

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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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 with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, during January, 1904, will receive for their trouble one copy of the KANSAS FARMER'S New Wall Atlas, descriptions of which have appeared in these columns from time to time; or we will send any, one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vicks' Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

Word comes that R. W. Park, secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, has tendered his res-

ignation of the free delivery of mail, the rural telephone, and various means of improving social intercourse in the country, great improvements have been made upon former conditions. It is not to be supposed that all advancement is to stop where we are now.

Among the conveniences in sight is an improvement in the form of a portion of our currency so that it may be sent in the mail with the safety that attends a bank draft or a post-office money order. A bill (H. R. 1976) is now before Congress providing for this modification.

It is proposed to replace all \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills (except bank notes) now in existence with others so designed that the face of the note shall have blank lines as shown in our illustration, and to provide on the back of each bill spaces for signature and address of sender. Notes to be printed in the highest style of art employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

All paper money of \$1, \$2, and \$5 denominations, except the National Bank Notes, will be replaced with a Post Check note of like denomination, based on the same foundation, and existing under the same law as the note retired, thus in no way changing the present financial policy of the Government.

ment for \$2, as safe for transmission as any check or money order.

This is enclosed in a letter to the person or firm desired, and when received is collected by the receiver upon identification at postoffice named.

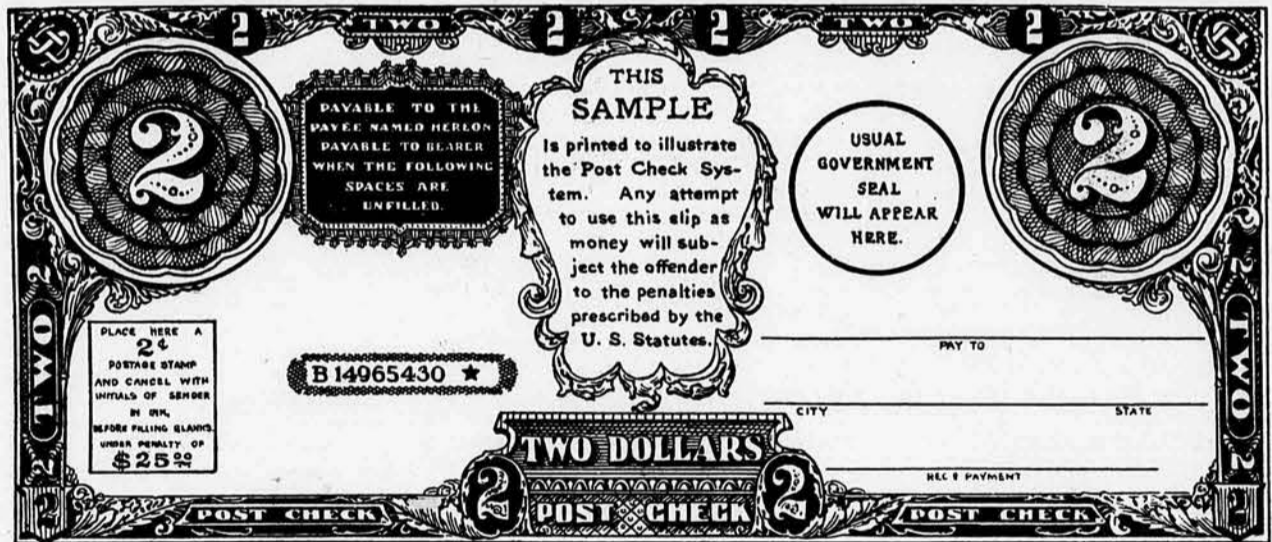
The tedious and inconvenient trip to the postoffice to secure a money-order is done away with, and a convenient, safe, and instantly available form of transmissible money is supplied, with which the American public can transact business by mail.

This bill, having fulfilled its mission, will be returned to Washington, where it will be destroyed and a new one issued in its place.

An important advantage of the frequent cancellation and reissue of these bills will be found in cleanliness of the currency.

It is proposed to issue also "fractional currency" provided with the like facilities for transforming it into checks. On bills less than \$1 a one-cent stamp will be attached.

A plan possessing such manifest advantages of convenience for the public ought to be adopted without delay. The details seem to have worked out completely. Congress confer a benefit which will greatly benefit many people by promptly passing the bill, H. R. 1976. Letters from constituents to Representatives



ignation to take effect March 1. A meeting is called at once at the Purebred Record Building, Chicago, to consider the resignation of Secretary Park and elect his successor. Secretary Park has proved himself a very efficient officer in discharge of the duties of his office and in promoting the interests of the Galloway cattle, and it is with regret that we learn of his proposed resignation. We understand that Mr. Park will remove with his family to his fine farm near Nashua, Mo., and presume that he will be heard from before long as a breeder of Galloway cattle.

CONVENIENCE IN SENDING MONEY.

Persons who live in town find considerable inconvenience in making small remittances for periodicals or for merchandise. This inconvenience is accentuated in the case of persons who live in the country. By the intro-

This money will pass from hand to hand in the ordinary transactions of the day. Then when one wishes to send money in small amount, \$2 for instance, by mail, to subscribe for magazine or newspaper, pay a bill, or transact any of the multitudinous items of business, necessary by letter, he will take a \$2 bill from his pocket-book, write on its face the name of the person or firm to be sent to, the city and State, affixing a two-cent postage stamp in the square indicated (one-cent stamp for the fractional bills), sign his initials in ink, with date; the initials and date to cross and cancel the stamp, and on the back of the money write his name as sender.

Thus the piece of currency which, up to this time, has passed from hand to hand as negotiable money, has been instantly transformed into a personal check on the United States Govern-

ment. Senators in Congress will call attention to the measure and promote speedy action.

PUBLIC ROAD BY PRESCRIPTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly advise me through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER whether or not the county commissioners have the power to declare a road a public highway after it has been used for such for twenty years, which road is wholly on private land. If such is the law how may it be arranged to allow two families to pass over the road and still not make the road liable to being declared a public highway?
Sedgwick County. A SUBSCRIBER.

The use of a road as such by the general public continuously for a period of fifteen or more years is held by the courts of Kansas to constitute it a public road. Any declaration by the

(Continued on page 36.)

State Horticultural Society

Papers Read at the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting, Held at Topeka, December 29, 30, and 31, 1903.

(Continued from last week.)

Strawberries.

GEO. HOLSINGER, ARGENTINE.

The strawberry is the most valuable small fruit under cultivation, and the money consideration derived therefrom exceeds considerably that derived from all other small fruits, the last year's crop amounting to the round sum of \$100,000,000. It is the favorite of fruits in the market, and, unlike other fruits, would command a good price in the market from January to December if we could successfully present them at all seasons. It is a wholesome and attractive fruit and can be put to so many purposes and used as a food-product in such a variety of ways that its popularity when we think of it is not at all surprising.

While it is true that it has great commercial value, it is likewise true that the cost of production, acre for acre, is immensely more than for any other small fruit, and it requires more careful attention and more persistent cultivation than any crop I have ever raised.

The location of the strawberry-bed depends on the uses to which it is to be put. For home use, it should be located in or near the garden and in a place where it is not likely to be overlooked and to suffer from neglect. There is wide difference of opinion, however, as to where the commercial strawberry-field should be planted. Berries grown on upland are usually of better color than those grown on bottom soils but berries in the bottoms do not suffer so much from drouth, and they are nearer water if one wishes to irrigate, which occasionally happens.

Berries for early market should be grown on a south slope, as patches so situated ripen fruit earlier than do patches in bottom lands. It is best to plant early berries on a south slope and those varieties on a midseason or late, in the

Good many planters have avoided bottom soils, fearing late frosts. For the last six years, we have confined our planting to the bottom, except the few early sorts, and we have not suffered from frosts more than our neighbors, whose patches are in higher altitudes.

The strawberry blooms through a comparatively long season and it is not subject to injury from frost except for the very few days from the time the buds open till the petals fall. As soon as the petals have fallen the berry is comparatively safe, for it curls downward into the leaves and straw and nothing short of a freeze such as we had last spring would seriously injure it, and from such a freeze there is no escape for any fruit. The frosts will, of course, kill all unprotected blossoms, but the proportion of blossoms open at one time is so small that one or two late frosts would work no serious injury.

When the freeze came last spring (it was very evident there would be a frost) we put all hands (twelve men from 4 a. m. to 9 p. m.) to work to cover the strawberries. This we did by raking the straw from between the rows and placing it on the rows so as to cover all the plants possible; and, notwithstanding this precaution, which would have been complete protection from any ordinary frost, the blossoms, the set fruit, and even the unopened buds were all badly injured.

We had a patch of two acres which had been heavily mulched and where the berries were covered to a depth of three or four inches, and this was the only patch that bore a full crop last year.

I do not believe it is wise to plant on thin upland unless one has no other kind of land, in which event, some very good results may be obtained if generously manured the previous year.

Mr. Kellogg, of Michigan, advises and says he practices putting on a coat of manure equivalent to twenty-five tons of excrement per acre and plant-

ing the following year to cow-peas, using two bushels of seed to the acre. This he then plows under and plants; but it looks to me like an extravagant use of manure and that much less would suffice.

In the heavy soils of this State, many planters only use cow-peas and some of us do not even use cow-peas.

The use of the commercial fertilizers is not advisable on anything but the poorest soils. Two years ago we tested ten different kinds of Swift's fertilizers, putting on 400 pounds to the acre with vacant plots between and we could not see the slightest difference between fertilized and unfertilized plots.

Before planting, it is essential that all weeds and trash be removed from the field. It will not do to plow it under for in cultivating it may catch on the teeth of the plow and drag out the adjacent plants. It should be carted away or burned.

The condition of the soil at planting-time is a subject open for discussion. Some insist that the ground should be thoroughly packed and others are equally sure that it should be as loose as an ash-heap. We have planted under both conditions and have been successful with both. Where planted in packed ground there is not so much danger of being pulled out by the weeder, but it saves lots of time and is consequently much cheaper to plant where the soil is loose. In any event, they should be planted early in the spring while dormant and the earlier planted the better.

The planting should be immediately followed by cultivation with a 14-tooth Planet Junior. This covers up all foot-prints and hoof-marks and leaves the surface in good condition to retain the moisture in the soil. We have discarded the weeder, for by it too many plants are dragged out.

The cultivator should be used at least once a week till frost, being particular to cultivate after every rain. Deep cultivation is not necessary and the double shovel or any implement that tends to ridge the surface should never be used. If the cultivating should be neglected in the rush of other work and the weeds get a start, they may be torn out by the five-shovel cultivator and any weeds not so destroyed should be cut down with the hoe. Thorough and persistent cultivation should be carried on throughout the entire season and the field at frost should be as free from weeds as at planting time.

Some fruit-growers advocate the growth of foxtail and crab-grass late in the fall, and others that oats be planted for mulch. This looks to me like a very short-sighted policy. The plants should be induced to grow as late in the fall as possible, when if thinning be necessary, the remaining plants should be as large and strong as they can be made to grow.

All vacant spaces where plants have been pulled out or killed should be reset as soon in the summer as the runners begin to dip. This should not be neglected, especially with the varieties which make few plants, for plants set late usually do no more than to root, and if the matted-row culture is followed, the resetting should be done early. Care should be taken in resetting not to shake the earth from the plants, and if removed with spade or trowel, the plants will not wilt and will continue to grow as though they had never been moved.

The mulching of strawberries is necessary and for four reasons; to keep the ripening fruit clean, to prevent frequent freezing and thawing from pushing the plants out of the ground, to conserve the moisture, and to keep down the spring growth of weeds.

Strawberries use an immense amount of water in ripening fruit and it is of the greatest importance that evaporation in fruiting-time be checked as far as possible. This can be accomplished by a heavy mulch of wheat straw which at least retards evaporation, and if heavy enough will keep down the weeds and grasses that rob the soil of its much-needed moisture. The one objection to the use of wheat straw is that much wheat and cheat are thus introduced into the field. But

if a heavy mulch is put on, say three or four acres of wheat straw for one acre of strawberries, it is not likely that much of this trouble will arise. Care must be taken, however, to remove the straw from the row in spring as a mulch heavy enough to keep down weeds will also prevent berries from coming through, so the straw should be raked from the plants and closely packed between the rows.

The mulch should be put on as soon in the winter as the ground is frozen enough to keep the wagon from cutting through.

If in the spring the weeds come through the mulch, it will be necessary to go over the field and remove all weeds, wheat, cheat, or anything that is likely to rob the soil of moisture.

The picking and marketing is the hardest job of the year and the one requiring the most patient effort and painstaking care. It is a job in itself to secure careful pickers, pickers who will grade the berries properly, putting the first-grade berries in one box and the culls in another, pickers who will not mash the fruit, pickers who will not wallow down the row, pickers who will pick all the ripe berries and only the ripe ones, and lastly, pickers who will fill the boxes full enough and not too full. It is a hard matter to make the picker understand the importance of having the fruit look well and run strictly according to grade; as it is the undivided opinion of new pickers that all the good berries should go on top and all the little ones in the bottom. We have learned from experienced and I suppose you have, but I mention it, anyway, that sorted berries sell better than do berries that are jumbled all together, good, bad, and indifferent in the same package. All the ripe berries should be picked, especially in a wet season, as they are likely to rot or be overripe before the next picking-day. And as the berry in process of ripening greatly increases in size and is of so much better color when fully ripe, only the fully ripe berries should be picked. While this is true for the home market, it is equally true in shipping that ripe fruit, not half-ripe, not overripe, will carry in shape to long-distance markets and is, of course, better in color, in size, and in quality than where pocked half-ripe or green.

The varieties one should plant is a hard matter to determine as the different varieties vary so much in different seasons, or different soils, in different climatic conditions, and on different slopes. The berry that does well on bottoms may be of comparatively little value on the upland, e. g., Parker Earle, which on bottom land is large and plump, on the upland is thin and pointed.

For early berries, Excelsior and Bederwood are extensively planted, though neither is an ideal berry. Excelsior is too sour and Bederwood is too small late in the season. Both are prolific and are good for starters.

Warfield seems to be the best money-maker in our part of the State. It is immensely productive, is good in color, makes lots of plants, and seems to do well everywhere. We had four rows last season that in a single picking yielded at the enormous rate of 140 crates per acre.

Splendid was our next best variety as a money-maker this year. It is a good seller and very productive. We have fruited it only one year but it seems to be a very valuable variety. Windsor Chief is worthy of special mention. It bore a good crop this year, and when fully ripe has a beautiful, waxy appearance which makes it a good seller.

Parker Earle rusted badly last fall. Nick Oliver and Clyde were badly injured by the freeze.

Last year at the meeting of the Missouri Society at Eldon, reports were handed in from thirteen localities, and of these thirteen reports, twelve recommended Aroma. We have never fruited it, but its appearance on the market after shipping leads me to believe that it is a valuable acquisition.

William Belt and Gandy are both paying varieties although neither produced a full crop this year. William Belt is splendid in quality and is especially recommended for home use.

As soon as the picking season is

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over, the straw should be raked up, hauled away and burned. We have tried burning in the field with disastrous results, the plants in patches being killed outright. The straw should not be plowed under for the reason that the ground is so much harder to work with so much trash near the surface, and if carted away and burned, many insects injurious to strawberries and the spores of fungus plant diseases will thus be destroyed.

After the straw has been hauled away, the rows are cut down with the eight-inch diamond plow and rolling cutter to about six inches in width, being careful to plow only deep enough to crown off the plants. The rows thus cut down are then thinned with the hoe so that the plants stand from three to six inches in the row, according to the variety. The five-shovel cultivator or cutaway with reversed disks should then be sent through the field often enough to level the ground and work it into good condition. This method of cultivation with plants that send out lots of runners should be effective and in a normal season should make a stand for the next year. But with the berries which make but a few very large plants, there is considerable doubt if it pays to renew them. In any event, they should not be renewed after the second year.

Blackberry and Raspberry Culture.

JOHN BRAZILTON, JR., WATHENA.

As I do not profess to be an authority on the subject of raspberry and blackberry culture I will give the methods of the most successful growers in our section, and the majority of them have been very successful. It is, perhaps, not generally known among the fruit-growers of Kansas that my home town, Wathena, is one of the largest shipping points for berries of all kinds in the State, and I might add grapes as well. I think I am safe in saying that we are the largest shipping point for blackberries, as Doniphan County, in which we are located, is reported in the report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1903 as having 285 acres of blackberries, practically all of which are shipped from Wathena, and is second only to Wyandotte County, with 294 acres, the product of which is divided among several shipping points. Our express agent estimated this season's shipments at about 12,000 cases of raspberries and 50,000 cases of blackberries.

Of the whole list of fruits which are grown commercially in Kansas there are none which are more particular as to location and kind of soil than the black raspberry. We find the best location with us to be northern, north-eastern, and eastern exposure in the order named. We find such locations most desirable for two reasons: first, that in our locality the richest soil is nearly always found on the northern and eastern slopes and such ground is nearly always moist, a prime requisite in successful raspberry culture. On such soils the canes make a vigorous, thrifty growth and when in that condition there is less liability of damage from anthracnose, perhaps the worst disease with which we have to contend. The second reason for choosing such a location is that danger from sun-scald, especially on the steeper hills, is reduced to a minimum. The red varieties also grow well in such locations, but the canes grow so fast that in extremely cold weather many of them winter-kill, and for that reason we prefer planting them on thinner soil, which usually is not so moist, and keeping up the desired fertility by the use of barnyard manure.

The ground selected should be plowed in the fall as deep as three horses can pull a 16-inch plow, and should be left without further work until spring, when, as soon as the ground can be worked, it should be gone over with a cutaway or disk and the soil put in as fine tith as possible. When ready to plant, furrows should be run with a lister and the plants set in the bottom of the furrow. The usual practice is to wait until the new plants have grown from two to six inches high, when they are taken up with a spade and enough dirt left adhering to the roots to cover them well. Of course

this plan is only followed where the grower has his own plants or can get them near by, as they can be loaded in a wagon several layers on top of each other, care being taken not to break the tender shoots. In planting, the plant with the ball of earth attached is placed right side up in the bottom of the furrow and covered with earth, well tramped down, a little deeper than the crown of the plant originally grew. When this method is followed, the raspberry-planting can be left until all the other spring planting is out of the way and it is a very quick way of getting the work done. Personally we prefer to dig plants as early in spring as the ground can be got ready, cleaning the roots and handling as we do strawberry plants, using a dibble for planting. When planting in this way, the furrow should not be made so deep, as the loose soil works down from the sides of the furrow and is liable to smother out the young plants before rapid growth starts. We plant 3 feet apart in the row and rows 7 feet apart. The red varieties which propagate from suckers should be planted in the same way as blackberries, which will be treated of further on in this paper. There are none of the berry-fruits which show such a variation in the fruiting qualities of individual plants as the black raspberry and for this reason we prefer using plants from those which we know bear good fruit and plenty of it. All plants from which we expect to propagate should be marked during the bearing season.

For cultivating the first season, we use the Hallock weeder as long as we can keep the weeds and grass down and the ground does not become hardened by beating rains. We have only used this implement two seasons, both of which were so rainy that the weeds got so large that the weeder would not work to best advantage and we had to use the five-shovel cultivator for later cultivation; but in a season of ordinary rainfall, we would use the weeder until the plants begin to trail on the ground. If a crop is grown the first year between the rows, it is usually potatoes; but where this is done, cultivation has to stop when the potatoes begin to ripen. We like to cultivate the whole space between the rows until about the last of July or first of August and then sow to turnips. If the ground has been kept clean up to this time and the weather conditions are favorable, the turnips will keep down the weeds for the rest of the season. We consider keeping down this later growth of weeds and grass of as much importance as to keep the ground clean during the early growing season; as where the ground is covered with rubbish in dry weather there is always danger of fire, which means the loss of the crop of the succeeding year. The loss of the first year's crop would not amount to much as it is hard to gather and much of it is damaged by the mud, as many of the vines lie on the ground.

Pruning should be done in spring just as the leaves are unfolding. If pruned earlier, it is hard to distinguish between the healthy wood and that which has been injured. There is no safe rule to go by as to how much wood should be left for bearing, as that depends upon the condition of the plant and the number of laterals. No summer pruning should be done except to pinch back the canes when about eighteen inches high, causing them to form laterals, thus increasing the amount of bearing wood. The true red varieties should not be pinched back at all but the purple caps should be pruned in this respect as well as in every other way the same as the blacks.

The cultivation the second year should be such as will secure a good, thrifty growth of new wood and keep the old wood in growing condition until the crop is off. We find the best implements for the second year's cultivation to be the five-shovel cultivator and the hoe. About the first of August we plow with the 8-inch diamond plow, throwing the earth to the vines, after which no more cultivation is given until the following spring. At the first hoeing, the next spring this dirt should be drawn back into the middles, leaving the surface soil up

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near the plants in a nice, mellow condition and enough hoeing should be done to keep it in this condition.

We use cases holding twenty-four of the Leslie quart boxes for shipping blacks and cases holding the same number of pints for the red and purple varieties. For picking, we use a carrier holding six boxes, though some use carriers holding four, eight, and even twelve. We prefer the six-box carrier, as where larger ones are used the berries become sunburned before the boxes are filled and ready to take to the packing shed.

As raspberries and blackberries can not be successfully handled in refrigerator cars, all have to be shipped locally. Our principal markets are all points along the line of the St. Joe and Grand Island, the Rock Island west of the Missouri River, some on the Union Pacific, Central Branch, a very little on the Santa Fe, and some on the Rock Island east of the river and on the Chicago Great Western. Besides what are shipped, a great many are hauled to St. Joe in wagons.

With us there are no insect pests which injure the raspberry, but anthracnose sometimes does considerable damage to some varieties, but since the introduction of such resistant varieties as the Kansas and Cumberland we have had but small losses from it.

A few years since, when our leading variety was Doolittle, while prices were much higher than they have been of late, the raspberry was not considered a money-making crop; but with the advent of the Kansas, raspberry-growing at once became profitable and is now given as much attention as any of the other berry fruits. A plantation

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once established is good for from five to ten years, depending on the kind of soil. We have never found the culture of the red varieties profitable, but we have great hopes from the Cardinal in this direction.

For blacks, we plant only Kansas and Cumberland, both of which are grand berries. Cumberland excels Kansas in several important points, being larger, more attractive in the box, quite a good deal hardier, and having a longer ripening season, but it is not as early. Kansas is good in every way but ripens its fruit all at once, causing a glut for a few days, when the season is at its height. We formerly grew Souhegan, and quite a number grow it yet, but we have quit planting it as it is smaller than Kansas and not enough earlier to pay us to keep it. Gregg was formerly considered the best when the proper location could be had for it but on unsuitable locations it is very subject to anthracnose and also winterkills badly. As the berry is covered with a blue bloom it presents a very unattractive appearance in the box. We have tried Ohio, which, by the way, is a very good one, Hopkins, and several others, but all were found inferior in some respect. Of reds, we have tried Turner, at one time growing this variety quite extensively, Miller, which is very similar to Turner and no better, and Loudon, which is very fine and extremely productive, but at present the canes are so affected with anthracnose that they are practically dead as far as next year's crop is concerned. Of the purple caps we have tried Shaffer's Colossal and Cardinal. Both are excellent, but the former winterkills unless protected. The Cardinal so far has been perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind, very productive, and one of the best for canning. The only objection we have to it is the one objection common to all of its class—the unattractive appearance of the fruit in the boxes. However, as none of the true red varieties have proven satisfactory, we shall use this variety as a substitute for better turns up.

at one time the of any of the late years there scarcity of pickers fruit went to waste. lose a large part of r's work most growers ed their acreage.

blackberry will give good crops ch thinner soil than the rasp- and will even produce fairly on thin clay, but it appreciates the best. The soil should be prepared the same as for raspberries, but planting may be done at any time from the time the plants become dormant in the fall until growth starts in the spring, but it will not do to plant so late in the spring as the raspberry unless the plants are to be kept dormant. The usual practice is to dig plants from an old patch or the suckers which spring up between the rows of bearing patches. The finest plants we get are obtained by plowing up an old patch and letting new shoots grow, which may be dug for planting in the fall or following spring. Most of these shoots will have formed a new root system and may be separated from the parent plant with safety. Such a plant we consider the equal of and often better than a root-cutting plant, as it has a good, strong root system, which at the same time is young, and the plant will make a good growth at once, which the majority of root-cutting plants will not do. Before setting, plants should be cut back to about four or five inches of the crown and the roots may be pruned to about six inches long. Set in the furrow to about the same depth the plant originally grew, or a little deeper will not hurt. A well-grown blackberry plant is very robust and will stand some very hard knocks while dormant. Make rows eight feet apart and plant three feet apart in the rows. Cultivation should be the same as for raspberries but after the plants become well established they are more able to take care of themselves and can get along with less than the raspberry requires. Corn, potatoes, or most any garden crop except tomatoes may be grown between the rows the first year. Pruning may be done in

spring either before the buds open or afterward, but it is not best to delay too long after the buds begin to show. The amount of bearing wood left should depend upon the condition of the canes and the number of laterals. The young canes should be pinched back in summer when about two to two and one-half feet high to induce the forming of laterals. The old wood of both blackberries and raspberries should be cut out as soon as the crop is off, and buried at once to destroy any insects or disease which may be present.

As the cultivation, picking, packing, and disposal are the same as for raspberries, it is not necessary to repeat descriptions here.

As to varieties, perhaps forty-nine fiftieths of all the blackberries grown in our section are Snyder. In my recollection this variety has only been injured once by cold weather, and it is not so subject to disease as some other varieties. There are a few early berries grown, principally Early Harvest. This variety is very small and not of best quality for eating fresh, but for canning we think there is nothing to excel it. It is not as hardy as might be hoped, and we can not depend upon a crop more than three years in five. It is also attacked to some extent by the orange rust. We like the Early King best of all the early varieties. It is not as strong a grower as Snyder but it is as hardy and the berry is nearly as large. It is quite subject to attacks of the orange rust and anthracnose but nevertheless we find it a very profitable variety. The Rathbun fruited with us last season in a limited way and is quite productive. It is supposed to be a cross of the dewberry and blackberry and propagates both by tips and suckers. In appearance it resembles the dewberry, though the berry is not quite as large, and it has the dewberry flavor. We also have a few plants of the Sorsby May introduced by the Munson Nurseries, of Texas, and said to be the earliest blackberry. Our plants, though they were one year old, did not fruit. They bloomed but for some reason the blossoms were infertile.

We have also had a limited experience with dewberries, but never had any success with Lucretia. We had a fair crop of Aystin this past season, and we are highly pleased with the variety. Can some one tell us whether or not we ought to keep the new growth cut back until the crop is off? If we do not the new growth covers up the berries so that many of them can not be found. As the vines trail on the ground the plants should be planted in furrows as are the blackberry and raspberry, but should be planted level like the strawberry.

The past season we tried bottling the juice of the blackberry for the first time, and we think it makes as good a beverage as grape-juice. In its pure state it has a rather bitter taste, so that a little sugar and water have to be added when we drink it.

Plums and Cherries.

W. D. CELLAR, EDWARDSVILLE.

In discussing cherries for Kansas, only the Morello type need be mentioned. The Hearts and Bigarreahs bear so seldom as not to be worth planting even for home use. The Early Richmond heads the list for hardiness, thriftiness, and profit. The Dyehouse is so much like the Richmond as to require close inspection to distinguish it. It is, however, of a more upright growth, and the fruit is a trifle smaller. It is earlier. The matter of earliness depends to a great extent on location. A south slope of warm, dry soil will ripen any variety a week or ten days sooner than a cold north or east slope. G. F. Espenlaub says that the Dyehouse ripens in the forenoon and Richmond in the afternoon of the same day, but I have observed more difference than that. Growing side by side in my orchard some years it ripens fully a week ahead of Richmond. The Montmorency, ripening midway between the Richmond and the best late sorts, is a large, fine cherry, and where it does well, as it does in some localities, is a very desirable market variety. For me, however, it has never

borne enough fruit in thirteen years to pay first cost of the tree.

The English Morello is the best late sort. This does not exclude Ostheim and Wrag. These varieties so closely resemble English Morello in all points of tree and fruit that the difference is not worth mentioning. The chief objections to English Morello are its lack of hardness of tree, and the fact that it comes so late in the season as to be specially subject to the ravages of curculio. It is a good bearer, though, and begins bearing quite young. The fruit is large and fine in appearance. It is too sour to eat, but is good to sell. Cherry-trees on Mahaleb stock are not hardy. They have a fashion of dying, here one and there one, without your being able to find out what ails them. Planted on wet ground, or in a wet season like the past, or after an unusually severe winter, they die in whole blocks, and you feel like eschewing the whole business. On Morillo roots they are as hardy as any other fruit-tree. The Richmond, planted deep, takes root frequently above the bud, the English Morello less frequently. Neither one roots readily enough to make that method of getting them on their own roots desirable. If I could not get sprouts of the varieties I wanted, I would bud on Morello stocks. I know the sprouts are troublesome, but the trouble from sprouts is nothing compared with the loss entailed by trying to grow them on Mahaleb stocks.

If one were planting cherries for home use I should advise planting Richmond only. It is the best tree, the best bearer, and the best fruit. Planting an orchard for market, I should seek to extend the season as far as possible. I should plant Dyehouse on the earliest, warmest ground, and English Morello on the latest ground, and should so distribute the other varieties between as to make a complete succession. Hurry them to market as fast as possible. Cherries will hang on the trees several days after they are fully ripe, if the weather is dry. But if it should turn rainy, away goes your crop with the rot.

Cherries grow well in sod, but grow better if cultivated. It is a good plan to cultivate a young orchard till four or five years old and then seed to clover. The mowing-machine is all the cultivator it will need after that. I have raised berries in a young cherry orchard successfully. Corn or any cultivated crop might be grown, but it would be a mistake to sow small grain of any kind.

The list of profitable varieties of plums for this climate, like the list of cherries, is short, with the exception of the common Damson, which I think one of the best and most profitable plums of any class, which belongs to the native class. With the exception of the Damson, I have never had any experience with the European varieties. The Lombard, Gage, German Prune, and all the others that have been boomed in this locality have failed so often, that I have been content to accept the experience of others without being shown. At a recent meeting of the Missouri Valley Society a member said that the experience of the past two years had reopened the question of the advisability of planting European plums; that with the improved methods of spraying and culture the hope was entertained that eventually we might be able to raise them successfully. I suspect, however, that the small measure of success of the past two years has been due rather to climatic conditions than to any new or improved methods of culture.

This leads to the interesting question as to what extent our losses are really due to the ravages of insect and fungous enemies. Whether the first cause of failure is not almost always traceable to the impaired vigor of the tree, by reason of the severe cold of winter, or the severe drouth of summer, or starvation on poor soil, or improper cultivation, or lack of cultivation. How often have you observed a tree, or an orchard, of bearing age, of good bearing varieties, in full vigor, having come through the previous summer without damage from drouth, hav-

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ing come through the previous winter without damage from frost, fail to bear good fruit, solely by reason of attacks from insects or fungi? While I have had no experience with European varieties, I have had some experience with Japans—I may say considerably more experience than profit. I have had one or two good crops and a good many failures. I very much doubt whether, in Kansas, an orchard of Japan plums, of the best adapted varieties, under the very best conditions of soil and culture, reckoned from start to finish, will prove a good investment. If one wishes to try his luck, though, I think he will come nearer success with Red June, Abundance, and Burbank than with any other varieties.

In the native class there are several good and profitable sorts. Wild Goose, Wolf, and Pottawatomie are among the best. Some varieties do not produce pollen enough for self-fertilization, and it is a good plan to plant other varieties near, though I would not advise indiscriminate mixing of varieties, as that would add considerable to the cost of picking. Most of the native sorts sprout readily, and can be had on their own roots. In spite of the trouble from sprouts, I must prefer them this way. They are thriftier, harder, and more productive than when budded on any of the non-sprouting plum stocks.

As for budding them on peach, no brilliant prospect of a great fortune from plum-growing could tempt me to plant plums on peach-stock again. A young orchard should be cultivated, but as soon as it comes into bearing it should be seeded to clover. White clover is good for this purpose. It is much harder to kill out than red clover, does not require cutting, and makes an excellent cushion for the plums to fall on.

I keep hogs in the plum orchard. They do not injure the trees, and by picking up wormy plums, greatly lessen the ravages of the curculio. In picking-time we turn them in for a few hours immediately after picking each day, or each alternate day, as the case may be, to pick up the decayed and bad fruit left on the ground. Native plums are usually low in price and it is necessary to pick them at a low cost. We shake them, being careful not to shake hard enough to bring down the green fruit. If we have a good carpet of grass, we shake them on the ground. If the ground is hard and bare, as it will be if many hogs are kept on it, we use large sails or sheets held by boys or girls. We pack in berry-crates. I think it would pay to pack the finest Japans in basket carriers.

Comparative Hardiness of the Peach.
WILLIAM CUTTER, JUNCTION CITY.

This may appear to be a strange subject after two such entire failures as our last years have been. But from the fact that our February freeze destroyed all the fruit buds on about half of the varieties, we were afforded a rare opportunity for comparison. So I took a day off on April 22, and found the following to be the facts so far as my own orchard was concerned. I will first mention the entire failures, on which there was no bloom. Following is the list:

Raisin Cling, Cobbler, Mathew's Beauty, Fitzgerald, Salway, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Silver Medal, Elberta, Family Favorite, Sneed, Lovet's White, Emma, Waterloo, Delaware, Early Barnard, Foster, Heath's Cling, Wager, Wheatland, Stonewall Jackson, General Lee, Red Heath, Prize, Bequet's Free, Gary's Holdon, Roberts, Bell's October, Grant's Favorite, Levy's Late, Lagrange, Ever Bearing, Golden Belt, Old Mixon Free, Hynes' Surprise, Globe, Kohler's Cling, October Beauty, and Stump the World.

The following showed a very little bloom:
Superb, Bishop, Texas King, Captain Ede, Wonderful, Old Mixon Cling, Champlon, Mountain Rose, Admiral Dewey, New Prolific, Ward's Late Free, Chinese Cling, Japan Dwarf Blood, Chinese Blood Cling, Bonanza, Japan Blood Cling, Chair's Choice, Alexander, Amsden, Lemon Cling, Crosby, Ty-

hurst, Laffeur, West, Evan's Cling, Thurber, Picket's Late, Early Canada, Eldred Cling, Bokara No. 3, Early Michigan, and Hill's Chill.

The following list had bloom enough to make from a third to nearly a full crop, and the last eight mentioned were the fullest trees I had. They are:

Triumph, Horton's Rivers, Early Rivers, McIntosh, Shoemaker, Lemon Free, Bailey, Gold Drop, Greensboro, Carman, Connet's Southern Early, Lewis, Waddell, Sylphide, Solomon, and Steven's Rareripe.

You will observe that two if not three of our most profitable market varieties, viz., Elberta, Salway, and Mathew's Beauty showed no bloom, while Carman and perhaps Greensboro are the only two in the productive list that are indispensable, showing, as I think, that extra productiveness is not a necessary qualification in a market peach.

The time of blooming, according to my observations, is so near the same in all varieties that nothing is to be gained by selecting the latest.

Size of bud cuts quite a figure in its ability to stand cold, and the smallest are always the surest to live through winter. It takes no particular degree of cold to destroy peach buds. I have known them killed at 6° below zero, and I have known a good crop after it had reached 14° below. The moisture in the ground, which also means the moisture in both tree and bud, is the cause of this variation. Last year our buds were killed at 6° below zero, which had been preceded by twenty-four hours of warm rain. These things are beyond our control; but in a dry climate where irrigation is about the only dependence for moisture, peach-growers are soon to solve this problem; and it will not surprise me if they learn how to control tree and bud so as to stand a 20°-below-zero freeze.

Orchard Treatment.
GEO. A. BLAIR, MULVANE.

The report which I am compelled to make of the treatment of orchards in our vicinity is not very flattering to the skill and industry of their owners, not that we are especially lazy, but we are not the best informed. We procrastinate unduly and are neglectful. Our orchards of large trees, as a rule, are not cultivated; in fact, they are lucky to have the weeds mown.

The younger orchards are like "Topsy;" they have grown up in a cornfield. Whatever culture the corn gets, the orchard gets. They are pruned when it suits the owner and if other labor demands his attention the pruning stops.

Insect depredations are but feebly and intermittingly combatted. Two neighboring orchards one-half mile from mine have been badly devastated by the canker-worm for the last two springs. One orchard contained over 2,000 trees; its owner made no resistance and a large number of the trees are lost. The other, a smaller one, was sprayed late last spring with but poor success. Its owner procrastinated but the worms did not. Result, no fruit.

An orchard of 2,000 trees was planted in the spring of 1892. What with weeds, worms, and rabbits, the trees have had a struggle for existence. For years in succession they were peeled as high up as a rabbit could reach. To my knowledge, its owner had received but \$500 worth of fruit three years ago; since then, none.

I have forty acres in apple and peach-trees which I prune during the winter. Last spring the peach-trees were cut back severely. I grow three to four rows of corn between tree-rows. This is the extent of its culture, except that the weeds are mown down. Most of the orchard was sprayed three times with a Cyclone dust spray.

I noticed but little fruit dropping until after July 1. After that, the greater per cent of fruit on the trees fell. My intention was to keep the dust spray going all through the season, but I failed and so did my apple-crop. That it was owing to the particular kind of spray used (dust) I can not positively

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SPECIAL OFFER Regular price of forges \$8, but until March 31, 1904, we offer the FARMER'S FORGE, complete, ready for use, for \$2.75 each, or a Farmer's Forge, complete, an anvil and vise combined and a pair of tongs, all for \$5.50. This offer may not be repeated again. Write today sending stamp for catalogue and testimonials.

C. A. S. FORGE WORKS

HANCOCK DISC

THE PLOW EVERYBODY IS TALKING.

Genuine Hancock Disc Sulky and Gang

Lightest Draft Plow in the World

Changes the Old Method of Plowing as the Twine Binder Did the Old Method of Harvesting.

We dare not tell you half the facts. We want you to see it in the field. Sent on trial. Not one cent in advance. We guarantee to do fifty per cent more work with the same team and do it better than any other Disc or Mould-Board Plow on earth. Will plow hard, dry ground where no other plow will work. We furnish hundreds of letters from farmers that it will plow almost anything either wet or dry. We want you to see it in the field, and will pay you to hold an exhibition where we have no agents. We are exclusive manufacturers for two-thirds of the United States of the Genuine Hancock Disc Plow, the only plow branded or advertised as "Hancock." Beware of cheap imitations that look like our plow but which lack the essential features (covered by our patents) that make the Hancock Disc Plow the wonder of the age and the ONLY SUCCESSFUL DISC PLOW ON EARTH. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, but do not be deceived by imitations. See that the name "HANCOCK" is on the plow. Write now and get ready for Spring work. Circulars and hundreds of testimonials from prominent farmers furnished on application. We do not ask you to take our word for it.

HANCOCK DISC PLOW CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, 114 Langdon St., ALTON, ILL.

assert, but my conclusion drawn is that liquid spray had been more effective for me in the past than was dust spray this season.

If I may, I will assert as my opinion that to use the liquid spray until the apples are well grown, then follow with the dust spray, would be the most effective and the most efficient combination of the two and produce more good results than either one alone during the season. The reasons for my faith are, that the liquid spray will protect the calyx and quite small fruit, but as it develops and grows larger, the dust will more completely cover and adhere to large fruit and catch the later crops of larva which enter the side of the apple.

My rabbit protection is forty Well-house rabbit-traps, which I find most effective.

I will say that I should have been pleased to have made a better showing of method and practice of orchard treatment by myself and neighbors, but "we all" do no better than stated.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

Never Jumps The Track

It cannot be pushed, hooked or blown off and it doesn't bind or run hard on account of warping of door or siding.

"The best hanger on earth" is the

FLEXIBLE DOUBLE TREAD BARN DOOR HANGER.

Its double set of hangers runs on both sides of inverted T rail, which is flexible on the wall—accommodates itself to all inequalities. Absolute center draft. Carrier wheels are roller bearing. Always true and easy running, never out of order. We make a specialty of Hay Tools and Field and Farm Hardware Appliances. Ask for our catalogue.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., 54 Broadway, Fairfield, Ia.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.

YOU SIR can clear \$5.00 to \$9.00 PER DAY selling IDEAL PUMP EQUALIZERS. They make hardest working pumps work easy. Windmills run in slightest wind. FIT ALL PUMPS. Merits sell them. FULLY WARRANTED. Exclusive territory. Write PUMP EQUALIZER CO., Dept. 4, Wagon, Missou

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

January 27, 1904—Poland-Chinas at Morrowville, Kans.; Geo. E. Fuller.
 January 27, 1904—David Delair, Manhattan, Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.
 January 29, 1904—J. S. Goodrich, Goodrich, Kans., Galloways.
 February 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans.
 February 2, 1904—Poland-Chinas at Waldo, Kans.; F. A. Dawley.
 February 2 to 5, 1904—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Manager.
 February 2, 1904—Duroc-Jersey swine at Humboldt, Neb. Wm. Brandow, Manager.
 February 2 and 3, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
 February 3, 1904—Jno. O. Hunt, Maryville, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
 February 4, 1904—Swine-breeders combination sale, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 February 4, 1904—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
 February 5, 1904—J. B. Davis Fairview Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
 February 10, 1904—Shorthorn combination sale, Ottawa, Kans.
 February 11, 1904—Poland-China breeders' combination sale, Ottawa, Kans.
 Feb. 16, 1904—E. E. Aline, Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-China brood-sow sale.
 February 16-17, 1904—W. H. Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Poland-Chinas, Shorthorns and Percheron horses.
 February 17, 1904—Combination sale of Angus cattle at Kansas City, Berry Lucas, Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
 February 18, 1904—Standard-bred road horses by S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.
 February 23, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.
 February 23 and 24, 1904—Hereford Breeders' combination sale, Kansas City.
 February 24, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown, Osceola, Neb.
 February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm, Osceola, Neb.
 February 26, 1904—Kirkpatrick & Bollin, Leavenworth, Poland-Chinas.
 February 26, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.
 March 1, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton Mo., jacks, saddle and roadster horses.
 March 3-4, 1904—Combination Hereford and Shorthorn sale at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnson, Sec.
 March 8, 1904—F. M. Gifford, Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.
 March 9, 1904—Herefords at Ottawa, Kans., James A. Funkhouser and Wm. Ackley.
 March 22-24, 1904—Combination Hereford sale at Kansas City, Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo., and others.
 April 6 and 7, 1904—Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords.
 April 7, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Moberly, Mo., E. H. Hunt, Sec.
 April 8, 1904—Breeders' combination sale at Macon, Mo., Herefords, S. L. Brock, Secretary.

Coming Events.

Will secretaries, or those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?
 Kansas Mid-winter Exposition, Topeka, January 19-31, 1904.

Association of American Polled Jersey Cattle, Hialeah, Fla., Secretary, J. C. Hatfield.
 Association of American Polled Jersey Cattle, Hialeah, Fla., Secretary, J. C. Hatfield.
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Color in Shorthorns—Continued.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In my last letter on the color-craze in Shorthorns, treating of the class for bulls 2 and under 3, I was unable to give color of the fourth-prize bull. I can now state that he was a roan, and five of the winners in that class were roans; two were white, and one red, and at the foot of the class.

I will now take up the class of senior yearling bulls at the great International Fair which is now conceded to have been the greatest in the world up to date. This class was for bulls dropped between September 1, 1901, and January 1, 1902.

First prize, King Edward 172814 (red, white marks), sire and dam both roans, and both imported.

Second, Nonpareil King 192871 (red). His sire is red roan and his dam a red. One of his grandsires is red and the other roan. Of his great grandsires, three are red and one roan. Of his great, great grandsires, four are red and four are roan.

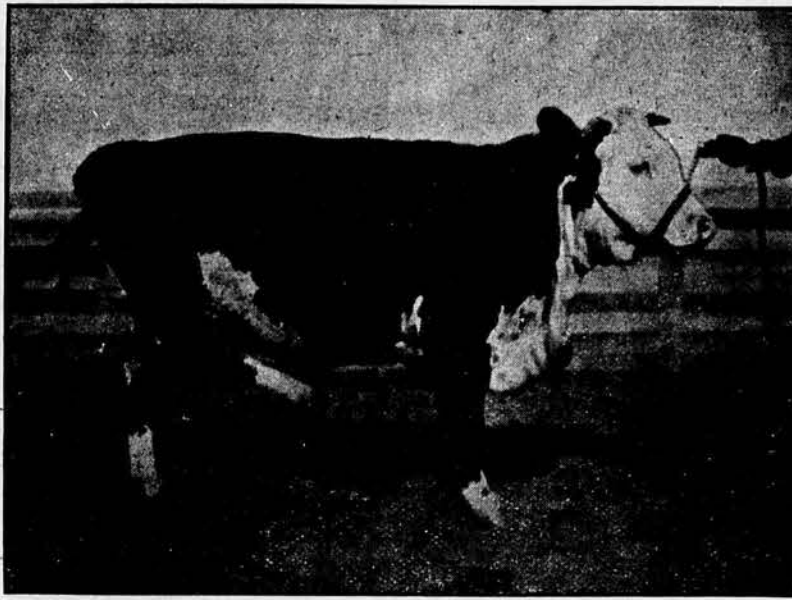
Third, Money Musk 186542 (red). The ancestry of this bull, for four generations back, are all red (numbering thirty in all), with possibly one exception (an English cow not recorded in our books), but her sire was a roan. The fifth generation are from stock of Amos Cruickshank and W. S. Marr, of Scotland, in which roans are in the usual proportion in this and other generations back of them.

Fourth, Prince Caroline 210529 (red). The ancestry of this bull in the first two generations (six in all) are all red. In the third generation, two of the eight are roan and six are red. In the fourth generation (sixteen), thirteen are red, one red and white (and got by the great imported Duke of Richmond 21525, whose sire was a roan); one is a roan; one an English cow, color not known, but her sire was a roan. All of the eight bulls in this fourth generation were imported. Five were bred by Amos Cruickshank, one by Wm. Duthie, and all but one were of Cruickshank breeding, with plenty of roans among their immediate ancestry. The one exception was a bull of Booth breeding, viz., Rob Roy 94845 (red). His sire was a roan and his maternal grandsire red and white.

Fifth, Nonpareil Comet 207473 (red). His sire is an imported red roan. His maternal grandam is a roan.

Sixth, Sentinel 6th 186645 (red). His sire is a red roan; his dam is red with a red ancestry.

In summing up and analyzing the colors of this class and the ancestry of some of them, the conclusion is irresistible that some of our best breeders have in recent times been breeding for red colors. None of them appear to be doing this at present. The "red craze" has pretty well died out east of the Kansas State line. It still lingers



KICKING FOR A PERMANENT STATE FAIR.

A snap-shot taken by a Kansas Farmer man of one of Steele Bros.' show heifers.

in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas, and ranges further west, in which territory a breeder could scarcely give away a white Shorthorn bull, and, as a rule, must sell a roan, or a red and white bull, at a good discount. At least that is my experience. I think it a safe prediction that none of this yearling class of winners will come to the front in future fairs. We shall see.
 Morris County. D. P. NORTON.

The Big Thing in Horse Circles.

Draft-horse circles are gradually being warmed up to the vital importance of the Mark M. Coad public sale of Percheron stallions and mares, to be pulled off at South Omaha, January 26-27. Horsemen who have listed their names for the Coad sale catalogue will soon be in possession of all the main facts relating to this big dispersion sale of 100 horses and mares. A strikingly unique feature of the sale is the large number of brood mares catalogued. These fine mares will appeal to every good draft horseman's best judgment as to high Percheron values. We put them way up the ladder. They combine wonderful size with excellent form. They are clean-limbed and stand on good feet. They are ideal brood-mare stock. We anticipate a very large interest in these high-class mares. They are practically a straight string of blacks, and being bred to such a stallion as Rover 21218, the great ton black stallion in service, they will be an outstanding attraction for this South Omaha event. Among the fine mares led out for the writer's inspection recently at the farm we may mention as follows: Mildy 21593 is a 5-year-old black mare weighing 1,800 pounds, bred to Rover since May 14. One of her stallions is in the sale. Another big, fine black 5-year-old mare is Adeline 21587, got by Marcus O'Aurelius 18004, and out of Hilda by Turc. This mare has raised two colts and is bred to Rover since July 10. Modesty 21223 is a 5-year-old by Marcus Damosis, dam Blondée by Turc. She is a 1,900-pounder, all black, and bred to Cadet 29235 since June 5. Kitty Fenelon 16568 is a daughter of the great stallion, Fenelon; she is a low-down, deep-bodied mare, very much after the pattern of her famous sire. She was first-prize mare at Nebraska State Fair, 1903, and dam of first-prize yearling stallion, 1903, at Lincoln. Her dam was a 1,750-pound mare by Brilliant 710. A great 4-year-old mare is Anna Laurie. She won first prize at

Nebraska State Fair as yearling, 2-year-old and as 3-year-old, also sweepstakes. She is out of the favorite brood mare, Hilda by Turc. She is a ton mare, bred in August to Rover. A good black 3-year-old is Evening Star, got by the prize-winning stallion, Geofrin, and out of the great brood mare, Morning Glory. She is an ideal brood mare in type, and safe in foal to Rover, since April 27. The greatest draft mare of them all, perhaps, is Countess De Shambo by old Turc. She is black as the raven, weighs 2,100 pounds, and is safe to service of Rover since May 22. Her dam is Minerva by Henry Le Blanc. Trilby is another fine daughter of Morning Glory, and got by Marcus Damosis. This is a great, broad, 5-year-old mare, with excellent limbs, bred to Cadet in August. A fine gray is the big 5-year-old, Clara Barton by Marshall Bernadotte, dam Imp. Mirza. She is a double Brilliant, and one of the finest of the whole string, in foal to Rover since July 13. This is a mere starter. Get a catalogue and see what is in store for buyers on sale day. See advertisement, and kindly say you saw same in Kansas Farmer.

The Springer & Stubbs Belgians.

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Springer & Stubbs, which appears in this issue. The West is to be congratulated upon the fact that these leading importers have moved their stables to Denver, where they have permanently located and are prepared to show the finest specimens of the Royal Belgian breed of draft-horses; the well-known breed of French Draft horses, as well as the highest class individuals of the famous race of Oldenburg Coach horses.

Both Mr. Springer and Mr. Stubbs are men of wide experience in the horse-importing business. The senior member is from Illinois, where he has been actively engaged in importing horses for the last twenty years, while Mr. Stubbs has been connected with the business almost for the same length of time in Iowa, and for the last fifteen years has been the secretary of the National French Draft Horse

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

Worth \$100 A Bottle.



Collinsville, Texas, Feb. 10, 1903.
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
 Gentlemen:—I read your advertisement the other day in regard to Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having two fine and valuable horses which had been lame with Spavin for nine months, I sent to the druggist at Decatur for a bottle of Spavin Cure, which in six weeks removed all lameness and soreness, and a Splint from another one, and all three horses are sound as colts. The one bottle was worth \$100 to me. You may use my name at any time you wish.
 Very truly yours,
 F. H. SEGLER.
 Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
 DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

CARE of HOGS

A new illustrated book on how to keep hogs free from LICE, WORMS and SCURVY, PROTECT FROM DISEASE and bring to early maturity at small cost. Contains illustration of hog-dipping plant and many suggestions of value. MAILED FREE on request. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY. Address MOORE C. & M. CO., 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.
 Fleming's
 Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
 is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.
 FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 213 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

LUMP JAW

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

HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Eight nicely bred Shorthorn heifers, three coming 3 years, and are due to calve next spring; five coming 2. Will price them at a bargain for want of room. Young bulls for sale. Address
 DR. C. M. COE,
 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES.
 For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness, and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia. have a sure cure

and heifers will be sold, all from leading herds, as announced in the advertisement. February 4, the same number of Hereford bulls and heifers from the best herds in southern Kansas, and winding up on February 5, with the Poland-China sale of 80 head from among the most prominent breeders in the State.

Apply to any of the consignors to this great breeders' sale for catalogue, or for detailed information address J. C. Robinson, manager of the aggregation, Towanda, Kans.

The George E. Fuller Sale of Poland-Chinas.

One of the best things that George E. Fuller, of Morrowville, Kans., will have to offer in his sale of Sunshine Poland-Chinas on January 27, at Washington, Kans., will be a litter sired by his ideal Sunshine boar, Sunshine Success 71697. This litter is out of U. S. Coler 182116 by Chief Black U. S. 50865. They are good ones of just the type that is needed and most wanted by Kansas farmers. Taken as a whole, Mr. Fuller's offering will be the best one he has ever made, and certainly one of the best that has ever been made in the State. His herd-boar, Onward Perfection 59045 by Chief Perfection 2d, brought his a great lot of fine gilts, and when he bought Sunshine Success by Ideal Sunshine 44645 out of Ideal I. X. L. 175670 by Tom Chief 58735 to cross on them he made the best business stroke of his life as a breeder. This sale will be made up of Sunshine Perfection hogs. Read his advertising card on page 44, and remember the date and the place.

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. J. L. Sappington, Centalla, Mo., is offering a special bargain in his advertisement on page 46, in Percheron stallions and big Mammouth jacks. Parties interested will find very good values and prices that will be attractive to the buyer.

L. L. Vrooman, of Hope, Kans., has a new advertisement of his Duroc-Jersey swine. He had a most successful year in 1903, and has a large number of pleased customers to his credit. He reports that the sows had large litters of thrifty pigs last fall and he is now offering some of these for sale. About 25 ready to go. Look up his new advertisement and write him for particulars.

One of the most attractive and prominent sales of Duroc-Jersey bred-sows during 1903, was at the home farm of J. B. Davis, Fairview, Brown County, Kansas, and in this week's paper Mr. Davis makes announcement of another public sale to be held on Friday, February 5, 1904, at which time he will sell 40 head of Duroc-Jersey sows eligible to record and bred to registered herd sires. He will also include two Red Polled bull calves. Write him at once for catalogue.

A very valuable stock book is being given free to owners of stock by the Rex Stock Food Company, Department 9, Omaha, Neb. The book gives a very sensible explanation of the work done by the digestive and other organs of the animal system while grain feed is being changed into beef, pork, or mutton. We have permission to tell stock-owners that a copy will be sent free and postpaid to all stock-owners who write for it, mentioning this paper.

We call attention of our readers to the fence-post question advertised by B. F. Stultz, Elkhart, Ind., of the Eureka Fence Post. This is unquestionably a post that will last for all time, as it is made from material that hardens and never rots. Any one can make the posts on the farm with as much economy as is possible because they are permanent. It is also a splendid thing for a permanent foundation for good building. It will pay our readers to write for full information about this splendid thing for the farm.

Ceremonious Archer, the American Royal and International champion Shorthorn bull, owned and exhibited by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., has been sold to head the Slinissippi Herd, belonging to Colonel Frank O. Loudon, Oregon, Ill. Ceremonious Archer has been a winner from calfhood to sale, and now stands as one of the best Shorthorn bulls that has ever been produced on either side of the water. Colonel Loudon is to be congratulated on having secured him for as low a price as \$5,000.

The Zenner Disinfectant Company, one of our advertisers, feels pretty well over the following item: "One of the best-known dairy experts in America is Professor T. L. Haecker, professor of dairy husbandry at the Minnesota Experiment Station. Under date of January 2 he writes the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 61 Bates Street, Detroit, Mich., 'I find your Zenoleum a very useful thing in the stock-barn. I use it as a disinfectant, treating cows for bloat and for abortion; also use it in a general way for mange and ringworm. I find it very effective in cases of scours and cholera with calves. I have been making a specialty in calf-raising for twenty-five or thirty years, and would not think of being without Zenoleum.'"

Mr. L. A. Keeler, R. F. D. No. 7, Ottawa, Kans., owner of Minneola Stock Farm of Duroc-Jersey swine and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, starts a new card in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. At the Ottawa fair last fall, which is always recognized as one of the great fairs of Kansas, Mr. Keeler won first prize on his herd-boar, Prince 17799, in strong competition. The Ottawa fair of 1903 was remarkable in that it was the second fair held there in which Duroc-Jersey swine were shown, and also in the fact that this breed outnumbered all other breeds combined. The pigs Mr. Keeler has for sale are sired by this prize-winning boar. If you want good Duroc-Jerseys or Barred Rock cockerels write to Mr. Keeler.

H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans., announces a public sale to be held at Girard, Kans., on January 20, at which time he will sell 63 head of pure-bred Poland-Chinas—15 tried brood sows, 15 yearling gilts, and 20 open gilts; also 10 boars of serviceable age. These sows are bred to Diamond Dust, the boar sired by Corrected, a \$1,000 boar. The gilts are by Grand Perfection, son of one of the greatest daughters of Missouri Black Perfection, the \$2,500 boar. The older sires were sired by Kansas Black Chief, his sire a half-

SPASM OF THE GLOTTIS.



REQUENT inquires have been made concerning a disease in pigs characterized by spasms or fits. The attacks almost always occur in winter, when the weather is severe. Animal shows no symptoms when coming from the sleeping pen until it attempts to take

food, when it will be seized suddenly, will raise its nose and gasp for breath, soon fall over and struggle for a moment or two, when the seizures will abate, animal will get up and possibly appear all right.

Cause—Occasionally the first attack will prove fatal, although this is not the rule. Attacks will recur every day, or it may happen every time the animal attempts to take cold food, especially swill. The attacks come on most frequently in pigs or rhogs that have warm quarters, especially those that are allowed to burrow in manure piles or straw that becomes heated. When they come into the cold air, sudden change induces attacks, especially when taking cold drink.

Treatment.—Treatment that has given the best results is to avoid the conditions that produce the difficulty. Hogs should not be housed in too warm sheds, especially if fed in a cold place. Do not give access to the manure pile, where they will burrow into the heated, half decomposed straw or become piled up and overheated.

It is also of great advantage to warm the feed, where this is practical, and anti-spasmodics should also be employed, such as from ten drops to half dram doses of fluid extract of hyoscyamus, according to size of animal; or ten to fifteen grains of bromide of potash should be given three times a day.

The rugged health that tonic doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food induces will give a hog the vital power necessary to resist these attacks. This wonderful reconstructive is the result of a lifetime of study and experiment by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.)—graduate of both medical and veterinary colleges—whose methods and works are recognized everywhere as authoritative.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the scientific compound, sold on a written guaranty, 100 pounds, \$5, except in Canada or Pacific Slope; smaller quantities at a slight advance. Fed in small dose.

For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

For a little information, Dr. Hess' great stock book, the only complete treatise on live stock and their diseases, will be mailed to you, free, prepaid. Write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, state what stock you have, how many head of each; what stock food you have fed; also mention this paper.

brother to Missouri's Black Perfection. The young stock are by Grand Perfection by Black Perfection, he by E. L.'s Perfection and his dam by a half-sister to Mascot, which sold for \$480 at Joe Young's late sale. The sows and gilts are bred mostly for early March farrow.

Thomas A. Simpson, of the well-known Hereford breeding firm of Gudgeff & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., succumbed to a long illness and was buried last week near the town which he had so long claimed as his home. Governor Simpson was the last of his immediate family and at the time of his death was over eighty years old. He was a native of Kentucky and has always been a lover of fine cattle. He has been an importer and breeder of cattle for many years, his first importation being Galloways, but all later ones have been Herefords. Some twenty-five years ago he became associated with Charles Gudgeff in the breeding of Hereford cattle on a large scale, and this firm soon became known as the largest breeders of Hereford cattle in the United States. In connection with their breeding operations they have won fame in the show-ring as well. Governor Simpson was a typical Southern gentleman of the old school, liberal-minded, big-hearted, genial and sociable, a man who made friends easily and always held them.

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 Drugists, Toledo, O. Wading, Kinnard & Marvin, Wholesale Drugists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Eminently Correct.

The following letter from Jewel Bros. Humboldt, Kans., seems to size up quite correctly the exact situation regarding the Kansas Farmer subscription business: "You will please find enclosed postoffice money order, which you will apply on my subscription. We don't see how we could get along without the 'old reliable' and don't see how you could get along on anything less than \$1."

The Oat Wonder.

The editor must tell its readers of this marvel. It originated with the largest farm seed growers in the world, the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. It has stiff straw, stands up like a stone wall, is white, heavy, and has long ears, filled to the top with fat, plump kernels. It is a great stooler, 80 stocks from one kernel. 10 cents in stamps to above address, you

Another High-Class Offering

POLAND-CHINAS

With Size and Quality.

**Public Sale, Girard, Kans.,
Wednesday, January 20, 1904**

10 Boars & 50 Females

Feature of this sale will be: Choice yearling sows safe in pig to Diamond Dust, by the \$1,000 Corrected, and out of one of Mr. Axline's most valued sows. A strong line of gilts by Grand Perfection, son of one of the greatest daughters of the \$2,500 Mo. Black Perfection. Keep On Corrector, and some good, old-time Wilkes blood also in this sale.

Apply for catalogue, mentioning the KANSAS FARMER.

**H. N. HOLDEMAN,
Girard, Kansas.**

Col. J. W. SPARKS, assisted by Col. DORSEY, Auctioneers.

SALE IN TOWN.

**Hog Worms
and Fever
(Not Cholera)
Is Killing
The Hogs.**

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The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE MINUET.

Grandma told me all about it,
Told me so I couldn't doubt it,
How she danced—my grandma danced!—
Long ago,
Long ago.
How she held her pretty head
How her dainty skirt she spread,
Turning out her little toes;
How she slowly leaned and rose—
Long ago,
Long ago.

Grandma's hair was bright and sunny;
Dimpled cheeks, too—ah, how funny!
Really quite a pretty girl,
Long ago,
Long ago.

Bless her! why, she wears a cap,
Grandma does, and takes a nap
Every single day; and yet
Grandma danced the minuet
Long ago,
Long ago.

Modern ways are quite alarming
Grandma says; but boys were charming—
Girls and boys, I mean, of course—
Long ago,
Long ago.

Brave but modest, grandly shy—
She would like to have us try
Just to feel like those who met
In the graceful minuet
Long ago,
Long ago.

—Mary Mapes Dodge.

Bonny Prince—the Autobiography of a Collier Dog.

MARION SEWELL.

CHAPTER XI.—THE BALL.

Fleetfoot had been making himself quite a necessity during the busy days which preceded Aunt Lucy's ball. For a whole week he was not sent out to the park, but remained in the dooryard ready to be saddled and ridden at a moment's notice; and when he was once mounted, no matter by whom, he was off like a flash. I often thought that if any pony merited the name of "Fleetfoot" it was surely my little friend.

As for myself, I am afraid that I was more ornamental than useful, but I was so amazed at the many preparations that were going on that I made no effort to get any of the people's way—much less lend them any assistance.

Being somewhat downcast at my present worthlessness I was more than delighted on the morning of the great social event to hear Master Howard call out in a cheery voice, "Come on, Bonny Prince, and help me get the flowers."

He was untying Fleetfoot, and while in the act of doing so he left his riding-whip on the ground near by. Because I felt unusually merry I caught it up in my teeth and ran down the lane as hard as I could go, with Master Howard on the pony trying to overtake me. I kept ahead of them for a short distance, striking out in the direction of where the goldenrod grew, for I knew that this was Aunt Lucy's favorite flower for decoration. The first clump of weeds that I came to served as a screen to hide me from Howard, and into this I jumped with as much force as I could muster. To my delight I found a trickling stream right in the heart of the cool green plants. I laid aside my (?) riding-whip and started to drink, and the water tasted so good that I forgot to be cautious. Hardly had I finished the refreshing draught when I was suddenly seized upon just as a big bear would catch hold of an innocent lamb.

"Oh, you old thief; to steal my new riding-whip!" shouted Howard in my ears, but his eyes danced so merrily that I knew he considered it one of my brightest tricks.

I could not patiently be insulted, so I barked at Howard as I pushed him down onto the grass and put my front paws on his chest. When he again scrambled to his feet we both came out into the open, making so much noise that any piece of horseflesh except Fleetfoot would certainly have become frightened and run away.

When Howard got on the pony I sprang up also, for I was beginning to get tired, and we rode slowly off to the place where the flowers grew. Upon our arrival, little master commenced to gather great clusters of goldenrod and wild daisies, and of course I started in to help him. He turned and caught me at my work.

"Stop, Bonny Prince!" he commanded excitedly, and I quickly spat out the stems that were in my mouth, wondering at the same time at the sharpness of his usually gentle voice.

"Those stems would poison you, pet," he said kindly, as he examined my tongue. "And Bonny Prince, if you were poisoned or anything else should separate you from me I would not care to live any more, and that's all there is about it."

Ah, how fond little master was of me! It was well that neither he nor I could see into the dark future, for then his laugh would not have been so clear and sweet, nor would my bark have echoed so cheerily over those green hills that day.

When a sufficient supply of flowers and grasses had been picked, Howard wrapped the stems of a bunch of "Brown-Eyed-Susans" in his handkerchief and gave them to me to carry home.

When we arrived at the house we found that a number of changes had been made during our short absence which transformed the place into a dreamland of beauty.

The trees which were nicely shaped, grew in long rows, and from each tree hung a colored Chinese lantern, which moved about at every breath of air. The doors and windows were open and I could see one long room with a polished floor and no furniture excepting a piano.

Howard laid his hand on my head and we walked around to the dining-room in which a table was set that one might look at forever and then not grow weary, so full was it of beautiful glass and silver dishes and flowers.

We delivered the results of our search to Aunt Lucy, who was overjoyed with the wealth of blossoms, and gave each of us a piece of cake for our trouble.

We met Mrs. French in the doorway and she smiled at us, and taking off Howard's hat she ran her fingers through his damp curls and said, "How warm you are, precious." He gave her a pleased, grateful look, and for the first time it dawned upon me that Howard's mother would not spoil him by too much petting, as many little boys' mammas do.

When we came around to the front of the house I was surprised to see a strange man on the piazza talking to Howard's papa—a stranger to me, but not to my little master, for he ran directly to the young man with hands outstretched and called in a glad voice, "Uncle Fred! Uncle Fred!"

As the visitor smiled down at the boys I noticed how much like Howard's father he looked, only much younger; for Mr. French seemed to have grown old the last few weeks, during which time I had seen him but seldom.

Three months ago his hair had been quite dark, but now so many white threads were sprinkled through it that it gave his pale face a very tired and worn look. At the present time, however, he appeared bright and cheerful—for the reason, I suppose, that his brother was admiring Howard's muscular arms and general healthy appearance. Mr. French was as proud of little master as the latter was of me.

After a few minutes' conversation with Howard, Uncle Fred turned in my direction and patted me on the neck. "And so this is Bonny Prince," he said, "that great dog that you told me so much about in your letters. Well, he is a beauty, and no mistake."

"And smart, too, Uncle Fred," chimed in Howard. "I know you never met a more intelligent dog in all your travels."

"Let's see," said Uncle Fred, laughing, "can he jump over a cane?" He held out a gold-headed cane and I jumped over it with the greatest ease.

"Good!" he exclaimed with all the enthusiasm of a boy. "What else does Bonny Prince know?"

"Everything," cried Master Howard, clapping his hands.

"Then I'll retire," said Uncle Fred, "before he finds out how ignorant I am."

"Don't mind, Uncle," said Howard mischievously, "Bonny Prince is used to foolish people."

Mr. French, who had been watching

and listening in silence, smiled as he drew out his watch and looked at it. Little master took this as a sign of his father's departure, and going over to him he leaned against his chair.

"You don't have to go to your office any more to-day, do you papa? Stay for Aunt Lucy's ball," he pleaded.

"Business can not wait, my son," replied Mr. French, but I need not go down until after dinner." Then after a moment he added, "And I don't know when I will be back."

Uncle Fred had taken a seat and was looking very sober.

"See here, Tom," he said in a low voice, "Smash or no smash, I think you had better try and save yourself." I thought this very strange talk just then, but in less than a week I had reason to know exactly what it meant.

Aunt Lucy's guests came at the appointed hour, and as carriage after carriage arrived, Howard and I became more and more excited. Twice I forgot myself and barked at a group of people whom I did not like because they trod on various parts of my body. On both occasions little master put his hands over my mouth and called me a "rude Prince."

Servants hurried to and fro, glasses clinked and lights beamed on every side. I actually trembled with the strangeness of it all. Presently the cook came out and invited Howard into the house.

"Oh, thank you," said little master hurriedly, "but if you will send us a snack of something good out here, Bonny Prince and I will get along fine."

Two ladies standing in a doorway overheard this request, and one remarked to the other, "What an odd little boy! Is he Mr. French's son?"

The second lady said "yes," and then in a lower tone, "Lonely little fellow, I'm afraid."

We had an excellent supper of everything we liked best, and while we enjoyed it there came sounds from within of the most glorious music that one can imagine. It seemed to issue from everywhere at once and fill the whole world with harmony. After a while it ceased and a voice rose up in song. It was a fine voice, so soft and yet so clear. It affected me very strangely; had I been given to tears I would surely have shed some, so overcome was I with emotion.

Howard's fingers stole into my long hair, and drawing my head over to him he told me that it was Uncle Fred who was singing. He also informed me that his talented uncle had studied music in several countries across the ocean. "But what does it all amount to, Bonny Prince?" concluded my wise little master. "You and I have not traveled anywhere and we are just as happy as if we had gone the world over."

I turned and licked his hand to let him know that I thought it mattered little where we lived or roamed since he and I were together.

(To be continued.)

The New Country.

The editor of the Young Folks recently took a little trip into Oklahoma "To see what she could see."

The general lay of the land is very much like some parts of eastern Kansas. Low hills melt on into the next as far as the eye can reach, and here and there a small river winds a tortuous way through them. The sky is as deeply blue as a Kansas sky, and the wind is like the typical blustering, bullying Kansas wind. It loves to swoop down upon you from unexpected corners and twist your hat from your head and throw great handfuls of dust in your eyes, and ill-treat you generally.

The climate is somewhat warmer than ours. The Oklahomans say that when we have a blizzard, they have a cold wind, and when we have a chill wind, they have spring weather. It has, indeed, a beautiful air, clear, fresh, and invigorating, yet softly warm. The young people complain that they have seldom shooting, and sleighing never.

One of the first things one notices in Oklahoma is the red soil, which looks very strange, indeed, after our

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black, rich Kansas loam. The roads are red, the hillsides are red, the fields are red, and even the rocks, of a rather soft sandstone, which they quarry in immense quantities, are of this same ruddy color. It is pretty, I suppose. Indeed, it must be so, when the grass is green, and the bright foliage of the trees shows its contrast—but to a Kansan it looks strangely artificial. You keep thinking something has been spilled along the road, or that the people have just been emptying their soft-coal ashes there. And when you come upon a railroad cut in a hill, you think what a strange phenomenon that they should have dug into a red hill; and at the next one you are just as surprised.

Another curiosity is the cotton-fields. Cotton grows excellently there, and its cultivation and preparation for market forms one of the industries of the country. We were a little late to see a cotton-field in its glory, but were fortunate enough to find one in which a strip of some half-dozen rows had been neglected, and still bore its snowy crop. The cotton-plant grows to a height of from two to four feet. It is a stalky plant, like one of our dwarf sunflowers, and bears its strangely stored seed upon short branches. The pod is peculiar, being filled with cotton, which is divided into four sections, in each of which sections the seed is wrapped. It bursts open at length, showing its soft and snowy wealth.

But the most remarkable thing in all that new country is the state of civilization to which it has arrived. Only fifteen years ago, those rolling prairies were occupied by the roving cattle and the Indians. To-day, the cities are metropolises, with substantial homes, good stores, public buildings, varied industries, paved streets, trolley-lines, and electric lighting.

Indeed, electric lighting was the first thing that happened there. On the night after the first rush, when Guthrie was a city of tents spread out in long streets, across the river from one hill to another, electric street-lamps sent out their long rays from one block to the other. That first night must have been a strange and exciting experience. Tents close huddled together, housing people of all kinds and classes, unknown whether friend or foe. Each man, and many women, carried loaded firearms, for there were feuds and rivalries bitter and reckless, that first night, and no law to restrain them. Every man had to protect himself and his family, his new-found home and new-got land from no knowing what murderer or thief. The story is told that one man lost his mule and sent his son out to find it. He kept calling, "O, Joe," and from away at the other end of the long tent city came the echoing answer, "Here's your mule!" Soon the whole colony took up the cry, passing it from tent to tent, all down the long line, "O—oh, Joe! Here's your mule!" How strange, yet how comforting must have been that watchword, token of comradeship, on that wierd and lonely night!

Wonderful, indeed, is the progress made since that night a few short years ago, and bountiful and productive is the country and delicious the climate.

It is a pleasant country, and Kansas may well be proud of her fair sister.

Manners.

There is nothing much more important in this world than "manners." Suppose a great many people are put into one place together, and they can not get out. Then the most important thing for them to consider first, is how to get along well together, how to live together with the least possible friction and unpleasantness. Just so is this great world, and this knowledge of how to live agreeably is "manners," or, as we oftener put it, courtesy. The Woman's Home Companion makes some observations on this matter that are worth reading:

Every day the editors of this magazine receive hundreds of letters on questions of etiquette. People have worked themselves into a state of worry over questions of no more importance than whether a man shall

or shall not wear a gray tie at a morning wedding, or whether a girl may ask a man to come and see her if she likes him.

Let us neither underrate the value of detail, nor mistake the reason for rules of behavior. Rules make social intercourse easier, but many rules which are excellent and necessary in a complicated society such as Washington or Newport are absurd if applied in smaller towns or country places, where life is simple and rules may be few. Because certain methods are in vogue at a court reception, it does not mean that these methods need be followed by a housewife who gives a party to her village neighbors. Perhaps everybody would be more comfortable with simpler ways. And so in most other matters of etiquette. What might be good for one place could be bad in another if it seemed forced and exotic. Manners should adjust themselves nicely to every society. You must, in a certain sense, be your own law; you must act from within; you can not read a book and become a lady.

It is a curious fact that an attempt to behave properly frequently interferes with behavior. To act simply and naturally is of more importance than to get every detail correct. It is better to shake hands at the wrong time (according to the book), if you do it heartily and honestly, than to pause and stare and show that you are in doubt as to what to do. Never despise rules if they are helpful; do not go out of your way to transgress acceptable ones; but, on the other hand, do not make laws of those laid down by people for other conditions. Be natural and use common sense.

For the Little Ones

A QUARREL IN THE OVEN.

O, the gingerbread boy and the plecrust girl
They had a quarrel one day;
Together they sat on the oven shelf,
The plecrust fay and the gingerbread elf,
And the quarrel commenced this way:

Said the gingerbread boy to the plecrust girl,
"I'll wager my new brown hat,
That I'm fatter than you and much more tanned,
Though you're filled with pride till you can not stand—
But what is the good of that?"

Then the plecrust girl turned her little nose up
In a most provoking way.
"O, may be you're brown, but you're poor as can be,
You do not know lard from a round green pea!
Is there aught that you do know, pray?"

O, the gingerbread boy, he laughed loudly with scorn,
As he looked at the flaky plecrust.
"Just watch how I'll rise in the world!" cried he.
"Just see how I'm bound to grow light!" cried she.
"While you stay the color of rust."

So the gingerbread boy and the plecrust girl
They each of them swelled with pride,
Till a noise was heard in the room without,
A cry of delight, then a very glad shout;
And the oven was opened wide.

Then the gingerbread boy and the plecrust girl
Could have screamed and wept with pain,
For a rosy-cheeked lass and a small, bright-eyed lad
Took a big bite of each—yes, this tale's very sad—
So they'll now never quarrel again.
—Home Queen.

The Two Little Cooks.

There was once a little He-Cook, the prettiest little He-Cook that ever was seen. His eyes were as dark as black currants, and his cheeks as pink as the cochineal he put in his best frosting, and his skin as white as the finest pastry flour. As for his hair, it was exactly the color of barley sugar, and I hope you know what a pleasant color that is. He wore a snowy cap and apron, and always had a long wooden spoon hanging from his girdle. He was the very best cook that ever lived, for he never cooked anything that was not good. Jam (all kinds), and roast chicken, and little round plum-cakes with pink and white frosting, and kisses, and lemon pies, and floating island, and jelly, and strawberry cream, and dear little three-cornered raspberry tarts, and oranges cut into baskets and filled with whipped-cream—oh! there was no end to the good



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things this little He-Cook used to make. He made doughnuts, too, and, what do you think? One day when he was making doughnuts, he happened to look out of the window, and he saw walking by, a little She-Cook, as pretty as a pink rose, and with a cap and apron and wooden spoon just exactly like his! So the little He-Cook ran to the door and said:

"Dear little She-Cook, won't you come in?" And the little She-Cook said:

"Thank you, kindly, sir!" So she came in, and he made her sit down on the dresser, and then he brought her some mullagatawny soup, in a little china bowl with a cover all painted with butterflies; three oyster patties, the best you ever saw; a fat little quail on toast, with mashed potatoes and gravy; a mince turnover and a lemon tart; a glass of orange jelly; a saucer of ice-cream, and a lot of macaroons! And when the little She-Cook had eaten all these things, the little He-Cook said to her:

"Can you cook as well as that?"
"Just as well, but no better," answered the little She-Cook.

"Was there anything that could have been better done?" he asked.
"Yes, the piece of toast under the quail was darker on one side than on the other."

"You are right," said the little He-Cook, "only a first-class cook would have observed it. Will you marry me? We will cook together, and I feel sure that we will be happy."

"That will I, with all my heart," answered the little She-Cook. "But who will marry us?" Just at that moment, who should come in but a fat priest, to buy a three-cornered raspberry tart. "If you will marry me to this little She-Cook," said the little He-Cook, "you shall have the tart for nothing."
"That will I, with all my heart!" said the fat priest, "but where is the ring to marry you with?"

Then the little He-Cook turned round, and round, and round, three times, thinking what he should do, for he had no ring. After the third turn his eye fell on the doughnuts that he had been making, and then he knew what to do. He made a little ball of dough, and then he patted it flat, and then he took the little She-Cook's finger and poked it right through the middle of the doughnut, which he dropped into the frying-pan.

And when it was all done, it was of the most beautiful gold-color that ever was seen. As soon as it was cool, the little He-Cook put it on the little She-Cook's finger, which, of course, it fitted exactly, and the fat priest married them. And they filled his hat with doughnuts, and his pockets with buns and coconut cakes, and that was a very good day for the fat priest. And

Wakeful?
Sleeplessness Is a Sign of Nerve Trouble and Should Be Looked To.

There are three different manifestations of sleeplessness.

First, hardly to sleep a wink all night, second, to lie awake a long time before falling asleep; third, to fall asleep soon, waking up after several hours and then find it hard to sleep again.

They mean that somewhere in the nerve fibres, somewhere in the brain cells, somewhere in the blood vessels that carry blood to the brain, something is radically wrong, and must be righted, or the end may be worse than death.

To right it, take Dr. Miles' Nervine. Some other symptoms of nerve trouble are: Dizziness, Headache, Backache, Worry, Fretfulness, Irritability, Melancholy, Lack of Ambition.

They indicate diseases which may lead to Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Insanity.

Nothing will give such quick and lasting relief as Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"My husband had been sick for weeks, could not sit up to have his bed made. With all the medical help we could get he continued to grow worse. He could neither sleep or eat. Our baby girl was sent away, and all callers barred, because he could not stand a bit of talking. I read of a case of nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We began giving it to him, and in a few days he was able to be dressed. From that time he steadily improved. Nervine saved his life."—MRS. A. G. HASKIN, Freeville, N. Y.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

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Horse and Cattle Hides tanned by our process make the finest of robes. All work guaranteed. FREE—booklet on care of hides; also shipping-tags and pricelist. Write to-day.

IOWA TANNING CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

UNLIMITED QUANTITIES RAW FURS wanted
For London January Sales. Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Skunk, Raccoon and others. Highest cash prices paid. Write A. E. Burkhardt, Mpls & Sd. (Minnesota)

the little He-Cook and the little She-Cook lived together in perfect happiness ever afterward, both stirring the soup at once, and never quarreling; and they always made holes in their doughnuts in remembrance of their wedding-day, and so everybody else has made them ever since.—Laura E. Richards, in Ex.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

EUGENE FIELD ON THE GRIP.

Eugene Field, on recovering from the grip, wrote:

The gods let slip that fiendish grip
Upon me last week Sunday—
No fiercer storm than racked my form
E'er swept the Bay of Fundy;
But now, good-by
To drugs say I—
Good-by to gnawing sorrow;
I am up to-day,
And, whoop, hooray!
I'm going out to-morrow!

What aches and pain in bones and brain
I had I need not mention;
It seems to me such pangs must be
Old Satan's own invention;
Albeit I
Was sure I'd die,
The doctor reassured me—
And true enough,
With his vile stuff,
He ultimately cured me.

As there I lay in bed all day,
How fair outside looked to me!
A smile so mild old Nature smiled
It seemed to warm clean through me.
In chastened mood
The scene I viewed,
Inventing, sadly solus,
Fantastic rhymes
Between the times
I had to take a bolus.
Of quinine slugs and other drugs
I guess I took a million—
Such drugs as serve to set each nerve
To dancing a cotillon;
The doctors say
The only way
To rout the grip Instantly
Is to pour in
All kinds of sin—
Similibus curantur.

'Twas hard, and yet I'll soon forget
Those ills and cures distressing;
One's future lies 'neath gorgeous skies
When one is convalescing!
So now, good-by
To drugs, say I—
Good-by, thou phantom Sorrow!
I'm up to-day,
And whoop, hooray!
I'm going out to-morrow!

Our Modern School.

MISS DELLA MORROW, TOPEKA, KANS.
[The mother and father of to-day are interested in everything that touches the life of their child. They want their boy to have the very best preparation for life's struggle that can be obtained, and they want to know enough about the methods of his teaching to be able to follow, to some extent, his progress in the learning that is to mean so much to him, whatever his after life may be. Miss Morrow, a successful teacher in a Shawnee County district school, read a very valuable paper before a recent Farmers' Institute at Oak Grange, which we present with great pleasure.]

People as a rule are loth to leave the trodden paths which they have followed for many years, and enter new fields. This is true in every line of work, and especially is it true in teaching. New methods are from the very first looked upon by everyone as a detriment to the cause, and often this opinion is taken without any knowledge whatever of what these methods are. Many and many a time do we hear these words, "Well, that isn't the way they did when I was a boy. I don't see what we're comin' to. I don't believe in this 'ere newfangled way they have of teachin' now-a-days." They have little idea what they mean by newfangled.

Years and years ago, people used to do all their sewing by hand, but now we have a newer and better method, that is, the sewing-machine. Our ancestors would more than likely look with disgust and disfavor upon the present way of making dresses, and a few of our grandmothers now living can not be induced to use a machine. Still we can not be persuaded that they are a failure. The world still moves on and in every department some advancement must be made, or that department falls behind and new ones take its place.

So in our schools. Old methods are gradually giving place to new ones. The time of the old log schoolhouse has vanished. No longer the rod is master of the school.

We are now entering upon new fields of work. Within the last ten years, a marvelous change has been brought about in our school system. Our organization and classification is one of the main features in our present system. We have just realized the great need of classification. Only a few years ago, even in Shawnee County,

we had no organization. A beginner was utterly ignorant of the work expected of her, and fortunate was the teacher who had some trusty friend who had traveled over the road and could be a guide for her.

Each teacher had a plan of her own which she considered to be the only one. One teacher was trying to follow the State course, another the city course, when the course outlined for the city included nine months, and perhaps this particular teacher was trying to crowd the work into seven months, and at the same time trying to handle at least six grades. There was no unity in plan of work and so there was little strength. Each teacher was absolute "monarch of all she surveyed," be she competent or no. She it was who said: where each class should commence and the exact work it should do. It is a well-known fact that all teachers have hobbies. In one school there may be a teacher who enjoys arithmetic and she teaches it morning, noon, and night. All her pupils think or care about or know is arithmetic. They all love it. A boy in the seventh year may be half through algebra, while he may still be naming words in the third reader; while in the adjoining school they study reading three times a day, and a boy or girl in the third grade may be reading in the fifth reader, and have no knowledge whatsoever of arithmetic.

Thus, out of this great confusion arose a cry for organization, and as a result, we have now secured the graded system. The assignment is given to the teacher on the first day of the month. Perhaps you would like to know what our assignments are. The work that each grade is expected to cover during the month in each branch is given, together with hints as to the best method to use. How much better than the old way is it to have the work outlined by a competent person who has had a large experience in the work, and to have each teacher in the county doing the same work!

A teacher only three years ago, upon entering school, knew nothing of the work that had already been accomplished. That he must find out for himself the best way he could. A boy on entering school then was measured by feet tall and pounds avoirdupois. A boy six feet tall was immediately put into the advanced class regardless of the brain-power that he might or might not have.

With our graded system we know, if a boy has covered the work, just what he knows. Under the old method the child who moved from the district where arithmetic was taught stood a poor show when he entered the school where reading was the stronghold. He knew not even the first principle of reading, hence he dropped behind. But now, if a boy leaves one school on Friday he takes up his lessons the next Monday in the new school, without even losing one lesson.

Then again, the new system has done away with the old habit of having a boy begin at the first page of the book and either try to cover the whole book in one term, or work as far as he could with no reference to thoroughness, and then, the next year, starting him on the same old race again.

There is also a great change in the methods of teaching. In the old school a child came in the first day with a new first reader. Perhaps he had been taught the A, B, C's at home; if not, that was the first thing taught him. He must be able to say them forward, backward, and perhaps standing on his

head. Then he was given the first lesson and expected to be able to come to the class and recite it.

Now when the child comes he is given some new thought—a new picture perhaps, by which we bring out the thought or word which we wish to teach. After the thought has been fully developed in the child's mind, we teach him to know the word which stands for the thought. If "see" is the word that you are teaching, it is only play for the child to see the pretty things you may have in easy reach, and how many nice stories he can have with only "see" and his eyes! Next, the child watches with no small degree of pleasure the chalk say "see" or the pencil say "see." It is news to him that such things can talk and he is eager to try and make them talk himself. The little fellow will get plenty of amusement in searching the room for hidden "sees," and then making his own pencil put it on his slate or the board. We think that if we teach ten words the first month we have done well. You ask what we call teaching them? When the child can spell them? No. The child isn't supposed to know a single letter or that there is such a thing as a letter. What then? When he knows a word anywhere he sees it and can write it from the picture he has in his mind, and use it in short sentences, then he has learned it.

You say, "Yes, but when will he learn to spell?" He don't spell the first year, as you understand spelling. He will be able to write ninety words from his mental picture and to read well and not know his letters. You say they must know their letters before they can spell, and how will they ever learn them?

Did you ever hear of 'phones? Well, ask the little fellow and he will tell you they are great fun and he loves them. The children are taught the sound of the letter and not the letter. Thus, "t" is "tuff," and the little one will never tire of telling you what kitty says when the dog is after her, or that we say "s" when we want the dog to chase the cat. The family of a's is almost like a fairy tale. There is Mr. "a" (long a), with a straight hat. The baby who always says "a" (short a), with the turned-up hat. The naughty boy who always says "a" (aw). The prim little girl who says pass the glass, and so on.

You say, why use so much foolishness; just teach it straight. Try it and see which stays longest with the child. If each letter had but one sound the old method would be all right. A boy taught the old way was helpless when he came to a new word, while a child of to-day only meets old friends when he sees a new word for the first time and will immediately tell you what it is. If the word be "tall" he will not call it "tail" or some similar word.

Under the old way of teaching reading, the child was given the lesson without any preparation whatever. He was told to take the lesson on page 30, and when the time came he was called forward and told to read. He arose in his place and began:

"I—saw—a—rat. He—was—in—the s—h—e—d," to which the teacher replied "shed," and the child named on, with no more thought than if he had begun at the last and gone the other way.

An amusing incident was told me by a friend who was visiting a school. The teacher called the first reader, and the little ones arranged themselves around her knee. The little fellow at the end began to name the words at which the teacher pointed. But the child's mind was evidently not on his lesson. The teacher said "the." The boy while gazing at the ceiling said "the." The teacher said "cat," and the boy repeated it while watching the others, his back to the teacher, who finally became embarrassed and said in an undertone, "Look on the book." Then in that same uninterested tone the boy said, "Look—on—the—book," and never knew that it was not in his lesson.

To-day the book is not even given the child until he can tell every word in the lesson anywhere he sees it, has read it in many similar sentences, and

can make one with it himself. Then, when he recites, the book is given to him for the first time. He looks at the sentence and then looks you square in the eye and tells you what it says. It is not words that he gives you, but a story, a thought. Oh, how much we enjoy hearing the beautiful "Psalm of Life" sung as it has been so many times without one particle of thought: "Tell me not—," etc.!

Our new method is purely a thought-getting method. The child may get a different thought from the one you had but it will still be a thought. The following will illustrate what I mean: A child in the fifth year came to the sentence, "What is your name?" inquired the Judge." To which the answer should have been, "Sam Weller, my lord," replied the gentleman." She got a different meaning and gave it so. "What is your name?" inquired the Judge, Sam Weller. "My Lord," replied the gentleman."

The child is taught that words are only a means of expressing a thought and soon will begin to hunt for the thought.

Can you remember when you were a little boy and went to school? You were put to adding numbers the first thing, and if you couldn't see how many it was you counted on your fingers, and when they run out you made marks. The children now add by combinations and are not allowed to make marks or to count on their fingers.

You never dreamed of such a thing as a fraction until you were almost as large as the teacher, and if you had seen one, would have been frightened. Now we begin in the first year to give the children fractions, but we don't call them that. The children would think they were animals. The child will readily learn to tell you that one board is 2 times as large as another, and just as quickly that this card is $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ as large as that. Equally as quick will he make a pigpen and divide it into fourths or thirds, and a boy or girl reading in the third reader will quickly analyze $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number.

The time was when the child studied the fifth reader as long as he remained in school. But now the school library steps in. And what do I mean by a school library? Books that I would enjoy sitting down and reading, or a book with an exciting story that one can not lay down without the feeling that it will not keep until we get back? What good is a boy or girl while reading such? No good in school.

A school library should be composed of books that reinforce the teacher's work. If a class is studying the Revolutionary War in history give each member a copy of "Grandfather's Chair" and ask them to read so much each night at home. They will get not only a story beautifully told, but will gain much valuable knowledge. Your history class will be wide-awake then. If studying geography, give them "Carpenter's Geographical Readers," and they will be delighted.

A library must reinforce the work of the school if it is to be of service to the school. Can a whole class use one book at the same time? No, to be sure not. Then what good is a single copy of a book to a class? Why not buy a number of paper-backed books with the same material in it instead of one large book? But you say they won't stand the wear. Well, if they serve three or four classes they have more than paid for themselves.

I wonder how many school-boards in Shawnee County get the books that the teacher wants to use in the school-room? Not many. How do they know what books I want my children to read or what I am trying to teach them? Then are they in a position to select my tools? If I were to go to a farmer and tell him that he didn't know what farming implements he needed, and that I would buy them for him, I wonder if he'd let me? If he did, I wonder what kind of implements he'd have? I might order the lister when he needed the corn-cutter; or a thrasher when he needed a plow. I wonder how many boards ever asked the teacher if she needed a library, or ever spent one cent on one? A few dollars set aside each year for that purpose would be a good investment and a

New Games

A FREE game—60 kinds—inside each package of

Lion Coffee

source of great joy to a teacher. I would like to know what a farmer would do if he were turned loose on the farm with his bare hands and what he knew about farming with no tools whatever? And yet there are many schools in Kansas that hire a teacher and never give her one thing with which to work.

A few years ago it made little difference if a boy did stay at home a few days. When he drilled over the same ground next year he could patch up all gaps and come out fairly well in the end. Now we must have our boy or girl every day. Each day in the boy's school-life prepares him for the next, and gives him new thoughts and works. If he has many gaps, his little house which he is building will be a wreck. The bricks which the rest of the class carry so easily seem monstrous to him and he will soon fall by the way, never to catch that class. He then must start a new house with another class. He will soon get discouraged and stay away entirely. The music may be and is important, but it may be that while Susie is at home today with her music the teacher has given the needed explanation in longitude and time, and she has neither the time nor the mind to hold the whole class while she gives Susie what she should have had the day before. Of course Susie can't work problems in longitude and time. She does not see any sense to it. But others do, and she must fail. You may need Johnny very badly at home to-day, but did you ever stop to think that perhaps the teacher needs him as badly as you do? She may have planned something extra to help him or the class over a rough place. The class goes on. You say the boy is slow and does no good any way. All the more reason why he should be there every day, and that you should take pains with him. The bright boy will get there alone, but it is the slow boy that needs your attention.

One of the reasons that our country schools have not advanced as rapidly as the city schools have is that we do not have privileges, opportunities, and advantages equal to those of the town or city. We have not the same length of school term, equal ability in teaching force, nor are appliances equally as good.

The cities offer a double inducement when they pay better wages and give a longer term. This condition makes the rural school an experimental school for thousands of teachers. When it is considered that about 20 per cent of the teaching force is new each year, and that nearly all of these new teachers begin in the country, it becomes evident at once that the rural school must suffer. The great body of rural school-teachers is anxious to get into a corporation which maintains a longer term and pays more wages. This constant exodus of the teachers keeps the country schools in a state of chaos.

In one instance a rural school had ten different teachers in an equal number of terms, and each in succession taught in that term his first school. Even though these teachers were bright, the inexperience and timidity of the first term made inevitable many mistakes. No lasting or important impression can be made by a teacher in one brief term. And those interested in the rural school will gladly welcome the day when the schools are not only properly classified and consolidated, but each consolidated school is a fully equipped manual-training school. God speed the day!

Club Department

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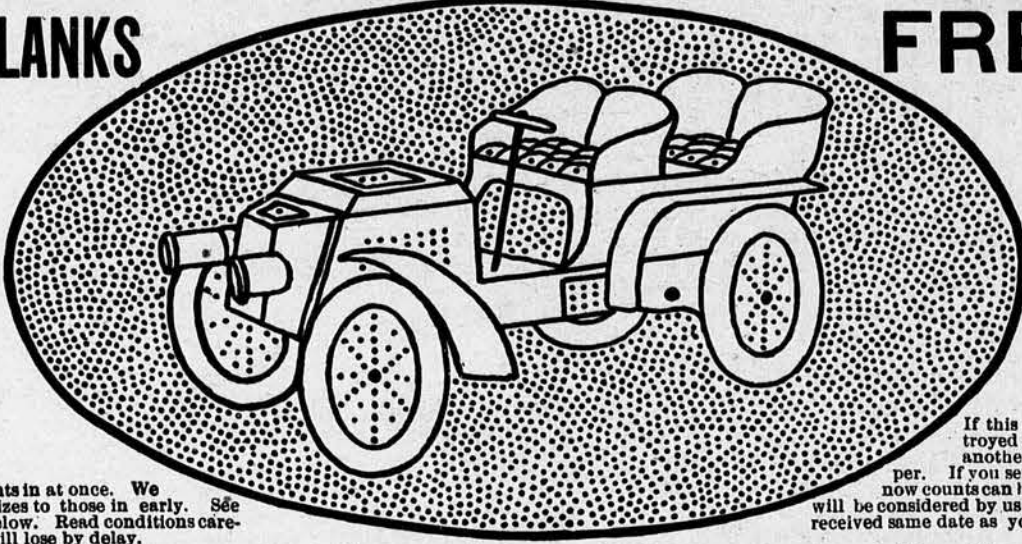
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FREE An 80-Acre Farm FREE
and TWO \$400 PIANOS
Elegant Driving Team and Carriage or An Automobile
NO BLANKS

\$50 EXTRA
 for first count within three of correct number!



80 ACRE FARM FREE
 in any one of a dozen states

If this chart gets destroyed send stamp for another on heavy paper. If you send subscription now counts can be sent later and will be considered by us as having been received same date as your first letter.

Get your counts in at once. We offer extra prizes to those in early. See Time Prize below. Read conditions carefully. You will lose by delay.

Do You Think You Can Count? Try It and See. If You Can Count and Plan You Can Win!
Have You Got a Good Plan? It May Enable You to Win a Big Prize!

THE AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY, an elegantly illustrated up-to-date home and family magazine will give FREE to those who can count the dots above correctly or nearest correctly, the following grand prizes:

- FIRST PRIZE**—A Gasoline, Steam or Electric AUTOMOBILE, or a Matched Driving Team, Harness and Carriage, or a Matched Work Team and Wagon, or An 80-Acre Farm.
- SECOND PRIZE**—Two Elegant \$400 Pianos, one to a Lady and one to a Gentleman.
- THIRD PRIZE**—\$100 Cash. **FOURTH PRIZE**—\$50.00. **NEXT FIVE**—\$10.00 each, and \$200 to be divided equally between all who come within three of the correct count.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE AS FOLLOWS—The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting the dots.
EXTRA PRIZES—To winner of first prize and winners of the two pianos will be given an extra cash prize of \$50.00 each if they have three or more counts entered, that is, have paid \$1.00 for two years and three counts, instead of 50c for one year. Don't lose \$50.00 by having only one count, and besides you are more likely to get correct count by taking three and having one on each side of what you think correct.

CONDITIONS—50 cents pays for one full year's subscription to AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY, and entitles you to one free count; \$1.00 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the special \$50.00 prizes.

\$50.00 FOR FIRST COUNT—We feel early counters should be rewarded and will give \$50 to first person sending a count within three of correct you are sure of a prize, as part of the \$200 to be divided. If you are first, you get \$50 extra and are as likely as any to win automobile, team, farm or piano.

OPTIONS—The Gasoline Automobile may be had to seat either two or four people. Instead of the Automobile we will give you, if you prefer, an elegant matched driving team with gold mounted harness and elegant rubber-tired carriage, or a fine matched draft team with hand-sewed harness and best wagon, all complete, or an 80-acre farm in any one of a dozen states.

OUR PRIZES—We believe we have arranged for the best in every case. These are all prizes well worth working for. There is no element of chance. It is a test of skill pure and simple. If you can count, you can win.

JUDGES—The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of the following persons. We are bound the contest must be absolutely fair, and certainly with such judges nobody can question it: Rev. Walter M. Walker, Pastor First Baptist Church; Hon. Frank D. Jackson, Ex-Governor of Iowa; Prof. Z. C. Thornburg, County Superintendent of Schools, Polk county.

OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we are glad to refer to Des Moines Savings Bank and Central State Bank. Our offer will be carried out to the letter.

Nobody connected with our paper will be allowed to compete. Contest closes May 31st, but get your counts in at once. See about Time Prize above. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. The more counts you have, the better will be your chance for winning.

Publisher AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY, 123 7th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

I enclose \$..... for subscription to American Monthly, and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gents') Dot Contest. If \$1.00 is paid send three counts; if more than \$1.00 send one additional count for each 50c over \$1.00; if only 50c is paid send ONLY ONE count. The \$50.00 special prizes go only to those having THREE or more counts entered.

My count is: (1)..... (2)..... (3).....

Name.....

P. O..... State.....

Remarks: My plan of counting is.....

Address all letters to AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY, 123 7th St., DES MOINES, IOWA

Some Winners in Past Contests

- Piano—W. C. Elliott, Audubon, Iowa.
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 - Piano—Mira E. Fursman, Panoia, Ill.
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 - \$100—Eva I. Buckner, Fredonia, Kan.
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 - \$100—E. M. Hall, Montrose, Mo.
- We have a list of hundreds who have won \$5, \$10, \$20, Bicycles, Free Trips, Pianos, etc. It will be sent you free upon request.

Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902)
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 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903)
 Progressive Society, Rosalla, Butler County (1903)
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County
 Progressive Society of Butler County (1903)

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

New Duties.

There are so many topics for the country club woman to consider that to suggest new ones seems rather the reverse of kindness. Yet there are new questions continually arising which affect the communities deeply, and which offer new opportunities for doing good. As every privilege brings a responsibility, so the club brings new duties.

A club ought not to live, and will not live, unless its existence be a benefit, not only to its immediate members, but to the whole community. A selfish club is an impossibility, for it will go

to pieces at the first obstacle. It requires a purpose to keep such an organization as the average woman's club together. And it has been a matter of joy to me, and great confidence, to find that each of the country clubs which I have met personally, has this bulwark—an unselfish purpose.

A matter of great importance to any community is the school. And here the club may do much. I have told you of the Star Valley Woman's Club, near Iola—how these women cleaned the schoolroom, and put growing plants in the windows at the beginning of the school year, a most cheering welcome to the new teacher, as one may well imagine. They started a small school library, also, and decorated the walls with a few good pictures; and, what is probably best of all in the teacher's point of view, they have continued to show an interest in the work by visiting the school from time to time. There is a wide opportunity in this direction for usefulness and help. The paper on "The Modern School," in the Home Circle of this issue, is a good thing to read in this connection.

There is the matter of beautifying the school-grounds; the seeing that the surroundings are sanitary; that the teacher is fit in every way for her responsibility; the establishing of a Sunday school, if there is none, and its fostering and the care of it; the encouragement and promotion of social meetings in the neighborhood; farmers' institutes, a grange, etc.; the possession of a travelling library for the use of every one in the community.

Indeed, as I have said, the scope of your opportunity is boundless. I have found, in the magazine, Home and Flowers, some topics along these lines, which may suggest topics for discussion:

1. What can a woman do for improved sanitation?
2. Discuss the water-supply of the neighborhood.
3. Discuss impurities of the soil about a dwelling and danger therefrom.
4. Consider the best location for bedrooms.
5. Is there any public or neighborhood nuisance which threatens the health of the neighborhood? Is any preventive to be had?
6. Discuss the best means of ventilating the rooms in a house.
7. Are the children exposed to any danger from disease in the surroundings at school? Appoint, if necessary, a committee to investigate this. Can individual drinking-cups be supplied in the school? Are the floors of the schoolroom kept free from dust? Do the children sit in drafts? Are the outbuildings in a sanitary condition?
8. Is the care necessary for exquisite cleanliness conducive to the happiest homes?

Somewhere, also, I have found this suggestion for a program in "Sabbath Rest." It is true, both in country and town, that the sacredness of the Sabbath is being ignored more and more, and it is a matter for grave uneasiness, for the nation without a Sabbath is a nation that can not endure. I think

this program is well worthy an afternoon's discussion:

"Religious reasons for keeping the Sabbath."

"Physical advantages of a rest day."
"Why public amusements should stop on the Sabbath."

"What will follow the destruction of the Christian Sabbath?"

I hope to hear from you of a larger growth, a fuller attendance, and of many things accomplished. Country women are busy women, the cares of a home and a family leave them little time to spare; yet it is always the busy people to whom we look for the best achievements. The idle person never finds time for anything, and so I am not afraid to say to you, let your thoughts be outward, and your eyes open for new duties. You will find that these new duties will come as recreation rather than drudgery.

PUBLIC ROAD BY PRESCRIPTION.

(Continued from page 25.)

county commissioners would not change this fact. There is perhaps no impropriety in such a declaration of the facts by the county commissioners and such declaration is usually made a matter of public record and as such is notice that the road is considered a public highway. Such declaration may be thought proper as an authorization of the expenditure of public money in the improvement of the road.

Kansas has no statute making a road a public highway on account of fifteen years continuous use as such by the public. But the statute of limitations fixes the time in which actions of various kinds may be brought. Under the statute, actions for the recovery of real estate may be brought only within the times specified after the cause of action shall have accrued for the several classes named. None of the provisions of this statute says anything about roads, but a section provides that for the recovery of real estate not otherwise provided for suit can be brought only within fifteen years after the cause of action shall have accrued. Under this section the courts hold that a person whose land has been used as a public road for a period of fifteen years is barred from suing to recover possession. Before the expiration of the fifteen years the owner might have fenced up the road and prevented its use. After the fifteen years he would become liable for damages for obstructing the highway. The fifteen years must elapse after the complete extinction of the Government's title to the land, that is, after "final proof."

The courts are properly careful about permitting the taking of property, especially real property. The case of our correspondent is fairly clear. If, however, this case were before the court, evidence might be presented which would throw a different light on the subject. Thus, if it were proven that the owner of the land had never consented to its use as a public road and had protested against such use, that he had intended it merely for a private driveway for himself and family, the court might hold that the public had never acquired the right to use it as a public road. The case might not be greatly modified if the driveway had been used jointly by two families.

If our correspondent has an important case of this kind in hand it will be well for him to lay the facts before a good lawyer and have all facts carefully inquired into and to base his course of action on the results of the investigation.

A NEW HEREFORD RECORD ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the American Hereford Breeders' Association has been called at Chicago for February 17 to vote on a proposition to reorganize the association under the laws of Arizona. The plan for the reorganization was drafted by a committee appointed during the International Show, and which held a meeting in Kansas City last week. Under the present form of organization the association has been hampered by laws which prevent its widest usefulness in the interests of the Hereford breeding industry, and it is now proposed to reorganize so as to give the association the widest

scope and enable it to more successfully advance the interests of the breed it represents. One of its present restrictions is that it is required by law to hold its annual meetings in the State under whose laws it is organized. Another one is that no Hereford cattle except those in the United States and Canada can be registered by this association. Under the new organization, Hereford cattle in any part of the world may be registered in its books where this would not conflict with the English Herd-book. This association is one of the greatest breeding associations of the country. From July 1, 1902, to the present date, it has recorded 28,500 pedigrees with an increase of about 3,500 more recorded in 1903 than in 1902. In 1903 the expenses of the association were \$1,370 greater than in 1902 because of the destruction of its records by the flood and of certain expenses for litigation. In spite of this, the association closed in 1903 more than \$1,400 better off than at the end of 1902. Assistant Secretary Rouse is quoted as saying that the number of inquiries for breeding stock for the spring of 1904 is greater than it has been for years and that much better prices are expected than have recently prevailed.

CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., on February 2 and 3, 1904. The meetings will be held in the Commercial Club rooms and the headquarters of the association will be at the Hotel Metropole. A rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan has been granted by the Western Passenger Association for this meeting and all who attend should take receipts for their tickets. A cordial invitation is extended to all Shorthorn breeders and an extra incentive is offered in the shape of a handsome silk banner which has been prepared by President T. J. Wornall and Secretary B. O. Cowan, to be presented to the largest delegation in attendance from any one State. The program is as follows:

Address of welcome, T. B. Campbell, president of Commercial Club.
Response, Secretary B. O. Cowan.
Annual address of the president, T. J. Wornall:
"Shorthorn History; Sacred and Profane," F. V. Loos.
"Evolution," John Gosling,
"The Public Sale Pirate," George P. Bellows.
"Shorthorn Utilities vs. Fashion," Prof. C. F. Curtiss.
"Judicious Outcrosses," George Bothwell.
"What's in a Name?" A. H. Sanders.
"Extension of Trade," Col. W. A. Harris.
"Shorthorn Poetry," A. L. Bixby.
"Economic Feeding," Prof. F. B. Mumford.
Election of officers.
Adjournment.

Note.—The papers on this program will be subject to pertinent discussion and members and visitors are urged to come prepared to take part.

BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The oldest farmers' institute organization in Kansas is that of Brown County. So great is the interest in the annual event that a four-days session has become necessary to complete the program. The discussion of topics of vital importance on the farm and in the farm home has led to a classification of the work of the institute of 1904 giving an afternoon and evening entirely to the ladies and a forenoon entirely to the young people. The young people's session is to be followed by a banquet. It is not to be supposed that the men could be prevented from attending the session during which the ladies will monopolize the program, or that the house will be other than crowded during the young people's session, any more than the sturdy farmers of Brown County could be barred from the delights of the banquet.

A corn show and contest for prizes is an important feature of the Brown County Institute.

It will pay institute workers from other parts of the State to attend the event at Hiawatha January 20, 21, 22, and 23, and get pointers on the ways of a successful meeting.

This is farmers' week in Topeka. The Improved Stock-breeders' Association is in session. The State Poultry

Show is in progress. The State Board of Agriculture will have right-of-way immediately after the stock-breeders. The proceedings of these great gatherings are of the highest value. They do much to keep Kansas producing more agricultural wealth per capita than is produced anywhere else in the world. Secretary Coburn has taken a short vacation from his work of creating the greatest live-stock show of all history and is mixing with his Kansas friends to the mutual delight and profit of all. There is only one Coburn and Kansas has him.

The columns of the KANSAS FARMER will be enriched and made indispensable to the progressive farmer by the publication of the proceedings of the present week at Topeka, thus bringing to the firesides of its readers as much as possible of the information and inspiration of the great meetings.

"THE COTTONWOOD'S STORY."

One of Kansas' most gifted writers is Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter. She wrote a description of last spring's flood, the sale of which netted a clear profit of \$600 to the relief committee. She wrote the charming Christmas story, "Toll-gate Jinsie," which appeared in the Christmas number of the KANSAS FARMER. She writes books. Being country born and raised, her writings have the freshness, sprightliness, and purity of the country atmosphere. Mrs. McCarter has written a new book of the country, "The Cottonwood's Story." It has had a great sale. The KANSAS FARMER has arranged to supply this book, bound in flexible cloth, as follows:

One old and one new subscriber, each one year (Blocks of Two), and "The Cottonwood's Story," \$1.40; or Two new subscribers, each one year, and "The Cottonwood's Story," \$1.40.

CHICAGO STOCK-YARDS' REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The business of the great Chicago Stock Yards for 1903 shows a substantial increase over that of 1902. The increase in receipts of cattle amounts to 490,927 head, calves 19,996, sheep 67,044. Hogs show a decrease of 569,315, and horses 1,497. The net increase amounts to 24,815 carloads. The total number of animals received was 15,713,515, valued at \$238,152,797. Cattle and hogs were heavier in 1903 than in 1902. The average weights were:

	Cattle,	Hogs,	Sheep,
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1902	982	200	84
1903	1,038	226	82

Discussing prices the review says: "During the year 1903, as compared with 1902, there was an average decline of about \$1.35 per 100 pounds in prices for native steers of 1,200 to 1,500 pounds average weight, which decline was pretty evenly distributed throughout the year. There was also an average decline in hog-values of about 85 cents per 100 pounds, which took place mainly during the last half of the year, prices rising from a monthly average of \$6.55 for January to \$7.32½ for April, and receding from \$6 for June to \$4.50 for December. Native sheep and native and Western lambs averaged about 10 cents per 100 pounds higher, and Western sheep averaged about 25 cents per 100 pounds lower in prices during the year. There was no material change in the value of horses, a sharp advance early in the season being followed by a gradual decline."

The decline in prices of meat-producing animals from the high mark in 1902 to the end of 1903 was very persistent and amounted to a very great shrinkage in values. The fact that consumers of meats have not been accorded corresponding reductions in the prices of meats at the block has been the occasion of complaints on the part of consumers almost as loud as those of producers at the declines in prices at the live-stock markets. Doubtless many causes have contributed to this disparity. The fact that the stock-yards company stands next to the producer on the one side and to the purchaser—the packer—on the other side inclines stock-yards managers to seek the cause of the anomaly. They blame the retailer for failure to reduce prices to the consumer, and charge that he

has thereby caused a reduction in the consumption of meats. This reduction in consumption is pointed out as a cause of reduced demand, making necessary a lowering of prices for animals on foot. Lower prices lowered the stockman's credit and forced the weaker ones to go out of the business on account of absence of ability to renew loans. This caused overdue haste in marketing. It is suggested that but for the benefits of refrigeration the fluctuations of the market must have been much more violent than those experienced.

Variations in prices of meat-producing animals during the last thirty years are pointed out by the stock-yards reviewer as follows:

"We find that as a result of a speculative boom in the sale of pedigreed cattle, together with the rapid settlement of the fertile prairies of the Middle West, there was a tremendous overproduction of cattle of all kinds in the United States during the '70s, in consequence of which, about the end of 1878, the prices for beef-cattle reached the lowest point for twenty years.

"The depression of prices for market cattle during the late '70s, together with the gradual dying out of speculation in fashionable pedigrees, discouraged cattle-production to a considerable extent and led to a scarcity during the early '80s. Meantime, population increased rapidly, while a considerable export trade was being developed, and millions of acres of new range territory were hastily being stocked for breeding and grazing, all making constant demands on the cattle-supply of the States. These conditions caused the prices of cattle to rise rapidly until June, 1882, when \$9.30 per 100 pounds was paid on the Chicago market for beef cattle.

"The boom was now on for cattle-raising for market, especially in the range country of the West and Southwest. Little discrimination in the selection of breeding-stock was shown at this time, and millions of common and inferior cattle were raised and thrown on the market that ought never to have been bred, so that in a few years another period of overproduction and low prices arrived. The high prices of 1881 and 1882 were fairly well sustained, however, until about the middle of 1884, when a long decline began, reaching bottom at the close of 1889, with the lowest prices on record.

"The heavy supply of cattle in the country at the beginning of 1890 lasted well along into the panic years of 1893-6, when of course a reduced demand for meats existed. The abundance, also, of grass on the ranges and the abundance and cheapness of feed and forage in the corn-belt induced a comparatively liberal continuance in the raising of cattle during the early half of the decade, so that only a moderate revival of cattle prices followed until along toward the end of the '90s. The heavy market supply of 1892 and financial conditions in 1896 made these the two lowest years of the decade in prices of beef-cattle.

"The decline of 1896 discouraged cattle-producers. Prices were below the cost of production. In consequence, we find that soon after the Nation commenced, in 1897, to recover from the effects of the panic, a gradual scarcity of beef-cattle began to be felt in the United States. On the other hand, as the financial and industrial condition of the country improved, people lived better and demanded more and better meats. About this time, also, the annual supply of range cattle began to decline, owing to failure of grass on the ranges from overgrazing by both cattle and sheep, and to contraction of the ranges by settlers.

"As a logical result of a gradually increasing demand for beef and a gradually decreasing supply of beef-cattle, in 1898 cattle prices started on a gradual rise, which was accentuated by the drouth of 1901 and culminated during the summer and fall of 1902, when as high as \$8.75 to \$9 per-100 pounds was paid for beef-cattle on the Chicago market, and the monthly average prices paid for 1,200- to 1,500-pound native steers ranged above \$7 per 100 pounds for six months, from May to October of that year, culminating in

July at a monthly average price of \$7.90.

"Naturally, under a steadily advancing market for over four years leading up to such prices, cattle-production was greatly stimulated all over the country, especially the feeding of cattle in the corn-belt during 1902, which is shown by the heavy receipts of 1903. Chicago shows an increase as compared with 1898 of 1,090,599 cattle and calves, and an increase as compared with 1902 of 510,923 head, thus showing that nearly one-half of the total increase in receipts for five years occurred since 1902. At the six principal markets combined, the increase in the receipts of cattle and calves since 1898 amounts to 2,567,769 head, or over 39 per cent, against a decrease of 380,941 head during the previous five years.

"Under these conditions of supply together with the disturbed conditions of finances and labor which developed during the year 1903 and brought about a lower demand for beef and lower wholesale prices for beef and beef by-products, it was impossible that the high cattle prices of 1902 should be sustained.

The situation at the close of the year 1903 is thus briefly summed up in the words of a prominent cattle salesman:

"In the face of less prosperous times throughout the country we get 15 to 20 per cent more cattle and 3 to 5 per cent more sheep. How can prices hold up in the face of such facts? The true cause of the lower prices is over-supply, together with temporary financial conditions that unfavorably affect the market both through enforced premature marketing of cattle, and through decreased demand for products."

The producer of stock is interested in the showing made by the stockyards. He is still of the opinion, however, that a combination of packing-house buyers is unduly depressing prices and that a remedy must be found. He is ready to concentrate large influences in favor of an independent packing concern as soon as such shall be ready for business.

Miscellany.

Macaroni Wheat, Speltz, Oats, and Barley.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A great many letters are being received asking for information regarding macaroni, or "Durham" wheat. This is not necessarily a new wheat, but seems to be becoming much more popular the past few years. Its popularity is due to its yielding qualities and because it is a drought-resister. Prof. M. A. Carleton, of the Department of Agriculture, has been very enthusiastic over its introduction, and sees in it a great benefit to the Western farmers. The few criticisms of macaroni by Northern millers are doubtless due largely to ignorance as to the merits of the grain, or perhaps to prejudice. Milling macaroni wheat will doubtless require slightly changed processes, as it is much harder than other varieties. But when milled and made into bread, while perhaps not quite as white as common wheat, the taste and keeping qualities are not second to the latter. As a feed for stock it must be superior, for it is richer in protein.

Macaroni wheat is sown in spring, and the earlier the better. The land should be fall-plowed so as to be available early. A bushel or five pecks should be sown per acre. It makes a rapid growth, the heads are large, with long beards, slightly resembling barley. It stands up well, and does not shatter easily.

Here at the branch station we have not given it a favorable trial, our land all being sod and not suitable to spring seeding, yet under these conditions it has shown very good results.

Speltz, or emmer, would popularly be called a cross between wheat and barley. The kernel resembles wheat, but is held so firmly by the chaff that it can not be thrashed out by ordinary methods. It is a heavy yielder, and makes a splendid feed. It seems adapted to our Western country, and will doubtless be appreciated when it is once tried. It is sown in the spring

much as oats are sown, using about the same quantity per acre.

There are no new varieties of oats that we would wish to recommend exclusively, but we have now under trial a number of varieties, some of which are very promising.

It appears that these spring small grains are becoming more popular, and rightly so, too, as they are needed on every farm, especially the Western. Where fall wheat is grown almost exclusively, something is needed to make more of variety.

Barley is also a crop that is becoming more popular, and should receive more attention. The station has a large number of varieties of barley, and will doubtless find some that are better adapted to our condition than the common.

The question always asked in letters is where seed can be obtained, and the demand ranges from bushels to carloads. The station has only a small quantity of each to be disposed of, so we would be glad to hear from any who have seed for sale, as well as those who wish seed, and we will try to accommodate all. J. G. HANEY, Supt. Branch Experiment Station. Hays, Kans.

Proposed Remedies for Many Ills.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is the opinion of the writer, who is a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER, that the syndicates will have to be beaten before we can have a fair chance as farmers and stock-raisers.

We should have a trans-continental railroad, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and it should not be built by private capital but by the United States Government, either by the several States through which the road runs or by the United States Government at Washington. It should go through the big lumber regions or Oregon or Washington to bring lumber east, take our meat and cereals to the consumers in the East and bring their manufactured articles back, and as much as possible do away with the middleman, and make rates for freight and passenger-traffic a little lower. Such a road would get all the patronage it could accommodate and the other railroads would tumble over each other for patronage. Then there should be feed-yards in suburban places where yardage-land would be cheap. The law should fix the price of feed at about 25 per cent above the producer's price in its vicinity. There should be an ample supply of refrigerator cars, and agents at all distributing points to sell lumber, beef, and other products of the common people. Those agents should be under bonds heavy enough to make the producers comparatively safe. The working people of the East and of the West are all laborers together. The labor unions should understand that they depend on the laborer, the farmers. All deals should be cash down. Packing plants could be built that would not cost so much yet do the work. I remember a slaughter-house in Lowell, Mass, about twenty-eight years ago, that could not have cost so very much (probably \$1,000) where two men dressed a lot of beeves each day. I was told it was Swift's slaughter-house.

With these facilities we might head off one monopoly after another. I admire the KANSAS FARMER for trying to bring the farmers together through the Grange. Success to the KANSAS FARMER.

I wish people would express their views more through their papers and not sit down and mourn over the railroads' doings, the packers' doings, and the doings of other monopolies. It is time to do something. Do not let railroad men make our laws. IRA J. WHIPPLE, Elbert County, Colorado.

Some Whitewash Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What is best to remove old whitewash from a wall when it begins to peel off. Is there anything more practicable and that gives better finish than lime to whitewash with? R. R. LEHMAN, Marion county.

[Will some reader answer from his experience?—EDITOR.]

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Kaw River Flood.

GEO. L. CLOTHIER.

[The following able paper was written for the Kansas Farmer by Hon. Geo. L. Clothier, of the Forestry Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Clothier is a Kansas man, a graduate of, and for some time an assistant in the Agricultural College, a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry, and more than all, a man of hard common sense.]

There is no calamity that does not carry a disguised blessing, and no defeat that does not have its victory. The great flood of 1903 is no exception to the above rule. To the true Kansan who has wrested financial success from grasshoppers, drouths, hot winds, and money panics, it is believed that the great flood will likewise prove ultimately advantageous.

The purpose of this contribution is to point out specific cases where the flood has been a benefit and to enumerate the apparent disadvantages that may be made insignificant if the farmers will tackle the problems involved with the same energy that has characterized the people of Kansas in the past.

The first great fact that presents itself to the observer is that the stream has changed its course in many places. This was a severe blow to the land-owners who happened to have property in the paths of the new channels. It is the one feature of the great flood that has conferred the most lasting benefits upon the valley as a whole. The farmers along the new channels should take every possible precaution to make these changes permanent. The banks of the stream where it cuts through what was formerly cultivated land, should be planted with willows at the earliest possible moment to prevent the stream from gouging into the farm land and becoming crooked again. Where the banks are nearly perpendicular, willow poles four or five inches in diameter should be driven into the soil at the water's edge. These poles will strike root and grow.

A sloping bank should be established as soon as possible. Where the force of the water is very great, cutting under the bank, it may be necessary to drive piles and riprap along the edge of the stream to stop the erosion temporarily. In the long run, however, all artificial means of protection should be reinforced by a growth of willows. The one great principle that should never be overlooked is that the channel should be kept straight. A beneficial result of the straightening of the channel is that the stream has been deepened and widened to an enormous extent. This will insure the valley against the repetition of the disaster for many years to come.

Another great advantage that has accrued to many land-holders is that their lands have been enriched by the deposit of silt. One farmer north of Lawrence had been offered \$110 per acre for his farm before the flood, but owing to added fertility was enabled to sell the land after the flood for \$125 per acre. This was in the face of a falling market value for bottom lands, occasioned by investors becoming frightened at the flood.

Still another advantage that will become more apparent through the lapse of time is that the old river-beds will fill up and become available for farms. The straightened stream will occupy less land than the original crooked stream. A very striking example of this advantage is near Manhattan, where a bend five miles long has been displaced by a cut-off less than a mile in length. Farmers are already driving across the old river-bed on their way to town, it having become dry.

DISADVANTAGES.

Much good land has been ruined for agricultural purposes by being gouged full of holes. Where enough of the original rich soil remains, this land should be planted immediately to hardy catalpa and black walnut-trees. No delay in the work of planting should be allowed, as in many cases the river has partly cut away its protecting banks and is liable to flood



The distracting headaches from which so many women suffer make life a daily purgatory. If men suffered with headache as women do, business would be almost at a standstill. Does not the fact that men do not suffer from these severe headaches suggest that there must be a womanly cause for them?

When the womanly organism is diseased, headache, backache, nervousness and sleeplessness are consequences which are sure to follow.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures headaches and other aches and pains by curing their cause. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It soothes pain and builds up the nerves. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy women. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits.

"I took two bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and am feeling well," writes Mrs. Dan McKenzie, of Lorway Mines, Cape Breton Co., Nova Scotia. "I had uterine trouble, pain in the side and headache. After taking your medicines I got well. You may publish this or use it in any way you think best, as I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or thirty-one stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

such ground again. If trees of considerable size can be grown in such situations before a very high rise in the river occurs again, the trees will cause the silt to deposit on such places when the river does rise and fill the holes, restoring the soil to its original fertility. A hardy catalpa plantation in Kansas has paid 6 per cent compound interest on the investment and yielded a net profit of \$10 per acre per annum on land much less fertile than the eroded lands of the Kaw Valley. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that it will do as well on thousands of acres that were seemingly rendered worthless by the flood of 1903.

Other lands were temporarily injured by the drifting of sand over the same. Much of the sanded land will be very valuable in the future for the growth of sweet potatoes and other vegetables. There is a small percentage of the buried land, however, that will probably refuse to produce crops, owing to the coarseness of the deposit. This land should be immediately planted to cottonwood-trees. A cottonwood grove, carefully managed, will grow marketable lumber in fifteen to twenty years. Its average increment for a period of twenty years has been determined in a number of cases to be 1,000 board feet per annum per acre. This is producing lumber at a rapid rate, and there are few farmers in the Kaw Valley that could not well afford to appropriate the use of some first-class bottom land to the production of cottonwood lumber for building barns and other structures on the farm.

If forest-planting in earnest is taken up by the farmers on the Kaw Valley, and if the farming is changed to suit the new conditions, the writer predicts that in twenty years the valley as a whole will be a more valuable agricultural country than if the flood of 1903 had not occurred. For this reason farmers should hold to their lands. It is folly to sacrifice such lands from fear of a recurrence of last year's disaster. The dredging that was done by the flood has increased the carrying capacity of the stream enormously. Millions of Uncle Sam's money could not have done as much.

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In the Dairy.

The Large Versus the Small Dairy-cow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—No act of Congress has been of greater advantage to the farmer than the act establishing and aiding the State Experiment Stations; and no special work done by these stations has been of greater importance than that done in the interest of the dairy-farmer. It is less costly to learn at another's expense than at one's own; and by giving heed to the disinterested, non-partisan work done by the stations, the dairy-farmer may save himself much bitter disappointment, and not be misled by following the false teachings of certain dairy-writers and breed-partisans. As its most valuable work in this line, the Wisconsin Experiment Station has recently issued Bulletin No. 102, entitled "Studies in Milk-production." The present Wisconsin Experiment Station herd was established in 1898, and the bulletin covers the work of this herd for a period of four and one-half years.

In order to make comparison of results on a basis of type, the herd was divided into three classes—the small dairy, the large dairy, and the dual-purpose type. The men making this divi-

	Holstein.	Guernsey.	Jersey.	Shorthorn.
Annual yield of milk.....	9,987.3	6,530.7	5,700.3	7,121.4
Annual yield of fat.....	351.6	319.4	301.1	281.7
Annual value products.....	\$94.08	\$82.31	\$77.10	\$74.26
Annual cost of food.....	45.46	37.37	35.22	38.17
Annual net profit.....	48.47	44.94	41.88	36.09

sion were Messrs. F. H. Scribner, breeder of Jerseys; Charles L. Hill, breeder of Guernseys; Geo. McKerrrow, breeder of Shorthorns; and W. B. Richards, assistant in dairy husbandry at the station.

Pasture was figured at \$1.50 per month, and other feeds at average Wisconsin market prices; while the butter was figured at 20 cents per pound, and the skim-milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds. The butter was computed on the basis of 85.7 per cent of one pound of butter-fat in the milk equivalent to one pound of finished butter, usually known as adding one-sixth to the butter-fat, and the standard now used by the Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey Associations in their official records made under the supervision of the experiment stations.

The conclusions reached, as a result of the most painstaking work through a period of almost five years, in which all the food given each animal was weighed, and each treated as though she alone were on test, confirm my teachings of twenty years past that the larger type of dairy-cow is the more profitable for the dairy-farmer. Space will not permit me to give as much as I would like; but, as conclusively in favor of the large dairy type I quote the following:

"Cows of the large dairy type preferable.—From the data presented it will be seen that, everything considered, cows in group B, representing the large dairy type, are clearly in the lead for economic production of milk and butter-fat. The results of over four years' work with cows of the extreme dairy type, represented in group A, not only failed to establish the claims for the superiority of cows of this type over a much larger and apparently stronger dairy type, but clearly showed that they are not as large producers, nor as profitable dairy-animals, as the latter.

"That the extreme dairy type has been popular, at least in this State, is evinced, among other reasons, by the fact that three of the cows selected for the university herd at our solicitation by prominent dairymen in our State were fair representatives of this type of cows, are included in group A. Our investigations have been conducted under the most favorable conditions possible for this type of cows; the stable in which they have been kept is considered a model one, as regards cleanliness, light, ventilation, and general comfort of the animals, and water is provided for them in the stalls so that they are not exposed to inclement weather at any time. They are given the best of care and attention at all times; being fed liberally; kept during the hot summer months in the cool, darkened barn, protected from sun and flies; and are fed various green feeds and grain in summer, as well as protected from cold in winter.

"In view of the every-increasing demands on the part of dairymen for cows that will have endurance and ability to withstand diseases, as well as great productive capacities, we do not hesitate to state that in our opinion it is not the part of wisdom for our dairymen to select the small, refined cows with a spare habit of body in an extreme degree as the most desirable type of dairy-cows.

"The Farmers' or Dual-purpose Type.

—Neither is it the part of wisdom for the dairyman, as such, to select cows of a type similar to those in group C, representing the dual-purpose type, and to expect the greatest profit from them in the production of milk and butter-fat. For the dairy-farmer, the large type of dairy-cow will, we believe, everything considered, be found the most profitable. In view of the results obtained with the different groups, it is apparent that cows with the greatest capacity for consuming rough feed are generally the most economical producers. This may be accepted as a fundamental characteristic of all cows capable of a large and economical production in the dairy."

The average results in the breed comparison are as follows:

	Holstein.	Guernsey.	Jersey.	Shorthorn.
Annual yield of milk.....	9,987.3	6,530.7	5,700.3	7,121.4
Annual yield of fat.....	351.6	319.4	301.1	281.7
Annual value products.....	\$94.08	\$82.31	\$77.10	\$74.26
Annual cost of food.....	45.46	37.37	35.22	38.17
Annual net profit.....	48.47	44.94	41.88	36.09

A careful study of this table will show the dairy-farmer that it is not the cow that gives the richest milk, but the cow which produces the largest amount of butter-fat that wins out.

The main deduction which the thinking dairy-farmer must draw from the exhaustive work shown in this bulletin is that for the greatest net profit he needs cows of the large dairy type, such as the Holstein-Friesians; for, not only do they give a larger net profit, but by reason of their hardiness and great vitality, the large, vigorous Holstein-Friesians thrive on work which will break down and destroy the weakly constitutions of the small, delicately formed competitors.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER.
Walworth County, Wisconsin.

The Dual-purpose Cow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have noticed considerable writing in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER recently, both for and against the dual-purpose cow. I can not see for my part where the dual-purpose cow comes in or what place she occupies. To prove the theory, one writer says that he saw a horse trot a mile in something over two minutes, and then he changed his gait and paced in the same time, and that he was a dual-purpose horse, but did not say how much he could pull. Of course he could pull a buggy, that is the class he belongs to. My experience at all the fairs and stock shows has been that we have two classes in which to show cattle, namely, the dairy-class and the beef-class. Why do they not have a dual-purpose class? According to his ideas, all cows would be dual-purpose cows and all horses would be dual-purpose or all-purpose horses. Any cow will produce milk, butter, cheese, and beef. The draft horse can draw a heavy load and also trot a jog.

It seems as though there are breeds of cattle that can not compete for beef nor can they compete in the dairy-class successfully, hence dual-purpose cows. I consider it more profitable to breed either a beef-animal or a dairy-animal. It depends on what purpose you want a cow for. If you wish to run a dairy by all means get a dairy-cow; if you want to raise beef, get a beef breed. We have the scale of points to judge dairy- and also to judge beef-cattle, but they are different. I have never seen the scale of points by which to judge dual-purpose cows, nor have I ever heard of market quotations on all-purpose horses.

We may discuss this proposition forever and it will not be settled in the minds of some men. For my use I prefer a dairy-cow, but do not believe in heaping abuse on the man that prefers the beef type, or even the dual-purpose cow. I felt sorry for Mr. M. E. King when he was termed an anarchist for simply giving his views. I think every man should have that right. I believe Mr. Blair exerted himself a little when he said the Herefords had blisters for teats. I never owned a Hereford in my life, but I think any of them would raise a calf without difficulty, and that is all the beefmen expect. When we keep a dairy-cow we want one that we get the best results from at the pail and churn. Among the best dairy-cows I ever owned individuals produced from 8,000 to 14,000 pounds of milk in a year that tested from 3.4 to 4.5 per cent butter-fat and the cows weighed from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds when in milk condition. When you feed a dairy-cow you get the benefit at the pail and churn; and when you feed the beef-cow you get it in beef; and I presume you get the same results from the majority of the so-called dual-purpose cows.

I am not writing to get cheap advertising. I advertise and pay for it. I

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

As much better than imitating separators as such separators are better than setting systems.

Send for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

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More Cow Money
You can invest in nothing that will bring you larger cash returns than the
EMPIRE Cream Separator
Guaranteed to turn more easily, to last longer, to be more easily cleaned, to give less trouble and to be more satisfactory in every way than any other separator. Simplest in construction. Investigate our claims—ask any Empire user. Handsome Catalogue Free.
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,
Bloomfield, N. J. Chicago, Ill.

merely do not believe it just and right for men that expect to run a dairy to be led astray by the theory of going it half-way and raising dual-purpose cows. We get plenty of that kind when we raise strictly dairy-cows. We should keep strict account of our cows in the dairy, weigh and test each cow's

PATRONS' PRIZE CONTEST

In order to offer an inducement to our patrons to solicit their neighbors to ship to us, we are going to hold a

PATRONS' CONTEST, ENDING MARCH 31, 1904.

To the patron sending us the largest number of new shippers, we will give the following prizes, according to number of patrons secured:

- First prize, Steel Range, value.....\$40.00
- Second prize, High Grade Sewing Machine, value..... 35.00
- Third prize, Gentleman's Watch, value..... 20.00
- Fourth prize, Double Barrel Shot Gun, value..... 18.00
- Fifth prize, 4 Bottle Babcock Tester, or Nickel Plated Carpet Sweeper, value..... 5.00
- Sixth prize, 2 Bottle Babcock Tester, or Connecticut Meat Chopper with stuffing attachment, value..... 4.00

Any patron who fails to secure one of the above prizes will receive 50 cents in cash for each new patron secured.

This contest will close with the end of business March 31, 1904. Ship us a can of cream and make yourself eligible to participate in this contest. Write us for full particulars, including entry blanks, illustrated description of prizes, etc. If you have no separator, send for a catalogue and description of the best separator that is made, the famous, easy-running Empire machine.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Pioneers in High Prices for Butter-fat.



A Low Supply Can Separator

Whenever you see a separator with a low supply can you know it's the

Tubular—the Only One!

The bottom feed makes it possible. It's a fine point about the Sharples Tubular—one of the many it has over the "has beens." Ask for a catalog telling about THE DON'T BREAK YOUR BACK KIND—the Sharples Tubular Separators.

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KANSAS CITY, MO. DENVER, COLO.
Cream Separator Department.

Rheumatism Cured Through the Feet

Thousands Are Cured at Home Every Month by MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS. Why Not YOU? TRY THEM—FREE.

The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman, of Ann Arbor, Mich. They cured H. C. Van Valkenburg, Providence, R. I., of an intensely painful case of muscular rheumatism. They cured severe rheumatism of the arms, neck, and back for T. C. Pendleton, Jackson, Mich. Mrs. Casper Yahrdsorfer, Jackson, Mich., 70 years old, was cured in a few weeks, after suffering thirty years. The Drafts cured James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R. R., Jackson, Mich., after twenty-seven years of pain. Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., writes that they cured him and he is now using them in his practice.



They have cured hundreds of cases probably just like yours. Isn't the chance worth taking? You try them free. Send your name. We will send you by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts—prepaid. If you are satisfied with the comfort they give you, send us One Dollar. If not, you send us nothing. You decide. Magic Foot Drafts are worn without the least inconvenience, and cure rheumatism in every part of the body by stimulating expulsion of acid poisons through the great foot pores. Splendid booklet, illustrated in colors, free with the trial Drafts. Don't suffer, but write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., F. F. Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

WANTED!!
Every reader of this paper who owns a few cows to send for our new catalog of

DAVIS
Cream Separators

Sent free upon request. It will tell you why the Davis Separators are money makers for their owners.

THEY ARE GUARANTEED to separate THOROUGHLY and QUICKLY. Dairymen and farmers find the "Davis" the most economical piece of machinery on the farm. Let us send you full particulars about it.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
64 to 64 N. Clinton St., Chicago.

Rural Mail Many new routes will go in this year. We want name and address of every man who sends in a petition. To first one sending us full information we will send a Box Free BOND STEEL POST CO., ADRIAN, MICH

WHEN IN CHICAGO
Stop at the **New Northern Baths & Hotel Combined**

8 floors. Fine new rooms. Meals a-la-Carte at all hours.

BATHS OF ALL KINDS.
Turkish, Russian, Shower, Plunge, etc. The finest swimming pool in the world. Turkish Bath and Lodging, \$1.00. Most inexpensive first class hotel in Chicago. Right in the heart of the city. Booklet on application.

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GRAND BOOK FREE

DR. McLELLAND, the celebrated specialist in DISEASES OF MEN, explains his methods, tells how seminal weakness, sexual debility, stricture and gleet, blood poison and loathsome skin diseases can be cured at home at small expense. **BEST MEDICAL BOOK FOR MEN** of this or any age, 96 pages, profusely illustrated, sent postpaid sealed, with symptom charts, to every male reader mentioning this paper. Address **C.A. McLELLAND, M. D., 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas**

VARICOCELE
Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 10 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. **CONSULTATION** and **valuable BOOK FREE**, by mail or at office.

DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

VITA
A three months' course of VITA SYSTEM is guaranteed to cure (or MONEY REFUNDED) any disease peculiar to women except those requiring Surgical interference. Write to-day for free sample and full information.

THE VITA COMPANY, Hiawatha, Kan., U.S.A.

LADIES—When in need send for free trial of our never-falling remedy. Relief sure and quick.

PARIS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 74, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. **DR. F. M. MAY, Box 31, Bloomington, Ill.**

RED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. **DR. F. E. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.**

milk, and put those dual-purpose cows on the block—that is, if we wish to do dairying. If we do not do this we will continue with-the butter record of the cows of Kansas as it is, and that is very low. H. N. HOLDEMAN. Crawford County.

Record of Young Cows During 1903.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following is a record of my herd for the past year: Daisy, 5 years old August 23, dropped third calf October 25, milked eleven months; Red, 3 years old August 23, second calf August 7, milked eleven months; Rose, 3 years old November 9, first calf January 21, milked eleven months; Cherry, 2 years old February 10, first calf September 25, milked one month then sold; Spot, 2 years old August 21, first calf August 23, milked four months; results, five calves.

Used about 3 pounds of milk per day for family of two; churned 50 pounds of butter for family use; balance of milk went to skimming-station until October, then got separator. Sold butter-fat for \$134.58. Kingman, County. B. F. HARGRAVE.

United States Dairy Statistics.

The following table, taken from the census, shows the number, distribution, and classification of butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories for 1900:

States.	Number	Butter	Cheese	Condensed milk	Cream	Two or more products reported
Alabama	4	3	1	1	1	1
Arizona	7	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	8	7	1	1	1	1
California	178	143	17	2	1	15
Colorado	38	20	9	2	1	8
Connecticut	71	62	2	2	1	7
Delaware	22	21	1	1	1	1
Georgia	4	4	1	1	1	1
Idaho	19	11	4	1	1	4
Illinois	527	393	51	6	6	72
Indiana	112	75	26	1	1	11
Iowa	907	816	181	1	2	8
Kansas	171	133	30	1	1	7
Kentucky	9	7	1	1	1	1
Maine	61	44	16	1	1	1
Maryland	84	78	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	50	46	1	1	1	2
Michigan	236	146	130	3	1	6
Minnesota	596	538	47	1	1	8
Mississippi	2	2	1	1	1	1
Missouri	79	48	24	1	1	6
Montana	3	3	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	93	82	5	1	1	5
Nevada	4	2	1	1	1	2
N. Hampshire	53	47	4	1	1	1
New Jersey	53	47	1	1	1	4
New York	1,908	576	1,151	12	4	166
North Dakota	21	13	8	1	1	1
Ohio	479	147	221	1	11	99
Oklahoma	5	2	3	1	1	1
Oregon	68	39	16	1	1	12
Pennsylvania	749	603	124	3	3	16
Rhode Island	3	3	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	138	122	14	1	1	2
Tennessee	12	11	1	1	1	1
Texas	12	9	2	1	1	1
Utah	57	21	1	1	1	19
Vermont	255	180	61	2	2	10
Virginia	10	8	2	1	1	1
Washington	60	33	8	1	1	18
West Virginia	4	1	2	1	1	1
Wisconsin	2,018	728	1,227	3	1	60
Wyoming	2	1	1	1	1	1
United State	9,242	5,275	3,299	38	47	583

Grange Department.

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

National Grange.
Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary..... C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

Kansas State Grange.
Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer..... J. C. Lovett, Bucyrus
Lecturer..... Ole Hibner, Olathe
Steward..... R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward..... W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chaplain..... Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
Treasurer..... Wm. Henry, Olathe
Secretary..... Geo. Black, Olathe
Gate-keeper..... G. F. Kyner, Lone Elm
Ceres..... Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona..... Mrs. Ida E. Flier, Madison
Flora..... Mrs. L. J. Lovett, Larned
L. A. S..... Mrs. Lola Radcliff, Overbrook

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E. W. Westgate..... Manhattan
Geo. Black..... Olathe
J. T. Lincoln..... Madison
A. P. Reardon..... McLouth
Henry Rhoades..... Gardner

State Organizer.
W. G. Obyrhlm..... Overbrook

Learn from New Hampshire.

New Hampshire leads all other States in numbers of Patrons of Husbandry in proportion to its population and probably in no other State has the Grange exerted a greater influence for the welfare of the whole State, both

in improving the personnel of the membership and in changing the laws of the State for the better. Governor N. J. Bachelder has been connected with the order as secretary and master of the State Grange for the last twenty years and during his terms as master has been in reality, as well as in name, the leader in all Grange work. At the last meeting he retired from all official control of the order and surrendered to other able leaders the direction of the Grange in New Hampshire. We give below extracts from his last annual address, and commend his remarks upon deputy inspection to the consideration of some of the delegates to our last State Grange:

RESULTS OF THE GRANGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"The thirtieth anniversary of the Grange in New Hampshire will be observed during this session and will call to public attention many important facts in connection with its growth and development. The period covered by the Grange has been an eventful period in the development of the State and the work of this organization has contributed in some degree to that development. When we consider the antagonism existing toward the Grange during its early days, largely on account of an erroneous impression in regard to its objects and purposes, as compared with the favor in which it is now held and the popularity it now enjoys, we are actuated by feelings of wonder and admiration. It will be impossible to enumerate the good things it has accomplished through its beneficent work and uplifting influence.

"The recognition of the rights of agriculture, the mental development of young men and women on the farm, the sunshine and happiness brought to farm homes, popularizing farm life, and the improved educational facilities in rural towns are a few of the important results of the influence exerted by the Grange during its thirty years' existence here. It is a record that will occupy an important place when the history of New Hampshire shall be fairly and fully written by the future historian of the State.

DEPUTY INSPECTION.

"Chief among the agencies that have contributed to the splendid record of the Grange in New Hampshire in increase in membership, increase in cash in the treasury, and increase in thoroughness of organization, is the comprehensive system of deputy inspection in vogue here. The division of the State into thirty-two districts, and the appointment of a competent deputy for each district, comprising about eight subordinate granges, forms the basis of this effective deputy system. A visit to each grange in January for instruction, and in November for inspection, at which time every error in its ritual work, every failure in its literary work, and every wrong practice in the conduct of the affairs of the grange are pointed out to the grange and reported to the general deputy, results in such proficiency and uniformity as could be obtained in no other way. The same practice in the Pomona granges secures equally as favorable results in the Pomona work. No feature of Grange work in New Hampshire is more worthy of commendation than the work of the loyal and zealous deputies, whose presence in the granges of their respective districts inspires confidence and arouses enthusiasm, while it instructs and entertains. The difference between the straggling march and indifferent carriage of men responding to a general call to arms, and the military march and erect appearance of a disciplined army, well represents the difference between granges that are allowed to proceed in their own way and granges taught and disciplined by deputy instruction and inspection. The real beauty and significance of Grange work can only be brought out through such a deputy system as has been established in New Hampshire, and this reaches nearer perfection with each succeeding year."

A hen owned by Dwight Fish, of Avon, Ct., recently presented him with an egg measuring 8 1/4 inches in its largest circumference by 6 3/8 inches in its smaller circumference.



Country Life

Ought, it would seem, to give exemption from the diseases which prey upon the residents of thickly populated cities. But there is no exemption from disease, and in the country, as in the city, one may see the cheeks grow hollow and the eyes grow dull while the frame wastes away with that terrible disease, consumption.

Weak lungs are made strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures obstinate and stubborn coughs, bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs and other symptoms which, if neglected or unskillfully treated, terminate fatally in consumption. The action of Golden Medical Discovery in the curing of wasting diseases is entirely philosophic. Emaciation, and consequent loss of weight, are among the most striking symptoms of what are known as wasting diseases. The body is not being adequately nourished, and the cause of this lack of nourishment is not lack of food but lack of ability in the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition to prepare the food for the assimilation and nutrition of the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and the organs of digestion and nutrition, and so enables the body to be nourished back to strength in the only way by which strength can come; that is, by food perfectly digested and assimilated.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a temperance medicine. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine or any other narcotic.

Accept no substitute for "Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for you, though many things may pay the dealer a larger profit.

CAUGHT COLD.

"The first day of this year," writes Mrs. Kate Schey, of 716 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. "I caught a heavy cold, which settled on my lungs and brought on a hemorrhage. From that time on until the first of April I bled from my lungs five different times. I was so weak and undone I could only do the lightest work. The doctor told me I was going into consumption. My breath was short and at times I could hardly get my breath at all. This is the state I was in when I began to take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After the first bottle I was much better, and I could walk two or three blocks without trouble. My breath was not so short and I was much improved. After taking four bottles I could work all day, and I never felt better in my life. I think your medicine the best in the world and I recommend it to all who are troubled as I was."

WILL MAKE AFFIDAVIT.

"I was sick for about three months, had chills, fever, and coughed a great deal," writes Mr. W. L. Brown, of McDearman, Jackson Co., Tenn. "Most of my neighbors and friends thought I had consumption. I was reduced in flesh, and was very weak—only weighed 110 pounds; my physician thought there was little hope for my recovery."

"My wife went to the store to get some anti-febrin, quinine, etc., for me and a friend of mine (Mr. W. W. McDearman), who had been taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery recommended this medicine for me. Finally I decided to use it, after my physician told me that it would be good for me. I sent and got one bottle, and before all was taken I weighed 149 pounds—a gain of 39 pounds. I am still taking the Golden Medical Discovery, have taken nearly two bottles, and now weigh 163 pounds, which is more than I ever weighed. I am still gaining strength and taking the 'Discovery.' I wish to say that this is a recent recovery. That only two months ago I only weighed about 110 pounds."

"I can and will make affidavit to this full statement any time. If you wish to use this as a testimonial do so, and I will answer all letters from inquiring sufferers."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 pages, and over 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamp for the book in paper covers, or 31 cents for the book in cloth binding. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRY A WATER DOCTOR

And get Well, Strong and Vigorous. If you will send me a sample of your morning urine I will tell you what disease you have, its cause and if curable or not, free of charge. You can be cured at home at a very small cost. I treat both sexes. Send four cents for mailing case and bottle for urine. Address J. P. SHAFER, M.D., Water Doctor, 216 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.



POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels for sale. From stock scoring 92 to 96. Duston strain. The large, growthy white kind, with yellow legs. Scott Wilson, Box 104, Belton, Mo.

CHOICE B. P. Rock cockerels and Collie pups for sale. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

S. S. HAMBURG cockerels scoring 88 1/2 to 93. B. P. Rocks 87 1/2 to 90. Pekin drakes 94 1/2. Scored by Rhodes Prices reasonable. Mrs. Walter Roswurm, Council Grove, Kans.

BUFF WYANDOTTE cockerels; high scoring, by Rhodes. A nice lot; eggs in season. Earl W. Ray, R. R. 1, Delavan, Kans.

FINE PURE BRED TURKEYS and Leghorns. Mammoth Bronze gobblers and one tom scoring 95 and 95 1/2. (Rhodes), stock tame and healthy. Single Comb White Leghorns cockerels. Prices reasonable, treatment honest. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kans.

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels. Write your wants. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kans.

FOR SALE—S. L. Wyandotte cockerels, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Frances Howey, R. R. 1, Topeka, Kans.

PURE B. P. R. cockerels, at \$1 each. Eggs in season. S. E. Cook, Box 38, Elk City, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS with score card by Rhodes, from stock that won \$10 sweepstakes at Wamego Poultry Show. James Bottom, Onaga, Kans.

M. B. TURKEYS—Choice young stock for sale, from 95 1/2 point, 40 pound tom. Extra good ones Turkey breeding a specialty; hens \$3; toms \$5. Eggs in season 25 cents each. Mrs. A. E. Harness, Speed, Mo.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Some fine pups ready to ship. Males \$6; females \$4. A. P. Chacey, R. R. 5, North Topeka, Kans.

GOING into other business and am compelled to dispose of my entire flock of prize-winning Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes by Jan. 15. 300 for sale. \$1 each in lots of 6 or more; worth \$1 to \$5. Leading Eastern strains. Send order quick for choice fowls. I. R. Moore, Valley Center, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$1 each. Write your wants. A. M. Kannard, Toronto, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS FOR SALE—Some are scored; all are extra good. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice White Holland turkeys; also Shorthorn bulls. H. M. Harrington, Clearwater, Ka.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Cockerels, \$1 and \$1.50; hens, 75c and \$1. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Cockerels for sale; farm-raised. H. C. Cobbe, R. 2, Buffalo, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black and White Langshan fowls, M. B. Turkeys, Rouen and blue Swedish ducks, Toulouse and Mammoth African geese. Address J. M. Maher, Fremont, Neb.

SECURE your B. P. Rock cockerels in time. Fine large cockerels ready for shipment. Write for prices. Mrs. J. C. Leach, Carbondale, Kans.

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

DON'T WAIT! BUT send at once; birds have won twenty-three firsts, and sixteen second premiums at leading shows. Chris Berkmans, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Ottawa, Kans.

R. C. B. Leghorn Cockerels \$1 each; 5 for \$5; 12 for \$9. H. M. Johnson, Formoso, Jewell County, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockrels from \$1.50 down. Good birds. Write your wants. My birds will please you. Eggs in season. Adam A. Weir, R. F. D. 2, Clay Center, Neb.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Choice cockerels for sale. Eggs in season, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. J. A. Kauffman, Acme, Kans.

TWEN VARIETIES of pure-bred poultry. Catalog and price list free. H. H. Hiniker, R. F. D. 4, Mankato, Minn.

GEM POULTRY FARM has for sale 400 Buff Plymouth Rock chicks, also 100 last year's breeding stock. Prices reasonable. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS AND B. P. ROCK EGGS—I have combined some of the best Collie blood in America; pups sired by Scotland Bky and such dams as Handsome Nellie and Francis W. and others just as good. B. P. Rock eggs from exhibition stock; none better; 15 years' experience with this breed. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write your wants. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

WYANDOTTES.

Silver Laced and Pure White, and White Holland Turkeys. High-grade birds for sale at reasonable rates. Write wants to

R. B. WALLACE, Stafford, Kans.

1,000 HEAD OF PURE-BRED POULTRY.

Over 300 prizes won in last two years on my poultry. 600 head of Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, S. L., Buff and White Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins, and S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. 200 Pekin, Rouen, White and Colored Muscovy ducks, Toulouse and Emden geese. 200 M. B. and W. H. turkeys of heavy weight. Write for prices.

GEO. A. HEYL, Washington, Ill.

True Bred Poultry. Our 75 breeding pens contain the best fowls of the best varieties. We have All the Standard Breeds. Our Poultry Farm contains more high grade poultry than any other farm in this country, and is produced from a long line of prominent prize winners. Our COMPLETE POULTRY BOOK, postpaid for 4c. Worth many dollars to you. Write for it today. ROYAL POULTRY FARM, Dept. 481 Des Moines, Iowa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

- Thanolite (lice powder).....25c
Creo-carbo (lice killer).....50c
Egg Maker.....25c
Poultry Cure.....25c
Roup Pills.....25c
Medicated Nest-eggs.....5c
Conkey's Roup Cure.....50c
Buckeye Cholera Cure.....35c

OWEN & COMPANY 520 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.

The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Coming Poultry Shows.

January 11-16, State show, Topeka, J. W. F. Hughes, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, W. S. Russell, H. B. Savage and J. J. Atherton, judges.
January 25-27, Atchison, W. G. H. Frasier, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.
January 27-30, 1904, Emporia, L. G. Alvord, secretary.
February 1-3, Manhattan, Geo. C. Wheeler, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.
February 4-10, Manhattan, Kansas State Agricultural College Poultry Institute, Prof. Geo. U. Wheeler, superintendent; C. H. Rhodes, instructor.
December 7-12, Newton, R. R. Hobbie, secretary; F. W. Hitchcock, judge.

Wants a Gobbler.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER give me the name and address of some one who can furnish me a full-blooded Bronze turkey gobbler? X. X. Rice County.

Answer.—If you will look over the advertising columns of the FARMER you will find several persons who have Mammoth Bronze turkeys for sale.

When Begin to Save Eggs for Hatching.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have seven pure-bred Leghorn chickens, also pure-bred cocks. I want to raise only Leghorns the coming summer. As my supply is limited, I will have to begin to save eggs for hatching as early as possible. Will you please tell me how soon I can begin to save them for hatching—the last of March or in April? Mrs. F. W. M. Saline County.

Answer.—You can begin saving eggs for hatching the latter part of March and set them any time during April after steady weather has set in. With Leghorns and the smaller breeds of chickens, it is not so essential to get early chicks, as it is for the larger varieties. The latter must be hatched early in order to have the chicks fully developed before cold weather strikes them in the fall. If they are not hatched early they are apt to be stunted and never attain the full standard weight. There being no such conditions for the smaller varieties, they can be hatched later and still be considered standard fowls. It is a good thing to remember, though, that the earliest hatched chickens of all varieties are always the hardiest, and the early-laid eggs are generally the most fertile. Provided you protect the young chicks from the sudden cold snaps that come sometimes in early spring, the earlier you hatch your chicks the better they will be.

Turkey Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is nothing that gives us more pleasure than to go into the barnyard and find our Bronze beauties spreading their fine plumage and admiring themselves. We retrace our past few months of toil and care and indulge in thoughts of real satisfaction that our earnest efforts have developed the golden hues in plumage, the big bone and the health and vigor in our flock, and we feel we have been well paid for all investments of both time and money.

There are a great many people who wait until late in the season to buy their stock and eggs, but this is a mistake. Always get the best and earliest hatched birds for your breeding stock. The time has passed for the so-called scrub stuff. In this advanced age every one strives to excel, or should try to improve their flock. It is to our own advantage to do this. The thrifty farmer always wants the best to breed from. If this be true in cattle and horses it is certainly true in every thing else. Get the best to breed from and keep the best; raise none other than the best. Since we have learned to value our stock more than money, we have made money in raising good poultry. It is true it takes a few dollars more to purchase the best at first, but your investment will more than double itself in weight at next market time. Make no mistake in this matter for there is but one variety that excels all others in size, weight, prolific laying, hardness of nature,

early maturity, and sweet, juicy meat, and that is the Bronze turkey of modern times.

There are none that gobble so loud at the dawn of Thanksgiving and Christmas as do these monster Bronze toms. They outlive all other in weight and beauty.

We often hear this remark: "I can't raise turkeys, they all die." This may be true in certain cases. There are some things to be considered, and the most difficult obstacle to overcome is freeing them from lice. My remedy for this is as follows: Take lard (hog's fat) and a few drops of carbolic acid and mix well, and when turkeys are 24 hours old put just a little of this on each wing flight, as this is where the lice live mostly on turkeys; and put a little on top of each head. Also use this on the mother hen but use sparingly on both mother and chicks. Place in a pen in the shade, have the pen 12 by 12 feet and on nice, clean grass; move every three days. Feed young turkeys on hard-boiled eggs, just a little at each time, and five to six times daily, and give fresh, clean water at each meal. As they get older, increase the feed, and grease three times a week; when large enough, let them go free with the mother, but continue the greasing until 2 months old and feed three times daily.

If you have been one of those unfortunate turkey-raisers, do not give up trying; try again. They require close attention until they are a few weeks old, but after that they soon grow into many dollars for you. I am an enthusiastic believer in this grand old breed, both for farm and fancier.

Mrs. A. E. Cooper County, Missouri.

The Management of Ducklings.

Ducks are the most easily reared of all domestic fowls when properly treated. Breeding ducks must be kept warm and comfortable through the cold months, and kept by themselves with no other poultry. In January and February they begin to lay. They lay very early in the morning, and their eggs must be gathered before they become chilled. Keep them, large end down, on wheat bran for warmth. A thin blanket over them at night will help retain the heat, but it should be removed in the morning, for eggs for hatching purposes should have plenty of fresh air. An egg for hatching should not be allowed in a room where the temperature is below 40°; between 50° and 60° is about right. Put the eggs under common hens; they make better mothers than ducks. Keep the ducks laying and the hens sitting, for they grow fast and are very profitable on our early market. Incubation requires twenty-eight days. Probably the worst thing for ducklings is what they usually receive at first; unlimited range and too much water to swim in. The little things are, in a measure, nude, and should be kept in pens with dry soils, or with floors or stone pavements that can be washed down daily. No kinds of poultry will succeed on bare boards. All the water that they need is best furnished by burying an old pot of water in the ground and laying a round piece of board on top of the water, with room for the ducks to stick their heads in and fish out the kernels of corn that are placed therein. This amuses them and does no harm, while if allowed to go off to ponds and streams, they are very liable to fall a prey to vermin in some shape, or to get their bodies wet and chilled by remaining too long in the water. Their pens must be kept clean if they are expected to thrive. The idea that you can not raise ducks without a pond or a stream is a fallacy. It has been proved that a larger per cent of ducklings can be raised where there is no pond than where there is plenty of water. Water enough to drink is all they require when young. After they are mature, a pond or stream does not hurt them, for they can find a large part of their living in such water. When hatched by hens, you must look after them for the first few days, for the young ducklings are very shy and the hen does not know how to manage them at first. Each hen and brood should be placed in a

CHICKENS Sound and Strong ones are easy to Raise. Use the PERFECTED HATCHING SYSTEM to get them. It costs F. Grundy, Morrisville, Ill.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR. A 200 Egg Hatcher Costs But \$2. It's Cheap and Practical, and assures success to everybody. Agents Wanted, either east, no experience necessary. Secure your territory. Catalogue and 25c Lise Formula FREE. Address: Natural Hen Incubator Co., 899, Columbus, Neb.

GOOD RESULTS. To be absolutely sure about it use the RELIABLE INCUBATORS & BROODERS. If the eggs are right, you can't make a mistake. Just follow instructions—the Reliable will do the rest. OUR 20TH CENTURY POULTRY BOOK, mailed for 10c, tells all about it and other things you would know. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry. RELIABLE INCUBATORS CO., Box 8-68 Quincy, Ill.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR. Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

BURR INCUBATOR

No night watching because we use our 6-inch Double Water Regulator, all latest improvements, California Redwood case, copper tank, 30 days trial. Your money back if you say so. Catalogue free. Burr Incubator Co., Box 235, Omaha, Neb.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

and ALMANAC for 1904, contains 216 pages with fine colored plates true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases, and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It is really an encyclopedia of chicken and no one can afford to be without it. PRICE ONLY 15 cents. G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 648, Freeport, Ill.

BUILT TO LAST

Never outclassed—Sure Hatch Incubators. Built better than your house. No hot centers; no chilling draughts on sensitive eggs. Every cubic inch in egg chamber at uniform, blood temperature of fowl. It's a continual pleasure to hatch nearly every fertile egg with Sure Hatch. Free catalogue. D. H. pictures tells lively story. SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO. Clay Center, Neb.

VICTOR Incubators

are truthfully pictured and their actual working told in about 60 of the 80 pages of our new catalogue. The rest of the book gives information about the chicken business. We begin the story in the egg and end it with the marketing of the fowls. There's knowledge which will benefit anyone and may mean dollars to you. Our incubators are driving hens out of business. They work regardless of weather or of seasons. You can count on hatching every fertile egg. Money back if not all we claim. We pay freight. The book is free. Just say "Send Victor Book" and we'll do it. GEO. EITEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

Incubators. 30 Days Trial Johnson's Old Trusty.

California Red Wood Cases. New oil saving, perfect regulating heating system. A five year guarantee with every machine. Write to Johnson, the incubator man, and find out about the Great \$10.00 Special Offer. New catalogue with egg, poultry and incubation records. Keep books with the hens. Plenty of books. They're free. Quick shipments a specialty. M. M. JOHNSON, Clay Center, Neb.

SEWARD, NEBR., Dec. 8, 1903. DEAR SIR: Yes, OLD TRUSTY can be trusted. The machine has hatched for me every fertile egg. It is easily operated. Yours truly, T. L. NORVAL.

WHY SO SURE? FINE POULTRY

It's made on the right plan, it works right. It brings best results to the beginner as well as the experienced poultry raiser. THE Successful is the nearest of all the out and out automatic machines, both Incubator and Brooder. They can be depended upon under all conditions to hatch the most and brood them the best. All eastern orders have prompt shipment from Buffalo. 100 pens of standard fowls. Incubator Catalog free, with Poultry Catalog 10c. Des Moines Incubator Co. Dep 83, Des Moines, Ia.

Don't Buy Without Reading Our Incubator Book

It is bright, interesting, practical. It tells just what you want to know—what you must know to buy wisely. The man who writes it has spent 22 years in developing the incubator. It was he who perfected the Racines, and his book tells you about them—also about all others. Write for it to-day—it is free. Racine Hatcher Co., Box 88 Racine, Wis.

ARY 14, 1904.

and yard by themselves. They are at first a mash feed of oatmeal bran or corn-meal and bran, with fine sand or fine grit mixed with a baked johnny-cake is also good for them. Grain-food is not as suitable for them as it is for young chicks. As they mature, feed coarser food, boiled potatoes or boiled turnips mixed with meal and bran. They also need green stuff, such as cabbage, kale, or clover sprouts. They are also very fond of meat and it is good and healthy for them. Do not let them get in a heavy rain, for though water will easily run off the feathers of a pure duck, it will not run off the feathers of a duckling, but soaks into its feathers, making them sloppy and wet and it will die off in a day. There is no more profitable employment than raising young ducks if you go at it right.

Oil Cure for Cancer,

no need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. The combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the home office, Dr. D. D. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

All corn-husking records were beaten by a new mark established near Shenandoah, Iowa, on December 8. Charles Snack, a young man of 23, husked 201 bushels and 18 pounds in ten hours. The man was weighed by three prominent farmers who were the judges and there is no doubt as to the accuracy. The corn is of the variety known as Shenandoah No. 1, introduced by Henry Field, the Shenandoah ear seed-corn man, and made out 75 bushels to the acre. It is said that several hundred dollars had been offered for the result of the contest.

Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia., is known far and wide as an extensive grower of farm, field, and garden seeds. The catalogue just now issued by this enterprising firm is one that should be in every home throughout the agricultural States. This catalogue will be sent to all who write about it. It is a fine affair of more than 75 pages, with beautifully colored covers in lithograph. It is sure to be widely asked for, and it will be thoroughly appreciated wherever seen. We look into its pages we find a volume of practical information under the heading of "Suggestions to Customers." We commend the Ratekin catalogue to all who want full value for their money in garden seeds. We simply give you a hint of the catalogue does the rest. See advertisements in another place in this paper and mention same when you write.

It is a pleasure, in this day of great industrial combinations, to note an instance where an independent concern has attained to mammoth proportions, and has grown steadily but surely for years from small beginning into the fullness of the present time. Such an institution is cited in the seed business of D. M. Ferry & Co., who for nearly half a century have gone forward each year, constantly adding new customers and retaining all its old ones, until it is to-day the source of seed supply from which the great crops of this country spring. Thousands of farmers, gardeners, and flower-growers look to them year after year for the seeds from which the prosperity of their fields and gardens is to grow, and the fact that they are never disappointed in Ferry's seeds is the secret of the wonderful expansion of this popular firm. You can buy their seeds in every city, town, or hamlet of this land, and you are always certain that they are fresh, true to name, and sure to grow. Their 1904 Seed Annual, a valuable guide in the selection of the proper seeds to plant, will be sent free to all readers of the Kansas Farmer who apply to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Every Bottle Worth a Horse.

McLean, N. D., April 28, 1902. I can never praise Watkins' Vegetable Liniment enough. Before I got a bottle of Watkins' Liniment, I lost two horses of colic, but since I have cured many ailments with Watkins' Liniment, you can figure every bottle at the price your horse is worth. K. H. HAUGE.

10,000 Plants for a Cent.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Reizer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalogue, together with enough seed to grow:
1,000 fine, solid cabbages.
2,000 delicious carrots.
2,000 blanching, nutty celery.
2,000 rich, butter lettuce.
1,000 splendid onions.
1,000 rare, luscious radishes.
1,000 gloriously brilliant flowers.
ALL FOR BUT 16 CENTS POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20 cents in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner cauliflower.

Good for Man and Beast.

Upper Middle River, Cape Breton, N. S., October 20, 1903.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—I see your advertisement in several of the papers that I get. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on horses and find it equally as good on human flesh for sprains and such other accidents as are common. I am very seldom without it, as I think it is the best liniment one can get for horses. Will you please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases?"
Very truly yours,
JOHN G. McCHARLES.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

The Southwest Limited

is the new train between Kansas City and Chicago. It runs via the new short line, the

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Electric lighted throughout, The Southwest Limited is a blaze of glory along the new route. Equipment includes compartment and standard sleepers, observation-library car, dining car and coaches. It arrives in the Heart of Chicago in time to connect with all eastern trains. If you are going East, it is worth your while to write for descriptive booklet.

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\$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., 2 645 Springfield, Ill.

\$60 PER MONTH straight salary for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Remedies among the farmers. We mean this and furnish Bank references of our reliability. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address: EUREKA MFG. Co., Dept. 13, East St. Louis, Ill.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Three Grand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country

White Plymouth Rocks hold the record for egg laying over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15, expressage prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

IT CURES

A Condition Powder (BERK'S REMEDY) which years of experience has proven a never-failing remedy and preventive of Chicken Cholera, as well as Distemper and Influenza in live stock. Send for list of testimonials of leading Kansas breeders, and a sample box. Price 50c. Manufactured and sold by J. H. SCHLEGEL & CO., Topeka, Kans.

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.

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Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars, Meals a la carte,
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**DAYLIGHT RIDE OF
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COLUMBIA RIVER**

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to

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A HOT PROPOSITION!

To introduce our Ball-Bearing Steel Forges, Malleable Iron Vises and Blacksmith Tools for farmers' use we will make special prices. Ship on approval. Prepay the freight. Write today for special offer. We'll save you money. Diplomas from Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs.
C. R. Harper Mfg. Co., Box 105, Marshalltown, Iowa.

HORSE SWEEP MILL

With Horse Power Attachment. Grinds corn with chucks, head knives, wheels, sets and all other grains. Self feeders. Gears 7 to 1. Light draft. Great Capacity. (Also make plain sweep and belt milling 100 lbs.)
C. W. P. Bowers Co., South Bend, Ind.

Miscellany.

How the Islands Thrive Under Uncle Sam's Flag.

Some interesting facts about present conditions in Hawaii are presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. These facts reached that Bureau in the Hawaiian Annual for 1904, which arrived on the opening day of the new year.

Regarding population, the figures show a steady decrease in the number of natives and a steady increase in the number of persons of foreign births, especially Japanese and Chinese. In 1872 the number of natives was, in round terms, 50,000, and in 1900, 30,000. In 1872 the number of Chinese was, in round terms, 2,000, and in 1900, 25,000. The record of Japanese among the population only begins with 1884, when the number was 116 persons, but in 1900 the number was over 61,000. The total population of 1872 is given at 56,897, and in 1900 at 154,001. The relation of nationality to plantation labor is indicated by a table which shows the nationality and number of sugar plantation laborers, the number of Japanese being 31,029 out of a total of all nationalities of 42,242, these figures being for the year 1902. The Japanese plantation laborers increased from 13,884 in 1894 to 31,029 in 1902; while the Chinese laborers on sugar plantations fell in number from 8,114 in 1897 to 3,937 in 1902. Portuguese are next in rank in the number of sugar plantation laborers, the number of Portuguese being 2,669, the next following this is Porto Ricans 2,036, while native Hawaiians are only 1,493 in number.

Sugar, of course, continues to be the principal crop of Hawaii, though a number of other tropical products are now receiving careful attention, including coffee, tobacco, sisal fiber, manila hemp, vanilla beans, and pineapples. The experiments with sisal grass, begun within the past two years, have given great encouragement and lead those engaged in the experiments to the belief that Hawaii may become an extensive producer of that valuable fiber, of which the importations into the United States amount to more than \$13,000,000 per annum in value and is steadily increasing. The Hawaiian Fiber Company reports out of its first crop an exportation of about \$8,000 in value of sisal in the year 1903, this product being obtained from an area of about 120 acres. While no recent experiments have been made with manila hemp, the report states that samples of the plant from which manila hemp is produced, introduced several years ago in various parts of the Hawaiian Islands, justify by their present condition the belief that the Hawaiian Islands may become producers of manila hemp as well as sisal.

Another valuable production of the Far East introduced experimentally is Sumatra tobacco, and the experiments thus far indicate that its cultivation in the Hawaiian Islands may prove extremely successful. Vanilla beans, also recently introduced, give encouraging results and indicate returns of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per acre from their cultivation. Coffee-production, while adversely affected in recent years by the low prices prevailing in the world's markets, has developed to such an extent as to give an increase in exports, the total exports being, in 1903, 1,852,000 pounds, against 551,800 pounds in 1901. It may be added that the importation into the United States of sisal and manila fiber amounted, in 1903, to over \$25,000,000 in value; of Sumatra tobacco to over \$4,000,000; of vanilla beans, over \$1,000,000, and of coffee, \$60,000,000.

Sugar continues to be the largest production of the islands and the crop of 1903 is the largest ever produced, aggregating 775,000,000 pounds, against 330,000,000 pounds in 1893, 114,000,000 pounds in 1883, and 25,000,000 pounds in 1875. The growth of sugar-production in the Hawaiian Islands from the date of the reciprocity treaty in 1876 has been rapid, but the greatest growth has occurred in more recent years. The total sugar-production of

the islands in 1875, the year prior to the reciprocity treaty; was, in round terms, 25,000,000 pounds, by 1880 it was 63,000,000 pounds, in 1890 it amounted to 260,000,000 pounds, and in 1903, as above indicated, 774,825,420. The development of sugar-production since annexation has been very rapid and the annual crop has ranged very high, the total value of sugar exported from the Hawaiian Islands in the five years since annexation, 1899-1903, was, in round figures, \$112,000,000; in the preceding five years, 1894-1898, \$63,000,000, and in the five years 1889-1893, \$49,000,000.

Another especially interesting fact developed in connection with the sugar-production of the Hawaiian Islands is that in recent years large tracts of land, formerly considered valueless, have been brought under cultivation by irrigation and made even more productive than that upon which sugar was produced without irrigation. Nearly one-half of the area now devoted to sugar in the Hawaiian Islands is irrigated, and more than one-half of the sugar produced is grown upon irrigated lands, the average production per acre on irrigated land being more than twice as great as that upon land which depends solely upon rainfall.

The commerce of the Hawaiian Islands for 1903 is given at 26 million dollars of exports and 14 millions of imports. Of the imports, over 10 million dollars is stated as from the United States, half a million from Great Britain, three-fourths of a million from British colonies, and nearly a million from Japan. Of the exports, practically all are to the United States. The larger items of imports are breadstuffs, nearly a million and a half dollars in value; cotton manufactures, about one million dollars in value; iron and steel manufactures, also about one million dollars, in round terms; mineral oils, over a half million; provisions, about a half million dollars; tobacco, \$500,000; lumber, \$500,000; and wines, malt liquors, and spirits nearly a half million dollars.

Snow on the Mountains.

That there is a close relation between the amount of snow on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the flow of streams over the plains has been held by many who have given attention to the subject. The claim has been made that the amount and frequency of summer rains on the plains is proportional to the depth of snow on the mountains. There is, therefore, considerable interest in the snowfall bulletin just issued by the Colorado section of the Weather Bureau. True, there is time for heavy snows between this date and spring, so that the present deficiency is not necessarily conclusive as to the season.

Following is the snowfall bulletin: "October, November, and December have been characterized by light snowfall throughout the mountain districts, and, taken as a whole, the precipitation has been lighter than for like period in four years. In a few localities the snowfall has been about the same as last year and near the average, or normal amount, while in others, notably the upper watershed of the Rio Grande and the Southwestern watersheds, the season thus far has been the driest in a great many years. Doubtless later snowfalls, as usual, will be the source of supply during the first half of the irrigation season.

"The following extracts show the prevailing conditions at representative points:

"Arkansas Watershed: Marshall Pass—Snow only in gulches and above timber-line. Buena Vista—Less than one-third usual amount. Columbine Mine (13,000 feet elevation)—No heavy storms; ridges bare and only small drifts in gulches. Natrop—Ground bare where depth was more than three feet last year. Poncha Springs—Flow will be about 50 per cent of last year's.

Salida—Very little in mountains in this vicinity. Winfield—Less snow than for many years. Ilse—Total fall 23 inches and it melted rapidly. Rosita—Flow will be about 25 per cent of average. Westcliffe—Depth in mountains about 30 inches, but snow is not hard packed; southern slopes bare. Gardiner—No snowfall as yet. La Veta—Snow has melted almost as fast as it fell. Dean—Driest for many years; soil very dry and bare, and small creeks practically dry. Hicks—Exceptionally dry. Guinare—Driest season in twenty years; very little snow on Spanish Peaks; main range, however, has fared somewhat better.

South Platte Watershed: Boreas—Comparatively little snow as yet. Balfour—Very little. Buffalo Springs—More ice than usual—a good feature. Como—Exceptionally small amount near timber line. Fairplay—Less than for several years; none on mountains. Webster—The ground above timber-line (Continental Divide) is frozen harder than usual. The small streams are freezing, overflowing and freezing at night. Sugar Loaf—More on range than last year and fully up to average. A. & D. Mining District—Melting of snows in September and October put the ground in moist condition; about middle of November fall was almost up to average, but depth has not increased; much evaporation. Moraine—Strong northwest winds have carried snow to the southeast slopes; no heavy falls on high range. Granite Canon, Wyo.—Less than for years. Long's Peak (near)—Strong winds, and ground bare below 9,500 feet.

"Rio Grande Watershed: San Juan—For time of year, the least in twenty-four years; none whatever on southern slopes and but little on northern. Amethyst—Only one light fall; everything bare. Creede—No rain or snow for three months; ground dry and streams very low. Wagon Wheel Gap—A winter so free from snow is seldom experienced here. Jasper—Smaller amount of snow than for years. Osier—Less than for twenty-three years; toll-road over range free from snow. Platoro—A little snow in timber and on north slopes. Bonanza—The least in twenty-three years. Villa Grove—Snowfall to date least since 1865.

"Grand Watershed: Frisco—Much less than usual fall. Fraser—Fifty per cent less than usual. Gilman—About half usual amount. Gilman—One-third as much as usual; southern slopes bare. Burns—Probably one-half of average flow expected. Fulford—Snowfall one-fourth of average. Aspen—Depth varies from nothing on unprotected hills to 12 inches in timber. Ashcroft—Few storms; hillsides bare. Redstone—Fall about two-thirds of normal. Watson—South slopes bare. Crystal—Light fall.

"Gunnison Watershed: Cochetopa—Light snowfall. Bardine—No snow thus far. Crested Butte—Very little snow. Dubois—Much less than usual; south hillsides bare. Parlin—Much below average. Whitepine and Camp Bird—Much less than normal. Iron-ton and Red Mountain—Practically no snow thus far.

"Northwestern Watershed: Craig—Very little snow. Eddy and Hamilton—Least in years. Hahn's Peak—Large areas bare. Steamboat Springs—Depth, 6 inches—least in many years.

"Southwestern Watershed: Ohpir—Practically no precipitation since September 15. Bayfield—Ground bare and dry. La Plata—No snow even at timber-line. Vallecito—No moisture since September 15. Quarry—Practically no snowfall as yet. Westfork—Much less than usual."

The Farmers and Good Roads.

The Douglas County Farmers' Institute recently held a good-roads session in which were discussed such subjects as "When and How to Work Our



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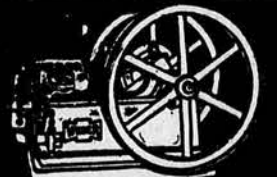
at Kansas City, Jan. 18 to 21, and meet

W. S. DEIGHTON and J. M. BOYD,
who will be in charge.

Write for circular of Word Contest.
\$100.00 GIVEN AWAY \$100.00

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Weber Gasoline Engines

generate most power at least expense and in form best adapted to small or large purposes. Every thing from the 3/4 horse Jr. to 500 h. p. Engines. All money earned, built to last, absolute in safety. No skilled engineer or license required. Any intelligent person can operate. Preferable to steam for many reasons. Catalog shows why. Write for it.

WEBER GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,
Box 251 - Kansas City, Mo.

Roads," "Is Our Method of Road Work Satisfactory," "My Idea of Good Roads." The last subject was handled by Mr. A. Andrews, road supervisor in his district, who was the author of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the institute:

"Whereas, There is a law in this State that provides that the township board of any township in this State at their regular meeting on the last Monday of July are authorized to levy a road-tax, of 3 mills on the dollar to improve the roads in the township, said levy to be paid in cash, the money so collected to be kept separate from the township money and to be used to improve the roads only. Therefore be it

"Resolved, By the association, that we request the various township boards of this county to make said levy, and when the levy is made, we are in favor of and request the honorable board of county commissioners to provide by purchase or otherwise, a stone-crusher to be used in the preparation of material with a view to commence doing permanent work on our public roads.

"Whereas, The Government has expended a vast sum of money on river and harbor improvements, and proposes to expend another \$200,000,000 to build an isthmian canal, all of which has received the approval of the agricultural classes, this vast sum being spent with a view to reduce the cost of transportation; and

"Whereas, There is a bill introduced in Congress which provides that a sum of \$24,000,000 shall be appropriated by the Government to assist the people to improve the roads of our country, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Douglas County Farmers' Institute that we are in favor of this road-bill becoming a law

request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the passage of the law.

Free using aluminum almost to the exclusion of other mineral elements has been reported in New South Wales.

1563 knives were introduced; in came forks, until which latter the old adage was put in practice, forks were made before forks.

Seekers' Rates via. Union Pacific Railroad.

the first and third Tuesdays of month, viz., January 19th, February 16th, March 1st and 15th, April 5th and 19th, round-trip tickets twenty-one days limit, at rate of fare plus \$2; also special one-way tickets will be sold to Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas and to western Kansas and eastern Colorado points.

J. C. FULTON, Depot Agent. A. LEWIS, C. T. A., 525 Kans. Ave.

reader not yet prepared to grind or feed for his stock should consult the management of the Waterloo Steamer Grind Works elsewhere in this paper. This concern is located at Waterloo, Mo. They manufacture the Red Cross Mill, sweep pattern, triple-gear, guarantee it as to capacity, working ease, and durability, superior to any two-horse mill on the market. Their new Steam Feed Cooker burns wood fuel, is an easy, rapid steamer, adapted for cooking in large or small quantities well as tank heating, etc. It is a factoring concern, not a selling concern and all their goods go directly from factory to the user. Descriptive circulars and prices will be mailed free to any writing for them.

Has Done Worlds of Good.

Potter, Wis., November 3, 1903. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. I enclose—Enclosed find a two-cent card for which please send me a copy of "Treatise on the Horse and His Care." I have not been without Ken's Spavin Cure and Blisters for years. I have done me worlds of good, for I never without ten to fifteen horses in my barn. Very truly yours, JOHN CUKEL.

Best Seed Ever Used.

Sabetha, Kans., September 18, 1903. Van Sant & Sons, Farragut, Iowa. Mr. Sirs:—This is the third year I have your Cattle King corn. Last year I got seed again; and I am free to say it is the best corn I have ever raised in my locality. Last year it averaged 72 bushels per acre, and I heartily recommend it to all who want best result in corn-growing. Yours very truly, JEREMIAH TEIK.

THE MARKETS.

City Grain and Live Stock Markets.

City, Mo., Monday, Jan. 11, 1904. Receipts of cattle at this market to-day 10,000, which is a normal supply, but the live Western markets there was enormous run of 71,000, which affected the prices in all cattle stuff except hogs and feeders, which held firm. Good beef steers sold 10@15c lower than the best time last week. The best prices were 20@25c. The day was \$4.65, but the best quality not good. The supply of she stuff large enough to cause a very noticeable decline in prices, though the early prices were quoted steady, but as a rule there was a decline of from 10@15c. The supply of stockers and feeders to-day was normal and the quality was not good. The market was steady to good, as compared with last week. Shipments of stockers and feeders last week 189 cars, an increase over the previous week. Range stuff sold 19@15c lower in sympathy with natives, except hogs and feeders, which were steady higher. Receipts of hogs here to-day were 7,400, of which 800 were consigned direct to the buyers. Owing to an enormous supply of hogs in the West prices decreased materially and the quality was good for the day. The supply was largely of the mixed kind, but choice heavies were in demand as usual and were on top. Good mixed kind sold for \$4.60@4.50, with the more common kinds selling at \$4.50. Heavies topped the market at \$4.50, which was only 5c lower than last week. Light hogs were very much in evidence and 10c lower. With a moderate supply of pigs the prices were about steady. Receipts of sheep here were light and the estimate, the receipts being 1,000 and with Sunday's receipts the supply was as much as 4,000. The market was active to strong. Prices for yearlings sold around \$5 and some ewes sold as high as \$3.75. The offering of lambs were of good quality, with the demand for good lambs above the supply, making a good market, the top being \$5.75. The horse receipts to-day were more than 400 with the main supply being of common kinds. Quite a number of horses were at the barns and bidding on better kinds was good, while the com-

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Cheap Shorthorn bulls. Address Joe Manville, Agency, Mo.

FOR SALE—One good 14 months old double standard Polled Durham bull, color dark red, sired by Duke of Rose Pomona 3d No. 166626, dam, Dorothea Vol. 42; dam sire, Commander No. 118-471. D. C. Van Nioce, Richland, Kans.

GALLOWAY CATTLE—Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for a good young registered black Percheron stallion, ten head of choice young registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, also a few bull calves, all red and richly bred, good size and good quality; bred to the prize Cruickshank bull, Cruickshank-Clipper 196212. Geo. B. Ross, Alden, Rice County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam the Rose of Sharon cow, Duchess 52d, by Adam Sharon 54447; big and fine. Also a Cruickshank bull, 15 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam Bampton's Joy by Red Victor 108113, second dam Bampton's Pride by Imp. Prince Bishop (37570); third dam Imp. Bampton's Primrose by Viking (48873). Either one a herd-leader. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shorthorn bulls, color red, one 2-year-old, the other 4 months. Two seven-eighths Shorthorn bull calves, 8 months old, color red. I also have a few full-blood Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels. For prices address, P. H. McKittick, McCracken, Kans.

FOR SALE—A small bunch of Shorthorn heifers, also two bull calves, choice breeding, and good individuals, at \$50 each. Write, or oster come and see them. S. H. Lohbert, Hope, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Four thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, color red, from 5 to 24 months old. Also a few thoroughbred cows and heifers. For prices write, J. P. Engel, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

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

mon stuff was slow. The best grades sold at from 85c@1.20. Very few drafts sold. The supply of mules is large and trade is not so active as it was last week but as good trade as last week's is predicted by the dealers. Cotton mules are still in demand and prices rule steady with last week. For sound serviceable mules 4 to 7 years old the prices range as follows: Fat, 13 to 13 1/2 hands, \$40@50; fat, 14 to 14 1/2 hands, \$65@75; fat, with quality, 15 1/2 to 16 hands, \$110@125; extra good, 16 to 16 1/2 hands, \$150@160; cottoners, 14 1/2 hands, \$85@100.

Receipts of grain at this point to-day were 440 cars wheat, 149 cars corn, 15 oats, and 5 of rye. The demand for wheat was good and the price weaker. No. 2 hard, 72 1/2@74c; No. 3 hard, 60@71c; No. 2 red, 85 1/2@86c; No. 3 red, 82@84c. Demand for corn was good and the market firm. No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2@39c; No. 3 mixed, 37 1/2@38 1/2c; No. 2 white, 41@41 1/2c; No. 3 white, 39 1/2@41c; rye, demand good; No. 2, 48@49c; No. 3, 47 1/2@48c. Bran in good demand and steady. Mixed feed 72@73c. Corn chops 78c per sack. Receipts of hay to-day were 90 cars with 41 cars prairie. Choice timothy sold for \$9.50; No. 2 timothy \$8.50; mixed clover \$8.25; choice prairie \$7.50@7.75; choice alfalfa \$11, and straw \$5.75@6.

Cattle receipts at this market last week were 38,500 against 25,300 the previous week. The trade in cattle last week was more brisk and active than for weeks and dealers look for a better future in the cattle trade. The week opened with life. Tuesday everything looked favorable and Wednesday prices were 5@10c higher with trade active and the week closed very encouragingly to the producers. The top on dressed beef steers for the week was \$5.10, the highest since before Christmas. Fat she stuff is selling well, the market for the week in this kind of stuff opened weak, but later in the week regained its strength and closed well with the previous week's good prices. There were not enough stockers and feeders to supply the demand last week, and the supply sold readily at a slight advance. It seems that nothing could mar the hopes of the producers except an over-supply of cattle at the Western markets.

Hog receipts were 45,000 and materially larger than the same week last year. More well-finished heavy hogs have been in evidence the past week than for some time. The market opened Monday with an advance and Tuesday saw a decline, and so it alternated through the week, finally closing higher than the opening. The Japan-Russian disturbance is the direct cause of the fluctuation of the market. The bulk of the offerings for the week was from \$4.65@4.75, with the top for the week at \$4.87 1/2. Pigs and lights both had a steady gain with the heavies.

Recent advances in prices of sheep drew a good supply to this market last week. The market opened 10@15c higher Monday and sustained the advance through the week except on fat stuff, which was a shade lower. The receipts for the week were 21,000. The supply of feeders was very scarce and the prices are not very much changed over the previous week. Range of prices are about as follows: Good, choice lambs, \$5.50@5.85; fairly good lambs, \$5.25@5.50; feeder lambs, \$4.65@5; fat wethers, \$3.90@4.40; fat ewes, \$2.40@3.80; feeder sheep, \$2.75@3.

The trade in horses has been quiet this week, with most of the limited supply in the scalpers' hands. The trade was seemingly satisfactory to the commissionmen and the supply was exhausted at the close of the week. Good, sound, 4- to 7-year-old horses sold as follows: Fair drafts, \$135@145; extra good drafts, \$165@180; medium Southerners, \$45@65; plugs, \$15@25; good drivers, \$75 and up. The prevailing activity of the past two weeks still continues and the supply has been good and prices still maintaining the advance of two weeks ago. The best demand is for cotton mules; however, there is some inquiry for miners. The greatest supply through the week has been cottoners. For sound, serviceable

SWINE.

FOR SALE—7 registered Berkshire boars, large bodied, heavy boned. E. D. King, Burlington, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY boars; special prices on all sold before January 1, 1904. Pedigrees furnished. H. A. Coppins, El Dorado, Kans.

TWO WELL-BRED HERD BOARS FOR SALE By W. E. Nichols, Sedgwick, Kans.—Young U. S. 2591 S., sired by Hill's Black U. S. 11883 S., he by Old Black U. S. 4209 S. The dam of Young U. S. was Mable 56160 S, she by Shortstop Tecumseh 15922 S, her dam Tecumseh Girl 37756 S. Young U. S. was farrowed September 24, 1899. He is a fine breeder of solid colored, broad backed, heavy hammed, short-faced pigs. T. C.'s U. S. 2d 30840 S, sired by the noted old T. C.'s U. S. 41713 O, that was shown in 13 shows, and won 13 first prizes in the state show at Ohio. Esther Price his dam was bred by Peter Mouw, Orange City, Iowa. These hogs are not for sale because of any fault of their own, but I cannot use them longer. If you need a first-class reliable sire at the head of your herd, write me at Sedgwick, Kans. W. E. Nichols, breeder of Poland-China hogs.

FOR SALE—Serviceable Poland-China spring boars, large, easy feeders, good quality, sired by first prize boar at Wichita fair 1903, and out of prize-winning dams. This herd won twenty prizes at two leading Kansas fairs 1903; prices \$15 each, inquiries cheerfully answered. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Sedgwick Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice Poland-China boars and sows, none but choice stock shipped. Herd boar Royal Perfection, by Chief Perfection 2d, and Chief Tecumseh 2d. S. H. Lohbert, Hope, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—3 yearling herd boars, fine lot of good males and bred girls, also pigs in pairs Pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR—June farrow; pedigree furnished. Harry M. Ziegler, LaHarpe, Kans.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE.

Three hundred choice Light Brahmas, sure to please our customers. Write for what you want and we will make you prices that are right for the choice stock that is offered, these are the best lot of Brahmas we have ever offered. Eggs in season. Address F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—For sale; also choice White Holland Turkeys. Mrs. John Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black Langshan cockerels. Extra good, satisfactory guaranteed. Mrs. E. W. Stephenson, Box 202, Elk City, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale, \$1.00 each; no hens or pullets. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

IMPROVED FARM LAND for sale in Hodge-man Co., Kans. at \$4 to \$10 per acre. Write for list Bakin & Bakin, Jetmore, Kans.

FOR SALE—A well improved farm, located in the east part of Rawlins County, Kansas, consisting of 480 acres fenced and cross fenced, 12 acres hog tight, running water all year around, good substantial buildings. A good farm for stock and grain. Price \$2500. For further particulars address owner A. Lauridsen, Rexford, Kans.

FOR SALE—A 160-acre farm, two miles from Carbondale, Kans., in Osage County This is a fine farm of good land, and \$4,500 to see it if this is so. Also have two black Percheron stallions. Will sell cheap or will trade for yearling or 2-year-old steers. Call on or address: Col. W. Q. Hyatt, Carbondale, Osage County, Kans.

160 ACRES nice smooth land, 60 acres cultivated, no house; price \$2000. 160 acres, fair improvements, half cultivated; price \$2,500. 160 acres nice land, all in cultivation; price \$3,200. 160 acres, 140 cultivated, nice improvements; price \$3,000. And many others; try us. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

BUY NOW—While land is cheap. Wheat and stock farms of 160 to 3,000 acres. From \$3 to \$10 per acre. Send 50 cents for full descriptions to. H. B. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

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

SHEEP.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Registered Cotswold ram, from Hardings flock. Price \$20; will trade for registered Cotswold ram, or good ewe. A. L. Bushnell, Mound Valley, Kans.

mules, 4 to 7 years old, the prices range as follows: Fat, 13 1/2 to 14 hands, \$40@50; fat, 14 to 14 1/2 hands, \$65@75; 15 to 15 1/2 hands, fat, \$110@125; large and extra good, \$150@160; good cottoners, \$85@105; medium cottoners, \$75@80. H. H. PETERS.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., January 11, 1904. What traders were afraid of and what they warned shippers of two weeks ago occurred last week, namely, the liberal marketing of cattle and a lower trend of prices. The only class of cattle to escape were the good kinds, as other grades declined 10@25c in value. Nothing tippy was at hand, but some droves sold at \$5.10. Cows and heifers were in enlarged supply and prices broke 15@25c. Bulls and stags lost a similar amount, while veal calves gained 25c. Stockers and feeders were in light numbers and the demand strong on both regular dealers' and country buyers' account, which enabled sellers to advance values 25@40c with two weeks ago. Packers are willing buyers of hogs, but they take every opportunity to pound the market, although they are just as willing to accede higher values under light marketing. The market closed up a little higher last week, but all of the gain was wiped out to-day, when supplies were heavy at outside points. The quality and the average weight of the hogs last week run about the same as for the last several weeks. The highest prices of the season ruled in the sheep division last week, when Kansas-fed Western lambs sold up to \$5.50, Western yearling wethers at \$5.15, straight Western wethers at \$4.75, and Colorado ewes at \$4. The bulk of the week's offerings were marketed from Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa, only a light number being sent in from Colorado and Missouri. The demand was strong from all of the buyers at the higher range of prices, which was 10@15c for the good class of lambs, yearlings, and sheep, and stronger for other kinds.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Honor 6694 by Red Wilkes, or his 2-year-old son, stallion; or would trade for draft stallion; can not use both. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Ks.

FOR SALE—Six registered Percheron and French Coach stallions. H. C. Staley, breeder, Rose Hill, Butler Co., Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For good jack or Short-horn cows, one 3-year-old saddle stallion. Geo. Manville, Agency, Mo.

TO TRADE—For registered Hereford cattle or Percheron fillies, one standard registered stallion, 8 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, fine driver and saddle. No better bred horse in Kansas. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For stock, English Shire stallion, 3 years old, weight 1600, a good horse. Henry Haven, Route 3, Belleville, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For cattle or land, two large stallions, one black Norman and one chestnut sorrel Hambletonian stock. For further particulars address S. J. Cope, Yates Center, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One registered black Percheron Stallion, 4 years old; one big black jack, 5 years old; four jennets heavy in foal, for feeders or land. J. E. Farris, Faucett, Mo.

JACKS FOR SALE—Two 2-year-olds and one yearling; will sell cheap; write for description. O. B. Madinger, Washena, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED at Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kansas, customers for the best selected lot of nursery stock in the West. Catalogue free on application.

WANTED—Sweet corn, Kaffir-corn, cane and millet seed, alfalfa, red clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED—Sweet corn, Brown Dourrah, Jerusalem corn, milo maize, cane and Kaffir-corn. Write us amount you have to offer and send sample. We will give you the highest market price. A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 50, Clarinda, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS of the farm. Are you financially interested in their education? If so, state how, and address, Farm, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Start now, complete for spring rush, can earn nearly all expenses. Tools, diplomas and positions given. Write Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Married white man to work on farm near Topeka. Must be a practical farmer and have worked on farm last year; house, fuel, garden, chickens and pigs furnished free, with liberal wages. Write 311 West 7th street, Topeka, Kans.

ALFALFA comb and extracted honey 7 to 12 cents per pound. A. S. Parson, 306 North 12th street, Rocky Ford, Colo.

WANTED—To sell or trade for any kind of stock, one 600-pound capacity Sharples separator, almost new. L. A. Abbott, E. B. I., Wamego, Kansas.

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

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

PATENTS.

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

The Stray List

Week Ending December 31.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk. Taken up by C. E. Laird, 8 miles west of Madison, near schoolhouse No. 100, Nov. 21, 1903, one white-faced yearling steer.

Wabasha County—Simeon C. Smith, Clerk. COW AND CALF—Taken up by Thos. Sweeney, in Kaw tp. (P. O. St. Marys), Dec. 1, 1903, one red cow, 3 years old, three splits in right ear, and one in left ear; has red calf about 6 months old by side.

Lyon County—W. F. Eggers, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Evan Roberts, on Dry Creek, 4 1/2 miles south of Emporia, Dec. 3, 1903, one large, 2-year-old heifer, dehorned, blurred brand on right hip, half crop off right ear.

Week Ending January 7.

Cheyenne County—G. A. Benkelman, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J. G. Manso, in Benkelman, Neb., December 7, 1903, one red cow, branded U. S. on left hip, valued at \$12.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Stenvers, in Blue tp., (P. O. Manhattan, Kans.), Dec. 7, 1903, one 1-year-old red heifer, right ear cut straight off, white on face and belly, rather long straight horns, valued at \$12.

Woodson County—J. F. Kelley, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D. P. Eckler, in Rose, Dec. 11, 1903, one bay horse, 5 foot 1 inch, blazed face, branded S on left hip, valued at \$25.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk. COW—Taken up by James McNeive, in Washington tp., December 15, 1903, one dark red cow, 5 years old, white spot on left side, branded on left hip, not plain; also one red and white heifer calf, about 3 months old.

Week Ending January 14.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. P. Klrk, South Salem tp. Dec. 17, 1903, one 1-year-old red and white steer, underbit in left ear, lazy R on right hip.

STEER AND CALF—Taken up by George Gartner, in Quincy tp., Nov. 30, 1903, one 2-year-old roan steer, valued at \$18; also black calf, 10 months old, underbit in right ear, valued at \$5.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Holderman, in Quincy tp., Nov. 30, 1903, one 3-year-old heifer, red with white top of shoulder and belly, valued at \$15.

CRITERION HOTEL

BROADWAY AND 41ST STREET, NEW YORK. HANDY TO EVERYWHERE. EUROPEAN PLAN. G. T. STOCKHAM, Formerly Manager Midland Hotel, Kansas City.

The Veterinarian.

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

Sprained Fetlock.—I have a horse that sprained his fetlock some years ago by running and playing. Can you give me a remedy to cure his lameness? P. L.

Cedar Point.

Answer.—It is very doubtful if a case of lameness of such long standing can be satisfactorily treated. Possibly something may be done in the way of shoeing to relieve it, and it is possible that a light blister repeated in three or four weeks might benefit it. It would be a good plan to try, first, a good veterinary liniment with plenty of hand rubbing.

Sore Mouths in Pigs.—My sow had seven fine pigs. When they were about 2 weeks old their throats swelled up and their mouths became sore, so that they could not suck or hardly breathe; four of them died, three recovered. What is the disease and what can be done for it? J. E. W.

Abilene, Kans.

Answer.—The disease is an infectious canker of the mouth and throat due to germs. The only treatment is to keep the well pigs from suckling a sow where the sick ones have suckled. If their mouths are very sore, the pigs should be fed from a spoon or bottle and a healing lotion applied to the sores. Burnt alum is excellent, or a solution of boric acid, twenty grains to the ounce.

Alling Cow.—I have a 5-year-old cow that droops one ear and slobbers some. There seems to be a swelling in her throat. I have been giving her iodide of potash. I have cured two other cows that had lump-jaw, but this one seems to be so deep I don't know what to do. E. P.

Brookville, Kans.

Answer.—I am unable to determine what the trouble is. If it is lump-jaw, your iodide of potash treatment would be the best. It may be there is a large abscess or gathering forming there. In that case the only treatment would be to open it and wash out with antiseptics. You must be very careful in opening it, as there are some large blood-vessels in this region.

String-halt.—What can be done to prevent string-halt or to cure a confirmed case? C. H. L.

Lawrence, Kans.

Answer.—In a few cases, string-halt can be checked by giving iodide of potash internally, but in the great majority of cases there is no preventive treatment. Many cases of chronic string-halt can be permanently cured by a surgical operation—cutting the tendon of the lateral extensor of the leg. A good surgeon should operate.

Cottonseed-meal Poisoning.—Can you advise how to let hogs follow cattle safely when the cattle are being fed cottonseed-meal in the proportion of one-third meal to two-thirds corn-chop? I have had hogs following cattle for two months and have given in addition some shelled corn to hogs night and morning. They also have the runs of alfalfa-fields and plenty of fresh water. Two weeks ago the hogs commenced to die and we have lost a good many. There are few signs of sickness, except a general droopiness and shortness of breath. We opened a number of the hogs but could find nothing particularly wrong with them. Can the hogs be fed bran and shorts

once a day and follow the cattle without danger? M. B.

Medicine Lodge, Kans.

Answer.—You have described typical cases of cottonseed-meal poisoning. There is a poisonous substance in the meal which seems to affect the nerve-centers controlling the heart and lungs. Of course, the only safe way would be to keep the hogs from eating the cottonseed-meal. It is possible that feeding them well once daily with bran and shorts would prevent them from eating sufficient cottonseed-meal to injure them. Or if they are taken away from the cattle entirely for a couple of weeks until the effects of the cottonseed-meal have worn off, they can be started in again with less danger. If you succeed in stopping the loss by feeding and still allow the hogs to follow cattle I should be very glad to get a report through the KANSAS FARMER.

Fistula.—I have a mare that had a bad case of distemper early in the fall; it gathered and broke just back of the jaw and healed pretty well except a small pipe that seems to be quite deep. What can I inject to heal this up? W. W. C.

Kerwin, Kans.

Answer.—Try injecting pure tincture of iodine once daily for three or four days and then once in three days. On days when you do not inject the iodine, wash out with warm water and inject a 3-per-cent solution of carbolic acid. If this doesn't heal it, write again in a couple of weeks.

Diseased Teeth.—I have a 5-year-old horse that seems to grow poorer every day, though I feed him well. He has not done well for two years and is especially thin in winter. His breath is bad; he eats well, but has a habit of dropping some food out of his mouth after chewing it. SUBSCRIBER.

Beverly, Kans.

Answer.—I am very certain that your horse has some badly diseased teeth, as "quidding" the food, bad breath and poor condition are pretty positive symptoms. You should have a good veterinarian examine his mouth and remove the diseased teeth. He ought to do well then.

Ring-bone.—I have a 7-year-old mule with a ring-bone on one front foot. The mule is pretty lame but the bony enlargement is not very marked. He became lame about one year ago and was blistered several times last summer. Can it be cured by any treatment? J. L. M.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Answer.—A ring-bone is where the pastern joint becomes welded together, making it permanently stiff. A ring-boned animal is of but little value. They can do slow work fairly well. The only treatment for it is to blister and repeat, or to have it fired with a hot iron.

Wart.—Lameness.—I have a 2-year-old colt with a wart on the tip end of her ear, about the size of a quail's egg. It is flat so I can not tie a thread around it. I have used nitric acid on it but without success. I have a horse 6 years old that is lame in his right hind leg. He gets worse when I drive him and let him stand in a cold place. He has been lame two years. J. W.

Jetmore, Kans.

Answer.—The best treatment for the wart is to cut it off; be sure and get the "roots." From your description I am unable to locate the lameness. There are some symptoms of a bone spavin, but you will have to describe it more fully before I could express an opinion.

Disinfection.—Will you kindly tell me how to disinfect the mangers and feed-boxes after distemper? I think if a little missionary work were done on this subject we might all be saved considerable annoyance for nine months out of twelve. I do not know of a voice that could have more weight than that of the KANSAS FARMER. Vernon, Kans.

Answer.—Clean out all litter from the manger and stall and burn it. Scrub the manger and feed-boxes thoroughly with a 5-per-cent solution of

BRED SOW SALE

At Washington, Kans.,
Wednesday, Jan. 27, '04.

The Blood that Dominates the Breed
Quality the Best.

Thirty-five head sired by or bred to good sons of Chief Perfection and Ideal Sunshine, Keep on, Kansas Chief and others. Send for catalogue and read what I sell. I send you cordial invitation to attend my sale. Best lot I ever offered. Send bid to either auctioneer.

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PUBLIC SALE OF Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows



At the J. B. Davis Farm,
Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

At 1 p. m.,

Friday, Feb'y 5, 1904

I will offer for sale 40 head of Duroc sows, eligible to record, and bred to recorded Red boars. All are healthy and thrifty. Also 2 high-grade Red Polled bull calves about 11 months old, good thrifty fellows.

Terms: 6 months time at 8 per cent per annum from date of sale on sums of \$20 and over. Good security or late bank reference required; 2 per cent discount for cash. Sums less than \$20 cash without discount. Free lunch at noon.

Col. T. C. Callahan, C. H. Marion,
Eli Zimmerman, Auctioneers.
C. D. Graham, Clerk.

J. B. DAVIS.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF MY Entire Herd of Shorthorn Cattle.

To be held at Meadow Brook Farm, 4 miles northwest of
YATES CENTER, WOODSON COUNTY, KANSAS,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1904.

Consisting of 50 head, including my herd-bull, Lavender Best 151939, ten good young bulls of serviceable age, eighteen heifers and twenty-one cows. A herd of good practical cows and heifers, including several daughters of St. Valentine 12th. Families are Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Ruby, Darlington, Princess, Josephine, Young Phyllis, Goodness, Theodosia, Valentine and Adalalde. Cows all bred or with calves at foot.

I will also sell 22 head of horses and mules, consisting of one pair of matched Cleveland Bay mares 8 years old, one pair of matched bay driving Morgan mares 5 and 6 years old, 1 pair matched sorrel Morgan colts coming yearlings, two pair of coming 4-year-old mules, weight 1,100 to 1,200, gentle and well broken, one saddle pony, one family driving horse, three colts, and seven brood and work mares from 9 to 12 years old, weight from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. Mares all bred to jack. Farming tools and implements necessary in running a large farm. Free transportation will be furnished to all strangers from Yates Center to farm and return. This is a bona fide closing sale as I have leased my farm and give possession March 1.

Terms: Nine months' time will be given on approved security at 6 per cent per annum from date if paid when due; if not paid when due, 10 per cent per annum from date; 5 per cent off for cash on all sums over \$10.

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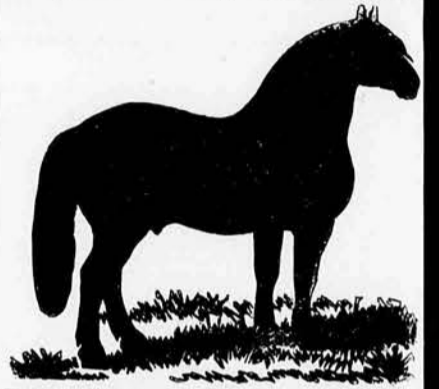
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Have had twenty years' experience in the importing of horses in Iowa and Illinois. Now permanently located at the Denver Union Stock Yards, where we are always prepared to show the finest specimens of the breeds we import. Every animal selected by us personally, for his breeding and individual merit. Our Royal Belgian Stallions are the old Flemish Stock. Our French Draft Stallions are the best that can be found and our Oldenburg Stallions are genuine, all from that German Duchy, so long famous for its Coach horses. We buy Coaches in no other part of Germany. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome.

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January 21, 1904, at Davis & Berry's barn, Columbia, Boone County, Mo. About 40 head of fine Missouri Jacks and 20 head of harness, saddle and draft stallions. All gilt edge stock. Sale under cover and will take place rain or shine. Consigned by Limerick & Shepherd, Jno. W. Keene, H. R. Walker and J. A. Phillips. Send for catalogue to E. G. DAVIS, Columbia, Mo. Auctioneers Col. R. L. Harriman, and Col. J. A. Stewart.

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Percheron Horses

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15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF

Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 8 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 8- and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come at once for bargains. SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.

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Percheron Herd headed by Casino (45493) 27500. Prize-winner National Show of France 1901. Winner of first prize at Missouri and Kansas State Fairs 1902. Shorthorn herd headed by Airdrie Viscount, a son of the great Lavender Viscount, champion of America in 1900 and 1901. Stock for sale. Address J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANS.

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21 Horses in Our September Importation.

Including five big wide-as-a-wagon Belgians. A grand total of 100 horses to select from. No better place to buy good stallions in America. A long string of 3-, 4-, and 5-year olds, all in the 2,000-lb. class. Good style, fine action, best of legs, feet and eyes. Lots of big, fine, home-bred young horses. Come and see them. Write when you can come.

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Percheron and French Draft Horses.

We guarantee to show more bone, size and quality than any other firm in the United States. Samson, (Percheron 27238 and French Draft 8866) at head of stud. His present weight is 2,484 pounds. We can suit any man who wants first-class, up-to-date, stallions or mares. Local and long distance phones.

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Largest Importers in America of the German Coach, Percheron and Belgian Stallions. Our last importation of 100 head arrived July 10, making three importations in 1903. We have won more prizes in 1902 and 1903 than all others combined. We have won every championship prize in coaches and drafters shown for.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have the prize-winners of America, we will sell as low as others that have inferior quality. We keep on hand a large number at our branch at Sedalia, Mo., and can suit any Western buyer there. We give a gilt edge guarantee on every horse that we sell and make terms to suit the buyer.

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A Record of Superiority Never Approached.



At the International Live Stock Exposition 1903, one of our 2,200 pound stallions won first prize and championship. One of our sensational acting Coach stallions won first prize and championship. Four Percherons won first in collection. Our stallions entered into competition ten times and five times won first prize; none of our competitors in all these contests won more than one first prize. At the Great Annual Show at France, held at Evreux, June 1903, our stallions won first, second, third and fourth prizes in every Percheron stallion class; also won first as best collection. At the Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France held at Nogent-le-Rotrou, June 1903, our stallions won every first prize, over forty prizes in all. Two groups were made up of our exhibit on which we won first and second. At the American Royal, 1903, our Percheron stallions won every first prize. One of our Percherons won championship. Five of our Percheron won first as best collection. Our French Coach stallions were equally successful, winning every first prize. At the Iowa State Fair our Percheron stallions won three first prizes and first in collections.

At the Minnesota State Fair our French Coach stallions won every possible first prize and grand sweepstakes. At the Ohio State Fair our stallions won first prizes out of a possible fifteen. At the Indiana State Fair our Percherons won three first prizes. Our French Coaches won every possible prize. At the Kansas State Fair our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our last importation and the fourth for us in 1903, arrived in Columbus, Tuesday, Dec. 8. During the year we have imported from France four times as many Percheron and French Coach stallions as have been brought over by any body else. Our are the very best, we import more of them, sell more of them and therefore can furnish our customers a better horse for the money than can be bought elsewhere. If your neighborhood is in need of a good stallion, let us hear from you.

McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

St. Paul, Minnesota. COLUMBUS, OHIO. Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES.

IAMS' HORSES

Well, well! Cheer up! Get Busy—Iams' peaches and cream are ripe. They were sensational "show horses" at the Nebraska State Fair. (He had a snap.) Had a whole barn full of prize-winners there. Iams won first on four-year-old Percheron in class of thirty-two (an easy victory). Also championship sweepstakes Percheron stallion ever all, and many more prizes. All the principal prizes in Percherons, Belgians, and Coaches. Iams kept his great 5100-lb. show pair and the best stallion in every class out of the Nebraska show-yard and were not shown for prizes. None of the special train of 100 stallions received August 23, 1903, were shown at Nebraska State Fair, and among these he had the first and second prize four-year-old Percheron at largest French horse show at Chartres, and many Percheron winners at leading "horse shows," as well as winners at leading "horse shows" of Belgium and Germany. At Iams'

SWEEPSTAKES STUD

Visitors thronged his barn at Nebraska State Fair and said: Hello Tom! Say, Iams has the best horse show I ever saw. Yes; see those four 2000-lb. two-year olds. Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has horses better than he advertises. Hello Mr. I'm Zeke. Say, this is the best string of stallions I ever saw! they are sure peaches and cream. See those six 2200-lb. three-year-olds—all alike, too. They are all wool and a yard wide, the "wide-as-a-wagon" sort. "Mother, this is Iams' great show of horses. His horses are all black and big ton fellows. He always has the best. Samantky, here is Iams' show herd. Everybody wants to see his horses. We came from California to see Iams' 5100-lb. pair of stallions. That's them. They are the greatest pair in the U. S. Yes, and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Hello Louie, here is Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheron stallion ever all. "Doc!" I don't wonder at his competitors wanting this horse barred out of the show-ring. He is a sure winner anywhere. Kitty, see those fine coaches of Iams'. Georgie, dear, they are lovely; they can look into the second story window. Yes, Kitty, Iams has more registered draft and coach stallions than any man in the U. S., and all good ones. Georgie, dear, buy your next stallion of Iams. His horses are much better than the one you paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for, and Iams only asks \$1,000 and \$1,500 for "toppers." Iams has

147--BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS--147

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyer, salesman or interpreters. Has no three to ten men as partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by slick salesmen, or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye opener and catalogue. References: St. Paul Bank, First State Bank, and City National Bank.

FRANK IAMS,

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

60 IMPORTED Belgian, English Shire and Percheron STALLIONS



We won all first and sweepstakes on Shires and first and sweepstakes on Belgians at the last Nebraska State Fair. We were also big winners on Percherons in the 3-year-old and 4-year-old classes. All we ask is that we have the chance to show you our horses and quote you our prices before you buy. Our horses are thoroughly acclimated and not hog fat. Our guarantee the best and most liberal given. We will take your note at 6 per cent interest on 1 and 2 years' time, so that your horse has a chance to prove himself before you pay for him. If we don't show you the best horses at the least money on the most liberal terms, we will pay your railroad fare for coming to see us. Long distance phone No. 840. Call us up at our expense. Office in Lincoln hotel. Barn at 9th and R street.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLEY COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE CO., - A. L. SULLIVAN, Manager.



Our recent importation is doing elegant; gaining some flesh and becoming acclimated to this Western country. We can show the largest number of stallions of any concern in all the West, consisting of Percherons, English Shires, Belgians, German Coaches, etc.; over fifty to select from and all grand individuals. We are quoting low prices with the best of guarantees.

SHIRES! SHIRES!

HEFNER HAS

10 Shire and Hackney Horses



On hand of last year's importation which he will sell on the following terms

One-half cash or bankable paper due in one year, with interest. Other half due when horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once to make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly on hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800- to 1,950-pound horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no possible chances when you deal with Hefner. My terms should convince you that my horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 30 per cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$8,000 to stock companies. Form your own stock company and come buy one of these grand Shires for your own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fail to please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write for information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

O. O. HEFNER, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

THIRD ANNUAL GRAND FOUR DAYS COMBINATION SALE

Wichita, Kansas, February 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1904.

Percheron Horses, Hereford Cattle, Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China Hogs



PERCHERON HORSES

February 2, 1904,

Fifty Percheron Stallions and Mares. Also a few Shires and Trotters.

Consigned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas; Avery & Son, Wakefield, Kansas; Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kansas; Charles L. Covell, Wellington, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

February 3, 1904,

Fifty Thoroughbred Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers.

Consigned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas; J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kansas; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kansas; Harrington Bros., Clearwater, Kansas.



HEREFORD CATTLE

February 4, 1904,

Fifty Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

Consigned by Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kansas; W. L. Bass, Eldorado, Kansas; J. Condel, Eldorado, Kansas.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

February 5, 1904,

Eighty Thoroughbred Poland-China Hogs.

Consigned by Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kansas; Elm Beach Farm, Wichita, Kansas; H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kansas; and other prominent breeders.



Sale held under cover, beginning at 12:30 p. m. each day, at Riverside Sale Barn, Diver's Stock Yards, West Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kansas. Apply to any of the consignors for catalogue of day's sale wanted. **REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS ENTERING WICHITA.**

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100—PERCHERONS AT AUCTION—100

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 26-27, 1904.

Grand Array of Stallions and Mares—The Entire Maple Grove Stud Under the Hammer

This is a clean-sweep sale of the celebrated Nebraska Stud of Mark M. Coad's Black Percheron Stallions and Mares.

This famous prize-winning stud was blood of some of the most celebrated sires of all Percheron history. The great black imported stallion **TURC 6539 (10052) he by Confident, he by Brilliant** founded upon and combines the blood of some of the most celebrated sires of all Percheron history. The great black imported stallion Turc did ten years of eminently good service in the Fremont Stud. He was extraordinary in his individuality and as a sire of prize-winners. The present offering shows the blood of this great horse to be decidedly in the ascendancy. Superior in size, clean in bone and frame, fine in action, excellent in disposition, these horses embody in high degree all that splendid array of virtues that have made the Percheron breed of horses literally the great world power they are to-day.

RECORD WORLD'S FAIR 1893---13 Horses Here Exhibited Won \$1,761 in Prizes.

Also at Nebraska State Fair this herd has been exhibited every year since its inception, excepting perhaps three years. Horsemen everywhere are cordially invited to attend this great dispersion sale of Percherons. Come and see them sell. Write at once for the big sale catalogue. This breed has raised the standard of the common horse stock 100 per cent.

At 1903 Nebraska State Fair these horses have the following winning to their credit: First on 2-year-old stallion, first and second on yearling stallion, first on weanling stallion, first and second on aged mares, first on 3-year-old mares, first on 2-year-old mares, first on yearling mares, first on stallion and four of his get, first and second on mare and produce, sweepstakes on mare, first on draft herd, any breed.

MARK M. COAD, Proprietor,
Fremont, Nebraska.

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For the Sale of Pedigreed Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

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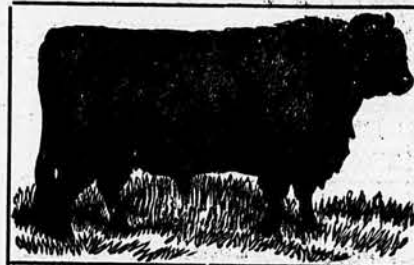
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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS CO.,
EUGENE RUST, General Manager.

GALLOWAY DISPERSION SALE!

FRIDAY, JAN'Y 29, 1904.



On account of my increasing years, I will reluctantly dispose of my entire herd of recorded Galloway cattle, consisting of 14 head of females and 12 bulls, many of the latter herd-headers. This is the oldest, and many think the best, pure-bred herd of Galloways in Kansas. Lunch at noon. Sale under cover at 1 o'clock p. m.

J. S. GOODRICH,
Linn County. Goodrich, Kans