in this paper from time to time.

The above illustration shows their main place of business in Minneapolis Minn. They also have branch houses at other points. This firm is closely identified with the hide and fur tanning and fur manufacturing business in the United States and abroad, and our readers can at all times send what cattle and horse hides, also raw furs and other goods in their line to this firm resting assured that they will realize full market prices and receive best treatment. Their bank references and business standing are first class.

Years ago Messrs. Andersch Bros. purchased largely from hide and fur dealers, but now they are devoting a large share of their time and energy to buying hides, furs and other goods in their line from farmers, merchants, and trappers direct. Write for their price list, shipping tags, etc., which are furnished free. Messrs. Andersch Bros. are going to issue a new Hunters' and Trappers' Guide. This book will be given at actual cost to shippers of hides and furs to them; to others, at one dollar.

In desiring to meet the wishes of the farmers and others they will exchange harness, lace leather, etc., for hides and furs. You can save 10 per cent to 50 per cent by dealing with this firm. Their address is Andersch Bros., Minneapolis, Minn., Dept. 4 Main Street.

KING X CROSS STOCK FARM.

Harris' Herd of Poland-Chinas.

..Closing Out Sale..

ON FEBRUARY 7, 1903, I will offer seventy-five bred sows and four good herd boars.

Home of the great prize-winning and breeding boar, IDEAL BLACK U. S. 29506 O. 27237 A., highest priced hog ever sold.

T. J. HARRIS, "SWILLPAIL HOG BREEDER," WEST LIBERTY, IOWA.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, January 5, 1903. Cattle receipts at Kansas City last week were right at 23,000 head, slightly more than came in the same time a year ago.

The supply at five markets was in the neighborhood of 114,700 head, not over 10 per cent increase from the same days per cent. Continued depression in the beef trade and dull and lower markets characterized the week.

The supply of stock and feeding cattle during the week was small and light-weight stockers advanced some. Feeders remained unchanged, however. Good feeders were bought at \$4.

Receipts of sheep for the week were again on a holiday basis, the total supply approximating only 13,300 head. This was a gain of 4,000, however, from the corresponding period a year ago.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets. South St. Joseph, Mo., January 5, 1903. The keynote to the cattle situation is truly the supply and demand, and it was forcibly demonstrated last week, when receipts were liberal early in the week and prices took a sharp drop from the good advance noted the previous week.

Another good market was enjoyed by sellers of sheep last week, as the demand from all the killers was vigorous and the trade ruled active on each day, prices relatively higher than at competitive points and right in line with values paid at Chicago.

Lawrence Seed Markets.

Table listing seed prices: Red clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, English blue-grass, Millet, Cane-seed, Kafir-corn.

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column, without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less, per week.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Red Polled cattle. I have been breeding these cattle seventeen years. No better anywhere. Twelve bulls to select from.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—At the dispersion of H. D. Watson's herd of 300 Holsteins we reserved 22 first choice pure-bred cows.

FOR SALE—A choice herd of registered Holsteins. Six heifers coming 3 years old, and one yearling heifer from first prize cow.

FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 134946, 4 years old, dark red, weight 2,200 pounds, got by Gallant Knight 124468.

FOR SALE—A few choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Ten young Hereford bulls from the Evergreen Farm herd, headed by Lee 121232. Address Pearl I. Gill, Great Bend, Kans.

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

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cowmen. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six good Shorthorn bulls, four of them straight Cruickshanks; prices reasonable; now is your chance to get a good individual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Seven jacks, three stallions. For further information call on or address F. W. Poot, Potter, Atchison County, Kansas. Barn three blocks north of depot.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One of the largest and best Cattleman jacks in Kansas, black with mealy points; 2 years old Oct. 30, 1902. Would prefer to turn him for registered English Red Polled cattle. Address L. Box 52, Sterling, Kans.

FOR SALE—One bay Clydesdale stallion, 4 years old, weight 1,800 pounds. Write or Telephone M. C. Pollard, Wakarusa, Kans.

FOR SALE—Hambletonian stallion, Wilkes family, 16 1/2 hands, 1,200 pounds, sound, gentle, fine driver, single or double, big bone, gets large colts; also a 4-year-old bay mare by him. W. E. Clark, 1547 Logan St., Station A, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two brown Percherons, one imported black Shire, one Cleveland Bay, and one Kentucky saddle horse. Will sell two of the above right. Have more than I can handle myself. Lewis J. Cox, Concordia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Horse and jack. The horse is a dapple-grey Norman, weighs 1,600 pounds, and is 10 years old. The jack is a dark brown or black, stands 15 hands high, 9 years old. We would like to trade both horse and jack for black Percheron weighing not less than 1,900 pounds; or would sell or trade either horse or jack alone. We also have for sale 15 head yearling colts, sired by trotting horse, cheap for cash. Write for prices. Stormont Bros., Dighton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for stock, an 800-pound black jack, white points, 8 years old, sure foal getter, easy keeper. Address R. B. Irwin, Modoc, Kans.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One 3-year-old black jack, and red Shorthorn bulls and heifers; show stuff. George Manville, Dearborn, Mo.

FOR SALE—Full blood, imported Percheron stallion Leabos 1497. Color—black, sound and excellent breeder; also a Kentucky-bred jack, 5 years old. For particulars, write or see John Raetz, Alida, Kans.

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Berkshire boars, by son of Imported Commander and King Blossom; also bred gilts. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—My Duroc prize-winning herd boar; or trade for two young gilts. Write for particulars. Chas. Dorr, Peterton, Kans.

CHOICE Poland-China boars and gilts, ready for use; also 135 extra Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

YEARLING Poland-China herd boar for sale. Grand Chief, by Grand Chief 2d 55525. He will make a remarkable sire for some good breeder. Address L. W. Hamilton, Kearney, Neb.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE 200 printed farm and ranch descriptions in 5 counties, 55 m. from K. C. Prices, maps, statistical book. Write G. Winders, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE—160-acre farm, 7 miles from Topeka, good road, 100 acres in cultivation, 40 acres creek bottom, 30 acres meadow. 25 acres pasture, 2 acres bearing orchard, 3 acres timber, running water, all good land, two good wells, 6-room house, cellar, good bank barn 32x40, hold thirty tons loose hay and 1,000 bushels grain. Other cribs and granary. One mile from school and church, \$6,500. We have many other farms large and small. Write us about them. Moore & Jones, 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Two sections of good pasture land, well watered and well fenced, six miles north of Ogallah, Trego County, Kans. Skimming-station at Ogallah. For particulars address, W. J. Rogers, Clyde, Kans.

REAL ESTATE—For sale or trade. Millions of Acres. Almost any county in United States. Cheapest and best. Describe your wants. W. W. Gavitt & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Topeka, Kans.

FOR RENT—Farm of 432 acres, cash rent, well improved. For particulars, write to A. C. Krape, R. R. 2, Garnett, Kans.

IMPROVED farms and grazing ranches in eastern Kansas for sale. Send stamp for list. W. L. Seeling, Paxico, Kans.

WANTED TO RENT—I would like to rent a farm, from 80 to 500 acres of land, anywhere in eastern half of Kansas. Would like to have one already furnished with stock and farm machinery; or I will take charge of such a farm for the owner. Write me at Le-compton, Kans. H. C. Allen.

FOR SALE—A fine dairy farm of 168 acres, within six miles of Topeka. Six-room house, fine large barn, scales, windmill, cribs, and other buildings, 120 acres under cultivation, 60 acres clover, all fenced and cross fenced, three acres young orchard—8 years old, 4 acres timber, running water. \$7,000. We have many other farms. Write us about them. Moore & Jones, 600 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

FEED FOR SALE—140 acres of excellent feed, consisting of corn in shock, Kafir-corn, cane, millet and prairie hay. Will sell cheap. J. G. Howard, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Farms and ranches in central and western Kansas. We have some great bargains in western ranches. Write us. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

I CAN SELL your farm, ranch, city property, wild and unimproved lands, any place, anywhere. Send description and cash price and learn how. Customers all over the country. W. E. Ward, Colby, Kans.

FOR SALE—1,120-acre farm in Douglas County, Missouri, 14 miles south of Willow Springs. It is fenced all around with four galvanized barbed wire fencing. It has a new house, two stories high—with an L for kitchen. It has also a new barn, 24 by 40 feet, and it is especially suitable for a sheep or Angora goat ranch. There are seven springs on the place with plenty of water the year round for all stock. The reason for selling is that the owner is too old to attend to the ranch. There are 60 acres under cultivation, and the balance in pasture. Price \$4,000. Write to James Anderson, Leonardville, Kans.

JOHN G. HOWARD—Dealer in farms, ranches and pasture lands. Always the best bargains in Real Estate. Write me what you want to buy or sell. My commission is only 2 1/2 per cent. Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—480 acres of wheat and cattle farm land, 160 acres of it in wheat, 10 acres in alfalfa. No buildings. Sure to water. Good neighborhood. Price \$2,400. Write me at Jetmore, Kans., for particulars. A. T. Eakin.

FOR SALE—320 acres fine pasture land in Wabunsee County, 2 miles from Halifax, good grass and never-falling water. H. R. Rice, Tecumseh, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To sell or exchange electro plating outfit, practically new, for gold, silver, nickel, and copper; with all acids, chemicals, metal, dynamo, lathe, etc. Original cost \$40. Will sell at a sacrifice or exchange for anything of equal value. Write if interested. Chas. Wheatley, Kellogg, Kans.

FOR SALE—A grand litter of Scotch Collie pups, from good workers. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3 to \$5 each. Lewis J. Cox, Concordia, Kans.

WANTED—Man to board milk cows, \$30 per month. Wife to board farm help, \$10 each. House free. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kans.

SEPARATOR FOR SALE—Cheap, nearly new. U. S. No. 6, \$100 machine; capacity, 400 pounds per hour. Have quit dairying. E. W. Adams, Berryton, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

WANTED—Man with family to work on farm by the year. Must be practical farmer and stockman. Place good for years to right man. Farm two miles from city. Address 708 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.25 each. J. A. Sawhill, Edgerton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rocks and B. B. Red Games. Prices reasonable. Address Mrs. Porter Moore, R. R. 4, Parsons, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED wanted in exchange for choice Poland-Chinas. J. H. Taylor, R. F. D., Chapman, Dickinson County, Kans.

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

BAILEY BROS. & CO., BEATTIE, KAN. For Sale, Famous Pedigreed Duroc-Jersey Swine Registered Scotch Terrier dog. Fine, young stock 6 months old. Nosegay Foxglove stud. Correspondence solicited.

The Stray List.

Week Ending December 25. Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by D. S. Richards, in Center tp., one red steer, branded H on left hip. Linn County—J. A. Cady, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by O. W. Simpson, in Mound City tp., one dark bay western mare, 6 years old, weight about 900 pounds, white spot in forehead, branded I T on left shoulder. Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Henry Imthurn, in Madison tp. (P. O. Madison), November 13, 1902, one dark red steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand on right hip, dehorned. Rawlins County—A. V. Hill, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Isaac Conner, in Driftwood tp. (P. O. Atwood), December 6, 1902, one red cow, lower part of both ears gone; valued at \$10.

Week Ending January 1. Barber County—J. E. Holmes, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. E. Wheat, in Eagle tp. (P. O. Eagle), Dec. 22, 1902, one black mare, branded N D on left shoulder, F C on left hip; valued at \$20. Woodson County—J. P. Kelley, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by F. O. Wells, in North tp., Nov. 24, 1902, one red yearling steer, white face, C on left shoulder, slit in each ear. Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by L. A. Gather, in Quincy tp. (P. O. Neal), one heifer, mostly red, some white, 1 year old, tip of right ear cut off, white face and heavy with calf; valued at \$14. Linn County—J. A. Cady, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W. M. Barker in Sheridan tp. (P. O. Pleasanton), Dec. 11, 1902, one red muley heifer about 18 months old, weight about 750 pounds; no marks or brands; valued at \$18. Crawford County—John Viets, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. A. Messick in Baker tp., one brown horse, about 8 years old, one-half blaze in lower part of face, two hind feet and right fore foot white; weight about 800 pounds; collar marks.

Week Ending January 8. Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by L. H. Kinsey, in Quincy tp. (P. O. Quincy), Dec. 13, 1902, one light red steer, 2 years old. Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J. A. Sprague, in Northwest of Emporia, Dec. 13, 1902, one red cow, dehorned, 4 years old, slit in brisket. Barber County—J. E. Holmes, Clerk. COW—Taken up by T. A. Coss, in Valley tp. (P. O. Isabel), Nov. 1, 1902, one black cow, right ear split, left ear cropped, branded V 2 S heart on left side and hip; valued at \$22.50. Marshall County—James Montgomery, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. A. Yeager, in Cottage Hill tp. (P. O. Blue Rapids), one bay mare with black mane and tail and black feet up to fetlocks. Supposed to be about 1 year old last spring. Rather small. Jefferson County—R. H. Delbert, Clerk. COW—Taken up by F. G. Stark, in Fairview tp., on Dec. 15, 1902, one red cow or heifer, crumpled horn, some white on belly, flank, and tail, also a small white spot on left leg above knee, and with ear either cut or frozen off; valued at \$25.

Building a New Town. The opening sale of lots will take place at El Berta, Texas, January 22, 1903. Low rate excursions January 20, via the M., K. & T. Ry. One fare, plus \$2, for the round trip; tickets good 21 days. The opportunity for business and investment are unequalled. For full information address, James Barker, G. P. A., M., K. & T. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

Red Polled Cattle

20 years of line breeding. Blood of (A-4), (A-1), (E 11) represented. High-grade stock, either sex, young or aged, for sale. A. Z. BROWN, GUILFORD, WILSON CO., KANSAS.

SCOTCH TERRIERS—Finest bred in this country. Heat-r race champion of Scotland, and sire of Noregay Foxglove, out of the champion imported R-mary Ringler, best served at our kennels. G. W. BAILEY & BRO., Beattie, Kans.

Strawberry Plants.

500 000 strong, thoroughly cultivated, many leading varieties. Also horse radish roots for planting. Ask for prices. J. Bales R. R. 2, Lawrence, Kans.

Alfalfa

The Greatest Feed and Seed Crop Grown, for Hay and Honey. How you can own an acre or 100 acres. Send your name for free circular. For sample of hay and seed, send 10 cents. ...Sheaffer-Miller Alfalfa Co... Nees City... Kansas.

WANTED!

A bright man, with light team, in every county. Steady work and good wages to the right man. References required. For particulars address, KOCH V. T. CO., Winona, Minn.

FARMERS

who wish to better their conditions are advised to write for a descriptive pamphlet and map of Maryland, which is being sent out free of charge by THE STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION OF MARYLAND. Address: Mr. H. Badenhop, Secretary, Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Breeders' Directory

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

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

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

M. H. ALBERTY, - - Cherokee, Kansas. DUROC-JERSEYS. Choice bred gilts and serviceable males.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas. DUROC-JERSEYS Farm 2 miles west of city on Maple Ave.

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS Watch for our Brood Sow Sale in February. J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Duroc Jerseys For Sale—Choice July, Aug., and Sept pigs for sale, both sexes; also 4 1901 bred sows. Prices reasonable. Newton Bros., Whittling, Kans.

WALNUT HILL HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. H. A. J. COPPIN, County Clerk, Eldorado, Kans. Stock of both sexes for sale.

Duroc-Jerseys For Sale 16 choice, vigorous males of spring farrow, and 25 head of extra good gilts, either bred or open; best of breeding. Come and see them, or write your wants. Prices reasonable. J. F. CHANDLER, Frankfort, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS, GRADE HEREFORD HEIFERS. I have for sale 50 Duroc gilts either bred or open, a few choice brood sows 2 years old, and some fine young boars old enough for service, one herd boar. Also 90 head of choice high-grade Hereford heifers bred to registered Hereford bulls. Write me your wants. T. F. ZIEGLER, LA HARPE, KANSAS.

May's Duroc-Jerseys. Highest Hero 11889 head of herd. Choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale. Wm. A. MAY, Blue Hill, Nebraska.

ROSE HILL HERD OF DUROC - JERSEY HOGS. I have choice gilts bred for early pigs, boars ready for service, and a thrifty lot of fall pigs all from large, prolific sows for sale. Two State Fair prize boars in service. S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

Standard Herd of Registered Duroc-Jersey Swine, Red Polled Cattle, and Angora Goats.

Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7363 and Ohio Chief. Cattle herd headed by Kansas 8308. Young stock for sale in season. PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.

Golden Rod Herd Prize-winning Duroc-Jerseys Van's Perfection 11571, sweepstakes boar at all State Fairs of 1902, at head. Both fall and spring pigs of both sexes and of his get for sale. GILBERT VAN PATTEN, Sutton, Neb.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas. FOR SALE—20 boars ready for service. Sows bred or open. 100 spring pigs. Our POLAND-CHINAS are at the Top.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas Has some extra fine gilts bred, also some fall boars. Will sell Sen. I Know, he by Perfect I Know. Address— F. P. MAGUIRE, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

SHADY BROOK STOOK FARM POLAND-CHINAS.

I keep constantly on hand all sizes and ages of high-class Poland-China pigs. Quality high, prices low. Write for description and price to H. W. CHENEY, North Topeka, Kans.

WAMEGO HERD ...of... Poland-Chinas

With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24229, a grand individual, and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. B. turkeys and B. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Kansas, Pottawatomie County. C. J. HUGGINS.

THOROUGH BRED Poland-China Hogs

Special price for next 20 days on 10 bred gilts to farrow in April and May; they weigh from 200 to 275 pounds, and most of them are bred to Black Perfection 2712, the best breeder I ever owned. Also 20 fall pigs, and 4 boars—large enough for service. 100 head in herd. Write for anything you want in Poland-China hogs. JOHN HOLLIN, R. F. D. No. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

A. B. DILLE & SON, Edgerton, Kans., Have a Fine Lot of Young ..POLAND - CHINAS.. of the best blood, both sows and boars, at reasonable prices. Sows bred if desired

VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

For Sale—Six 8 and 10 months old boars, every one a show boar and as good as I ever bought to use in my herd. Also 150 spring pigs that are immense. E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Kansas.

Shady Lane Stock Farm

HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans. A few choice ly bred Poland-China Boars for sale, some choice open gilts and bred sows

Elmdale Herd of High-Class POLAND-CHINAS

Shawnee Chief 25502 at head of herd. If you wish to buy some extra nice bred gilts meet me at the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting and let me show you some of the right kind. W. L. REID, Prop., R. R. 5, North Topeka, Kas.

..Oak Grove Herd.. OF PURE-BRED Poland-Chinas

For Sale—A few choice Boars and 50 Gilts, some bred for early spring farrow. Write, or come and see.... GUS AARON, R. F. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kans

PEOAN HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Having sold our farm here, we will make close prices on our POLAND-CHINA BOARS AND GILTS. Have a very fine lot to select from. Sired by Model Tecumseh, J. L. Best and U. S. Wilkes. J. N. WOODS & SONS, OTTAWA, KANS.

Providence Farm Poland-Chinas.

Correct by Corrector, Perfection Ch of 24 by Chief Perfection 54, Tommie's Gilts 2, 1st and 2nd Prize Wilhelms, herd boars. Up-to-date breeding, feeding qualities, and large, even litters in this herd. Young stock for sale. J. L. STRATTON, One mile southwest of Ottawa, Kans.

CHOICEST STRAINS ...OF... POLAND-CHINA HOGS

400 head in herd. Fashionably bred sows and gilts bred to Broad Gauge Chief 25733, first prize winner International Show, 1900, and Simply O. K. 24290, first prize winner Missouri State Fair 1901. 200 winter and spring pigs in special offer. Bargains in registered stallions and Mammoth Jacks. Also SHORTHORN and POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANS

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

D. L. Button, N Topeka, Kans BREEDER OF Improved Chester Whites Stock For Sale. Farm is 2 miles northwest of Reform School.

Maple City Breeding Farm, Breeders of Choice Strains of Registered O. I. C. Swine, and Galloway Cattle

The prize-winning boar, Ell 4049, at head of herd. The best in Chester Whites for sale in set of young boars and gilts. J. S. GILKEY, MAPLE CITY, COWLEY COUNTY, KANSAS.

CHAMPION HERD OF IMPROVED Chester White Swine

Perfection 11705 sweepstakes boar, 1901, and Pan America 11943, first prize New York State Fair, first, Michigan State Fair, and first in class at Pan-American Exposition, at head of the herd. The champion herd, Nebraska State Fair, 1902. Choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale.

BLODGETT BROS. Beatrice, Nebraska

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

The Crescent Herd O. I. C. WHITE

The World's Best Swine Some choice spring boars ready for service, and gilts bred for sale. This stock is O. K. and can not be excelled for the money. Every hog guaranteed. Write for prices and Free Delivery proposition. JOHN W. ROAT & CO., CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Large English Berkshires

Boars and Gilts for sale at prices to suit. Write quick and get our prices; also a few good yearling boars

Manwaring B Lawrence, Kans

Knollwood Farm Herd

BLUE BLOODED BIG BONED ROAD BACKED BERKSHIRES... A few fancy young boars ready for service. Orders booked for spring pigs. E. W. MELVILLE, EUDORA, KANSAS.

EAST LYNN HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Premier 4th 55577 assisted by Rutgers June 2d 61106. ONLY THE BEST. Imp. Lady Elma 4th 4464, the highest priced Berkshire ever sold in Kansas City, is in our herd and there are others like her. Inspection invited six days in the week. WILL H. RHODES, Tampa, Marion Co., Kans.

Fall Berkshire Boars

FOR SALE, QUICK, AT A REASONABLE PRICE

We have for sale a few choice yearlings, sired by Baron Duke 30th 50017, he by Baron Lee 4th 3448, and out of Duroc sows 0 35th 3383. The dams of these boars are of the most desirable strains Inspection or correspondence desired. Address ACHENCACH BROS., Washington, Kas. Breeders of Berkshire Swine, Double Standard Polled Durham Cattle, and W. F. Rock Chickens.

CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock For Sale. Your orders so listed. Address L. K. HASELTINE, DORCHESTER, GREEN CO., MO. Mention this paper when writing.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.—Having sold the most of my herd, I have left for sale five fine yearling bulls. Write me for particulars. I will sell them cheap. E. S. COWEE, R. R. 2, BURLINGAME, KANSAS.

MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd. F. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale. Geo. Groenmiller & Son, Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kans

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS. DUNLAP, MORRIS CO., KANS. Breeder of Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE. Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133:92. Young stock for sale.

Aberdeen-Angus. EVERGREEN STOCK FARM.

Have 15 registered bulls—7 to 21 months old, sired by Niel of Lakeside 25645; also registered cows and heifers, highly bred. Will sell in lots to suit. Call or address GEO. DRUMMOND, ELMDALE, CHASE CO., KANS.

North Elm Creek Herd Pure-Bred Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas

Scotch-topped Young Mary females with 9th Knight of Elmwood 161507 at head. Call on, or write W. J. Smith, Oketo, Kas

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE. FASHIONABLE POLAND-CHINA SWINE

REGISTERED BULLS FOR SALE. L. A. MEAD, CARBONDALE, KANS

Glenwood Herds

SHORTHORNS headed by Victor of Wildwood, by Golden Victor he by Baron Victor. Late herd bull Greater 137952. Poland's headed by Glenwood Chief Again. For Sale—Choice young bulls; also females. Prices right. Choice fall boars and gilts cheap. Visitors invited. Correspondence solicited. Address C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami County, Kansas. 40 miles south of K. C., on main line of Mo. Pac. Ry.

CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. 20 head of both sexes. Bulls of serviceable age and young cows bred. Eligible to two records. Correspondence solicited. A. E. BURLEIGH, KNOX CITY, KNOX COUNTY, MO.

ABBOTSFORD STOCK FARM OF SHORTHORNS. For Sale—After August 15, the herd bull, Imp. Beauty's Heir 145125; also 30 h g-grade cows and heifers, good milkers. D. Ballantyne & Sons, Herington, Kas.

ESKDALE HERD OF Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. JAMES FRATER, Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kans.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGH BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot. JAMES A. WATKINS, Whiting, Kans.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale From the Valley Grove Herd.

An extra good lot, reds and roans, sired by Lord May 112:27 and Kn. ht's Valenti. e 157:68. T. P. BABST & SONS, AUBURN, KANS. (Telegraph Station, Valencia, Kansas.)

RED POLLED CATTLE. CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Foster, Butler Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—A few calves, also prize-winning Light Brahma chickens. Call, write, or telephone.

MODEL BLUE GRASS FARM HEREFORDS. Stock for sale. OVERTON HARRIS, Harris, Mo

HEREFORDS and SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

23 registered Hereford bulls 8 to 10 months; 12 registered Hereford heifers, 8 to 10 months; 9 registered Shorthorn bulls, 14 to 24 months; 50 registered Bates and Cruikshank Shorthorn cows, 2 to 8 years old, bred to Rosebud's Prince 18748. Prices very low. Call or address Louis Hothan, Carbondale, Kans

..Clover Cliff Farm... REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE

Also German Coach, Saddle, and trotting-bred horses. World's fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion Habbe, and the saddle stallion Rosewood, a 6-hand 1,100-pound son of Montrose in service. Visitors always welcome. BLACKHERE BRO., ELMDALE, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

E. H. WHITE, ESTHERVILLE, IOWA Importer and Breeder of GALLOWAY CATTLE

Herd Foundation Stock A Specialty. A Few Choice Females and 14 Bulls For Sale. Inspection or Correspondence Invited.

THE ..N. MANROSE.. Shorthorns

Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans. Giltspur's Knight 171591, at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service for sale.

"The Wayside" Herd of Registered HEREFORDS

"ANXIETY WILTONS," with Printer 66684, March On 14th 106676, and Good Sign 140387, as Service Bulls, will be represented at South Omaha, January 22-23—get a Katalogue and Kum. Some excellent young things among this year's calves for sale—private treaty. Do you want SHOW HERDS that will WIN? Get one by Printer, and one by March On 14th, be on top, and see them take first and second place. W. W. GRAY, Fayette, Missouri.

JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER PLATTSBURG, MO., BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS Herefords

BULLS IN SERVICE: Heslod 2d 40679, March On 6th 96337, Heslod 85th 116352. Onward 2d 118599.

Sunflower Herd of... SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address Andrew Pringle, County, Kansas. Eskridge, Wabausee

CATTLE.

Bumgardner & Son, Holton, Kas., Breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE.... A herd bull and a few young ones for sale.

ALLEDALE HERD OF Aberdeen - Angus Cattle. The Oldest and Largest in the United States Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd. Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Alledale, near Iola and La Harpe; address Thos. J. Anderson, manager, Iola, Allen Co., Kans., R. R. 2, or Anderson & Findlay, Proprietors, Lake Forest, Ill.

Linwood Herd of Registered SHORTHORNS Armour Bearer and Lavender King cows with American Royal prize-winner Orange Lad 171699 and Lavender Gloster 166086 in service. Advance Guard and Lavender King yearling bulls for sale. D. K. KELLERMAN & SON, Mound City, Linn County, Kansas.

Walnut Valley Stock Farm Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped SHORTHORNS the prize-winning bull, Scott Junior 124222 at head of herd. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. J. SNODGRASS, Gordon, Butler Co., Kans.

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED Angus Cattle. Herd headed by MALE LAD 30645. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale. Address PARRISH & MILLER, Hudson, Stafford Co., Kans.

CHAMPION GALLOWAYS FOR 1902. Up-to-date Galloway Cattle, All Ages, For Sale. Personal Inspection and correspondence solicited by N. MOODY, Breeder, ATLANTA, MO.

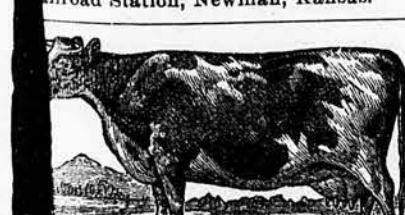
HESIOD HERDFORDS Highest class females with Hesiod 16th 56466, and Copyright 90079 head of herd. Choice Young Bulls including two show animals for sale Wesley Sloan, Wellsville, Kansas.

GREENDALE RANCH.. BREEDERS OF PRIZE-WINNING.. SHORTHORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP Great constitution and lung capacity gained in high altitudes. A few select young swine and sheep for sale. ED. GREEN, MORRISON, COLO.

Elder Lawn Herd Shorthorns Headed by GALLANT KNIGHT and Imp. Tilly Cairn. Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, for sale at bargain prices. Can supply car-load lots if desired. Some show yard material. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans

Bill Brook Breeding Farm, SHORTHORN CATTLE and ANGORA GOATS. Herd Bull, IOWA SCOTCHMAN 2d 138687. Write for what you want. Address H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kas

Rocky Hill Shorthorns and Saddle Horses Empress Valentine 157771 and Mayor 1229 at head of herd. Larkin's Duluth and Kansas King at head of Saddle Horse Herd. J. F. TRUE & SON, Perry, Kansas. Allroad Station, Newman, Kansas.



M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., offering some fine Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Bulls for sale from official tested dams and sires. A few choice females to offer.

CATTLE.

VERMILLION HEREFORD CO., VERMILLION, KANSAS. Imported Alberta 2d blood. Boatman 56011 at head of herd. A few excellent, young bulls for sale. E. E. WOODMAN, Vermillion, Kans.

Weston Stamp Herd REGISTERED... HEREFORD CATTLE. Anxiety 4th females with Weston Stamp 9th at head WM. ACKER, VERMILLION, KANSAS.

Registered Herefords. THOS. EVANS, Breeder, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas. One car load of bulls, 1 and 2 years old; one car load of heifers, 1 and 2 years old; a few cows with calves by side for sale.

JOHNSON'S Hereford Ranch. Herd headed by Dick Turpin 81521. Choice young breeding animals of both sexes for sale. Parties met at train if notified L. F. Johnson & Son, R. R. 4, Gauda Springs, Kas

...Hazford Herefords... Herd headed by the young show bull, Protocol 2d 91715, assisted by Major Beau Real 71621, a nephew of Wild Tom. Females largely the get of Bernadotte 2d 71834. A few choice young bulls for sale. Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kansas

H. R. LITTLE, HOPE, DICKINSON CO., KANS. Breeds Only the Best, Pure-Bred SHORTHORN CATTLE Herd numbers 135, headed by ROYAL CROWN 125698, a pure Crutkshank, assisted by Baron Lavender 143002. FOR SALE JUST NOW—16 BULLS of serviceable age, and 12 BULL CALVES. Farm is 1 1/2 miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pac., R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from 3 of the great herds of Ohio.



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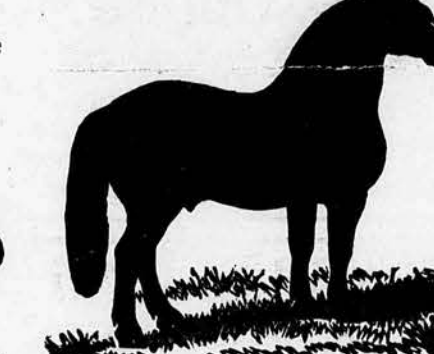
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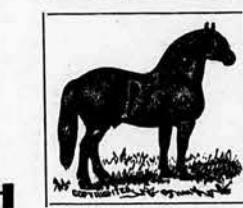


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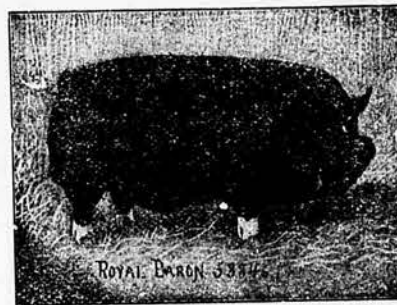
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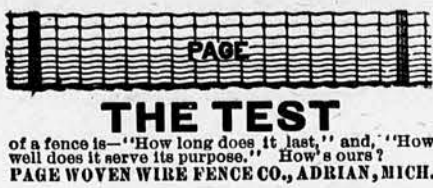
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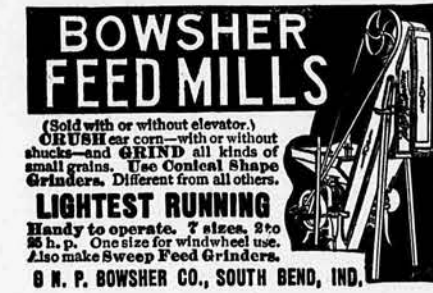
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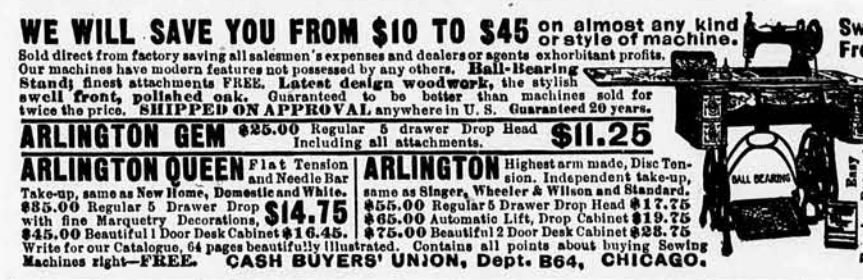
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We give you our assurance that the highest class of cows and bulls each herd affords, can be had at this sale. Write for Catalogue.

CHARLES. W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo. || Reduced rates on all Railroads during Convention week. || JAMES. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo.

Public Sale of Registered Shorthorns!

During the Convention of the National Live Stock Association,

AT FINE STOCK PAVILION, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1903.

60-REGISTERED SHORTHORNS-60

10 BULLS AND 50 COWS AND HEIFERS.

REPRESENTATIVE OF OUR RESPECTIVE HERDS. - - - FEMALES WILL BE BRED TO OUR SCOTCH HERD BULLS.

Sale Opens at 12.30 P. M., Sharp. For Catalogues, apply to

H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., Joseph Duncan, Osborn, Mo., or George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo.

Auctioneers: Cols. Woods, Edmonson, Sparks, Jones, Graham, and White.

Attention is called to Shorthorn sale by Novinger & Son, at Kirksville, Mo., January 14; I. B. & A. M. Thompson's Galloway sale at Kansas City, January 13, and the Armour-Funkhouser Hereford sale at Kansas City, January 14-15.