

KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLII. Number 44

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 3, 1904

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the
KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. MCAFEE.....Vice President
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

E. B. COWGILL.....Editor
I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor
H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.



ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special rates for displayed live stock advertising.
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Table of Contents

Before the frost (poem).....	1085
Biddy and her family.....	1084
Butter, watering the.....	1087
Cattle sales at the American Royal.....	1088
Drouth-resistant crops.....	1078
English blue-grass.....	1093
Farm architecture.....	1092
Farmer receives recognition due.....	1097
Fairies, a legend of the.....	1084
Fish question, a.....	1092
Fowls for market, dressing.....	1090
Forest-planting in Western Kansas.....	1089
Fun for the long evenings.....	1084
Grange declaration of purposes, the.....	1097
Hogs, breeding and raising.....	1081
Household program.....	1086
Interest on store account.....	1088
Kansas history program.....	1086
Laying contest, Kansas State.....	1090
Mash, when to feed the.....	1090
Milk-tube, bicycle-pump and.....	1087
Roses for the amateur.....	1089
Song of harvest, a (poem).....	1084
Teaching the children to lie.....	1085
Tea-party, a (poem).....	1084
Veterinary department.....	1090
War averted, a great.....	1077
Wheat is imported.....	1077
Woman who worries, the.....	1086

Mr. M. Jenness, Cherokee, Iowa, writes to say: "The two great needs of agriculture are the abolition of the landlord-tenant system and a limitation-of-ownership law," and that he stands ready to give reasons.

The Trans-Continental Passenger Association at their meeting at St. Louis, October 26, granted for the National Grange one first-class fare from all points in the jurisdiction of the Trans-Continental territory for the round trip to Portland, Oregon, and return. Tickets on sale November 8 to 12, inclusive. These tickets good returning to December 31, 1904.

C. A. Stannard, of Emporia, the owner of the great Sunny Slope herds of Herefords and Berkshires, has been

nominated for the Legislature, but owing to his numerous duties in connection with his establishment and his official connection with the World's Fair and the American Royal Live-Stock Show, he has had no time for his campaign until the present week. The

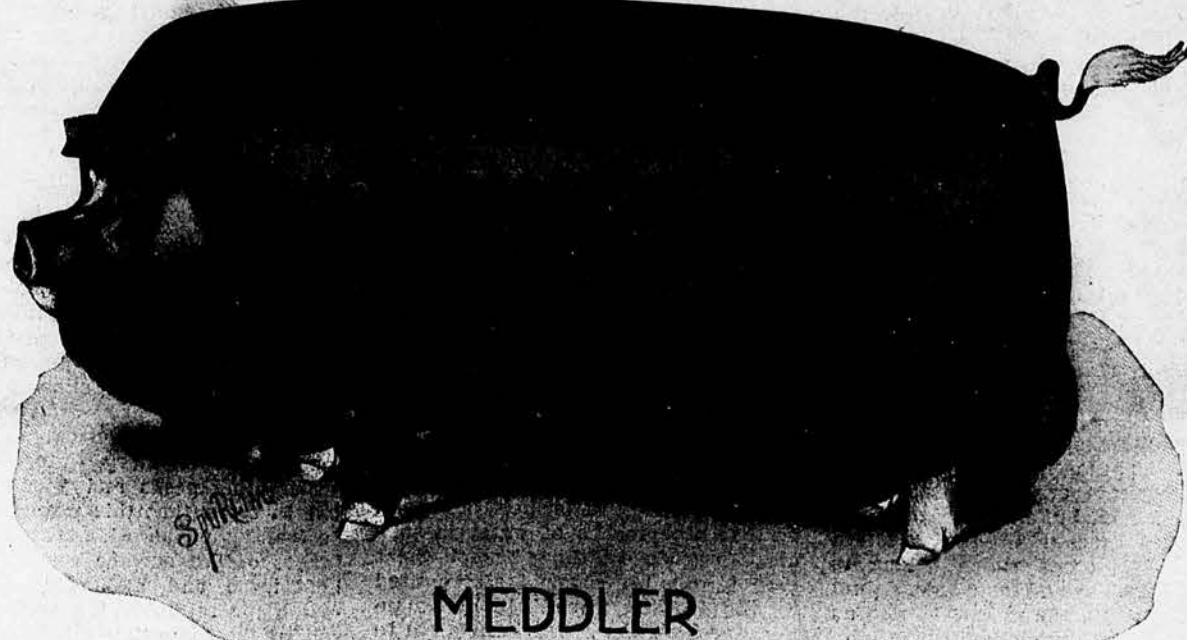
tion of the bond being that after milling the entire product of the wheat shall be exported. The import duty on wheat is 25 cents per bushel. Other than bonded mills must pay this tax.

The millers are rather undecided whether it is better to bond the mills

country as foreshadowing a condition that is likely to become permanent.

A GREAT WAR AVERTED.

A great record in the application of modern civilized methods to the settlement of international differences



MEDDLER

The subject of our illustration is Meddler 99999 A, who now holds the title of Champion of the World. This hog won the highest honor of the breed in winning grand championship at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and there were none to deny his right to the prize. He was not only the sensation of this year, but many believe him to be the greatest Poland-China boar of American show-yard history. He is sired by the noted Mischief Maker, champion of 1902, who has for sire Chief Perfection 2d, the greatest breeding boar living, and whose dam, Darkness, is without question in the estimation of good judges the greatest sow that ever lived. Meddler's dam is Pet 2d by Perfect I Know, champion of 1898, 2d dam the famous sow, Pet, a half sister to Darkness, being sired by Welch's Black U. S. Meddler is without a peer either in breeding or individuality.

KANSAS FARMER trusts that the voters of Lyon County, however, will not neglect this opportunity to elect such a useful and influential representative.

F. Barteldes & Co., of the Kansas Seed House, at Lawrence, Kans., have been for the second time awarded a gold medal for superior products, first at the Paris Exposition and lately at the World's Fair, St. Louis, for field-grown seeds. We are pleased to note this fitting recognition of the reputation of a Kansas institution which now ranks among the leading seed-houses of America.

WHEAT IS IMPORTED.

From a great reduction in exports of wheat, as manifested in recent statistics, the United States now faces the fact of considerable imports from the Canadian Northwest. The Minneapolis Times of October 22 chronicles the fact that "Round lots of Canadian wheat, probably 1,000,000 bushels, have been bought by the Washburn-Crosby [Milling] Company, and the firm will bond one of its mills and an elevator, following the example of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company. The officials of the Northwestern Consolidated Company also state that they will have to use Canadian wheat."

The "bonding" referred to is not to be understood as bonding for debt, but it is a method by which the bonded mill is enabled to import wheat without paying the import duty, the condi-

tion of the bond being that after milling the entire product of the wheat could be profitably exported there would be no question. But bran is a bulky product not well adapted to transportation on shipboard. An agitation has already begun to have the law so modified as to admit of the exportation of the flour only.

Should this amendment of the law be made, the miller would be able to sell the bran in this country or to throw it away in the improbable event of there being no market for it. The price of wheat in Manitoba is about 23 cents lower than on this side of the imaginary line. With this advantage in price of the raw material, the bonded miller might easily sell his flour in the foreign market at less prices than in the home market. Such discrimination is not new, but in this case it would strike bread-eaters generally while the discriminations heretofore made on such manufactures as agricultural implements have been mainly against farmers whose patience and patriotism are proverbial and are scarcely likely to be duplicated by people in other walks of life who have the habit of acting in unison for self-protection.

The scheme to give this advantage to millers near the Canadian border will scarcely commend itself to their competitors in other parts of the country.

The Minneapolis paper views the present shortage of wheat in this

was scored last week when Russia and Great Britain agreed to submit to The Hague Tribunal all questions connected with the acts of the Russian fleet of war-ships in firing upon English fishing vessels in the North Sea.

The Hague Tribunal is of recent origin. A few years ago, on the suggestion of the Czar of Russia, the Nations sent representatives to a conference at The Hague, the purpose being to devise means of settling without war such differences as arise between Nations. A plan was devised whereby an International Tribunal may be called when both interested Nations so desire. Some use has been made of this method in cases where South American Governments have been likely to become involved with European powers. The good offices of the United States coupled with various references to the Monroe Doctrine have been instrumental in bringing about the peaceable adjustment of these difficulties.

In the case between Russia and Great Britain, threatened war was averted, at least for the present, on the motion of both countries at the suggestion of France. The shock of war between so great powers was dreaded by both Nations. Great Britain, as a sympathizer with Japan, would doubtless have been more willing than Russia for war, especially in view of the fact that the Japanese are,
(Continued on page 1088.)

Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

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

November 26-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

November 15, Farmers' Institute, Tampa, Marion County, D. D. Socolofsky, Prof. J. D. Walters and A. M. TenEyck.

November 17-18, Farmers Institute, Indian Creek, Shawnee County, J. M. Pollock, R. F. D. No. 1, North Topeka, Prof. A. M. TenEyck and Henrietta W. Calvin.

November 18-19, Farmers' Institute, Altamont, Labette County, C. E. Hildreth, secretary, Assist. V. M. Shoemith.

November 21, Farmers' Institute, Jewell, Jewell County, C. A. Shinn, Professors TenEyck and Willard.

January 11-14, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hiawatha, Brown County, E. A. Chase.

January 12, Women's Day, Miss Flora Rose; January 13, Assistant V. M. Shoemith.

Drouth-Resistant Crops.

PROF. A. M. TENEYCK, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Address delivered October 11, 1904, at Congress Hall, Outside College and Experiment Station Exhibit, St. Louis Exposition.

Drouth-resistant crops or crops which are adapted for "dry-land farming," may be divided into three quite distinct groups, as follows:

1. Early-maturing crops which grow rapidly and ripen before the available soil-moisture is used up, or before the hot, dry weather begins; such as winter wheat and early spring grains.

2. Crops which root deeply and gather their moisture supply from a large volume of soil, such as alfalfa and certain grasses.

3. Hardy, vigorous-growing crops which are able to cease growth when the soil becomes too dry or conditions become too unfavorable, and remain in a dormant state until the rain comes when they make quick use of the favorable conditions, growing rapidly, simply reaching maturity a little later than would have been the case if they had been subject to no unfavorable conditions during the period of growth. These last are the true drouth-resistant crops, such as Kafir-corn, sorghum, buffalo-grass, and other native grasses of the Western plains. The crops which belong to the class last named, as a rule, do not root deeply, but the plants develop an abundant and extensive growth of roots in the surface soil which enables them to take advantage of light rains and to quickly absorb a large part of the water which enters the soil, thus securing a greater supply of water and allowing less waste by surface evaporation than occurs with a deeper-rooting crop or with crops which make a less growth of fibrous roots in the surface soil.

Aside from the character which such crops possess of taking advantage of the conditions under which they grow, these drouth-resistant crops are different in some way from ordinary crops, in the quality named above, in that they are able to stop growing during unfavorable weather and soil-conditions, renewing their growth again when conditions become favorable. This character in the plant is not well understood. It seems to be a characteristic which has been bred into the plant by continual exposure to the conditions under which it is able to grow. We find that most of the crops adapted for growing on the Western plains have been imported from foreign countries which have a semi-arid climate similar to the climate of the Western plains. These crops have been grown and bred for centuries perhaps in the countries from which they have been brought, and the character of being drouth-resistant has become a quality of the plant, the same as the character of being hardy in a cold climate has become the nature of certain varieties of fruit and of many crops.

Without doubt, therefore, certain crops are more drouth-resisting than others, but successful "dry-land farming" depends largely upon the soil, the preparation of the seed-bed and the culture which the crop receives. The only soils which may be made to produce crops without irrigation in

the semi-arid regions are soils which have great moisture-holding capacity. It takes water to produce drouth-resistant crops as well as to produce crops grown under ordinary conditions, and a thin soil or subsoil underlaid by a gravelly or coarse, sandy subsoil will produce, if at all, only when water is supplied in sufficient quantity during the period of crop growth, while soil which retains moisture well may produce crops even without much rainfall during the growing season. Prof. H. B. Linfield, of the Montana Experiment Station, says on this subject: "I have seen a paying crop grown without irrigation on land ranging from a clayey loam to almost sandy when the subsoil was not porous." The presence of a large amount of humus in the soil also increases its moisture capacity and its power to retain water, and is an important requisite to insure against the injurious effects of drouth. It is true of the soil in a large part of the West that it is lacking in humus, and for this reason its water-holding power is not so large as it might be, resulting often in low yields and crop-failures in an unfavorable season.

In the growth of plants water is needed in the soil, (1) to dissolve the plant-food, (2) to carry the food to the plants and through the plants, (3) it is a food in itself to the plants, (4) a certain amount of water in the soil is necessary to give the proper texture favorable for the development of the plant-roots, (5) water also acts as regulator of the temperature of the soil tending to raise the temperature of cold soil by reason of warm rains and to keep down the temperature of the soil during the hot summer weather. Experiments that have been conducted show that in their growth plants require a large amount of water. By his experiments in Wisconsin, Prof. F. H. King found that cultivated crops withdrew from the soil during their period of growth from 2.4 to 5.1 inches of water or 300 to 500 tons of water for every ton of dry matter produced. From his experiments he has determined that one inch of water is required to produce three and one-third bushels of wheat, or that nine inches of water is sufficient to produce a thirty-bushel wheat crop if this water could all be used by the growing wheat. In like manner, one inch of water is equivalent to five bushels of barley, five bushels of oats, or six bushels of corn. According to his figures it would require only four and one-half inches of water to produce a ton of clover hay, or a four-ton crop of clover hay could be produced by eighteen inches of water. Two inches of water was equivalent to one ton of corn-fodder, and a yield of six tons per acre would require only twelve and one-half inches of water. Professor King's experiments were performed out of doors but not in the field. The crops were grown in cylinders and were not subject exactly to natural field conditions.

In experiments which the writer conducted at the North Dakota Experiment Station in 1898-99, it required on the average fifteen inches of water to produce a thirty-bushel wheat crop, or one inch of water was equivalent to two bushels of wheat. These results were secured in the field. The moisture content of the soil to a depth of six feet was determined at sowing time and again at harvest time. The loss of water from the soil plus the rainfall during the period of growth was the amount of water which was charged to the crop.

At the Kansas Experiment Station a series of field experiments of this character are being conducted with different crops. The data secured in 1903 is given in the following table:

WATER REQUIRED BY DIFFERENT CROPS—1903.

Name of crop.	A.v. water used by plot per day, inches.	Total water used by crop, inches.	Yields per acre, bus.	Grain produced by 1 inch of water, bus.	Total dry matter produced per acre including grain, straw, or stalks, lbs.	Pounds of dry matter produced by 1 inch of water, lbs.
Barley	0.151	14.08	82	2.27	2782	194
Oats	0.175	14.96	48	8.21	2650	177
Emmer	0.194	18.06	88	2.10	2947	168
Corn	0.202	26.66	50	1.87	5647	212
Wheat	0.204	18.54	28	1.68	2806	175
Flax	0.208	19.53	10	0.51	2442	125
Kafir-corn	0.215	20.30	50	1.71	7050	241
Soy-beans	0.241	25.82	15	0.55	1985	78
Cane (sowed)	0.259	28.02	..	....	9142	326

The season of 1903 was very wet, excessive rains fell and a considerable part of the water must have been lost by surface drainage. None of the crops lacked for water. From these results it would appear that barley and oats required less water than any of the grain crops, while emmer, which is classed as a drouth-resistant crop, used more water per acre and produced less dry matter for the amount of water used than any other grain crop except flax. Comparing the cultivated crops, Kafir-corn used more water per acre than any other crop, while (sowed) cane ranked second. It will be observed, however, that the amount of dry matter produced was greater with the Kafir-corn and cane than with the corn and that an inch of water produced more pounds of dry Kafir-corn or cane than of corn. The moisture determinations made in the field after the crops were harvested showed the following results: Comparing the soil in each plot to a depth of six feet, the Kafir-corn plot contained 2.88 per cent less water than the corn plot, while the cane plot contained 3.51 per cent less water than the corn plot. Thus, the drouth-resistant crops actually left the soil drier in the fall than did the corn. The results of this experiment indicate that the drouth-resistant crops may use a larger amount of water and tend to exhaust the supply of moisture stored in the soil to a greater degree than do the crops which are not classed as drouth-resistant. "Dry-land farming" is, therefore, as much a question of soil-culture or of conserving the soil moisture as of growing drouth-resistant crops.

So far as tillage is concerned there are three important steps in the conservation of soil moisture: (1) The soil must be put in a mellow, furrowed condition in order that it may receive and take in the rain. This may be accomplished by disking the surface or by deep plowing. (2) The bottom of the furrow slice should be pulverized and packed in order to reunite the soil and subsoil and allow the rise of capillary water by the germinating seeds and young plants. (3) In order that this water may not be lost by evaporation, two or three inches of the surface soil should be kept loose and mellow to act as a mulch for retaining the water in the soil, at the same time offering a favorable surface for the absorption of rain. In order to conserve soil moisture, it is necessary to first get the water into the soil; and a full conservation of soil moisture is accomplished only when it is made to pass through the plant on its way back to the air.

The principles stated above are mainly those included in the so-called Campbell method of culture which is being successfully practiced by many Western farmers at the present time. Practically the Campbell system of growing crops includes simply good tillage and a thorough cultivation of the land.

THE PRINCIPAL "DRY-LAND FARMING" CROPS.

Wheat.—Wheat is the great money-making crop of a large part of the semi-arid West. It is not particularly a drouth-resistant crop, although certain varieties appear to succeed better than others in the dry districts. The hard Red Turkey wheat is the type or variety which has proved hardest and most productive throughout the western part of the winter-wheat belt. In the spring-wheat States the standard sorts grown are Fife and Blue Stem, which are also hard wheats. The macaroni wheat is rapidly coming into use in the North-western States and it appears to be

Let Us Send You Our Book.
about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS
and the
ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.

By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spokes united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 48, Quincy, Ill.



Through their adoption by farmers and their great money making possibilities realized our "Stumps" and "Wagons" are doing more to make hay baling popular than all other agencies combined. Ask your dealer or write direct for full free particulars.

Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Texas.

STUMP PULLERS
SEVEN SIZES
\$17.50 UP

WE PAY THE FREIGHT
CATALOG FREE

DEPT W. SMITH GRUBBER CO LACROSSE WIS



THE EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE FENCE POSTS.

FIELD POST Made where used. Superior for beauty, convenience and durability. Costs very little more than oak or locust, and will last for all time. Reliable county agents wanted. Address with stamp.

ZEIGLER BROS., Hutchinson, Kan.

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks or without. Kafir in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 sizes belt mills.)

C. H. BOWSER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.



WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deeper shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engine or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

\$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.

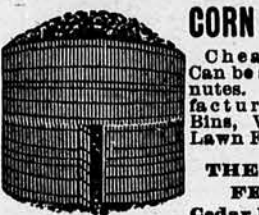
CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.



CORN CRIB Sizes 400 to 1,000 bu.

Cheap and handy. Can be set up in ten minutes. We also manufacture Steel Grain Bins, Wire Field and Lawn Fence, etc.

THE DENNING FENCE WORKS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it. It's FREE.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO

MORE BUTTER with LESS WORK can be made with the Double Diamond "O. K." Churn than with any other. A child can run it. Buy direct from manufacturer and save dealer's profits. If you are not satisfied return in 30 days and get money back.

PRICES—CASH WITH ORDER

No. 1, 5 gallons, to churn 3 gallons, \$5.00
No. 2, 10 " " " 5 " " 3.75
No. 3, 15 " " " 7 " " 4.00
No. 4, 20 " " " 10 " " 5.50

Challenge Churn Mfg. Co., Paw Paw, Mich.

Chicago Agency, 35 Randolph St., Chicago



Drive to the Depot—Not to the Dealer

to get your fence. ADVANCE FENCE is sold direct to farmers at factory prices, thus saving you the dealer's profit. We sell it on 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

ADVANCE

You take no risk in dealing with us. This is the most liberal offer ever made by a fence factory. Our Free Fence Book contains much valuable information for you. Write today for our Book and Wholesale Delivered Prices.

Advance Fence Co., 3716 Old St., Peoria, Ill.



FARMERS FRIEND FENCE
AT FACTORY PRICE.

A farmer knows what it takes to make a good fence. This Ideal Hog Fence was invented on a farm by a farmer to supply his needs. Your needs are no different. It's Just the Thing for Hogs, and so very good for large stock that everybody wants it. Stay and line wires are inter-twisted. You Can't Slip Them. It costs so little because sold direct to you. Catalog free.

FARMERS FENCE CO., Box 20, Melvera, Kans.



hardier and more productive than the ordinary spring wheats. This wheat was introduced from Russia where it has long been grown in a climate and under conditions similar to those of the western part of the Northwestern States. It is decidedly a "dry-land farming crop and it is the hope of those interested in introducing this wheat that it may prove successful in districts where the rainfall is too small or too uncertain to grow the ordinary wheats, and thus extend profitable wheat-growing still farther West and into the semi-arid lands of the Mountain States.

At present with the varieties grown, the success of the wheat crop in the West is more largely due to the fact that the crop grows during a part of the year when drouth is least apt to prevail than to the drouth-resistant character of the crop. Yet wheat is a deep feeder and a rapid grower. The plant draws its food and moisture from a large volume of soil and is able to withstand considerable unfavorable weather conditions, yet the crop is often materially injured and the yield decreased by drouth during almost any period of its growth. By hot winds and unfavorable weather conditions a promising crop may be destroyed in a few days. Wheat can not stop growing and remain dormant during an unfavorable period for growth as does Kafir-corn or sorghum. The grain must finish its growth and mature in about a certain period, whatever the conditions for growth may be.

Spring wheat is not well adapted for growing in Kansas, but with sufficient moisture to start it in the fall and with the usual spring rains, winter wheat is a profitable crop even in the western counties of the State, where the annual rainfall does not exceed fifteen to twenty inches. However, the methods of growing the crop are crude, and often the Western farmer plants so many acres that he is unable to farm the land well, and the result is a poor crop if the season is at all unfavorable. Some farmers, however, are adopting better methods. Enough good farming has been done to prove that it pays to cultivate and till the land well. At the Pomeroy model farm in Graham County, the Campbell system of culture has been practiced for several years. This farm is under the direction of Mr. H. B. Campbell, the originator of the system, and by his reports he has had remarkable success, producing on the average twice as much wheat per acre on the Pomeroy farm as the average crop in the surrounding country, with no other treatment to the soil except thorough tillage and cultivation. At the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station in Ellis County, enough has been accomplished in the two seasons since the station was established to demonstrate that in the semi-arid West good farming pays as well or even better than it does in the rich farming States of the Mississippi Valley.

Notwithstanding the criticism which may be made on the careless farming methods of Western Kansas, the State produces magnificent wheat crops. The largest crop yet produced was harvested in 1901, amounting to 99,079,304 bushels. In 1903 Kansas produced 94,041,902 bushels of wheat or 15,000,000 bushels more than any other State in the Union. The State stands fifth in order as one of the great corn-producing States. Her corn crop in 1903 amounted to 169,359,769 bushels, according to Secretary F. D. Coburn's report. Last season the wheat crop was practically a failure throughout Central and Eastern Kansas not due to drouth but to excessive rains during the early part of the season and about harvest time. Thousands of acres in the river valleys were not harvested and much of the wheat that was harvested gave a small yield of inferior grain. The wheat crop of Kansas last season has been variously estimated at from fifty to seventy million bushels.

Alfalfa.—The second great crop of Central and Western Kansas and also in some sections of Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas is al-

falfa. To be sure, the crop is most successfully grown in those counties in Kansas which have sufficient rainfall to produce good corn crops, and in fact the two crops, corn and alfalfa, fit well together both in their relation to the soil and as a combination feed for stock of all kinds. Wherever it thrives well, there is no other crop grown which will produce so much forage of so high feeding value as alfalfa. Throughout Central Kansas four crops of hay are usually harvested each season, and a total yield of four tons per acre in a season is considered a small crop. As yet, alfalfa is not grown extensively in the western counties of the State, except in localities where irrigation is practiced, but the crop is gradually creeping up the river valleys and into the creek bottoms each year pushing its area of successful culture a little farther west, and it has even succeeded on the uplands in some of the counties where it was not thought possible to grow it a few years ago.

Alfalfa starts slowly and it is rather difficult, especially in the more unfavorable locations, to get a stand, but when the plants are once established they are extremely hardy, surviving drouth and hot winds more successfully than almost any other crop. During periods of extreme drouth alfalfa does not grow much; sometimes only one cutting is produced in a season on the uplands in Western Kansas, but the plant, through its deep and extensive root-system is able to get a sufficient supply of water to sustain life, and when rain comes it revives and grows anew. At the Kansas Station alfalfa roots have been traced to a depth of over nine feet, while at the Colorado Experiment Station, Dr. Wm. P. Headden has washed out the roots of an old alfalfa plant to a depth of nearly twelve feet. Various reports have been made, without authority, of finding alfalfa roots at even greater depths. It is without doubt one of the deepest rooting plants grown on the farm.

I believe that alfalfa will do more for Western agriculture in the next fifty years than all the other crops which farmers may be able to grow in that region. The soil of Western Kansas and of much of the Western plains is usually rich in the mineral elements of plant food, but as stated before, it is often lacking in humus, which becomes especially noticeable if the land has been farmed continuously to wheat for a few years. By growing alfalfa it will be possible to increase the supply of humus in the soil, and the roots of the crop penetrating deep into the subsoil will disintegrate and deepen the soil, and all together greatly improve its texture, giving it greater capacity to absorb and hold water, but the beneficial effect on the soil, of growing alfalfa, is only incidental to the rapid introduction of the crop throughout the West. The great value of the crop as a money-maker is the main factor which is introducing it into the agriculture of the great Central West. Where alfalfa can be successfully marketed or fed no other crop is grown in the West that will yield so great a net profit per acre in a series of years.

Sorghums.—Both the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums are especially adapted for "dry-land farming" and are well named "drouth-resistant crops." These crops can survive and produce abundantly under conditions of drouth and hot winds that would destroy almost any other crop grown on the Western plains.

Of the non-saccharine sorghums there are five different types, or varieties which are grown more or less extensively in different portions of the West. These are Kafir-corn (of which there are two common varieties, the red and the white (or black-hulled white), milo maize, Jerusalem corn, Brown Dourra, and African millet. In Kansas the Kafir-corn is grown most extensively; in the western part of the State this crop furnishes most of the grain fed and a large part of the roughage for stock. As a forage- and grain-crop it is superior to corn where the two crops grow equally well, producing more

fodder per acre and of a better quality than corn-fodder, while it is nearly equal to corn in feeding-value, and largely takes its place as a feed throughout the region where corn is not extensively grown.

At the Kansas Station, of the varieties named above, Kafir-corn has proved to be the best producer of grain, while milo maize and African millet give slightly greater yields of fodder than Kafir-corn. The last-named varieties and Jerusalem corn are grown to a limited extent in Western Kansas. In Colorado, according to Prof. J. E. Payne of that State, the milo maize and brown durra (which is similar to Jerusalem corn), are grown more largely than Kafir-corn.

In Kansas, saccharine sorghum, or cane, is grown extensively for forage. Usually the seed is sown broadcast and the crop is cut and put up like hay. There is perhaps no forage crop adapted for growing in Kansas that will yield so much forage in a single season as cane, planted as stated above. At the Kansas Station in 1903, 7.7 tons of cured cane-fodder was secured at a single cutting, and it is possible in some seasons by seeding early to cut two crops in a season.

Both the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums are much alike in their time of planting, habits of growth, etc. Neither crop will start well in the spring until the soil is warm, and either crop has the capacity to remain dormant for a considerable period during a drouth and then quickly renew its growth when the conditions are again favorable. Both crops are great exhausters of the soil moisture and perhaps also of the soil fertility. Kafir-corn, especially, has gained the reputation of being "hard" on the land. It is the general report that wheat and other crops do not grow so well after Kafir-corn and cane as after corn, and it is claimed that the injurious effects of the sorghum crop on the land may sometimes be observed for several seasons. These reports have not been tested at the Kansas Station, but from the soil-moisture study referred to above, in which cane and Kafir-corn ground was found to be drier in the fall than corn ground, and from a study of the root development of the plants, it appears probable that the crop may have the effect on the land which has been reported. The roots of Kafir-corn and cane do not grow so deep into the soil as do those of corn, but make a very extensive and fibrous growth in the surface soil. The crop draws a large part of its moisture and plant-food from the upper soil and, especially in a dry season, the surface soil is apt to be left lacking in moisture and available plant-food. If the rainfall is not sufficient to supply the normal amount of moisture before winter sets in, Kafir-corn ground will be deprived of a portion of the loosening benefits of winter weathering, which is the result of the expansion and contraction of the soil by means of the freezing and thawing of the water surrounding the soil grains and thus the soil may be left in a physical condition unfavorable to the absorption of the spring rains and the development of the roots of the succeeding crop. Also, because Kafir-corn grows late in the fall, it leaves the soil lacking in available plant-food, with little opportunity of gaining a sufficient amount to supply the demands of the succeeding crops. The suggestion here is that Kafir-corn should be followed the succeeding year by late-planted crops, in order to allow the soil to regain, previous to planting, its normal moisture and fertility. It was observed late in the fall (1903) that the soil of the Kafir-corn ground was apparently firmer and more compact than that of other plots. This observation was supported by the fact that the determination of the weight per cubic foot of the soil in several plots showed that the dry weight of the first foot of soil in the Kafir-corn ground was greater than the weight of the soil to a like depth in the other plots tested.

Grain Crops.—Other grain crops which may be grown more or less suc-

5-TON SCALE \$35.00
ALSO PITLESS AND SHALLOW PIT
THE AMERICAN SCALE CO.,
1170 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. FREE TRIAL

ECONOMY PITLESS WAGON AND STOCK SCALE
Protected by Five U. S. Patents Beware of Infringements
STEEL FRAME STEEL JOISTS
Equipped With Improved Folding Stock Rack
Scale shipped complete except planks for flooring. Complete Scale above ground; only 9 in. high.
Gilt-edge guarantee. Thousands in daily use. Write for our catalogue and prices. Visit our Exhibit at World's Fair, Block 20, Agricultural Building
McDonald Bros., P. O. Box 724, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

BELLE CITY

BELLE CITY SAW FRAMES
can be used with steam or gasoline engine, horse power or power windmill. You can turn your wood into money at times when other work is slack. We make five styles and make them to last. Ask us for free illustrated catalog. It will save you money.
We also make the famous Belle City Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Truck and Barrel Carts, Horse Powers and Small Threshers. Investigate the Belle City line.
Belle City Mfg. Co., Box 78 Racine Junction, Wis.

ABOVE ALL OTHERS
TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
A. J. TOWER, CO. BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
W. W. CANNON, CO. LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLE BY DELICATE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

The "Daisy" Sweep Mill \$14.95
Costs \$16 to \$25 elsewhere.
Has 19-inch steel burrs of finest quality.

The finest line of standard implements in the world at your command—Olimax Plows, Blue Jay Sulks, 8 styles of Peg Harrows, Champion Disc Harrows, \$17.16; Corn Shellers, Hay Tools, Windmills, Scales, Diamond Grinders, Gas Engines, Incubators, Steel Tanks, etc. The Daisy Sweep Mill as here illustrated, capacity 10 bu. per hour, weighs 850 lbs. Cannot clog. Every farmer should have our 40-page Implement Catalogue. It quotes a really high-grade line of implements, tells about our plan of shipping from warehouses at Chicago, Toledo, O., or St. Louis; explains how we can make our own prices; explains our binding guarantee, in which we agree to take back any tool not satisfactory, and gives much valuable implement information. New edition now ready. Ask for Implement Catalogue—
Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

HEAT YOUR HOUSE
....WITH....
Bovee's Compound Horizontal Radiator Furnace.

Saves one-third of fuel. A complete high-grade, first-class heating plant, made of the very best material that can be secured, with great heating capacity, economical of fuel and very durable. Any handy man can install one in a short time. Burns any kind of coal or wood. Get our free catalogue and save one-half the cost of your heating plant. Address, mentioning this paper,
The Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works, Waterloo, Iowa

successfully in Western Kansas and Nebraska are emmer, barley, and certain varieties of oats. The new Russian grain, emmer, has proved to be especially hardy and drouth-resistant, and at the Kansas Station and other experiment stations in the Northwestern States this grain has given greater yields per acre than barley or oats. As a feed the grain will hardly take the place of barley or oats but it may be ground and fed in combination with these grains or with corn. Wherever barley or oats produces well, emmer is not an especially profitable crop to grow, but in those sections of the West in which the grains mentioned can not be successfully grown, emmer will prove to be a profitable crop.

Barley is successfully grown in Kansas farther west than any other spring grain except emmer. In fact, barley is produced in larger quantities in the western counties of the State than in the central and eastern counties. The counties producing the largest number of bushels in 1900 were as follows: Pawnee, Barton, Ness, Rush, Thomas, Pratt and Hodgeman. Each of these counties produced over 150,000 bushels of barley in the year mentioned.

Another crop that grows successfully in Western Kansas is winter rye. This crop, however, is not grown so extensively as barley, and is apparently a less profitable crop to grow than wheat.

Oats.—The ordinary varieties of oats are not adapted for "dry-land farming," but in recent years a few varieties have been imported from Russia that appears to be hardy and productive in Western Kansas and Nebraska. In Nebraska the Kherson oats is highly recommended by the State Experiment Station as a variety adapted for Western growing. In Kansas, the Kherson oats has also proven to be a hardy and productive variety, but at the Kansas Station the Sixty-day oats has given larger yields than the Kherson oats. Both of these varieties were originally imported from Russia and are especially early in maturing, producing a rather short growth of straw. Earliness in maturing appears to be a character which is necessary in all grains adapted for growing in the West. The later maturing varieties are more apt to be injured by drouth and hot winds and often fail to mature plump grains. At the McPherson Station in Central Kansas, the Burt oats has also yielded well and is apparently hardy for Kansas growing.

Flax is not grown to any extent in Western Kansas, but in Western Nebraska and North and South Dakota it has proved to be one of the most profitable crops grown. Apparently flax is in its nature a drouth-resistant crop. It grows somewhat after the manner of Kafr-corn, making a dense root-system in the surface soil but it is not a deep-feeder, and it is even considered a "hard crop" on the land due to the same reasons, no doubt, as have already been discussed for Kafr-corn. In regions of light rainfall it may not be practicable to attempt to grow a crop each year on the same land. Frequently because of the small amount of rainfall, it is best to conserve the moisture of two years to insure the harvesting of a crop. By this method the land is simply fallowed one year and cropped the next. If this practice is followed in the growing of flax, Kafr-corn, cane, etc., the injurious effects of the crop upon the land, which have been observed, will not be so apparent when the soil is given a year in which to regain moisture and develop available plant-food for the succeeding crop.

Grasses.—Formerly the great crop of the Western plains was grass, and grass is still one of the most important crops of the West. On the hills and uplands where nothing else will grow, the buffalo-grass thrives, furnishing pasturage for great herds of cattle, while in the valleys and more favored locations, blue-stem and other native prairie-grasses grow and produce the thousands of tons of prairie hay annually harvested in the West;

the Kansas crop alone averaging from five to six million tons each year. As a persistent crop, resisting drouth and unfavorable weather conditions, there are no crops to compare with the native grasses of the Western prairies, and one of the great problems to be solved by Western agriculturists and experiment-station men is to train these grasses so that they can be successfully and economically propagated under domestication. Little has yet been done along this line, in fact not one of the native grasses of Kansas has been successfully propagated as a domestic grass.

Of the tame grasses which have been introduced and tried in the West, probably the Bromus inermis is superior to all others. This grass has proven to be hardy and productive in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. It is a great sod-producer and, sending its roots deep into the soil, it is able to withstand severe drouth, by which grasses less adapted to the conditions are destroyed. The writer has washed out samples of Bromus inermis roots which extended to a depth of over six feet. During a period of drouth the grass will not grow but it retains life and makes a renewed growth when the rain comes. Another grass which is grown successfully in the West is Western rye grass (Agropyron tenerum) or the variety (occidentale). This grass is not a sod-producer like the Bromus inermis but it is hardy and a good drouth-resister. Another grass adapted for growing in some parts of the West is tall oat-grass (Arrhenatherum elatins). This grass does not form a sod but does well in combination with one or both of the grasses named above. Many of the wild grasses have been grown in a small way at the experiment station in Kansas, and some have proved promising, but as a rule these grasses have not been trained so as to produce seed in sufficient abundance to warrant their introduction as cultivated species.

The fact remains, however, that grass must be included as being an important and necessary crop in Western farming, and one of the problems of the West is to introduce varieties of grass which are hardy, and to learn the methods by which these grasses may be most successfully seeded and established under the unfavorable conditions which often prevail in the region discussed. Grass is a soil-protector, a soil-renewer, and a soil-builder. Covering the land with grass is nature's way of restoring to old worn-out soil the fertility and good tilth characteristic of virgin soil. The true grasses do not add nitrogen to the soil, as do clover and alfalfa, yet they are in a sense nitrogen-gatherers, in that the nitrogen of the soil is collected and stored up in the roots of the grass in the form of humus. Thus grasses prevent the waste of nitrogen and other plant-food elements and serve to protect the soil and to maintain its fertility. By their extensive and deep penetrating root-systems many grasses also tend to break up and deepen the soil, gathering and restoring plant-food in their roots, and thus actually increasing the available plant-food of the soil.

The use of grasses in rotation with other crops in maintaining soil fertility and restoring good texture is brought out in the following, quoted from Bulletin No. 43 of the North Dakota Experiment Station, being a study of the roots of grasses and other farm crops, published by the writer in 1900:

"When the wild prairie is first broken the soil is mellow, moist and rich, producing abundant crops. After a few years of continuous cropping and cultivation, the physical condition of the soil changes; the soil grains become finer; the soil becomes more compact and heavier to handle; it dries out more quickly, bakes worse, and often turns over in hard clods and lumps when plowed. This compact texture and bad mechanical condition of the soil make it difficult for the young roots of plants to develop properly, causing at the same time an insufficient supply of air in the soil,

(Continued on page 1091.)

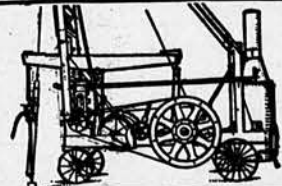
When

St. Jacobs Oil

The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, tackles

Hurts, Sprains, Bruises

The muscles flex, the kinks untwist,
the soreness dies out. Price 25c. and 50c.



NOBODY LIKES IMPURE WATER!
An unfailing supply of Pure Water for farm, stock or garden can be obtained from drilled wells.

National Well Drilling Machinery
Is built in all sizes for all depths for drilling for Water, Oil, Gas or Minerals through any formation.

Ask for Free Catalog No. 7
NATIONAL DRILL & MFG. CO., Chicago.



HAY PRESSES LEAD

OUR CATALOGUE SHOWS WHY
SEND FOR ONE NOW SHOWING ALL STYLES
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO
129 MILL ST KANSAS CITY MO

LIGHTNING

"LIGHTNING RODS REDEEMED"
DODD, DOOLEY & CO.
...MANUFACTURERS OF...
Pure Soft Copper Cable Lightning Rods

The only system of rodding indorsed by the Mutual Insurance Companies in state and national conventions. Be sure you get the genuine. Look for our trade mark, D. & D., on the end of every spool of our copper cable rod. We give a written guarantee to every customer, and our agents have our written certificate. Write for free book on "The Laws and Nature of Lightning and How to Control It." Address: **DODD, DOOLEY & CO., Topeka, Kans.**

Farmers and Breeders!

We Will Insure Your Hogs
Against Death by Cholera

And other malignant blood diseases. Don't waste time and money experimenting with cheap stock food. Use a medicine prepared especially for the hog. Twenty years' test without a failure. We run all risk and in case **THE GERMAN SWINE POWDER** fail to eradicate the disease from your herd, we refund your money. The greatest conditioner and growth-promoter ever discovered, and the biggest money-maker for hog-raisers known. Prices: 100 lbs., \$25; 25 lbs., \$7; 10 lbs., \$3; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 2 1/2 lbs., \$1. Send for our Treatise on Swine—it's free. Make all checks and drafts payable to

LON ELLER, Manager and Proprietor of
The German Swine and Poultry Merchandise Co., Topeka, Kans.

Rock Island System

St. Louis and Back

\$7.60

Every day except Friday and Saturday. Tickets are good for first-class passage but will not be honored in sleeping cars. Other low rates on other dates. Ask about them.

The Rock Island trains stop at main entrance to the World's Fair. Call or write—to-day—for free copy of our illuminated World's Fair Guide, 48 pages, beautifully printed in colors.

J. A. STEWART,
General Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

A. M. FULLER,
Agent,
Topeka, Kans.

R. E. EDMONSON,

Live Stock Auctioneer.

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

The Stock Interest

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

November 4, 1904—Shorthorns and Duroc-Jerseys, Burden, J. F. Stodder, Manager.

November 5, 1904—Breeders' Combination sale, Poland-Chinas, Dubois, Neb., Christ Huber, Mgr.

November 10, 1904—M. O. Kimer and C. Q. Drake, McPherson, Kans., Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.

November 11, 1904—Combination Sale of Poland-Chinas, H. N. Holdeman, Mgr., Girard, Kans.

November 17, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale at Moberly, Mo., E. H. Hurt, Secy., Clifton Hill, Mo.

November 22, 1904—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, 100 Berkshire.

November 22, 1904—Herefords, at Hope, Kans., Dickinson and Marion County breeders; Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans., Manager.

November 23, 1904—Wm. W. Wales, Osborne, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.

November 23, 1904—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., Berkshires.

November 23, 1904—Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' annual sale, Hope, Kans.; C. W. Taylor, Manager.

November 26, 1904—W. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Shorthorns.

November 29, 1904—Holstein Friesian cattle at State Fair Grounds, Topeka, H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans.

November 29, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago.

November 30, 1904—Herefords, Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, E. E. Woodman, secretary, Vermillion, Kans.

December 1, 1904—Clear Creek Poland-Chinas at Olathe, Kans., E. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kans.

December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

December 6 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.

December 15, 1904—Combination sale of Percheron stallions and mares, Coach stallions, and jacks and jeunets, at Ottawa, Kans., S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., Manager.

January 11, 12 and 13, 1905—Breeders' Combination Sale, Bloomington, Ill., Percheron and Shire horses and cattle.

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

January 31, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale.

January 26, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.

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

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

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

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

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

February 2, 1905—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Breeding and Raising Hogs.

FIRST PRIZE PAPER IN INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY'S \$100 CONTEST, BY MR. J. R. OASTLER, CROOKSTON, MINN.

None of our domestic animals can accommodate himself more easily to circumstances than the hog. Provided with food and shelter he is equally contented whether a native of sunny Kansas or of the rigid climate of Canada. The old adage that "circumstances alter cases" applies pertinently to any essay devoted to hog-raising, for the most successful method of housing and feeding hogs in the Red River Valley or Canada might prove a complete failure if carried out in detail in the corn-fields of the South. The hog is preeminently an animal of home consumption, and the kinds of feed which he can manufacture into pork with the greatest profit are generally grown in his native locality.

Before investing in swine it is necessary to have some shelter and yards provided. One of the secrets to success in hog-raising is to have a place for every animal and every animal in its place. If it is otherwise, your disposition, as well as that of the hog, will be ruined, for nothing can be more provoking than a hog out of its place. A high, naturally well-drained site should be chosen for the piggery and it should be convenient to the house. In the South a small isolated shanty may be considered a luxury, but in the North the man who intends to go into hog-raising permanently must provide a comfortable, continuous shelter for his hogs. There is no material difference between the temperature of the hog and his master, and when it is too cold for the attendant to work in comfort it is certainly too cold for the hogs. Of course, the hog will live through a great deal of cold, but instead of utilizing his food for the production of pork it is consumed in generating heat.

I know that many advocate entirely separate buildings for sleeping and feeding quarters, and while I do not object to these, yet for hog-raising in all of its phases I prefer the old-fashioned pen with its feed-troughs in front. This system is not considered objectionable in the case of horses or cattle, and if the same standard of cleanliness is maintained in the piggery the hogs will not suffer. It is very important, however, to have the piggery situated so that there can be yards built on each side and have the clover-pasture and green fields as close by as possible.

I have found 32 feet the most convenient width for a piggery building. It can be extended as long as desired, but to keep ten breeding sows and their progeny in comfort it should be at least 80 feet long. This width of building gives room for a 6-foot passage down the center and a row of pens on each side. I like a frame building best, and would use 14-foot studding so as to give ample room for a loft above for storing away straw and grain. For the walls a course of rough lumber, next the studding, a course of good felt paper, and a course of siding outside, and a course of matched lumber on the inside of the studding makes a building as warm as is necessary except in extreme weather. The south side of the building I would divide into pens each 8 feet wide for the use of the brood sows. On the north side I would make at one end a room 6 feet wide for use as a feed room. Adjoining this I would have a pen for the boar 10 feet wide and then I would divide the remaining 64 feet into two large pens for the finishing of the young hogs for the market.

I would have a window every 8 feet on each side so as to give abundant light for the passage in the center. I would make a cement floor in the pens. I would make a plank floor and have it raised, to a distance 6 feet from the wall, 4 inches, so as to make a sleeping platform for them. I would use plank for all partitions as the hogs will soon break through 1-inch lumber. For feeding arrangements I have yet to find anything more serviceable than the old-fashioned feed-trough in front of each pen. For the breeding sows it should not be over 3 inches deep. The passage partitions in front of each trough should be on hinges so as to swing back behind the trough and keep back the hogs until the feed is ready.

Ventilation is one of the important features in a building. The "hog odor" so prominent in many piggeries has led many to have unfavorable opinions regarding swine. The "King system" of ventilation is the simplest and most satisfactory one in use at present. In this system the ventilating flue taking in fresh air opens on the outside near the ground and the flue is continued in the wall opening on the inside near the ceiling; the flue for letting the foul air out opens near the floor. If not interfered with by other drafts, this system works all right. I would have the windows hung on hinges and in summer keep them open and tack a linen sack over to keep out the flies.

No piggery is complete without having a constant supply of water in it. The hogs drink a great deal of water in warm weather, and nothing is more tiresome than carrying water or swill to satisfy a hungry lot of swine.

The breeder must decide individually which breed of swine he prefers. Numerous experiments have proved that there is no great economic difference between our popular breeds of swine, and in the pork market at present well-fitted hogs of any breed bring the same price. Individuals of the same breed have shown great variations in the economic production of pork than those of different breeds, teaching us that type rather than the breed is the important factor, not that breeding is unimportant but the different breeds have nearly kept pace with each other in their improvements.

I would select sows of uniform type and good breeding from some reliable breeder. I would prefer to buy sows about six months of age as one can

then judge fairly accurately how they will turn out, and they can generally be bought cheaper than at breeding age. I have found that medium-sized sows make the best mothers. I used to have a fancy for very large sows, but so many of them have proved poor mothers that I became discouraged. The first thing I watch in purchasing a sow is to see that she stands straight and clean on her legs. If they are crooked, she is too weak in bone and digestive capacity to ever make a good mother. She should have twelve teats, and if her dam has been a prolific breeder it is so much better. I find swine very prepotent in transmitting their good qualities to their offspring. I would not have a cross, wild sow, but if purchased when young, their disposition can be improved. She should have a fairly short head and fine neck neatly blended with the shoulders, which should not be conspicuously prominent. She should have a straight, strong back, deep, roomy sides, and long, well-developed hams. Avoid a sow that is too closely and compactly built, and do not breed until 1 year old.

I like the boar to be on the large side with a strong, hearty, active, masculine appearance. He should have a strong head and in a grown boar a full, well-crested neck. It is especially important that he have a straight, strong back and full, deep ham and be well covered with a coat of fairly fine hair, and have an elastic skin. I have never found a hog with a harsh, board-like skin a good breeder.

The boar should be kept separate from the sows except when in service. They worry themselves and often become useless if left with the sows all the time. In both the sow and the boar there should be the harmonious blending of all the good features which we term "quality," something that can be readily seen but is hard to describe. It is better if the boar is not used until he is 12 months old. Early mating reduces the size and stamina.

In breeding hogs for pork, I would raise two litters each year except from one good sow which I would breed only once a year and use her progeny to keep up and increase the number of the herd. I would have the spring pigs come the last of March; wean the litters when 2 months old and then turn the sows out to clover pasture as soon as bred. If the pasture is supplemented with a light grain-ration of almost any kind of grain, the sows will do well, for with plenty of exercise and liberty they will keep healthy. About two weeks before farrowing time I would bring them in and give each a separate pen; bed with chaff or cut straw lightly, and feed a ration composed of one-half bran and shorts mixed to a thin slop with either skim-milk or water. Feed very lightly for the first few days after farrowing but give all the sweet milk or water they will take. After the pigs are 3 weeks old it is safe to feed the sow all she will eat—there is nothing I like better than shorts and sweet milk. Let the sow have the run of a yard after the pigs are a few days old, and give them liberty until it freezes up.

I have found nothing better for preventing scours than some crushed oats and barley slop, run through a screen to remove most of the hulls, placed in a low trough in a corner of the pen. The young pigs go for this greedily. At 2 months old they are ready to wean, and I put them in the two large pens, culling out the weaker ones and putting them in a couple of pens made vacant by grouping three agreeable sows together. It requires much more skill to raise young pigs in the winter than in summer. After taking them away from their dams, I like to feed them warm new milk for their first meal and after that warm skim-milk with a good sprinkling of shorts in it, increasing the quantity of shorts each day until it is about the consistency of thin porridge. I would mix a quart of oil-meal with each barrel of feed and have a box in the corner of each pen containing wood ashes, charcoal, and a little salt and sulfur.

When the pigs are 3 months old or a little later, make a ration composed of



SLOAN'S LINIMENT

KILLS PAIN

FOR FARM FACTORY AND FAMILY USE

AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST

PROTECT YOUR STOCK

Car-Sul is a Non-Poisonous, Coal Tar, Disinfectant Dip of unusual strength and efficiency, simply mixed with water, 2 parts to 100 and used on Hogs, Cattle, Horses, Mules, Goats and Poultry with dip-tank, spray or sprinkler, will quickly kill Lice, Ticks, Germs and all Vermin; cure Mange, Scurvy and Measles.

CAR-SUL DIP

IS GUARANTEED. Not to injure eyes, skin or hair. Is valuable in a hundred ways around house and barn; our free book tells all about it and gives price of dip tanks. Send for copy. For sale at dealers or direct, \$1.50 per gal., prepaid. Lower price in quantities. Ad. Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co. 1501-1503 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

PREVENTS DISEASE



Spavin and Ring-bone

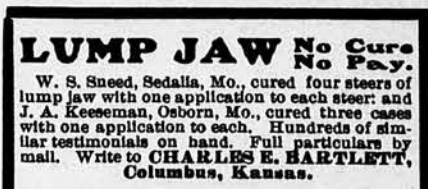
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 512 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent to responsible stockmen on 80 days trial, or sent prepaid for the price, \$1.00. Address orders to W. O. THURSTON, Elmdale, Kansas.



LUMP JAW No Cure No Pay.

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



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers, Mail or Ex. pack. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 888, Detroit, Mich.

equal parts of shorts and either crushed wheat or barley. If some unthrashed peas have been stored in the loft, there is nothing which will do the young pigs more good than to throw them in a forkful every day. I would let them out into the yard when the weather is suitable. When 5 months old I would confine them in their pens and change the ration to a mixture composed of equal parts—by weight—of shorts, crushed barley and corn; feed four times a day all they will eat up clean and insist on regularity and quietness in the piggery. I have seen the whole piggery disturbed and made discontented by the rattling of a pall by the attendant half an hour after feeding.

At the end of six months they should weigh 190 to 200 pounds. I have sometimes had them weigh more than that when fed milk and good house-slop right along, but when one is raising many there is seldom enough of that to go around. I would expect to raise 70 pigs from the 10 sows for the first litter. I have frequently had good Yorkshire sows raise a dozen pigs after their first litter, but if they would average 7 or 8 under winter and summer conditions, I would be satisfied. It surprises one when he figures up how the average is cut down by poor sows; probably 4 of the 10 sows would raise 10 or 11 pigs but there will always be some sows which prove almost a failure. It is the number of pigs a sow raises, not the number farrowed, that is the important consideration.

For the spring litters a different method is pursued. As soon as the pasture comes up good, the young pigs are moved out to it. For a hog-pasture I prefer a field about 100 yards wide, fenced with a good hog-proof fence on the sides, and it is a good precaution to string a barbed wire along about 4 inches from the ground to prevent the hogs from rooting under the fence. For the cross fence I would use light, sharp-pointed posts; drive them in the ground two rods apart and staple a strong hog fence on them. I would put three or more strands of barbed wire on this so as to give the hogs a wholesome respect for it. Two men with a chain and lever can build this fence in a few minutes.

Keep the brood sows and the young hogs separate as the growing pigs will have to receive a good grain-ration as well as the pasture to keep them growing well. I have never yet had young pigs satisfy me when kept on pasture alone. The kind of grain fed is not so important as in winter. A ration composed of equal parts of crushed barley and shorts mixed with skim-milk or buttermilk is my favorite ration. They must not be fed too liberally either or they will become too lazy to pasture well.

I castrate all the boars two weeks after weaning.

The size of the pasture depends, of course, on the quality of the clover-crop. I would try to arrange it so that I would only have to move the fence twice to give them fresh pasture. I would sow some rape in the spring and have it ready for the hogs in August. Seven acres of rape should do to finish off the 70 young porkers until they are 5½ months old when I would bring them in and feed them a full ration of equal parts of barley, corn and shorts; I would cut some rape and bring into the yard for them to pick over.

Care, constant care, is one of the great secrets in successful hog-raising. It is this watchful care 365 days in the year which wearies people of stock. It is only the man who likes it that will find pleasure and profit in hog-raising, and certainly none of our farm animals make the same gain for the food consumed as the hog.

A Great Berkshire Event.

On November 23, 1904, at Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., Mr. C. A. Stannard will make his first public sale of 100 Berkshire hogs as advertised in this issue, which will be the greatest offering of Berkshires by a single breeder ever made in this country.

Mr. Stannard is accredited by Colonel Mills, chief of the live-stock department of the World's Fair and the recent secretary of the American Berkshire Association, with being the largest owner of Berkshire hogs in the world. Mr. Stan-

ard has been a successful breeder of high-class Berkshires since 1901 and has always found ready sale for all that he could raise and dispose of at private sale. But owing to his large and growing business, he has concluded to sell his Berkshires at auction in a wholesale way, the same plan that he has followed in disposing of his surplus Herefords. And in view of that fact, he has reserved all of his best young stock this year to be sold at this sale. Nothing has been disposed of at private sale so that buyers are sure of getting the tops, and it is unquestionably the most uniform and excellent offering the writer has ever seen in a public sale of Berkshires in this country. Not a single cull is catalogued.

During the past year, Mr. Geo. W. Berry, a leading breeder and eminent swine authority, has had charge of Mr. Stannard's Berkshires and every animal has been bred with reference to such a combination of strains of blood as would produce an acceptable animal representing the highest skill of the breeder's art. The offering at this sale will include nineteen spring boars, thirteen yearling boars, and twenty-eight March, April and May gilts and forty young sows, all selected tops reserved for this sale. The strains of blood which predominate in this offering are those of Lord Premier and Robin Hood. It will be remembered that descendants of Lord Premier won the bulk of the first and champion prizes at the World's Fair this fall, so that this sale will be the Berkshire breeders' greatest opportunity.

The herd boars in use are Berryton Duke, a 2-year-old Black Robin Hood boar, a full brother to Masterpiece, the World's Fair winner, owned by A. J. Lovejoy & Son, of Illinois, for which they paid \$1,000 last spring. Sylvan, another herd boar sired by Dale, the old Sunny Slope herd boar, is out of Royal Empress 45th, said to be the finest brood sow at Sunny Slope. Another young boar is Forrester, a great show animal, sired by Black Robin Hood, a yearling boar. The young sows offered are bred to this great trio of herd-headers, and are veritable "Captains of Industry."

According to Frank S. Springer, secretary of the American Berkshire Record, Mr. Stannard has sold more Berkshires as shown by the transfers than any other breeder in the world during the past six years. In view of this notable offering, the Berkshire breeders of the West should make this sale an occasion for a regular reunion of the breeders, as the successful outcome of the sale will be a veritable boon to the Berkshire breeding fraternity and give a great uplift to the business generally. For catalogue address Geo. W. Berry, herd-manager, or C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.

The Bollin-Aaron Sale Held in Leavenworth, Kans., Thursday, October 27.

The annual sales of these gentlemen are regular occurrences in the city of Leavenworth. The sale was held in the yard at the corner of Fifth and Oak Streets in a very nice little sale-ring surrounded on three sides by tiers of seats.

The auctioneers for the occasion were Col. John W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., and Col. John Daum, Nortonville, Kans. They deserve special credit for the excellent way in which they carried out their part of the sale. The attendance of farmers was good but the breeders were few and, as has been stated before, were carrying about all the hogs that they can handle. Those in attendance from out of the city were entertained at the guests of Mr. Aaron and Mr. Bollin at the National Hotel, which was within a few blocks of the sale-ring. While the prices realized in most cases were fair, the animals, mainly pigs, did not bring all that they should. Following are the sales:

P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, bought a son of Black Perfection, the highest priced boar, for \$50; A. A. Myers, McLouth, and E. H. Nienann, Farley, Mo., paying \$37 each, for boars, sons of Black Perfection; one litter of four yearling boars brought the sum of \$141.

The principal reason that the averages for this sale are not as large as they should be was the fact that quite a number of the gilts and boars were very young spring pigs. Among the buyers were: H. C. Graves, Atchison, Kans.; Henry Ode, William Baker, J. M. Hund, Chas. Myers, Jas. Swartz, W. O. McCune, Dan Duffin, F. W. McBroom, John Healer, Leo A. Martin, and E. Rieherd, Leavenworth, Kans.; H. C. Loper, Platt City, Mo.; Humphrey Bros., Fairmount; W. M. McAllister, Holton; T. Murray and Jos. Klasinski, Kickapoo; E. L. Marshall, Bonner Springs; J. A. Harness, Stewartville, Mo.; H. L. Burnham, Smithville, Mo.; Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.; Wm. Kisker, Farley, Mo.; I. L. Garrett, Ackerland; H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott; Henry Squires, Lowmont; and J. B. Starnes, Wallula; J. H. Oberdick, Stilling, Mo.; Lewis Flinger, Jarbalo; and C. F. Niemann, Parkville, Mo.

Thirty-two head of boars brought \$483, average \$15.09.
Sixteen head of sows brought \$226, average \$14.13.
Forty-eight head brought \$709, a general average of \$14.77.

James Mains' Sale.

The fifteenth annual sale of pedigreed Poland-China swine was held by Mr. James Mains, at his farm two and one-half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Kans., October 26. The auctioneers, Col. L. F. Burger, Wellington, Kans.; Col. John Daum, Nortonville, Kans.; assisted by Col. J. M. Pollum, North Topeka, and Col. J. G. Whittaker, Oskaloosa.

The weather was perfect and there was a large crowd of farmers present. At 11 o'clock Mr. Mains, as usual, served an elegant lunch. The sale began at 12.30. The animals for the sale were in fine condition and if there had been more breeders present the prices realized would have been larger. Another tendency to lower prices was that most of the breeders have about all the hogs they can handle at this time.

Some of the notable sales were: Sow, Daisy Perfection 74855, and six pigs, to Geo. Hodge, Oskaloosa, \$47; sow, Fancy I Know 78638, and six pigs, to J. M. Pol-



A FARM NECESSITY.
A good stock food is a necessity on your farm. Not the cheapest—not a makeshift—but the best. The strongest, the most evenly balanced, the most scientifically compounded stock food made is

Standard Stock Food
"It Makes Stock Thrive"

Nothing in the world will do so much to keep your stock of all kinds in the pink of condition. It makes the regular feed more palatable; makes it more easily digested; makes it go farther and do more good. It shortens the feeding period and produces a better finish. Tested 18 years and still the best stock food in the world.

Cost \$20. Worth \$100. I bought 800 pounds of Standard Stock Food, for which I paid \$20. When I had it to a bunch of 60 shoats I considered your Food had been worth \$100.00.
G. M. KILMER,
Western, Neb.

Food to be the best addition to the ration and profitable investment for a progressive farmer. It's fat and finish on the shortest time and with the largest amount of feed that pays.
Lenox, Ia.
L. F. ECKELS.

Send Today For Free Book. The handsomest stock book ever issued. 160 pages, full of illustrations and common sense stock suggestions. Free if you tell how much stock you keep. We have dealers everywhere, but if your dealer does not keep Standard Stock Food, send for our special Free Goods introductory offer. We know we can interest you.

Standard Stock Food Co., 1517 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.
Ask for Standard Worm Powder for Hogs, Standard Worm Powder for Horses, Standard Poultry Food, Standard Gall Cure. They are standard.

We offer you free, the services of our Department of Advice. If you want any information about the care and management of your stock in health or disease, write us and our Dr. Sanborn will give you the best advice, free.

It Makes Stock Thrive
Send today for free book

lum, North Topeka, \$47; sow, Shell's Perfection 2d, to M. McNamara, Nortonville, \$41; sow, Corwin's Fancy 78635, to Gus Aaron, Route 5, Leavenworth, \$40.

The other purchasers were: Andrew Ellis and W. M. Ferguson, Wellington, Kans.; L. B. Casebler, S. M. Perry, Harvey Hawk, Hazel Todd, Tom Mathews, J. G. Whittaker, and L. T. Keefer, Oskaloosa; E. D. Shaw, Lawrence; W. E. Stallons and John Sherwood, Dunavant; A. Bowman, Frank Lang, and W. Q. Daniels, McLouth, Kans.; Thomas Fritchen, Perth, Kans.; H. D. Hall and F. M. Linscott, Farmington, Kans.; M. S. Babcock and W. H. Stallons, Nortonville; Leon Calhoun, Potter.

Col. L. F. Burger, the auctioneer, seems to have a peculiar way of making his audience feel at home and keeping a general good feeling up during the sale, which resulted as follows:

Twenty-two boars brought \$403, average \$18.32.
Twenty sows brought \$468, average \$23.40.

Forty-two head sold for \$871, making a general average of \$20.74.

Leon Calhoun's Sale.

The first public sale of Poland-Chinas held by Mr. Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., was held in the city of Atchison, Friday, October 28. While Mr. Calhoun is comparatively a young breeder his stock averages up with the best, and he deserves special credit for the fine quality of the animals offered in this first public sale. Sales like this of Mr. Calhoun show what can be done in the thoroughbred hog business in a few years. Mr. Calhoun entertained his guests at his expense while in the city.

Some of the top prices were as follows: Hon. Bailey P. Waggener, Atchison, Kans., paid \$54 for a 14-months-old boar sired by Mr. Calhoun's Perfection Fancy Chief 29987; W. A. Crone, Belton, Mo., paid \$50 for Queen's Chief 34810, and H. M. Graves, Atchison, Kans., paid \$41 for Queen's U. S. 34812. Some of the other buyers were L. W. Hamilton, Kearney, Neb.; Wm. Oswald and Isaac Porter, Potter, Kans.; C. R. Binder and Tom Gormley, Huron; W. T. Wood, S. Carpenter, Andrew Myers and G. B. Hagerman, C. E. Reynolds, Cummings, Kans.; A. J. Slatterly, J. A. Wynkoop, Wm. Martin, Glancy Bros., and Fred Davenport, Atchison, Kans.; T. A. Reece, Rushville, Mo.; J. A. Hamilton, A. Baker, Klaus Bros., W. R. Webb, A. M. Rickless, and G. A. Rickless, Bendena, Kans.; Wm. Shupe, Doniphan, Kans.; John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans.; Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans.; F. J. Anderson, Shannon, W. M. Webb, Severance; J. C. Patterson, Marshall, Mo.; Harry Ritter, Highland; J. F. Stricker, Highland Station; C. R. Miller, Farmington; Arthur Penton, Denton; C. W. Stuts, Lancaster; H. D. Hall, Farmington; G. W. Harmon, Rose; and W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.

Of the sixty-two head catalogued fifty-eight were sold. Of the other four two were hurt in handling and two were missed until the sale was over and could not be located in time.

33 boars brought... \$619; average... \$18.76
25 sows brought... \$381; average... \$15.24
58 head brought... \$1000; average... \$17.24
Mr. Calhoun may well feel pleased with this, his first public sale, and we understand that from now on he will have them annually if not oftener. The animals in this sale were probably more widely scattered, as to territory, than any sale held in this section of the country for some time.

Winn & Mastin's Great Sale.

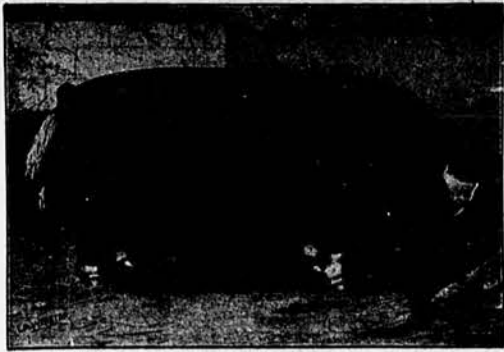
On November 16, at Mastin, Johnson County, Kansas, breeders of the West will have an opportunity to bid on the greatest collection of Poland-China hogs ever offered at auction in this part of the country, if not in the United States. The record made at the World's Fair, St. Louis, by Winn & Mastin, who hold the sale referred to, has never been equalled by any exhibitor in the history of this breed—showing against the best breeders East and West, North and South, they made the unprecedented winning of ten out of sixteen firsts and three out of six championships and grand-championship prizes. The two ribbons that Winn & Mastin value most highly are, first, Grand Championship boar, won by Meddler, a fall boar farrowed September 11, 1903, son of Mischief Maker and Pet 2d by Perfect I Know; and, second, the Grand Champion barrow awarded on Chicklet, by Corrector, and out of Pet 4th, litter sister to the dam of the Grand Champion boar Meddler. To win the latter they had to defeat the greatest barrows of all the other breeds, and it is stated authoritatively that Mr. N. H. Gentry, who won Berkshire Premier Championship, showed a brother to Premier Longfellow, Grand Champion barrow of the show. This is a great victory for Poland-Chinas and the representatives of that breed ought to appreciate the effort of this firm to maintain the prestige of the Poland-China. Every breeder in the West ought to attend this great sale. Most of the show herd will be driven in the ring for inspection and a number will be catalogued and sold through the sale. Breeders will probably never again have an opportunity to look at such an aggregation of show hogs. There will be a special train leaving Kansas City at 10 a. m. the morning of the sale, returning immediately after the sale, so that it will be convenient for everybody. Write at once to Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kansas, for catalogue, giving full information.

A Shorthorn and Hereford Event.

A forthcoming event of unusual interest to breeders of pure-bred cattle, is the two-days' sale advertised at Hope, Kans., on November 22 and 23, 1904, at which time the Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold its first annual sale and the Hereford breeders of Dickinson and Marion Counties will hold a public sale of cattle. The two-days' sale will be the first of a series which will be regularly held hereafter by leading breeders of Dickinson and Marion Counties. This sale will be made the occasion for dedicating the new sale-pavilion which has been erected at Hope, Kans., the most convenient railroad center for the convenience of the breeders interested and buyers generally.

The first sale will be held by the Hereford breeders on Tuesday, November 22, and the offering will consist of 46 top-py, selected Herefords, 24 bulls and 22 cows and heifers, from the prominent herds of Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, and J. V. Shields, Lost Springs, Marion County, and A. L. Evers, G. F. McWilliams and Albert Dillon, Hope, Dickinson County, breeders.

On Wednesday, November 23, at the same place, will be held a sale of fifty-five Shorthorns, 25 bulls and 30 cows and heifers, very choice selections from the following herds in Dickinson County: C. W. Taylor, Pearl; J. E. Landis, Abilene; G. W. Kelley, Detroit; D. Ballantyne, Herington; and H. R. Little, Geo. Chan-



Longfellow W.

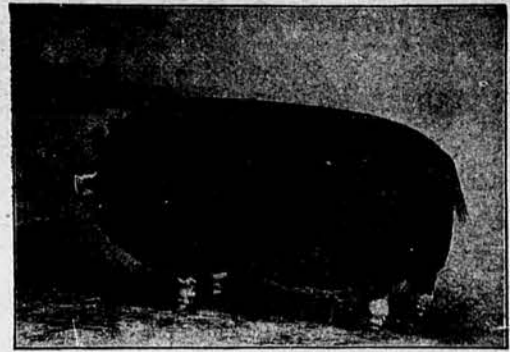
GREAT PUBLIC SALE

100 Registered Berkshires

At Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans.,

Wednesday, November 23, 1904

I will sell at public auction 100 head of Berkshires consisting of 6 sows most of which are bred, and 32 boars of serviceable age. Every animal to be sold was bred at Sunny Slope Farm and is strong in the blood of Black



Prince Broadback.

Robin Hood and Lord Premier, which strains of blood won more first and champion premiums at the World's Fair at St. Louis than any other lines of blood in existence. These hogs have been especially selected and reserved for this sale, and every animal will be a good one and worthy of a place in the best herds of the land. Many persons who have seen this offering, who are competent to judge, unhesitatingly confirm me in my statement that it is unquestionably the best 100 head of Berkshires ever offered in this country by one breeder. Sale will commence promptly at 10 o'clock.

For Catalogue, address.....

C. A. STANNARD, or GEO. W. BERRY, Emporia, Kansas.

Col. R. E. Edmonson, Auctioneer.

non, M. C. Hemenway, and S. H. Lenhart, all of Hope, Kans.

In view of this being the first of a regular series of sale events, the breeders have made an effort to put forth such animals of merit as will advertise their respective herds and reflect credit to the breeders' associations. Further particulars of interest regarding the event will appear in the Kansas Farmer.

For catalogues of the Hereford offering address Will H. Rhodes, Manager, Tampa, Kans. For Shorthorn catalogues, address Harry Little, Manager, Hope, Kans.

Clear Creek Poland-Chinas.

It is rare that a young breeder of any kind of pure-bred stock can make such rapid progress in building up a first-class herd as has Mr. E. P. Sherman, of Wilder, Kans., with his Clear Creek Herd of Poland-Chinas. While building up this herd he has never halted on the price of an animal he desired to buy, provided that animal suited him. It will be remembered that he offered \$1,000 cash for Joe Young's great herd boar but was refused because the boar had been catalogued for the sale. Mr. Sherman has bought the best things in the best sales in years past and has brought together a herd that is remarkable for quality. His herd has now increased to such an extent that he is able to announce his first public sale, which will be held at Olathe, Kans., on Tuesday, December 1, at which time he will offer seventy head of Poland-Chinas of the finest breeding and individuality. Among them will be a herd boar, four yearling boars and twenty-five spring boars and then there will be four fall gilts, twelve tried brood sows, and twenty-four spring gilts.

Most of the females will be bred by the time of the sale and we are glad to say that we believe that this will be found to be one of the best offerings of Poland-Chinas that will be made in Kansas this year. The writer has inspected this bunch of hogs and knows whereof he speaks. Remember that the sale will be on Thursday, December 1, and the place will be Olathe, Kans. Catalogues will be furnished by E. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kans., and mailed bids may be sent to him or Cols. J. W. Sparks or J. N. Harshberger, or to the newspaper representatives.

The Girard Poland-China Sale.

At Girard, Kans., on November 11, will be sold a choice offering of sixty-seven Poland-China hogs. These are consigned by such well-known breeders as H. N. Holdeman, Wilke Blair, and Adam H. Andrew, of Girard, and J. W. Wampler & Son, of Brazilton. The offering will contain some of the best blood known to the breed, including Missouri Black Chief, Ideal Sunshine, Corrector, Wilkes, Black U. S., Tecumseh 2d, Klever's Model, and the like. In this sale will be thirty boars of serviceable age and thirty-seven sows and gilts. Seven of the boars are 1 year old or over and twenty of the females are tried brood sows. Every provision is made for the entertainment of guests and the sale will be managed by Col. J. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo. This will be one of the great opportunities of the season because of the quality and number of hogs in the offering. A brief examination of the catalogue is all that is necessary to show the breeder that better pedigrees could not be written and the consignors stand behind their guarantee that every animal in the sale is a breeder.

The terms of this sale are especially easy; all sums of \$20 or less are cash and all sums over \$20 will be allowed a credit of six months on bankable paper bearing 7 per cent, or a discount of 3 per cent for cash.

Bids may be sent to Colonel Sparks or either of the consignors or newspaper representatives with perfect safety. Remember that the date is Friday, November 11, and the place is Girard, Crawford County, Kansas, and do not miss it.

The Sturgeon, Mo., Shorthorn Sale.

On Tuesday, November 15, at Sturgeon, Mo., will be held the fourth annual sale of Scotch Shorthorns, including such families as Orange Blossoms, Victorias, Butterflies, Autumn Ladies, and Likelles. There will be forty head in the offering and the females who are old enough will have calves at foot or will be bred to pure Cruickshank bulls. Included in this sale will be the Cruickshank Victoria bull, Proud Robin 177806, who was sired by the thousand dollar Robin Adair 151303. Some of the females offered will be bred to Hampton's Choice by the great imported Mary Hampton. Others will be bred to the Marr Missile bull, Morning

Flash 216722. The sale will be held under a tent and there will be no postponement. It will be conducted by three of the best-known live-stock auctioneers in the United States, Cols. Geo. P. Bellows, R. L. Harriman, and J. W. Sparks. This will be a great opportunity to get some of those Missouri Cruickshanks. The consignors to the sale are J. J. Littrell, Clark, Mo.; E. S. Stewart and Dr. J. F. Keith, Sturgeon, Mo.; and J. H. Cottingham, Clark, Mo.

The Wales' Shorthorns.

At Osborne, Kans., on Wednesday, November 23, will be held a sale of Shorthorn cattle that will be worth going miles to attend. Our reason for this statement is that the young animals in this sale were all sired by a son of Gallant Knight and the cows that are offered will be bred to him. The offering will consist of eleven bulls sired by Brave Knight 182522 and all of serviceable age. There will be twenty-two cows, many of which have calves at foot and all are bred to Brave Knight. Shorthorn men know that Gallant Knight stuff is not so easy to get nowadays and they also know its value. Hence when we say that this is the greatest offering of Shorthorns to be made in the West this season, we think this statement can not be contradicted.

The sale will be held by Wm. Wales, one of the oldest and best-known Shorthorn breeders in Northern Kansas, and will afford buyers a great opportunity to get hold of Gallant Knight produce. Remember the date and be on hand ready to bid, or send your bid to Mr. Wales or the newspaper representatives.

Cooper County, Missouri Shorthorn Sale.

Cooper County, Missouri, has long been the center of the Shorthorn industry of the State and now contains some of the largest and best-known herds of Shorthorns in the West. These breeders will hold their fifth annual sale at Bunceton, Mo., on Wednesday, November 16, when a lot of forty top cattle will be offered. Included in the offering will be imported cows with calves at foot or bred to celebrated bulls. Ten of the females are Scotch and are bred to such bulls as Champion Lavender Viscount, the grand old Godoy, or the remarkable young Cruickshank, Modern Marshall. Most of the females are pure Scotch, though a number will be pure Bates, bred to Duke bulls and drawn from one of the purest and best Bates herds in the United States. This sale will immediately follow the Shorthorn sale to be held at Sturgeon, Mo., and breeders will have an opportunity to attend both sales should they so desire. Catalogues will be furnished by J. M. Freeman, secretary, Bunceton, Mo.

Holdeman's Holsteins.

At the Topeka State Fair Grounds, on Tuesday, November 29, will be held a sale of unusual interest. This will be the sale of fifty head of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle by H. N. Holdeman, Girard, Kans., and will consist of animals drawn from a herd which last year made an average of 9,125 pounds of milk each. The offering represents the best families, including Mechtilds Partheas, Empress Josephines and DeKols. The average butter-test of this herd for the past year was 3.8. Here will be an opportunity to inject a little first-class dairy blood into your herd of milch-cows and keep pace with the great and growing dairy industry of Kansas.

Davis' Duroc-Jersey Sale.

The annual pig sale of J. B. Davis was held at his farm adjoining Fairview, Brown County, Kansas, on October 25, and was a very successful event. Twenty-seven pigs sold for \$522.50, an average of \$19.35. Eighteen boars averaged 20.44 and 9 gilts averaged \$16.

The list of buyers was as follows: Chas. Spangler, Geo. E. Joss, N. D. Steward, M. Shaible, H. C. Sewell, J. H. Kruse, Ed Roney, B. Leva, R. N. Lanzen, all of Fairview; R. Mathler, Sabetha; W. Elsdorff, Morrill; James S. Chaney, Dentonville; A. Rantzen, Everest; D. Gifford, Pawnee City; and W. H. Hough, Fairview.

Gossip About Stock.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kans., places his advertisement of Berkshire boars that he has for sale. It will be remembered that Mr. King has this year purchased some of the best breeding stock obtain-

E. P. SHERMAN'S Poland-China Sale

At Olathe, Kans., Thursday, Dec. 1, 1904

70 Head of Poland-Chinas 70

One herd boar, 4 yearling boars, 25 spring boars, 4 fall gilts, 12 tried brood sows, 24 spring gilts. Herd headers, good brood sows (most of which will be bred by sale day); and some promising gilts in the list. Young stuff sired by six good herd boars.

Sale will be held in Luellen's sale barn. No postponement. All invited. Free entertainment for parties from a distance. Come early. Sale to begin at 1 p. m. sharp. Write for catalogue, then meet us at the sale.

E. P. SHERMAN, Route 1, Wilder, Kans.

Auctioneers—Cols. Jas. W. Sparks, J. N. Harshberger.

Blacklegine
BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.
PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Going to the World's Fair?



Take the Wabash Right "to the Gates"

No trouble, No crowding.
No confusion.
All Wabash Trains stop at the main entrance.

Uniformed employes to name reasonable private boarding houses.

All railroads connect with the day and night trains on the Wabash. Tell local agent to route you via the Wabash. The Wabash has the only track to the Worlds Fair. Ample rest and eating rooms.

L. S. McCLELLAN,
Western Passenger Agent.
903 Main Street,

H. C. SHIELDS,
Trav. Passenger Agent.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

able in Canada as well as from the great California herd of S. B. Wright, so that he is now able to furnish fresh blood of high quality.

During the great exhibit of swine, sheep and Angora goats at the World's Fair, Mr. George F. Thompson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., acted as judge of the Angoras. Mr. Thompson is a Kansas man who will probably be the next assistant secretary of agriculture, and it is to his credit, as well as that of the State, that the Angora goat judging was entirely satisfactory to both exhibitors and visitors. As this is the only exhibit in which

there was not more or less of dissatisfaction expressed by the exhibitors, at the work of the judges, we consider his work doubly creditable.

Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kansas, breeders of Berkshire swine, report sales as follows: "One to R. W. Ekblad, Leonardville, Kansas, J. A. Bunce, Balz, Mo., and we exchanged our herd boar, Moonlight 55843, with Mr. Geo. S. Cushman, of York, Neb., for a fine young boar of the premier strain. Our hogs are in excellent condition and we have the finest lot of pigs of fall farrow we ever had. They are all sired by Forest King 72668. (Continued on page 1064.)"

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A Song of Harvest.

Rough-tilled the field this scanty harvest bore,
Good my Liege Lord;
My beast is old, his feet were lame and sore.

Tough was the sward;
I could not beat him as he tugged the share.
Sometimes we rested, drinking in the air,
And listening to the wild, triumphant note
That gurgled from some wayside songster's throat.

And once (I beg you chide me not in wrath
Good my Liege King!)

A clump of violets right in the path
Lay blossoming;
I could not tear its beauty with the plow,
And so we went around it—and I vow
That wretched furrow set the rest agley,
And all the others followed the same way!

And when time came to sow (have patience, pray,
Kind Liege and good),
She came, and brought the weanling all the way

With wine and food;
And nought would do but he must help me sow
And spill the grain, and trample in the row.

I could not chide the merry little lad,
His very mischief makes my old heart glad.

Then Drouth came down and parched and sealed the soil,
Good King, my Liege;

But half my grain, despite my earnest toil,
Withstood the siege;

So now to-day my spirit inly grieves
To bring as tithes so scanty store of sheaves.

And since there sure was room, and by your grace,
Good Liege and kind,

I've put the lad atop the vacant space,
And wife behind;

Many a jeer and taunt has met my load
As fletcher steeds have passed us on the road,

But then I'd think of wife's brave ribbons blue
Her patient eyes, her holidays so few.

.....

(The Lord of the Harvest.)
Give pause, good fellow. See that creeping train
Of frowning churls, impetuous with the goad

Who fret the oxen, stumbling 'neath their load,
Their clue overload, of tribute grain?
Hopeful, mine eye hath scanned them all in vain

Ere in my barns their offerings were bestowed.
Alas! not all that boasting crowd have showed
The luscious yield that piles thy wretched wain.

Humility's sweet fruitage, pale and rare,
Domestic loves in generous clusters twined,
Good deeds, outpoured in bounteous increase

On all dumb, helpless things that need thy care—
All these thou hast, the hardest far to find,
Thy tithes sufficeth me. Depart in peace!

—Annie Weld Edson Macy, in the Independent.

A Legend of the Fairies.

JULIA M. WRIGHT.

Evening shadows fell softly into the secluded dell where the fairies of Gledalia Woodland were to meet with the queen of Fairyland, for the annual visit, at which she was wont to advise, cheer, and encourage them for the coming year.

The dell was a beautiful place, where grew ferns and lilies of the valley, so artistically arranged as to give that sense of grace and elegance which only fairies know. In the center of the floor, which was covered with the softest moss, stood a dainty white stool, surrounded with smaller ones of the same style. Hundreds of fire-flies swung lightly on the under side of the ferns ready to light their lamps as soon as needed. A little streamlet tinkled a merry melody as it slipped over its pebbly bed and all was in readiness for the dainty visitors.

Presently the leaves rustled softly in the evening breeze, followed by another rustle, faint and musical; and the fairies came floating into the dell, their gauzy wings reflecting the last rays of the setting sun with such radiance that the place seemed filled with a hazy light. They settled to their places as softly as thistle-down and as merry as children.

Then came the queen, most beautiful of all, who lived for them, devoting her time and energy and thought in planning for their happiness.

She began to talk and at the sound of her silvery voice all was silent in the dell.

She told them how all her life she had lived to make them happy; how she had furnished flowers and rills, and beautiful singing birds, and songs of sweet summer winds, and how they had lived in the woodlands so carelessly and peacefully, and yet she could see that they were not fully happy.

"I have seen this for a long time," she said, "and now I am going to send you away into the world of mortals and there you must find the secret of happiness. Meet me here, my dears, one year from to-night, and my love go with you. Good bye."

She waved her wand and silently as the shades of evening pass on the whispering winds so passed the fairies on their mission.

.....

A year had passed and with the gathering shadows came the fairies to meet their queen.

"Now," she said, "we will see how many have found the secret of true happiness."

The first fairy came forward and said: "I have found men who are rich, who have much money; their families live in ease and luxury; surely, money is the secret of happiness."

"Ah," said the queen "riches are fleeting, when money takes wings, then where is happiness?"

The next fairy said: "I think the secret of happiness, O my queen, is in beauty. What can bring greater happiness than beauty?"

And the queen answered: "Beauty is a joy to the eye, which is only half a joy, and it soon fades."

The next fairy said: "I have found only one thing for which all mortals strive and that is pleasure. Pleasure must certainly be the secret of happiness."

"Pleasure is close akin to happiness," replied the queen, "but all may not have pleasure, and the secret of happiness may be had by all."

Then the others came and told of what they had found but each was wrong, until a shy little fairy came, saying gently:

"Dear queen, I could find nothing great on earth though I looked most carefully; nothing lasted or was certain; but I have found a tender little vine called love which, when it grows into the life of any mortal, seems to draw all to him and shed a fragrance around everything he does. No matter how poor or humble or simple that mortal may be, if only this little vine is cherished it gives a dignity and peace found in no others. Can love be the secret?"

The queen gathered the timid fairy into her arms and said:

"You have indeed found the secret; it is love. I want you, my fairies, to go among mortals to teach them love that they and you may be happier and better."

So they left their queen and came back to earth to dwell among men; and if you will watch for the loving, helpful acts and words, you will know where the fairies stay.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Dr. Price's CREAM BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor
and adds to the health-
fulness of the food.

breakfast down Biddy was up calling, "Come, come quick."

What was the trouble? What did we see? Surely not our lively little chicks lying there so limp? We looked again. Around that workshop, here and there, were scattered the seventeen dead chickens. The tears came to our eyes. Poor, little, helpless chicks and poor, poor Mother Biddy! She could not understand, and would take just the least bit of breakfast between her clucks. She kept calling, and going from the breakfast to the little dead chicks, trying so hard to tempt them.

Finally she gave up in despair, and, with a mournful cluck—it seemed to us—settled herself over a few little dead chickens.

After a while we gathered all the little dead ones and took them away, and poor Biddy was put in the yard again. All day she tried to get through the wires, and when the hens were let out in the afternoon, Biddy almost flew to the workshop. She walked around and around it and we heard her "Cluck, cluck, cluck." In fact, that had been ringing in our ears all day and in spite of a very bright sun our day had been dreary.

Finally, the workshop door was open, and in rushed Biddy. She looked and looked—scratched in the dirt floor and clucked, but no chicks. She settled herself down in the same old place, but only to stay a few seconds, when she again commenced searching for her lost family.

Poor Biddy! How sorry we all felt for her. Later in the summer she was given a new family and put into a yard where Mr. Rat could not find entrance. Biddy was very fond of this second family, but we doubt if she has forgotten the first.—E. N. S., in Advance.

President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, confidently predicts a day, not likely to come in our time, when the vast power of solar heat now wasted will be directly stored, harnessed and utilized for driving our machines and heating and lighting our buildings far more economically and efficiently than the work is done now. This and much more that is interesting may be found in an article on "Tools of the Future" which President Pritchett contributes to The Youth's Companion for October 13.

Portland and Northwest

Without change via Union Pacific. This route gives you 200 miles along the matchless Columbia River, a great part of the distance the trains running so close to the river that one can look from the car window almost directly into the water. Two through trains daily with accommodations for all classes of passengers. This will be the popular route to Louis & Clark Exposition 1905. Inquire of J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent; F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue.

International Exhibition.

The crown of all exhibitions for livestock purposes is the great "International." It will be held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 28th to December 3d.

Of course you will plan to attend? \$16 there and back via the Santa Fe. Ask T. L. King, Agent.

For the Little Ones

A Tea-Party.

With acorn cups and saucers,
And lovely oak-leaf plates,
A paper for a table-cloth,
And bits of stone for weights,
Because the wind in frolic
Might blow it all away,
We children had a company
In Cedar Woods to-day.

We had a loaf of gingerbread
From grandma's best receipt.
The very nicest kind of cake
For hungry boys to eat.
We had Aunt Sarah's cookies,
And biscuit made with yeast,
And sandwiches of course beside—
A real royal feast.

We'd asked our cousin Lucy,
And Doctor Perkin's Fred,
And pretty Lottie Sanderson,
And merry Jack and Ned,
But sitting by her window,
As dull as dull could be,
We saw, as to the woods we went,
That fretful May McGee.

"Poor little lonesome cripple,
No wonder she is cross;
We all of us might be the same,"
So pleaded darling Floss.
And as we looked and listed,
We thought about a way
To make a sort of litter
And carry little May.

You should have seen her wonder,
You should have heard her laugh!
We had a splendid time with May,
A better time by half
Than if we'd left her plining
A prisoner by herself,
As lonely as a single cup
Upon the kitchen shelf.

And since we've thought about it,
We mean to have a care,
And always in our pleasant things
Let some forlorn one share;
And thus, our mother tells us,
We'll keep the Golden Rule,
And send the happy times along,
At home, at play, in school.
—M. E. Sangster, in Congregationalist.

Biddy and Her Family.

One morning when feeding the mother hens and the chicks, we heard a new "Cluck, cluck," and there, peeping out from under Biddy Brown, we saw a family of newcomers. Such puffy balls of brown and yellow as they were, and such a proud, watchful mother! The fourteen chicks caused Biddy a great deal of worry, and it was more than she could do to keep them all as near her as she liked. Still, she gladly adopted three little orphans and took as good care of them as of her own.

The chicks grew so fast they were soon too large for their home, so one afternoon they were put in the workshop while the new home was being finished.

Next morning we mixed a good, big breakfast for Biddy and her family, as they were always hungry, and we wanted them to have plenty to eat.

We opened the workshop door—there was Biddy with her wings outspread over her precious family, and clucking away as only a fond mother can cluck. As soon as we put the

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH GOWGILL.

Before the Frost.

There's a little pause of waiting, in the time that falls between Nature's waking and her sleeping, ere the white hath hid the green, Which of all the glad year's gladness hath the most of rare and fine, Which of all the sad year's sadness pours ellixir most divine.

For so bland our lights and shadows, like the crossing warp and woof, That our bliss is edged with sorrow, and full oft our joy is proof Only of some pain that, passing, leaves our spirit's life possessed Of a sense of tranquil pleasure or the dear delight of rest.

In these days of quiet beauty, when the silver haze of morn Like a mystic veil uplifteth and afar to space is borne, Come the hours, like radiant angels bringing gifts from one we love, And the rapture of thanksgiving rises to His throne above.

Yet the tears o'erbrim the eyelids as we look from height to height, Flooded with a wondrous splendor, bathed in waves of liquid light; As we gaze over field and forest, where, unrolling rich and wide, Glory still excelleth glory in a vast triumphal tide.

Not the sweet, shy charm of April, not the rosette grace of June, Nor the lilled later summer sleeping in the August noon, Have such power to stir our longings, have such memories dear and deep, As this time when earth is hushing, like a child before its sleep.

Voices once that made our music, fill no more the lonely days; Faces once that made our sunshine, beam no longer on our ways; Hands which clasped our own so warmly, folded lie beneath the sod, And above their strange quiescence, blooms and fades the golden rod.

Still our souls go forth undaunted, victors amid loss and strife; And we gather consolation, in whatever stress of life, From the thought that over yonder, where the immortal anthems swell, There is utmost peace and safety, and with Christ the ransomed dwell.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

Teaching Children to Lie.

"Children, obey your parents." It is as strange as sad how many children have failed to learn that command.

There is little Dan Goodwin, a bright little fellow with a sweet nature. He is, however, a regular interrogation point. I will give you a picture of him and his mother.

"Dannie!" she calls.

He is at play and does not reply.

"Dannie, come here," raising her voice.

He continues to play, ignoring his mother's command.

"Dannie, do you hear me?" her voice still louder. "Are you coming to me?"

He deigns to speak at last, but does not make the least move in her direction.

"What do you want me for?" is his query.

"I want to change your waist."

"What for?" he demands.

"Are you coming to me, Dannie, or do you want me to whip you?"

"What do you want to change my waist for?"

At this state of affairs the mother comes after Dannie, and giving him a little shake, leads him toward a secluded back room, scolding and threatening all the way.

"You're a naghty boy," she says, "and I shall give you a good whipping for not minding me."

He whimpers and then cries. He can talk now.

"I don't want you to whip me," he says, "I don't want you to whip me."

Does she whip him as she has promised to do? Oh, no! She says presently, "The next time you don't come to me the first time I call you I'll whip you."

The next moment she is kissing him repeatedly as if he was the most obedient boy in the whole world.

Poor mother! Poor Dannie!

A second picture. Johnnie Brown is two years older than Dannie Goodwin, but his extra years have not brought him obedience. Johnnie is no more mischievous than the average boy of his age, but he has not been taught to mind. It is a May morning

when we introduce Johnnie and his mother to you. The dew lies heavy on the grass, and Johnnie's shoes have thin soles, and he has on short socks exposing his bare legs to the knees. He is in the center of the wet lawn (which has not seen the lawn-mower) before his mother sees him. He has

usual, has been disobedient. Scolding and threatening have had no effect. Mrs. Hunter has suddenly resolved to try a new medicine for refractory Tom (that is, new for her, although it is quite popular). The little fellow is still in the basement in open rebellion when his mother ascends the



Home of William Hobson, Melvern, Kans.

This house is so planned as to have plenty of light. There are almost as many windows as the side walls would contain and there are no trees growing close, to shut out light. A square house encloses more room than any other house for the wall space.

been forbidden to go on the lawn so early in the morning, but that bears no weight with Johnnie. As soon as Mrs. Brown discovers him, she calls irritably:

"Come off that grass this minute."

"What for?" is his response.

"The grass is wet."

"What makes it wet?"

"The dew."

"What's the dew?"

"I'll show you what the dew is," angrily, "if you don't come off the grass this instant!"

"Then show me now," he bawled.

She seemed to realize her inability to get Johnnie unless she went for him, so she started on a run over the wet grass. Seeing her coming, Johnnie ran in an opposite direction. He had nearly reached a hedge when she called:

"Look out, Johnnie, there's a big, black snake in that hedge; it'll bite you."

There had never been a snake in that hedge or in that vicinity in Mrs. Brown's remembrance, but the lie conquered Johnnie. It brought his little wayward feet to his mother. His face was white, his form trembling. Mrs. Brown had no trouble for the next two or three mornings in keeping Johnnie off of the dewy grass, for he was very much afraid of black snakes. But there came a morning when he was on it again, prancing about in wild glee. His mother was annoyed.

"Have you forgotten the black snake, Johnnie?" she called, but he only laughed.

"I'm not afraid of black snakes," he said, "besides there aren't any here nor never were. Billy Smith said so."

Billy Smith against mother!

Alas, poor Mrs. Brown!

Oh, poor little Johnnie!

Just one more picture, although I could give you dozens to say the least.

It would be impossible to find a brighter or more beautiful child than little Tom Hunter. He is only four years old, but has more knowledge than many boys twice his age. If little Tom had been taught to mind he would be wonderfully promising. Young as he is, he seems to have settled the question, "Shall I obey or not?" in the negative. Tell him to "come" and he "goes," to "go" and he "comes." Tell him to "close" the door and he "opens" it, to "open" it and he "shuts" it. If he is knocking on the window and is requested to stop, he knocks harder. He tries his mother to the verge of distraction, but (I say it regretfully) it is her fault. She has never taught him to mind. Probably she thinks she has done her duty, but threatening is not teaching—never was and never will be. This is a fair picture of little Tom and his mother one cold winter morning. The boy, as

stairs to the first floor. He hears her open the front door, wondering what for, as no one has rung the bell. The snow lies thick on the ground.

"Hello, old black man!" says Mrs. Hunter. "Do you want a little boy who doesn't mind his mother? You do, do you? Well, you can have him; wait and I'll get him for you," and she closes the door. Tom has heard her and feels deeply wounded. He ascends the stairs as speedily as his short legs will allow, his anger increasing at every step. When he stands in the presence of his mother the storm breaks. He stamps his feet and cries out:

"Nasty ole black man! He shan't have me. I won't go with him. I hate him; I'll kill him," and he races to the door and tugs until it opens. The piazza has not been swept. The snow lies over it in an unbroken surface. He does not see any "ole black man" or any trace of footsteps, and for one moment he looks dumbfounded. Then he cries out to his mother:

"Tisn't so, there isn't no black man after me, an' there wasn't or there'd be tracks in the snow. It's a nasty ole lie."

It was not respectful of Tom to talk like that, was it? But you will all admit that he told the truth.

Poor Mrs. Hunter! She does not realize the kind of seed she is sowing.

Poor little Tom! Beautiful, bright, but naughty little Tom! Too bad that the wrong seed has already been sown in your soul!—Ernest Gilmore, in American Motherhood.

An exchange has made some observations on the mistakes of mothers which are interesting in connection with the above.

At the hotel table one day seated opposite us were two young mothers. They appeared to be sisters and their children (each had a son in charge) were nearly of an age. The older boy appeared to be three or four years of age, the younger perhaps a year less. The mothers seemed to have a keen sense of responsibility. It appeared as if the children must have had training. It appeared as if they should have been fairly well behaved. They were the exact opposite. The poor mothes were kept in a torment. There was almost nothing those two children should not have done that they did not do, or attempt to do. It was "Edgar, you musn't put your elbows on the table like that," "Don't touch that dish, dear," "There! see what a mess you've made; mother must take the milk away," "John, wait until mother cuts your meat," "If you snatch again, Edgar, I'll take you away from the table and you will get no dinner," etc., ad nauseum.

Nowadays one may deny the doctrine of original sin and yet remain

YEAST
FOAM

TRADE MARK
PURITY AND FACILENCE

To Make Bread

Good bread bakers, as well as beginners, can always learn something new about making bread. Send for our bread book, which explains how

with Yeast Foam—the best yeast in the world. Yeast Foam is made of wholesome vegetable ingredients, and contains the secret of that sweet, nutty, wheaty taste which is the delight of all good home-keepers.

The secret is in the yeast. Yeast Foam is sold by all grocers at 5¢ a package—enough to make 40 loaves. Write for the book, "How to Make Bread"—free.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.,
Chicago

within the pale of orthodoxy, but after a half hour spent watching those children one felt that some children at least surely come into the world with a positive predisposition to evil. One felt also that the commander of the Russian army or the premier of France, or even Judge Parker riding the Democratic donkey, has an easy task compared to that of the conscientious young mother whose first child is a wayward, tempestuous bundle of passions, moods and tenses.

At table another day a mother was speaking of her nine-year-old son who has a penchant for playing truant. She told us with apparent enjoyment that the little rascal had played truant for seven consecutive weeks the previous term of school before he was discovered.

"I can understand how he might deceive you, but I can't understand how he escaped his teacher. Did she not notify you of his absence?" was asked. The mother smiled as she replied: "Oh, yes; she wrote a note, but Fritz was too smart for her. He knew she would write a note and give it to John Gibbs, who lives near us, and he coaxed John to give him the note."

"And he is only nine years old?" "Yes, only nine now; he wasn't quite nine then."

"Well," said the man who had spoken before, "if that were my boy I would be rather anxious about his future."

"Oh, I'm not," rejoined his mother; "Fritz is as smart as a steel trap. Even if he doesn't go to school regularly I'm not afraid but what he will always be able to make a living somehow."

The man looked at the woman in a puzzled way; he began to say something about the loss of schooling being a small thing compared to the effect of truancy on a boy's character, but stopped abruptly and excusing himself soon after left the table.

Commenting upon the incident to a fellow boarder later in the day the gentleman said: "That woman shocked me. One frequently meets fathers who look at things altogether from a dollar-and-cents standpoint, but to meet a mother so oblivious to the moral aspect of things staggered me. One somehow expects the mothers to rise above the material."

A first cousin to the mother of the truant boy was encountered on a train one day. He wore the cross of a Knight Templar and hailed from "back East," he explained to the Coloradoan who was giving him pointers about places of interest. During a stop for water at a wayside station conversation languished. Finally the Coloradoan, who seemed to feel himself bound to do the honors of the oc-

casion to this visitor to his beloved State, remarked, "Well, how do you feel about the election?"

"Oh, rejoined the other, "I'm not losing sleep over the election. Fact is, I don't take much stock in politics. As long as I get enough to eat it don't matter in the least to me who gets in. See?"

"Well, that's one way of looking at it," said the other, and as he lapsed into silence and made no further efforts at conversation, perhaps it is fair to judge that it was a way of "looking at it" which did not meet with his approval.

The Woman Who Worries.

- When the kettle boils over. If baby cries. If the fire isn't always bright. At every speck of dust. If there's a spot on the front steps. If the ice-man's boots are muddy. If anything interrupts her afternoon nap. When a dish or a glass is broken. If the roast doesn't come along nicely. Every time the heater needs attention. If the butcher, the baker or the candlestick-maker fail her in the least particular. If the pie-crust burns ever so little. At every mistake of the servant girl. When a huckster knocks at the back door. If her new dress isn't a perfect fit the first time she tries it on. If the letter she's looking for doesn't come to hand on the minute. Yet how much happier she'd be if she met all these things with a smiling countenance!—Ex.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

- President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley
Vice-Pres.....Mrs. Kate E. Aplington, Council Grove
Corresponding Secy.....Mrs. Ernestine E. Brown, Olathe
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. F. B. Hine, Kinsley
Treasurer.....Mrs. J. T. Willard, Manhattan
Auditor.....Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha
State Secretary for General Federation.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth

Our Club Roll.

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

Kansas History Program, November 24.—The Indian in Kansas.

Roll-call—Items of news concerning the Indians.
I. The Indian and the white man.
II. The Indians of Kansas.
III. Famous chieftains.
IV. The Indian character and his future.
V. (a) A story of Indian adventure, or (b) The Indian in literature.
There is perhaps no subject of so universal interest as the red man. There is something romantic about his career since the white man invaded his land; and something picturesque in his wild character and habits. If it is difficult to find items of current history about the Indians, past history may be substituted for the roll-call. The first paper will give you a sketch of the Indian and his treatment by the white man, from the time of Columbus until the present. It will probably be the longest and perhaps the most interesting paper of the afternoon. The second paper should tell of the

different tribes that have lived in Kansas. It should record the frequent kindnesses of later years and the bloody wildness of earlier times. It should also give an account of one of the tragedies which the Indian and the white man have enacted together on Kansas soil. It may be Custer's brave fight, or that one equally courageous, on the Arickaree.

There have been strong peculiarities among the Indians—men who have made their names famous even among the white men. To name some of them and tell of some of their exploits will make an exciting chapter in the history the club is writing for itself.

The next paper should be handled by a live brain. It is doubtful whether an Anglo-Saxon can fully understand the subtle, strange character of his red brother. But it will do no harm to analyze it as intelligently as possible and point out its peculiarities as they appear to us. The second part of the paper deals with a subject of perennial interest. What will become of the Indian? Will he die out? Will he embrace the civilization in his reach? or will he continue to live in squalor and degradation? These are questions which it will be interesting to think about.

The fifth topic may be a story drawn from the imagination, or it may be the repeating of a personal experience, or tradition. An alternative is given, however. The subject (b) may be given instead of the story. It will require a good deal of research and study, but it will repay whatever work is put upon it.

Household Program, November 24.—Baking and General Cooking.

Roll-call—Favorite recipes.

- I. Bread.
II. Cooking for the sick.
III. Hints about vegetables.
IV. Health and the cook, or the hygiene of foods.
V. Illustrated recipes.

This is a very practical program. For the roll-call, let each one give the name only of her favorite recipe, but bring a dish of it with her. This will serve for the illustration called for by topic V. While the club is sampling these "illustrations," each one will tell how she made her contribution. But to go back to the beginning: Topic I is a very important one and should be given to one who knows how to make it good. She should explain the processes by which good bread comes to its final state of nutritious lightness, telling the hows and whys as clearly as possible; she should tell about salt-rising bread, about biscuits and rolls and pancakes and everything called by the name of bread.

Cakes and pies are not so universally interesting as the former subject, because—well, a good pie is a good pie, and there is not much more to be said; and whatever new or especially good has been learned will probably be told in the "illustrated recipes" of topic V. Meats and vegetables, however, can be cooked in ways of endless variety, so that the third topic ought to make a paper of a good deal of interest and benefit.

Topic II is important, because there is never a home which is not some time or other invaded by sickness. And to cook for an invalid's exacting appetite is a fine art.

Topic IV should be a full and comprehensive discussion of the subject given. It should treat of the values of different kinds of food, their digestive and nutritious qualities, and the kinds best adapted to the different seasons of the year. It should tell somewhat of the physiology and of digestion and assimilation and, in short, treat the subject in as scientific and broad a way as possible.

Topic V has been already explained. The hostess will not need to serve any refreshments unless it be coffee or chocolate.

There has been a good deal of interest in the Taka Embroidery Club, whose representative, Mrs. Ida E. Filer, wrote of it for our page some time ago. She writes again to give

more details, telling us incidentally that she has received \$1 as a prize for the largest increase in membership of Taka Embroidery Clubs since April.

These clubs are promoted by the manufacturers of Richardson's embroidery silks. They give the following rules:

- 1. Any lady who has some knowledge of embroidery can form a Richardson's Taka Embroidery Club.
2. Each club must have at least five members.
3. The number of clubs in any town or city is not limited, and there may be several clubs.
4. Each club should hold at least two regular meetings each month for the purpose of practicing embroidery.
5. The place of meeting may be at the home of the organizer, or the members, or at any suitable place acceptable to members.
6. Instructions in embroidery, and all information regarding linens, silk, shades for different flowers, etc., will be given by mail, free of charge, to the members of the club by Professor Tsuneo Takahashi and Madam J. M. Takahashi, the renowned expert needlework artists of Tokio, Japan. The method of their mail instructions is a new idea and even beginners can become proficient under their instructions, as they teach direction of stitches, slants and shadings by illustrative drawings and diagrams.
7 There are no dues or expenses required at headquarters on behalf of the clubs.
8. Organizers must have each lady sign the club blank at the time of joining and forward the same promptly to Richardson Taka Embroidery Club, 220-224 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; also report in brief the proceedings of the meetings from time to time at their convenience.
9. The duties of the organizers are to preside over and regulate the meetings, and to attend to all correspondence relating thereto.
10. Organizers may appoint officers and committees, or they may be elected by members, to make the club interesting both in art and in a social way. The duties of the officers and committees may be suggested and voted upon by members.

Note—See our cash prizes offered for clubs showing largest percentage of increase in membership, also for best embroidery work.
Mrs. Filer says: "They send colored plate of instructions telling you just how to take every stitch. It is so plain you do not need any other instructions."
If any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER wish to know more about this, write to Mrs. Ida E. Filer, Madison, Kans.
Carve the face from within, not dress it from without. Within lies the robing-room, the sculptor's workshop. For whoever would be fairer, illumination must begin in the soul; the face catches the glow only from that side.—W. C. Gannett.

Who is the happiest of men? He who values the merits of others and in their pleasure takes joy, even as though it were his own.—J. S. Blackie.
When prices are highest is the time to make the most from any product, even at a slight increase in the cost of production.
Covetousness swells the principal to no purpose, and lessens the use to all purposes.—Jeremy Taylor.

Chicago Live Stock Show.
Every stockman needs the inspiration and benefit of the International Live Stock Exhibition.
Arrange your plans to include a trip to Chicago for this event, November 26th to December 3d.
Round trip rate via the Santa Fe \$18. Ask T. L. King, Agent.

The Right Road.
The Chicago Great Western Railway offers superior service and lowest rates to any one contemplating a trip to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Des Moines. For further information apply to G. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

\$16 For 1c
Kalamazoo Stoves and Ranges
We ship direct to you from our own factory, freight prepaid on 360 Days Approval
and save you from 25% to 40% in the purchase price. You can't find a better at any price; if not perfectly satisfactory return it at our expense. We can do this better because we are the only stove manufacturers in the world who are selling their entire product direct from the factory to the user. We save you all jobbers', dealers' and middlemen's profits—therefore, do not be influenced by dealers' prejudice; investigate for yourself. We have a most extraordinary bargain price on our Oak Stove—the price will surely astonish you—don't buy until you learn all about the Kalamazoo Oak.
SEND FOR NEW FREE CATALOGUE
and compare our prices and quality with those of local dealers. That will tell the story. The catalogue is the most complete ever issued by any manufacturer selling direct to the user. Describes our full line, including:
KALAMAZOO STEEL RANGES.
KALAMAZOO STEEL COOK STOVES.
KALAMAZOO OAK HEATERS at special factory prices.
A HIGH GRADE LINE OF CAST COOK STOVES for wood or coal.
A NEW CAST RANGE for hard coal exclusively, made especially for the eastern and city trade—a great money saver.
A NEW SELF FEEDING BASE BURNER—handsomely nickled—the equal of any high grade parlor stove in the world—a great bargain.
KALAMAZOO HOT BLAST STOVE for soft coal.
A NEW CAST COTTAGE HEATING STOVE for wood, ETC., ETC.
Don't fail to acquaint yourself with the many good qualities and superior advantages of our Grand Range. Made exclusively for hard coal or wood—it's the kind the New England, New York and Penn. housewives use—the price will surprise you because of its reasonableness.
All Kalamazoo Cook Stoves and Ranges are equipped with our Patent Oven Thermometer—great fuel saver—makes baking and roasting easy.
Highest grade patent blue polished steel plates used in all Kalamazoo Steel Ranges at no additional cost. All Kalamazoo's blacked and polished ready for use. Anyone can set them up. PLEASE REMEMBER we are real manufacturers—not simply dealers; we guarantee our product under a \$20,000 bank bond; we pay all freight charges; if you are not perfectly satisfied we don't want you to keep the purchase; we give you a 360 day approval test. The Kalamazoo is not excelled by any stove or range in the world, and we certainly do save you money. Send for free catalogue No. 129; read our offer; compare our prices and then let us ship you a Kalamazoo.
Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.
We refer to any bank in Kalamazoo, any Commercial Agency, or to the Editors of this Publication.

The Kansas State Agricultural College

offers a thorough training in Agriculture Domestic Science, General Science, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and Architecture. There are short courses in Agriculture, Dairying, and Domestic Science for persons of mature years who cannot, for lack of time or means, take a long course. Admission direct from the country schools. A preparatory department is maintained for persons over eighteen who have not completed the common-school branches. Necessary expenses low. A practical education, such as this college furnishes, will increase your efficiency over two hundred fold. Catalogue free. Address
PRES. E. R. NICHOLS,
Box 50, Manhattan Kans.


Eczema Cured
Large \$1.00 Bottle FREE
(SAMPLE)
It is no longer necessary to suffer from Eczema or any skin disease. You can be quickly and permanently cured. That you may know this by actual proof, we will ship you a full sized \$1.00 bottle of SALUDIN, the great French Germicide FREE and it will not cost you anything for the medicine. "John Garrison, Knoxville, Ia., writes that Saludin cured him after 17 years trying other remedies without results."
From the marvelous cures that have been made it can be positively stated that every case will be permanently cured that takes this medicine. Our advice is not to delay, but write at once. State plainly Express company's office.
SALUDIN PHARMACAL CO. 17 E. 47th St., Chicago.

KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.
New way to smoke meat in a few hours with.
Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smoke houses needed. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & SONS, Milaca, Wis.
When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

Sharples Tubular Separators

How would you buy a million dollars' worth of separators? You would learn everything about them. Try them everywhere, everywhere. Investigate from "A" to "Z." The John Deere Plow people did so and have bought, outright, after exhaustive trials and thorough examination, nearly **A Million Dollars Worth** of Tubular Cream Separators. They bought to sell—staked a million, and a world wide reputation, on Tubular quality. More positive proof of Tubular superiority is impossible. The low supply can—simple, easy to wash, tubular bowl—are found only in Sharples Tubular Separators. Big implement dealers—the strongest houses in the world, those who get first choice—know this and select the Tubular. Such are the Dairy Outfit Co., England; Richter & Robert, Germany; S. Plissonier, France; Newell & Co., Australia; Runciman & Co., Argentina. In their judgment Tubulars are best and their judgment is dependable—is right. Ask for catalog No. D165.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Illinois
P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



There are more than a hundred reasons why folks who try it like the

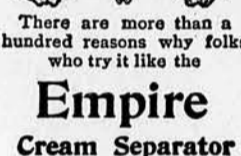
Empire Cream Separator

better than any other, but the reasons may all be summed up in this:

The Empire does better work, gives less trouble and makes more money for the farmer.

Our books about the Empire Way of dairying are free for the asking. Send for them.

Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Minneapolis, Minn.



OUR SEPARATOR BOOK FREE.

Write for it at once. Mailed free to anyone who keeps cows. Illustrated with half-tone engravings and full of valuable information to every dairyman. It also tells why the

..DAVIS..

Cream Separator

is actually the most profitable and economical machine a dairy farmer can own. Made in the largest separator factory in the West. Guaranteed in every particular. See our separator exhibit in the Agricultural building at the St. Louis World's Fair, but don't forget to write for our catalog to-day.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 54 to 64 N. Clinton St., Chicago.



NEW HERO FORCE FEED

CORN SHELLERS

Never clog—clean shelling—large capacity—great durability. Two and four-hole custom shellers—one and two-hole farmer's shellers. Also corn huskers, feed grinders, feed cutters, horse powers, windmills, manure spreaders, etc. Large catalogue free.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 19 FARGO ST., BATAVIA, ILL.



VARICOCELE

SAFE, PAINLESS, PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED 25 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION AND VALUABLE BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. Write to DR. C. M. COE, 915-B Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

In the Dairy

Watering the Butter.

The country butter-maker is still an important factor in the world's industry, while making and marketing butter are still important factors in producing the income of many farms. The question of selling water as a part of the butter has not as a rule been discussed by the proprietors of small home dairies. Perhaps they would consider it dishonest to so incorporate 15 pounds of water with 85 pounds of butter-fat as to make 100 pounds of commercial butter from which the water could not be worked out. But many consumers prefer this combination, and, if the water does not exceed 16 per cent, the laws on the subject do not consider it an adulteration.

Investigations recently conducted at the Iowa Experiment Station show that there are a number of conditions that influence the moisture content of butter. Prominent among these conditions are the temperature at which the churning is carried on and the length of time churning is conducted after the butter has come. The higher the temperature at which churning is affected, the larger amount of water the butter contains and the longer churning is conducted after the butter has reached a stage when the granules are about the size of a kernel of corn the more water is incorporated.

Water incorporated by either of these two methods mentioned can not be readily worked out of the butter. While it is not practical to state the exact temperature at which churning should be carried on in order to obtain best results, it may be stated that at the station the average churning was carried on at a temperature of 56° F. or at a slightly higher temperature during the winter months, and excellent results were obtained.

A point to be noted is that when cream has been cooled to the proper churning temperature after the ripening period is over, it should be allowed to stand not less than three hours at this temperature so as to give the fat globules an opportunity to harden. Fat is a poor conductor of heat, and hence, even though the temperature of a lot of cream is reduced say to 56°, it requires some time before the fat globules assume the degree of firmness characteristic of them at that temperature. In other words, if cream is churned immediately after having been cooled to 56° F. the butter will come soft in spite of the fact that the temperature would be low enough had the fat globules had an opportunity to harden before churning takes place.

Churning directions have usually been to stop churning as soon as the butter globules are the size of wheat kernels, but the experimenters above referred to, find that whenever this is done, the moisture content, if the cream has been churned at such a temperature as to produce a butter of a firm quality, will be low. By churning a little longer and until the granules have reached the size of peas, a higher moisture content is insured. This additional churning, however, should not be carried on while the buttermilk is still mixed with the butter. The former should be drawn off at the usual time or when the butter granules are as large as wheat kernels and then the water of from 56° to 60° F. in temperature, according to the condition of the butter, should be added and the butter churned for a short time in this water. During this additional churning, water will be incorporated with the butter in such a way as to make it possible for it to retain this water during working and at the same time not be "leaky."

Bicycle-Pump and Milk-Tube.

Much has been written about the Schmidt treatment for milk-fever, and the later method of pumping the udder full of air. A bit of experience may be helpful to some one. Very often a simple operation is made to seem so complicated that we fear to attempt

it. I must confess that an apparatus to sterilize the air and force it into the udder, as pictured and described in the Government bulletin on milk-fever, seemed rather a formidable affair. Then, too, I had no such thing, neither could I obtain one. A bicycle-pump and milk-tube costing 25 cents was quite another thing. Yet its very crudeness and simplicity made it seem a feeble weapon for so formidable a foe as milk-fever. But, verily, it was a David's sling and stone against the great Goliath.

I had not had a case of milk-fever in my herd in fourteen years. I have always tried to prevent a cow from getting too fat just before parturition, and keep their bowels loose by Epsom salts, both before and after. This time I was out of salts, and a fine young cow calving Friday morning seemed to be in such good condition that I did not get the medicine for her. Saturday she ran out for a part of the day, and was apparently all right at night. Sunday morning, when the man let her out, she staggered. I at once diagnosed it as a case of milk-fever. The only remedy at hand was an injection of oil and soapsuds, which removed from the bowels some very hard matter. By the time we could send to the village, get the druggist out and return with such medicine as Dr. Law prescribes for such cases, two hours had gone. Meantime I had rubbed her loins and hind legs with camphor and turpentine, but she was getting rapidly worse, and was then down. I gave her physic and a stimulant. All the medicine I wanted had not been sent. I then started on a quest myself, in doubt whether to get the nearest "vet," 10 miles distant, or try the Schmidt or air treatment, studying the bulletin as I went. By the time I had reached the store I had made up my mind to try the air, so I returned with a milk-tube, and to be well secured, medicine as well.

A bicycle-pump and tube, from which I cut the end going in the tire, and in its place inserted the milk-tube,

BEST IN THE WORLD

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO
74 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK. RANDOLPH & CANAL ST. CHICAGO.

\$43.75 CREAM SEPARATOR.

FOR \$43.75 we furnish the highest grade hand cream separator made. A big separator with a capacity of 300 pounds or 140 quarts per hour, ample for any dairy of ten cows or less. Larger sizes of 400 or 500 pounds per hour capacity, for large dairies, only slightly higher in price. Guaranteed the closest skimmer, easiest running, strongest, most convenient, easiest cleaned, greatest capacity and least liable to get out of order of any cream separator made. **20-YEAR GUARANTEE.** Every separator is covered by our 20-year written binding guarantee, GUARANTEEING EVERY PIECE AND PART OF THE MACHINE. **PROVEN BY COMPETITIVE TESTS,** conceded by experts and dairy authorities everywhere, and declared by thousands of users to be in every way superior to any other separator made. Guaranteed to save the 25 per cent to 30 per cent cream that you now lose in the skimmed milk by the old style of skimming from the pan and besides you have the sweet skimmed milk for your calves, saves all the cream, all the sweet milk; makes more and better butter. With this separator you will get .00 to \$20.00 per year more from every cow, you will get more income from seven cows than you are now getting from ten, and all with one-half the labor. Our \$43.75 Separator is needed by every farmer, whether you milk two cows or ten. You will save the cost of the separator in a few months. **A BOY CAN HANDLE IT.** So simple that anyone can operate it, no experience is necessary; if you have never seen a separator, no matter any 15-year old boy can handle and run it, the ideal machine for boy, girl, woman or man to run, none of the complicated, hard to handle parts found in other machines. Combines all the good qualities of all other high grade separators with the defects of none. **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** We send our SEPARATOR TO ANY ADDRESS on 30 days' trial, to convince you it is THE BEST SEPARATOR MADE IN THE WORLD. **OUR FREE OFFER AND FREE CATALOGUE.** Cut this ad out and send to us and we will send you, free by return mail, postpaid, our Free Separator Catalogue with large illustrations (pictures), of all our separators, parts, etc., full description, special inside prices. We will send you our 30 Days' Free Trial Offer. We will explain our Guarantee, our Quality Challenge. We will explain why our machine is the best. You will get our latest and most marvelously liberal Cream Separator Offer, an offer and prices never before known. Don't buy a separator of any make, at any price, on time, on installment or for cash until you cut this ad out and send to us and get all we will send you by return mail, POSTPAID, FREE. If you own two or more cows, write us at once. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.



The Cleveland Cream Separator

We save you from \$25 to \$50 on a cream separator, because we cut out all agents' commissions and ship

Direct From Our Factory to Your Farm

Try it 30 days; if you like it keep it; if not return at our expense. The new Cleveland is not a "cheap" separator, but is guaranteed to do better work and make you more money than any other. Large separating surface; bowl device in one piece made of aluminum; ball bearings throughout. Absolutely simple. Catalogue free.

THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 334 Hickox Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

CAN STAND THE SEARCH LIGHT OF INSPECTION

OTHER SEPARATORS do well sometimes, but **DO NOT AVERAGE TO SKIM** as close as the U. S.

THE U. S. HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD

BEST SKIMMING for 50 consecutive runs: average .0138.

Gearing is all enclosed. Solid frame, has no joints to work loose.

Special catalogue telling you all about the superior construction of the U. S. that enables it to attain such an enviable and unequalled record; send for it to-day. Address

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Transfer points in all parts of the country.



was boiled for fifteen minutes. Our hands, the cow's udder and abdomen were then thoroughly washed with soap and water, and then disinfected with a carbolic solution (three table-spoonfuls of pure carbolic acid to one quart water. Underneath the udder we placed a cloth that had been 10 minutes in the stove oven. Then the milk-tube was inserted into each teat, in turn, and the udder pumped full of air till it was inflated like a balloon. As soon as a quarter was filled, each teat was tightly tied with a broad piece of tafe. I am satisfied that a broad rubber band would be as good; neither is it necessary to tie so tight. This was at 12 o'clock; the cow was prostrate on her side, and offered no more resistance than if she were dead. I then gave her a dose of muriate of ammonia. At one o'clock she was lying as a cow usually does, and had ceased moaning, but her head lay on her side. At 3 (the time for the next medicine) she had her head erect, and we omitted the medicine. At 4 she was on her feet; at 9 we removed the tapes (the air did not go out), and she drank water and ate hay. The next morning we worked out the air; the udder had remained distended. Without further medicine the cow recovered, and is good for \$50 any day. No doubt the injection, physic and stimulants were good and helpful, but I am satisfied that without the air treatment we would have had a cow to bury on Monday.—Edward Van Alstyne, in Rural New Yorker.

Fifteen Acres for Thirty-Five Cows.

A Pennsylvania clergyman named J. D. Detrich has a 15-acre farm which has attracted widespread attention simply because more money is made from it than from any other 15 acres devoted to dairy industry in the United States. When the little farm came into his hands twenty years ago, the land was so worn out that it could not produce vegetables enough for the kitchen or hay enough for a horse and two cows. For years now this little place has produced everything required for the sustenance of from 32 to 35 cows and two horses, except such concentrated feed as bran and cottonseed-meal. Besides this, it has produced all the vegetables needed by the family. Dairymen usually think they need at least three or four acres for each head of live stock, but here is a man who makes each acre support more than two head.

The first thing he did was to find out exactly what his soil lacked in the constituents of plant-food and then to supply the deficiency. To tell what he did would make a long story. It is sufficient here to say that no scientific experts know how to make a soil more fertile than that which he has been tilling for years. When he seeds a piece to clover in August the crop in November will be thick and matted underfoot like the nap of a velvet carpet. When he raises corn, the crop is often high enough in six weeks to hide a horse. He cuts three crops of hay a year from each of his hayfields.

His corn, barley, oats, rye, and Canadian field-peas are all cut green for fodder or for silage, and each bit of ground gives three big crops each year. These green crops make splendid feed, are sweet and full of nutrition and the animals never tire of them, for their food is varied from one crop to another. He has a method of curing hay instead of drying it, thus preserving most of the original qualities of sweetness and freshness. He has never bought a pound of fodder, straw or litter. For seven months his animals feed on the green fodder cut for them, and for five months on the hay and silage he makes. They are in the stable or barnyard the year round.

Of course, with Mr. Detrich's intensive system of farming, he can not give an acre of ground to pasturage. All the space is devoted to crops and every bit of forage and material that comes from the field is cut into three-quarter-inch lengths before it is fed. His second crop is not fed from the field, but is stored away in two silos, each holding 60 tons, and this 120 tons of fodder is grown on four and a half acres of land. The live stock are foddered in stalls or in the barnyard. The

problems of exercise and air have been solved. The animals are kept in the best condition and the quality and appearance of the cows would make them conspicuous at any State fair. The cows are of the best dairy stock and their milk brings the highest market price.

Mr. Detrich believes that the method he has applied with such remarkable results to 15 acres of land can be adopted with equal success for large tracts. Consequently he sold the 15 acres in Montgomery County and has taken 340 acres in Chester County, to which he is applying the same methods. He will try to demonstrate that he can do on this large farm what he has accomplished in a small way. He has no doubt of his success, and if he proves that the highly intensive methods he has practiced for years in raising crops for dairy purposes can be realized on a large scale, he will have practically solved the question of profitable agriculture.—Field and Farm.

A GREAT WAR AVERTED.

(Continued from page 1077.)

just now, furnishing Russia plenty of that kind of entertainment. But, France is understood to be under treaty obligations to take up arms for Russia in case of the latter being attacked by two Nations simultaneously. Under these circumstances, war was to be avoided in the interest of three great Nations.

While full allowance must be made for these interested motives against war, yet it must be conceded that such motives would scarcely have restrained the dogs of war except for the development of the spirit of peace among the Nations.

Christianity looks to the elimination of war from the world. The two Nations between which war seemed imminent are professors of Christianity, Russia under direction of the Greek branch and England under direction of a division of the Roman branch of the Christian Church. In both countries it is probably true that Christianity is taught better than practiced. But the persistent teaching and profession of the doctrines of the Great Teacher enlightens the public conscience and creates a sentiment, that is slowly becoming hereditary, in favor of measures that accord more or less perfectly with the doctrines taught. The institution of The Hague Tribunal has made possible a Christian method of settling international complications. The Christian world should rejoice.

INTEREST ON STORE ACCOUNT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please give me a little information in your paper? A owes B a small store account; the account has now been standing a year. Can B charge A interest on the account by law, interest not being mentioned until A goes to pay the account, when B wants 10 per cent interest? G. S.

Hodgeman County.

The Kansas Statute on the subject of interest is found in Chapter 164, Laws of 1889. This case is covered in the following quotation from Section 1 of said chapter:

"Creditors shall be allowed to receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, when no other rate of interest is agreed upon, for any money after it becomes due; for money lent or money due on settlement of account from the day of liquidating the same and ascertaining the balance * * *; for money due and withheld by an unreasonable and vexatious delay of payment or settlement of accounts; * * *"

The question of interest on accounts has been before the Supreme Court in several cases. A case in which the conditions were somewhat similar to those stated by our correspondent was that of Sturgis vs. Green, reported in 27 Kas., 255, in which the court said:

"The jury found that there was due on the claim for building material, \$381 as principal, and \$40.80 as interest; and calculated the interest from the date of the last item of building material furnished * * *, and it seems to us that this was correct."

The Supreme Court has held in oth-

er cases that while an open account is running, interest should not be charged on the balances that may have been due at various times unless there was unreasonable delay in settlement.

In the case stated by our correspondent, if A has owed B for a year and has delayed settling, the court might hold that having had B's property for this long time he ought to pay interest on it. There is probably warrant in the statute for this view.

CATTLE SALES AT THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

At the American Royal last week there were sold 203 head of pure-bred cattle from the four great beef breeds on exhibition. Of these 55 were Herefords; 51 Shorthorns; 50 Angus; and 47 Galloways. Of the Herefords sold, 19, or 30.4 per cent, came to Kansas. Of the Shorthorns, 22 head, representing 43.1 per cent, were bought by Kansans. Of the Angus 12 head, or 24 per cent of those sold, came to the Sunflower State; and of the Galloways, 30 head, or 63.9 per cent, will find their homes in this State. Kansas bought more pure-bred cattle at these sales than any other State. Her purchases exceeded those of Missouri by seventeen head and she bought twenty-nine head more than all other States that bought at these sales, Missouri alone excepted.

Tabulated the showing is as follows:

	Here-fords.	Short-horns.	Angus.	Gallo-ways.	T'l.
Kansas	19	22	12	30	83
Missouri	15	20	22	8	65
Illinois	3	..	2	..	5
Montana	10	..	..	..	10
Iowa	2	4	14	3	23
Oklahoma	1	..	..	..	1
Nebraska	1	3	..	1	5
Virginia	4	..	..	..	4
Minnesota .....	..	2	..	2	4
Colorado .....	..	..	..	3	3

FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL.


At no time in the history of the International Live-Stock Exposition has everything pointed to such a grand display as that to be presented to the public on November 26 to December 3 this year at Chicago. To attend the International this year and view the exhibits of bovine and equine aristocracy, as well as that which delights the sheep and swine man, can not but make every man feel that his calling is ennobled by advancing such a cause. The man of moderate means who feels that he can not afford to own the class of animals that will be exhibited, should attend, as he will be surprised to learn how much a part he is of this show and how easy to become an advanced live-stock man. The father engaged in live-stock or agricultural pursuits can scarcely afford to miss taking his sons, and by the same token their mother and sisters, for upon their efforts depends the maintenance of our present supremacy as a Nation of breeders and meat-producers. In the live-stock industry, as in other positions in life, "Knowledge is power."

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS



Now that the hand cream separator has become a fixed fact in dairy economy all you need decide is the kind of separator you will buy.

The Omega SEPARATOR

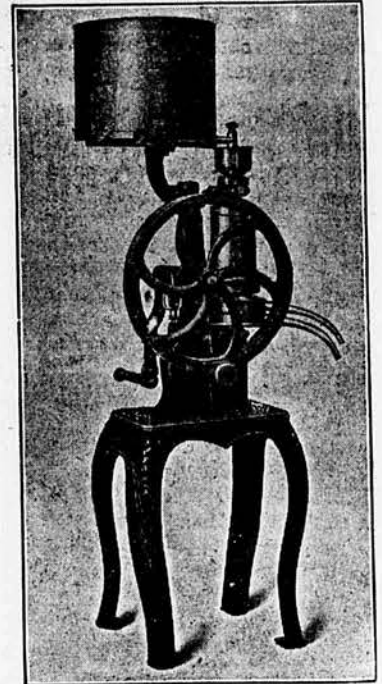
offers the advantage of being the simplest, easiest to run, easiest to clean and the cleanest skimmer on the market. Made in various sizes to suit every requirement. Gets all the butter fat in the milk and produces a heavy, high per cent cream. Our book, MILK RETURNS, tells about the Omega and its points of superiority. Ask for the book—it's free. We want agents everywhere. Special offers to experienced separator salesmen.

The Omega Separator Co.,
23 Concord St. Lansing, Mich. or Department of Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Cream-Separator Requisites.

A purchaser of a cream-separator wants primarily four things, viz.: (1) close skimming; (2) ease of cleaning; (3) ease of operation; (4) simplicity and durability. If he be fortunate enough to choose a separator combining these requisites, he will find it shortly places the occupation of dairying on a different basis, saving him labor and giving immediate better returns from his cows. It is with pleasure that we give place to an illustration of a separator which in high



degree fulfills these indispensable requirements. It is the Omega, manufactured by the Omega Separator Company, Lansing, Mich., and Minneapolis, Minn. The bowl of the Omega (and the bowl is the business end of all separators) is one of the simplest made. There are but two simple parts to clean. This fact justly weighs heavily with separator-users. If one unfamiliar with separators is inclined to think it merely a "talking point," he will have occasion to change his mind if he ever has the task of cleaning the complicated bowls used in some machines. The Omega Separator has made a record as a close skimmer. Withal, it is one of the simplest machines made. It has emphatically shown the fallacy of the contention that a measure of complication in mechanism was necessary to clean skimming. No separator surpasses it in the honesty and skill of its workmanship or in the character of material used. The Omega is to be found on sale with dealers very largely throughout the country. A personal examination is well worth while on the part of any one about to buy. "Milk Returns," a booklet describing the Omega and giving much information to dairymen, is sent out by the manufacturers. It is mailed free and we advise writing the company for it.

Best Butter-Fat Market in Kansas

We will pay for butter-fat in first quality cream 21 1/2 cents, which is 1 1/2 cent higher than the New York market at the present time. All express charges paid to Winfield and empties returned free of charge. A trial shipment will convince you we have the best butter-fat market in Kansas.

THE J. P. BADEN PRODUCE CO., Winfield, Kansas.

Horticulture

Forest-Planting in Western Kansas.

Following is the summary of Bulletin No. 52 United States Bureau of Forestry, by Royal S. Kellogg, of Russell County:

"The effect of forest-planting on climate is problematical as to increased precipitation, but definitely determined as to its favorable results in the conservation of moisture and checking the wind.

"The results to be obtained are sufficient to justify the expenditure of time and labor, and it is useless to expect success without such efforts. An intelligent selection of species, followed by good care, is essential. Not every man can set trees and make them prosper. Consequently it often happens that one thriving plantation tells more of the inherent possibilities of a given region than do a dozen failures.

"The planting should be carefully done in all cases, but conifers require unusual care. For ordinary plantations the best practice is to use small trees and home-grown seedlings so far as possible.

"Cultivation is essential to success, and should be such as to conserve the largest possible amount of soil moisture.

"Whether to prune or not depends entirely upon the kind of tree and the purpose of the plantation. The best time to prune is in early spring, just before growth begins. The cuts should be clean and close to the trunk.

"To a hitherto unappreciated extent cultivation can be made to replace irrigation or natural supplies of moisture; but, nevertheless, upland and lowland planting should be treated as distinct problems, as regards both the choice of species and the period for which cultivation should be given. It is likewise true that every species presents problems of its own, which must be worked out if the highest efficiency is to be obtained.

"All planting, whether shelter-belt, ornamental, or commercial, should be for a definite purpose, and the most suitable trees chosen accordingly. The time for the temporary planting of rapid-growing, short-lived species is passing, except in special cases. That of the future should be of a permanent character and such as will give lasting benefit, even though not grown so quickly."

Roses for the Amateur.

Some amateurs hesitate to grow roses, believing that they are difficult to raise, but except for the necessity of keeping grubs and insects from the leaves, hardy roses require as little care as anything in the garden. No flower is so dear to the people at large, and with a dozen well-selected varieties in the garden, every one living not too far north should have from early June to July, or longer, a profusion of what by common favor is called the most exquisite flower in the world.

PLANT BEFORE WINTER.

From now until the ground is too hard to break with a pick they may be successfully planted. Roses make a better showing when massed, but wherever the individual bushes may be put, give them a sunny spot. They love the sunshine and not too much wind, so if the exposure is wind-swept it will be well to set up a hedge. The bushes must not be so near or so high as to shade the roses. Yet if the ground about them is sandy and the sun very hot, the flowers will be glad of a little shade during the warmest weather. A location which gives the shade of a few trees for a short time during the day is just the place for them.

The soil must be a strong, rich loam that is well drained. If there is clay in it, so much the better. Most heavy loam contains enough, and hybrid perpetual roses do well in this, especially if the earth has a good many fibrous roots in it. Tea roses, on the contrary, like a sandy gravel to grow in. It must

be spaded to a good depth, and all the stones, roots and grass removed.

PLENTY OF FOOD.

Well-rotted stable fertilizer should be fed the plants abundantly, for roses can hardly be too much enriched. Different growers use different fertilizers. Some prefer that from the horse-table first, and that from the pig-sty next, while others declare that a mixture from all stables excels all others. One thing is certain, the fertilizer must be well-rotted or it will burn the roots of the plants and hinder growth, if it does not altogether kill them.

The hybrid perpetuals are best of all garden roses for growing in the North-

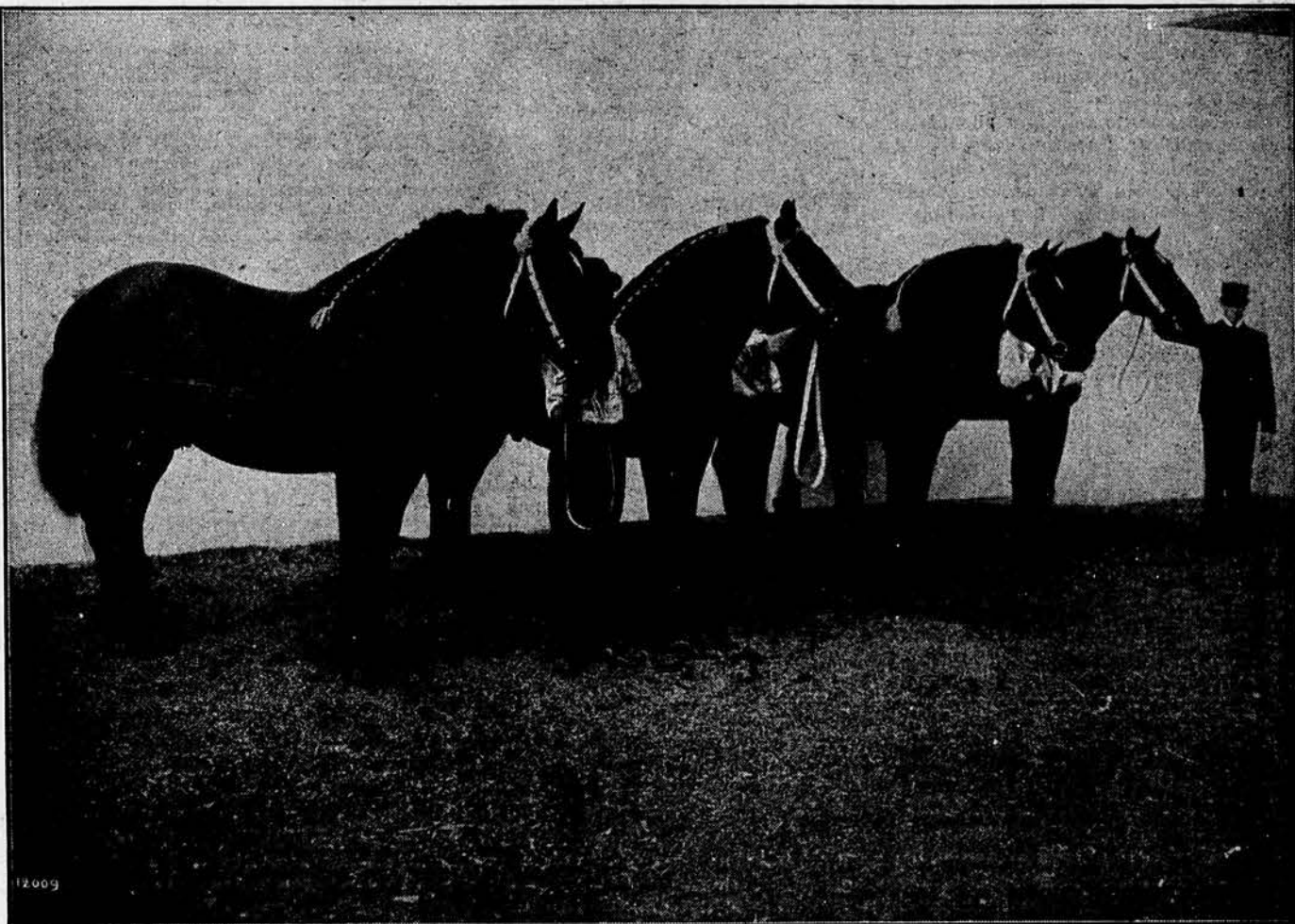
A CITY BED.

Just as splendid bloom can be developed in the city as outside of it, provided one has the spot of land on which to set the roses. When making a city bed it often seems as if half the place were built on a brickyard. This need not discourage the planter, for a good bed can be made even on a brick foundation. Dig out the bed for three feet and fill in for one foot with broken stone, bricks, cinders, or anything that drains well. When this has been done, if the water does not pass off, provide the bed with a tile drain. Plenty of loam and enriching on top of this should make a satisfactory bed.

Allen's Lung Cures
Balsam COUGHS
COLDS
CROUP

parently to produce a modification in a plant which will allow it to support a greater degree of cold."

The reader will now ask how can plants be bred more resistant to cold. This is done by crossing them with hardy species. Many examples might be given of this. In a general way, it may be stated that by crossing hardy, wild-fruit plants with tender, cultivated ones, new individuals may be produced combining the hardness of the



Farceur.

Potache.

Pasteur.

Map.de.

First Prize, St. Louis, 1904—Get of Scipion.

OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY McLAUGHLIN BROS., KANSAS CITY, COLUMBUS, AND ST. PAUL.

orn States. Teas usually have to be protected with some kind of bedding. Plants that have been grafted are the ones most commonly sold. Those on their own roots are sometimes said not to make such strong plants.

They must be deeply planted to insure the hardiness of the union, and then the graft will often root of itself, and so an "own-root" plant will eventually result.

HOW TO SET OUT.

In planting a rose, first see that all the bruised and broken roots are cut off smoothly and squarely. Cut the tops back, preferably just above a bud, and one that is on the outside of the stem. Do this with a pruning knife and not with shears, for these are apt to bruise the bark. The poorer the roots, the more a rose should be cut back. Strong-growing kinds can lose a quarter or a half of their growth profitably, according to their good or bad roots. Weaker growing kinds must be pruned severely. Where the roses are being set in rows for the massed garden, they can be easily put in a trench. Place the grafted plants three or four inches deep in the earth. Plants from pots are put an inch deeper than they stood before. Roses do exceedingly well when set three feet apart. Never plant them in wet soil, but wait until it has dried. It will not do to set a weak grower beside a very sturdy one, for the stronger plant will overshadow the feebler, and so grow and shade it that the other will fall to amount to anything. Very vigorous growers must be set from four to six feet apart. If set too close to a wall, roses will not have room for the roots. There should at least be a space of three or four inches between it and the base of the plant.

For one on a lawn, remove the sod and soil and place them apart. Then take out the best of the subsoil and put on the other side of the trench. The poorest is to be discarded. The trench should be two feet deep when finished. Before returning the earth, loosen the floor of the bed to the full depth of a pickaxe. Put the subsoil back next and mix it with the fertilizer. Then shovel in the rest of the soil.

Next spring trim the bushes before the sap flows, and as soon as the leaves are cut and the buds formed apply a hellebore mixture of three parts wheat flour and one part white hellebore. Sprinkle it on the foliage when wet with dew or rain, and it will remain there long enough to protect the bush from the early grubs. A tea of tobacco stems will destroy the July and August insects.—C. M., in American Gardening.

Breeding for Hardiness.

This is the most difficult problem of the plant-breeder. The constitutional ability of a plant to endure cold can not be changed by selection alone. De Candolle writes in "The Origin of Cultivated Plants:" "The northern limits of wild species * * * have not changed within historic times although the seeds are carried frequently and continually to the north of each limit. Periods of more than four or five thousand years, or changes of form and duration, are needed ap-

wild with the size and quality of fruit of the tame. A good illustration of this line of endeavor is the work of Webber and Swingle of the United States Department of Agriculture in producing oranges and lemons more resistant to cold than any now existing. Citrus trifoliata, a very small inferior fruited species from Japan, but hardy as far north as Philadelphia, was crossed with choice, large-fruited oranges and lemons. The remarkable results already obtained indicate that the orange belt will soon be extended far north of the present limits.

At the South Dakota Experiment Station an effort is being made to extend the cherry, peach and apricot belt north to the Manitoba line by similar cross-breeding experiments. The present writer regards the plan as entirely feasible, although a series of years will be necessary for completion of the work. In all the fruit-breeding work at the South Dakota Experiment Station perfect hardiness of plant is the first consideration. Any seedling of the apple, crab, plum, cherry, sand cherry, pear, peach, apricot, strawberry, raspberry, currant, gooseberry, grape, or other fruit showing inability to endure the winter without protection of any kind is at once discarded. In breeding hardy roses the same principle is followed. In the work with vegetables the endeavor is to select for as great a degree of earliness as is consistent with a fair crop.—Prof. N. E. Hansen.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED.
We send FREE and postpaid a 232-page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 108-page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.
DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 2000 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., and 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Dressing Fowls for Market.

Prices for poultry this fall are going to be high and it behooves the farmer when sending his stock to market, to place it in the best possible shape before his customers. Many farmers sell their poultry alive, and think it too much trouble to dress them, but if they will only take the time, the trouble is not very much, and the difference in price will amply repay them for the extra work. Keep chickens from food for twenty-four hours. Kill by bleeding in the mouth, or open the veins in the neck and hang by the feet until dead. Head and feet should be left on, and intestines and crop should not be drawn. For scalding poultry, the water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without actually boiling. Pick the legs dry before scalding, then hold by the legs and immerse in the hot water, lifting up and down three times. If the head is immersed, it turns the color of the comb, and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, causing the buyer to think the fowl was sick. The feathers and pin-feathers should be removed immediately, then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly boiling hot and then plunge immediately into cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out before packing. Pack in boxes or barrels and pack snugly. Straighten out the body and legs so that they will not be bent or twisted out of shape. Be sure to fill the package as full as possible to prevent shuffling about on the way. The neater the look of the package the better will the stock sell.

The above directions are for fowls that are to be shipped away from home. If you have only a few fowls to sell and wish to dispose of them in your local market, it is better to draw the intestines and crop. Clean out the gizzard and replace that, with the heart and liver inside the fowls. When drawn this way, they will not keep long and should be disposed of as soon as possible. If prepared this way, you will get nearly twice as much for them as if sold alive.

When to Feed the Mash.

Opinions differ as to the proper time to give the mashed feed to fowls. The prevailing custom has been to feed the warm mash early in the morning, its adherents claiming that it warms up the chickens at once on cold, frosty mornings, which cold feed would not do for some time. At night, they feed plentifully of shelled corn, claiming that the digesting of this corn will keep the hens warm all through the night. Now comes a correspondent who claims this should be reversed, the mash fed at night and corn in the morning. We do not believe it makes much difference as to the time the mash is fed. We would be willing to compromise and feed the mash one week in the morning and the next week in the evening. We know that fowls like a variety of food and the oftener it is changed and the more various it is, the better they like it and the more good it does them. It is the sameness of the feed, corn, corn, and nothing but corn, week in and week out, that disgusts the hen and makes her refuse to lay eggs. Feed a man roast beef three times a day for a year and he would prefer boiled dog for a change. Feed a variety of food and feed it so as to keep the hens busy working for it and there will be no scarcity of eggs during the coldest weather. Our correspondent, however, has some excellent hints in his letter and we herewith reproduce it.

"Instead of feeding the hens a mash on cold winter mornings, feed, say one hundred hens, four dozen ears of corn which have been heated in the kitchen oven for ten minutes or more; if somewhat charred, all the better. The necessity of working for their breakfast, gives them the desired impetus to ex-

ercise, while the dry, hot corn, gradually worked off, furnishes warmth without heaviness. Never feed shelled corn to laying hens, it is too fattening. But on the ear, they will not trouble to pick off more than is required to satisfy hunger. At noon, scatter four quarts of wheat through the straw. Keep poultry working and scratching busily and hungrily all day.

"At night give all they will eat of hot mash. For this, keep a large kettle in which put the parings, refuse leaves, and scrapings, with the water in which vegetables have been boiled. Season moderately with salt, liberally with pepper, red being best. Boil for an hour, then thicken with bran or oats; but when oats are used, they should be boiled with the whole mess. Dry and uncooked, their sharp, prickly points are more or less dangerous to the crops of the fowls, but boiling obviates this, besides making the oats more digestible. In summer, instead of the hot mash, give oats which have been soaked first by having boiling water poured over them in a pail; also give the refuse matter cold, in their troughs.

"Theorists say not to feed corn for eggs, but in cold climates, corn is an absolute necessity. A diet of wheat and oats never brought eggs for me. It is too light, neither rich nor heating enough for cold weather. As warm weather approaches, lessen the quantity of corn, substituting wheat or oats. Six pounds of cut green bone in the place of the noon grain, should be fed twice a week in winter. A pan of coarsely ground oyster-shells must also be supplied, unless you would awake some morning to find your hens eating their own eggs. Have sharp gravel handy for necessary grit."

Kansas State Laying Contest.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On November 1, 1904, Kansas commenced the first State laying contest ever held in the United States. This contest is the work of the Kansas White Wyandotte Club, the first specialty club to be organized in the State so it is appropriate that they have thus celebrated their birthday and the writer is proud of the privilege of carrying the club colors through the contest.

We want to express our gratitude to the Agricultural College staff for the cordial spirit in which they met us and are now conducting the test. This test will cover a full year and will be conducted at Manhattan in the same careful, scientific manner as other station tests.

Kansas farmers are more or less familiar with the results of tests among live stock there but until this year poultry seems to have been overlooked.

In this contest the principal points at issue are profit per pen, weight, and number of eggs to each hen. Five pens of pure-bred birds of six females and one male each are entered as follows: Single Comb Rhode Island Reds by Dr. J. Martin, of Wichita, who has a pen in the present Australian contest; Barred Plymouth Rocks by Mrs. J. B. Jones of Abilene, breeder of a heavy-laying strain; Rose Comb White Leghorns by Mrs. Jennie E. Warren of Cottonwood Falls, State vice-president of the American R. C. W. Leghorn Club; Light Brahmas by F. A. Brown of Onaga; and White Wyandottes by Beecher & Beecher, of Belleville. May the best birds win!

We hope that this is only the beginning in this line of investigation and that these contests will be made a permanent feature of experiment station work. In view of the fact that Kansas is actually selling \$6,000,000 of market poultry annually, and that the great bulk of this is produced by the farmer, no one can dispute his claim to consideration.

Kansas has recognized the importance of one phase of poultry-culture by appropriating \$1,000 to the State Poultry Association. This is a step in the right direction, but the direct benefits so far have fallen upon the fancy branch—show-birds. The utility breeder—the man who is striving to produce more and better meat and eggs—has not shared in these direct bene-

fits and we contend that provision should be made to carry on such tests as are described in this article every year and make them free to all pure-bred fowls. This would encourage greater individual egg-production and promote the breeding of the birds which show the greatest profits.

This appeals to us as a necessary, worthy and fair proposition. We hope to see it adopted and pushed.

Yours for "Better birds for Kansas,"
BEECHER & BEECHER,
Republic County.

The Veterinarian

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

Barb-Wire Cut.—I have a mare that was cut with wire on the front of the left hind leg. It took out a piece of the flesh to the bone. The place has filled up and a large bunch formed about the size of both fists. It seems to be a false growth of some kind. I have used blue vitriol, a balsam, but it seems to be getting worse all the time.
Windsor, Kans. E. L. W.

Answer.—From the description you give, the cut was similar to a great many barb-wire cuts. They heal too quickly, so that a tumor forms. You had better cut this tumor off, making sure that you get all of the unhealthy parts away from the muscles and skin. It might be well to burn the part then with a hot iron or by applying with a swab some butter of antimony that can be secured from a drug store. After this you can apply white lotion daily to the wound. The white lotion is prepared by putting an ounce of sugar of lead, and 6 drams of white vitriol in a quart of water. Continue using this wash until the wound is healed.

Lump-Jaw.—I have a 2-year-old brindle steer that has what people call lump-jaw. The enlargement is on the left jaw and looks as if it had been running. The steer was all right the first of last May when put in the pasture, but showed the lump when taken out of the pasture the first of October. Is there any treatment for the same? Would it be expedient to put him in the feed-yard with other cattle? I also have a 2-year-old red white-faced steer that was put in the feed-yard about ten days ago that has a swelling under the neck, extending up on the right jaw. He was all right until two or three days ago. He probably got injured in some way in the yard. F. M. W.
Clyde, Kans.

Answer.—The most successful treatment for lump-jaw in cattle is to cut the lump on the jaw open and apply inside of this lump tincture of iodine daily. All of the little cavities in this lump should be opened freely so that the tincture of iodine will act on every part affected. Internally, you had better give the steer a half dram of potassium iodide, daily, by dissolving this dose in a quart of water and drenching him. Give him the potassium iodide for about two weeks, then withhold for about a week and begin again.

For your other steer that has a swelling on the neck, it might be well to poultice it by the use of a bran poultice placed in a sack and tied up under his jaw. Keep the poultice as hot as he can bear it for about thirty-six hours. When you remove it, tie a cloth around his neck so he will not take cold.
C. L. BARNES.

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

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Farm-raised. Write your wants for something good. Prices reasonable. Frank T. Thomas, Irving, Kans.
FINE POULTRY—Forty varieties. Write your wants. Oakhurst Poultry Agency, Lock Box 798, Kansas City, Mo.
TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$3.75. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.
SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES on my Superior Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks: 15 eggs, 60c; 30 eggs, \$1; 100 eggs, \$3. E. J. Evans, Box 21, For Scott, Kans.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Superb in colors. Extra fine layers, mated for best results. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. L. F. Clarke, Mound City, Kans.
WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLERS—From first prize stock, \$4 each. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

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

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
White ones, pure-bred, and good layers. Eggs, \$1 and \$1.50 per sitting.
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kans.

GEM POULTRY FARM

Stock and eggs for sale at all times. Buff Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. Quality the very best.

C. W. PECKHAM,
Haven, Kansas.

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 250 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15, express prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address
THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

- STURTEVANT'S
- Thanolice (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.....85c

OWEN & COMPANY

520 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

DUFF'S POULTRY

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

THE Victor BOOK

tells how to make money—How to raise young chicks for early spring markets when prices are high. How to make a profit on ducks. How to feed for heavy fowls. How to make hens lay. Why not get an adequate return from poultry? Why not try modern methods this year? Why not learn about incubators and brooders from a firm who have been in business since 1867, and who know how to make satisfactory machines? Write us for the book today. It is free!
GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

No Guessing
You know in advance what will come if the eggs are fertile when you use the self-regulating

Successful Incubators and Brooders

The machines for busy people and the inexperienced because they run themselves. That's the unqualified experience of thousands. The same under all conditions. 100 pens standard fowls. Incubator catalogue free. With poultry catalog 4 cents. Poultry paper one year 10 cents.

Des Moines Incubator Company,
Dept. 93
Des Moines, Ia.



Drouth-Resistant Crops.

(Continued from page 1080.)

is almost, if not equally, as detrimental to the crop as an insufficient supply of water. After a soil has been cultivated and cropped a long time, it tends to run together and is sticky when wet, but when dry the adhesive character disappears almost entirely. The grass roots which formerly held it together are decayed and gone, and now when loosened by plow it is easily drifted and blown away.

The perfect tilth and freedom from weeds, so characteristic of virgin soil, always more or less completely retained whenever land has been laid out to grass for a sufficient length of time. After the ground is covered with sod, the puddling action of rain prevented. As the roots grow, the particles are wedged apart in the places and crowded together in others, and by means of lime and other salts, the small soil grains become cemented into larger ones, and thus open and mellow texture characteristic of virgin soil is restored; and only this, but, by the accumulation of plant-food in the roots, the soil made more fertile for succeeding crops.

In answer to questions regarding recent experiments with drouth-resistant crops, I have the following reply from Mr. J. E. Payne, in charge of the Buena Vista Branch Experiment Station, Buena Vista, Colo.:

My experiments and observations were carried on during eight years in eastern Colorado, where the precipitation is between fifteen and twenty inches annually. During this time the varieties which were recommended very highly as drouth-resistant plants have been rejected after being thoroughly tested. I find the cultivated plant of any considerable economic importance which would be successfully grown upon the kinds of soils every season. Upon the best soils all cultivated crops have failed except during years of exceptionally heavy and well-distributed rainfall during the growing season. Crops found to be most successful drouth-resistant are as follows:

Corn—'Mexican.'—A variety of corn which has been developed in the Plains. It often grows ears which are attached to the stalk slightly beneath the surface of the ground. In this case, the stalk may not grow more than two feet high. It suckers considerably.

'Mountain.'—A dent corn which grows but one stalk from one grain. It grows four to five feet high.

Rye—'Spring.'—I have seen this produce 17 bushels per acre on a sandy loam land upon which no fall between seeding and harvest.

Barley—'California.'—Always produces seed. Stem is short or long, according to rainfall received.

Wheat—'Macaroni.'—(Several varieties of hard, spring wheat.) This wheat stooled according to moisture in a general sense. Often one head grows from one seed, if the season is very dry.

Sorghum—'Saccharine.'—Early Amber was the surest variety which produced seed. Seed was brought from Dakota. Many other varieties were well also, but none gained and held the place with Early Amber.

Saccharine.—Varieties tested were found to be about equally drouth-resistant. But in the north one-half of eastern Colorado very few of them were sown, so they are generally unpopular on that account. South of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, yellow sorghum is the most popular fodder crop grown. At Cheyenne Wells, yellow sorghum produced more seed than any other plant tested. I have tested from fifteen to forty bushels of brown durra seed per acre; no other community succeeded in doing it quite so well.

Millet.—This is one of the standard forage crops. The variety of 'hog-millet' called 'Hires' seems to be slightly better than 'common' and 'German' millet.

Broomcorn.—This is one of the surest crops, if not the surest, which is

grown in Eastern Colorado. The uncertainty of the market is the one factor which prevents a larger acreage being planted.

'Alfalfa.'—The common variety. This is the only perennial, cultivated plant that I have ever seen surviving the drouth year after year on the high uplands of Eastern Colorado. I have seen small patches of it making good crops where wells were 200 to 300 feet deep.

"In the above I refer to cultivated plants. Of course, Agropyron Sp. and the tall growing varieties of Bouteloua live through the driest seasons and when enough rain falls, these varieties furnish considerable hay. In all cases, the kind of soil and the method of its treatment cut a very large figure in getting results."

Replying to questions on this subject, I received the following letter from Supt. J. G. Haney, of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, Hays, Kans.:

"Grass.—We have found no grass that seems to be better than Bromus inermis unless it is a variety of wild grass that we received from the Department called Panicum bulbosum. In our grass-garden this has proven far superior to Bromus but as yet we are unable to secure sufficient seed for making an extensive trial. As to grasses generally, I am very much of the opinion that it is doubtful if we will be able to find any grass or grasses that will be materially superior in every way to our common, native varieties.

"Alfalfa.—We have alfalfa on our highest land, and, notwithstanding it was sown only a year ago last spring, we have cut three crops this season. It, doubtless, will not produce so heavily on upland, but will certainly be a profitable crop.

"Soy-Beans and Cow-Peas.—Of these, soy-beans have been planted at the station for three consecutive years and we have not been able to get back our seed on the upland and on large fields. Cow-peas were planted two years and did not produce much seed either year, and very little hay. Apparently the cow-peas do not withstand the wind, and the soy-beans, while they seem to stand dry weather very well, do not grow to much size. Then, the jack rabbits are very fond of them and do a great deal of damage.

"Macaroni Wheat.—This variety has not compared favorably with the common wheat so far, though the cause may be attributed largely to unfavorable weather. Emmer does very well out here, but has not yielded as much grain as either barley or oats.

"Sorghum and Kafir-Corn.—These are the two most important dry-weather crops. Of the two the former doubtless will produce a greater amount of seed, with a light rainfall, than will the latter. These are grown almost exclusively for their fodder and it may be said that the rough feed of this section of the State and West is very nearly exclusively these two crops.

"I do believe that some crops are more drouth-resistant than others, but certainly their profitableness and production depends more largely upon the method of cultivation and tillage, than upon the variety."

BREEDING DROUTH-RESISTANT CROPS.

Up to the present time very little has been done in the way of breeding drouth-resistant crops. The native grasses of the West thrive there by Nature's breeding and selection and not by the hand of man. Nearly all of the other crops and even the varieties of each which are grown successfully in the West to-day have been introduced from other lands, which have a climate similar to that of the Western plains. These crops were either native to the country from which they come, or they are varieties of crops which have been developed in the older civilizations of the world, where man by persistently growing a crop and planting seed year after year for decades and even centuries has at last through natural selection produced varieties better adapted to resist the adverse conditions than the

Want a Farm

Where every desirable condition prevails. Easily worked, fertile soil—a sandy loam with clay or gravel subsoil—raising all the crops characteristic of the temperate zone. Equally and profitably responsive to fruit-growing and stock-raising. Splendid market at your door. Churches, schools, railways—Here's your opportunity to buy in



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity. Samuel S. Thorpe.

THE Cadillac Tract

comprising 25,000 acres in the counties of Wexford and Missaukee, Michigan, within from one-half to six miles of the city of Cadillac (8,000 population) at

\$5 to \$15 Per Acre.

If you want a good farm in the Fruit Belt of Michigan write for illustrated descriptive book with map, containing detailed information, with letters from farmers living on and adjacent to THE CADILLAC TRACT. Gives reliable knowledge of the best land proposition on the market to-day. Mailed post paid upon receipt of your address in the coupon below. Fill it in and mail to-day.

Send me information about The Cadillac Tract as advertised in Kansas Farmer. Name, Address, County, State.

S. S. Thorpe, 16 Webber Bldg., Cadillac, Mich.

District Agent Michigan Land Association.

A few Improved Farms for Sale, \$2,000 to \$20,000.

THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

of LAWRENCE, KAS.

Solicit correspondence and list of wants from all prospective purchasers of nursery stock. Complete line of Fruits and Ornamentals. APPLE and PEACH ORCHARDS A SPECIALTY. Good local and traveling salesmen wanted. Liberal pay. Address, A. C. GRIESA, Proprietor.

ALFALFA SEED for FALL SEEDING

For many years we have made alfalfa seed a specialty, wholesale and retail. Seed is fresh and reliable. MCBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.

J. G. PEPPARD
1101-17 W 5th St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALFALFA
MILLET, OATS
CLOVER
TIMOTHY
GRASS SEED

SEEDS



CANCER CURED WITHOUT KNIFE

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT THAT ABOLISHES SURGERY AND PAIN AND DESTROYS THE DISEASE GERMS.

FREE, on request, 100-page book. "The True Method of Permanently Curing Cancer With No Pain."

DR. E. O. SMITH, 2836 Cherry Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Secure a Home in the Great Southwest

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

M. K. & T. LAND BUREAU

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

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

GEORGE MORTON, Gen. Pass Agt., M. K. T. Ry., Katy Bldg., ST. LOUIS

original variety from which the strain sprung. Such are the macaroni wheat, Kherson oats, and emmer. By this same natural selection, certain varieties of crops grown in the West to-day are becoming gradually better adapted to the climatic and soil conditions in which they must grow.

There is no doubt, also, but that the farmers may hasten this natural selection by which plants and crops may become more hardy and productive. In my judgment this result can be soonest and most surely accomplished by a system of "broad" selection, in which the seed of a large number of the most desirable plants of like type is selected and planted, continuing the selection from year to year until the type and characters desired are fixed and uniformly reproduced in the crop. The "narrow" selection employed by Professor Hays and others which attempts to breed new strains or varieties by beginning with a single, desirable individual plant, which is perhaps the only meth-

STARK FRUIT BOOK

shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED

New crop bright clean, vital seed. Write for price. GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, Kans.

TREE PROTECTORS

75 cents per 100; \$5 per 1,000. Send for descriptive circular and testimonials. We have a heavy surplus of all kinds of Nursery stock to offer for fall. Get our prices. We will save you money. Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Box 20, FT. SCOTT, KANS.

FOR SALE

Warranted Pure Honey—Extracted, put up in 60 pound cans; one gallon, half gallon and one quart friction-top pails. Comb Honey in cases of twenty-four 1-pound sections. Write for prices. CHEEK & WALLINGER, Los Animas, Bent Co., Col. When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

od by which pedigreed varieties can be produced, is not a practicable method of plant-breeding in the West. The process is too long and there are too many chances of failure. But by the "broad" selection described above the desirable character sought will rapidly become predominant and fixed, resulting in a variety of purer type than the original, having the necessary characters of hardiness and productiveness, and suitable to the environments in which the crop must grow. An advantage also of this "broad" system of selection, is that it can be readily and successfully practiced by the farmer upon his own farm, thus adapting varieties to local conditions and environments. This method is readily applicable to the breeding of grains and annual crops, but for the breeding of perennial grasses and alfalfa it can not be so successfully practiced. Such crops can best be bred by the specialist and at the experiment stations.

Drouth-resistant crops must be bred in the regions where they are intended to grow. They can not be bred at the experiment stations located in humid climates. This is one reason why so little has been done along this line. We have had experiment stations in the Mountain States located in arid and semi-arid regions, but until recently these stations have only experimented with crops under irrigation. In the last few years, Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota have each established sub-stations in the western and drier regions of these States, and we may hope for great results from the work in crop-breeding which it is possible to undertake at these sub-stations. The experiment stations have a great work to perform.

1. They must cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and continue the work already begun of testing and introducing new crops and new drouth-resistant varieties from other lands.

2. They must develop the native plants of the country so that they may be successfully domesticated and cultivated.

3. By careful breeding and selection, varieties of crops now being grown must be improved, purified and made more hardy and productive and better adapted for growing under the adverse conditions in which they are placed.

The work of plant-breeding is interesting and enticing; it is a grand work, and the problem of making more profitable and more agreeable the agriculture of the great West and of bringing into productive use more of the unproductive lands of that region is a mighty one, and it will not be solved simply by breeding drouth-resistant crops. Along with this must be studied soil culture. Crops can never be bred to grow without the necessary supply of water, and no matter how much the present varieties may be improved, or how drouth-resistant they may become, the successful agriculture in the West will always depend more upon thorough tillage and proper cultivation of the soil than upon the variety of the crop grown. Many other problems must be solved, regarding the use of crops, market for crops, transportation, etc., before the great semi-arid West will be made to yield a reasonably sure reward for the well-directed labor of a progressive, intelligent, healthful, and happy people.

Farm Architecture.

L. M. WOOD, ARCHITECT, TOPEKA, KANS.
(Continued from last week.)

THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

As these articles are written more especially for the benefit of the farmer, reference will only be made to the schoolhouse capable of accommodating about fifty pupils, all in one room and under the supervision of one teacher.

A building 25 by 40 feet, if properly arranged, will be of ample size to contain the above number, besides a private dressing-room for the teacher and one for each sex. There should be two entrances in front—one for the boys and one for the girls—these to

TOOLS FOR FARMERS' USE

1 Drill set, 1 Screw Plate, 1 50-lb. Anvil, 1 Hardy, a Steel Forge 17x24, 11 in. Ball Bearing Fan, ABSOLUTELY FREE. We will give to every person buying an outfit (consisting of 1 Malleable Iron Vise, 1 Malleable Iron Drill Frame, 1 Malleable Iron Wrench, Best and Cheapest Tools made. We pay freight and ship on approval. Write for catalogue. Address, C. R. HARPER MFG. CO., Box 705 Marshalltown, Iowa.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN" a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to any mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, no monetary attraction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago, THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

open directly into a small room about eight feet square, properly furnished with wardrobe hooks for the accommodation of clothing and dinner-pails. From each of these rooms there should be a door opening into the schoolroom. Between these rooms there is formed another about seven feet square for the teacher, with a door leading from the girls' dressing-room, and another from the teacher's platform on the schoolroom side. The size of this latter room forms a small recess behind the rostrum. The position of it also allows the bell-ropes to come inside of it, thereby keeping it away from unruly boys, and entirely under the control of the teacher. Three windows on a side will be sufficient to light and ventilate the room. The walls should not be over eleven feet high inside, then with a roof formed with trusses (as described in a previous article for the barn foot) an additional height can be gained, in the center of the room of from four to five feet. The ceiling line in this case follows the lower edge of the lower rafters.

The dressing rooms should be wainscoted 6 feet high; the schoolroom 3 1/2 feet. The entire floor should be of hard pine or oak. Blackboards to be disposed about the sides and ends, and formed with lampblack cut with alcohol and worked in with the "hard finish" coat, with a trowel. The wainscot cap should be formed for a chalk-tray, where it occurs under a blackboard. There should be a strip extending around the room, with a groove in the top, to hang maps upon. The teacher's seat is upon a raised platform, and by this arrangement comes against a dead wall; this is better than otherwise, because it is not good for the pupils to sit facing the light. Each pupil should have room enough to sit at his ease; his seat should be of easy access, so that he may go to and fro, or be approached by the teacher without disturbing any one else. The seat and desk should be proportioned to each other and to the size of him for whom they are intended. There are about six sizes of desks and seats made by the different manufacturers in this line of business, so that there need be no difficulty in suiting all sizes of pupils. The best desk that has come under our notice in our professional practice, for durability, convenience, and comfort, is that manufactured by A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago.

Great care should be taken in regard to the heating and ventilation. The room should not be less than ten feet high. The best method of heating these small houses is by warm-air furnaces, situated in the cellar. Warm air should be introduced according to the number of pupils, and vent-ducts, with a syphon ventilator on top, should be formed to carry off the impure air. The furnaces should be large; do not be afraid of making them too large. The great cry that is raised against the use of furnaces, as against steam, is accounted for by the fact that the penuriousness of building committees generally results in the use of a furnace that is about half large enough; this makes it necessary to keep them red-hot in order to attain the requisite degree of heat. This as a consequence burns the air; besides, red-hot iron allows carbon dioxide gas to pass through very rapidly. If the condition of the exchequer will not permit large enough furnaces, use stoves. There should be one foot of radiating surface to each forty cubic feet to be warmed, and provision should be made to change the entire body of air once in four minutes.

All buildings should have lightning-rods. Copper is the best conductor of which rods are made; no insulators are required. Gold or platinum points are best, and the more of them the better; a spiral form is the best, and

all turns should be on easy curves. Splices should be neatly made. The lightning-rod fender will insist that electricity travels only upon the surface, or penetrates the body of the inside, according to the particular kind of a rod that he may have to sell upon that trip. Whether it does or does not is a disputed point among scientists, but for all purposes the copper tubular cable rod with open joints will be found satisfactory. Always put the lower end at least ten feet under ground, and stand by and see that it is done, or at least down to what you know to be perpetual moisture.

THE CHURCH.

Very little can be said regarding the manner of constructing a country church that has not been comprised under the various heads heretofore treated upon. It should be built of stone if possible, as it is more durable than almost any other material; besides it acquires such a venerable, pleasing appearance with age. If the cost is limited, the roof should be built in the same manner as prescribed for the schoolhouse. This kind of a roof if properly constructed can be made to span forty or fifty feet with safety. If it be desired to have an open timber roof, then it is advisable to consult a competent architect, as they admit of so much variety of form, and contain so many problems in regard to the strains exerted, varying with the form, that it were almost impossible to give an idea concerning them within the scope of an article like this.

In plan the small country church may be like the schoolhouse, but the better way to arrange the church is to build the vestibule outside; and providing there is no tower, it is only necessary to build it one story high, and it may be treated in a variety of ways to make a very effective feature. The inner or vestibule doors are built with flush panels covered with cloth on both sides, and made to swing both ways, on spring hinges. The tower or belfry should be of timber construction and left open, with a water-tight bell-deck; it may be built to set entirely on the roof, or to project over the line of the front wall a portion of its width, and be supported upon brackets or corbels.

The plastering should be left with a fine sand finish, and tinted a cold gray color.

The glass should be stained in some pleasing design. A good grade of this glass can be had for seventy-five cents per square foot.

There should be a recess in the rear of the pulpit for the organ and choir, as this makes a much better appearance from the body of the house than when arranged in any other manner. The front line of the choir gallery should project into the body of the house, so as to give room for a small flight of steps down each side, in the rear of the pulpit. The level of the choir-gallery floor should be about two feet above the level of the pulpit platform, which latter should be about two and a half feet above the floor, with steps down either upon the sides or front. The choir-gallery rail should be solid, and the floor should rise in steps of three levels, of three feet each, up to the organ.

The seats should be spaced 2 feet 6 inches apart (from back to back) except in Episcopal church, in which case there should be 2 feet 8 inches. Care should be taken to make the pews comfortable by giving the proper inclination to the seat and back, and by giving them the proper height from the floor. In case of Episcopalian or Catholic churches, the organ loft or choir gallery spoken of above, is enlarged, the floor lowered to within eighteen inches of the main floor, and it becomes the chancel. The robing-room is added upon one side and

CHEAP FARM LANDS

LOCATED ON THE YAZOO and MISSISSIPPI VALLEY R. R. IN THE FAMOUS

YAZOO VALLEY

OF MISSISSIPPI—SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE RAISING OF

COTTON, CORN, CATTLE AND HOGS.

SOIL RICHEST IN THE WORLD

Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner
Central Station, Park Row, Room 456,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Western Canada's Magnificent Crops

For 1904

Western Canada's wheat crop this year will be 60,000,000 bushels, and wheat at present is worth \$1 a bushel. The oat and barley crop will also yield abundantly. Splendid prices for all kinds of grain, cattle and other farm produce for the growing of which the climate is unsurpassed. About 150,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past three years. Thousands of

FREE HOMESTEADS

of 160 acres each are still available in the best agricultural district.

It has been said that the United States will be forced to import wheat within a very few years. Secure a farm in Canada and become one of those who will help produce it. Apply for information to

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo. Authorized Canadian Government Agent.

NICKEL RATE.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

NO EXCESS FARE ON ANY TRAIN

Three Express Trains East Every Day in the Year. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on all Trains. Trans-Continental Tourist Cars leave Chicago Tri-Weekly on Tuesdays and Sundays at 2:30 p. m. and Wednesdays at 10:35 a. m.

CHICAGO TO BOSTON WITHOUT CHANGE.

Modern Dining Cars serving meals on Individual Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, also service a la Carte. Coffee and Sandwiches, at popular prices, served to passengers in their seats by waiters. Direct line to Fort Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Scranton.

NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Rates Always The Lowest.

Colored Porters in uniform in attendance on all Coach Passengers. If you contemplate a trip East call on any convenient Ticket Agent, or address, JOHN Y. CALAHAN, Gen. Agt., 718 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

the organ-room upon the other; the latter connects with the body of the house by a large arch the full width of the room.

The robing-room should have a door opening from the outside and one opening into the chancel. Sometimes there is a small door connecting it with the auditorium, but in small churches this is of small moment.

In addition to the above there may be Sunday School rooms, and rooms for social purposes built on in the shape of wings; there may be a tower with a spire, galleries, etc., to make the house complete in all respects, but these adjuncts cost money and must depend upon the taste and pecuniary ability of the congregation.

INTERIORS.

During the course of the preceding articles the subject of finishing interiors has received little or no attention. This, as well as the outside form, calls for careful consideration and good taste. In this connection let me remark that the idea prevalent in some minds that good taste is an inherent faculty in the minds of a favored few is a mistaken one; only the ability to acquire good taste is inherent in the human mind, and that only in a limited number of people. A refined taste is acquired only by long study and comparison, and in no other way; spair because he has not access to collections of beauty and virtu, because a fine taste may be acquired and exhibited in small things, and evidences of wealth and great expenditure are by no means evidences of taste. But to return to the subject. All inside walls should be lathed and plastered; in attics one rough coat will answer, and will pay for itself in one year in the saving of fuel. A "hard finish" is not necessary unless papering is contemplated; a fine sand finish takes tinting better. Old paper should always be removed from the walls before repapering. In regard to the selection of papers a hint or two may be of service. It is a mistake to suppose that the beauty or fitness of paper is necessarily proportioned to its cost. In the choice of figure and color there is a decided call for taste. The wall decorations however humble will play some part in the education of your children. All grained and marble papers, imitations of stone blocks, moldings, panel work, etc., are so clearly contrary to what is regarded as true art that they need not be mentioned. It is very far from being a matter of small moment, as many seem to think it is, what the paper may be in each room, since with pictures, brackets, etc., it may almost be covered; a large share of the whole temperament of a room will be given by the wall paper. The color of it is to be decided by and will be chosen in relation to the general tone of color in the room. Like the curtains and furniture covering, it must either be in unison or contrast with the carpet, although in more delicate and subdued tints. The choice of a design is of secondary importance, since the effect of the color is omnipresent, while that of the design is not always so apparent. A close and small-figured design for the main portion of the wall is the best, and sober tints are better than strong colors, because the latter clash with those of pictures hung upon it. All ornamentation or figure in wall paper should be conventional, that is, the shadow of an object rather than an imitation of it. The attempt to lift the height of a room by stripes is a poor artifice that meets its own reward.

The most common and greatest fault of the stairs is in making them steep and narrow. This is felt more as years and infirmities increase. A low, broad step is the easiest for age, and the safest for childhood.

The character and effect of the windows depend upon their form and size; also upon their frequency and style of drapery and shading. Never use shades with cheap landscapes painted thereon; in contrast with that to be seen when the shade is drawn it is always poor and mean. The coolness and pleasantness of a house are to be promoted by suitable blinds that

can be opened or modified at will. They insure neatness where it is so desirable.

Kitchens should be well lighted in every part. The floor especially should be smooth and durable. All sinks should be tight, and drains to convey waste water should be trapped to prevent the ingress of sewer gas.

The immediate duties of the architect are performed when he has completed the house and its dependencies. As, however, he is often required to adapt his work to particular articles of predestined furniture, he may, perhaps, be allowed to suggest that the additions subsequently made in the way of decoration and furnishing ought in their character to bear some correspondence to the style of the rooms. In such matters the future mistress of the house has or should have a voice. Let her be entreated to abjure the folly of imitation, and the advice of the shopkeeper, remembering that this latter highly important personage has the goods to sell, and will talk of the "fashion" in regard to the article in question. Let the inquiry be "What will best become my circumstances and my apartments?"

In selecting a carpet always avoid large figures, the effect of which is to diminish the apparent size of the room.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

He who essays to build without any previous experience will find himself involved in the solution of a number of difficult problems, which, like Banquo's ghost "will not down." His want of familiarity with such work, and a neglect of the needful precautions, of which he is ignorant, in the earlier stages of the work, will involve him in needless expense, and perhaps seriously diminish the value of the structure. The grammar of construction, that is, the modes in which building materials are to be shaped, combined and adapted to their purpose, are to be sought for elsewhere; as in the specifications of the architect, and in the knowledge and skill of the mason and carpenter.

There are, however, many things in a general way that can and should be known by those who contemplate building. There should be, in the first place, a fully developed plan, which shall be clear to the mechanics who are to execute it. There should be no opportunity furnished through the medium of a poorly executed plan, for misunderstanding or perversion. To this end, all parts which can be so represented should be drawn to a scale sufficiently large to admit of measurement by the workmen. Other things that are of importance for them to know should be fully set forth in the specification. When this is properly performed, needless interference with the mechanics should be sedulously avoided.

The use of unseasoned lumber in a building is a prolific source of annoyance and damage. Do not build a house of green lumber, and regret your folly ever afterwards. If the plan be properly made, the requisite quantity, sizes, etc., will be readily known.

The cause of firm foundations need not be argued here, as this was fully set forth in a previous article. They should rest upon a firm, even surface of earth below the reach of frost or dry-weather cracks. The frame of a wooden house should be firmly bedded upon the walls. By the proper use of mortar where the walls meet the main floor all passage for vermin may be effectually cut off. To bed any portions of the building in the ground, as many do, will conduce neither to its own health nor to that of its inhabitants. A covering of building-paper under the siding will pay for its cost in one year by saving of fuel. Likewise double glass in the windows are very beneficial in preventing loss of heat, and preserving a more regular temperature.

All bedroom doors should have transoms over them for ventilation; likewise all windows should open at the top as well as at the bottom. The extra cost of weights and pulleys (about \$2 per window) will not be regretted by those who have once used them.

The use of timber in framing has

been greatly modified in the last few years. Economy and strength have resulted from the change. House framers now use much smaller timber than the stout beams and posts of former times; this reduces the amount of timber used, the labor of construction, and produces firmer and better work. A floor supported by 2 by 8 joists 16 inches apart will support one-third more weight than one made on 6 by 8 pieces 2 feet apart and turned broad-side up, as in the old way, while it saves half of the lumber.

If it is thought desirable to paint a shingle roof, paint the shingles before they are put on, and only on one side. If this is done after they are laid, the paint forms small ridges at the end of the shingles which hold the water and hasten decay. If the shingles are painted all over, it confines whatever sap or water there may be in the pores of the wood and dry rot is induced by fermentation. No painting should be done in hot weather. When it is cold the oil and pigment slowly unite to form a tough and permanent coating.

Old, weather-beaten houses should have a sizing of flaxseed boiled in water until it makes a thick, glutinous substance, then rub it through a fine sieve to remove the seeds, and apply with a whitewash brush; this will make paint last five times as long.

It has not been possible to give reasons for a great many statements that have been made during the progress of these articles, on account of limited space, and because a life-long experience and careful study of the business of building should be sufficient guarantee for their correctness.

English Blue-Grass—A Fish Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. M. F. Tatman, of Shawnee County, wants to know about English blue-grass. I sowed over 500 pounds of blue-grass seed the first of March, 1903. I had all kinds of ground: On that which had been plowed just before sowing I raised the poorest grass; some ground was plowed the fall before, some was wheat-stubble, some corn-stalk ground, some millet and some sorghum ground where cane had been raised. On all these I can see no difference in the grass. I sowed twenty pounds to the acre. Last spring I sowed only eight pounds to the acre, and it is thick enough.

I sowed some to prairie-grass. I believe it will kill the wild grass, which I think is just as hard on alfalfa as "Mr. Crab-grass." It is the best of all grasses for pasture. This is the verdict of those who had it years before I did.

Will some one tell me where to get black bass? I have a big pond and am going to make it bigger. It has a spring and never goes dry. It is about four feet deep in places. I thought it would be a good place for fish.

JACOB J. HIEBERT.

Marion County.

For information about fish for your pond write to Hon. Dell Travis, State Fish Commissioner, Pratt, Kans.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have heretofore been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last six years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating these horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars. Address Dr. Bye, 901 B Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

There is more coal in Montana and Wyoming than in Pennsylvania.

The Great Cattle Exhibit

At Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 26th to December 3d, is an event that should not be missed. The aristocracy of the bovine kingdom will be there. Attend the "International" by all means. Via the Santa Fe only \$16 for round trip. Ask T. L. King, Agent.



Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free.

MORPHINE HABIT

CURED IN 10 DAYS

Not With Little Pain, but Absolutely None

DRUNKENNESS

CURED IN 5 DAYS.

PAY WHEN CURED

The Lanoix Cure has given to the world a new and positive cure for liquor, morphine, cocaine, laudanum, opium, and all drug addictions different from all others in results, and it sustains the system perfectly while a cure is being effected. Positively no sickness, pain or bad after effects. It is indorsed by the medical profession. Over ten thousand physicians are administering it throughout the country with perfect results. No patient under their personal care is asked to pay one cent until cured. All patients eat and sleep well from the beginning. The treatment is an antidote and can be taken at home with the same good results as though under the doctor's care. It leaves the patient in perfect health, greatly strengthened, both mentally and physically. The peculiarity of this new discovery is that it cures the worst cases of the drug habit in ten days without detention from business, and the worst case of drunkenness in five days, without sickness or confinement.

B. D. Hawkins, of 408 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., says: "I drank liquor for twenty-five years, took the Lanoix cure one year ago, have never had the least desire for liquor since." Mrs. C. H. Schomp, Paola, Kans., says: "I was given morphine by a physician to allay pain and became addicted to the habit. Was cured in one week without pain or inconvenience." There are hundreds of living testimonials like the above who have been cured and indorse his cure. Write for free booklet. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Lanoix Cure Company, 907 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.



BARBERS
MAKE EASY MONEY
We teach the business thoroughly in 6 weeks. You can make expenses while learning. Barbers make \$15 to \$25 weekly. Our FREE Catalog tells about it. Write today. Kansas City Barber College, F. C. Bridgford, Prop., 505 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

ANGORA GOATS.

ANGORA GOATS and SHORTHORN CATTLE
Does, bucks and kids for sale by
J. W. TROUTMAN, COMBEE, KANS.

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 1083.)

a full brother in blood to Masterpiece. We have one yearling boar for sale, eight pigs of April farrow, which are now ready to go out for use. We will have a limited number of gilts to sell, but will price our fall pigs very reasonable to any one wanting stock of this kind."

At the recent Poland-China sale made by Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans., while not advertised extensively, was a very satisfactory sale. Forty head made an average of \$20.23, and fifty-one head, mostly pigs, made an average of \$19. The top price of the sale was \$75, paid for a spring boar by Christ Huber, of Eldorado. The auctioneer was L. R. Brady, of Manhattan, assisted by Col. Bert Fisher, of Topeka.

Chas. Anderson, Sturgeon, Mo., topped the cattle market last week with 18 head of very prime Hereford 2-year-old steers that averaged 1,330 pounds and sold to Eddie Eagan for J. Stern & Son, of New York, for their fancy trade, at \$7 per hundredweight. These cattle were raised and fed by Mr. Anderson since January 23. He has two loads which he is finishing up for the International. This load was given no fancy feed. The price is the highest on the open market since 1902.

One of the very few objectionable features of the American Royal, as heretofore conducted, is that the horses on exhibition were of necessity stabled in the second story of a large horse-barn at some distance from the entrance gate to the Royal. The writer was assured by one of the largest and best-known importers and breeders of Draft and Coach-horses of the West that this objection was sufficient to prevent him from exhibiting at the Royal at all. We are, therefore, glad to be able to announce that the management has promised a rearrangement by which the horses will be stabled on the ground floor and hence more easily accessible to the visitors. Next year we hope to have the American Royal made into the greatest Draft- and Coach-horse show this side of the water.

C. W. Merriam, proprietor of Aylsdale Herd of Shorthorns, and Col. Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, have made a notable purchase of some extra selected animals from the herd of C. E. Leonard, of Bell Air, Mo. Mr. Merriam purchased a herd bull to replace one recently lost. He bought at a long price the 3-year-old bull, Consort 187008, sired by Imp. Prince of Perth, and out of a dam a full sister to the champion bull, Lavender Viscount. He also purchased a very fine heifer, Orange Viscountess 2d, a daughter of Lavender Viscount. Colonel Dudley bought a very choice heifer, Hampton Maid, out of an imported cow. This is one of the most notable sales from Ravenswood Herd that has been made by Mr. Leonard for some time. Messrs. Merriam and Dudley have visited a great many herds with a view to selecting some great foundation stock and believe that the recent purchase fills the bill exactly.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of Sunnyside Stock Farm Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, owned by H. H. Hague & Sons, Route 6, Newton, Kans. Mr. Hague has been the most energetic exhibitor of Duroc-Jerseys in Kansas, winning more prizes in the show ring than any other Duroc breeder in the State. Mr. Hague reports his herd in fine condition and that most of the brood sows are sired by Savannah Duke 14267, the winner of second prize at the Missouri State Fair, 1902, under 6 months, and winner of prizes at Kansas State Fair the same year, heading the young herd as first prize winner. The herd boar now in use is Russell's Hague 24419, sired by Sneed's Choice 11669, and he by Old Brilliant, so that Mr. Hague believes that the pigs he is now offering for sale are of such desirable strains that buyers should come thick and fast at the prices he offers.

We call the attention of buyers of Duroc-Jersey swine and improved poultry to the yearly card of J. M. Young, Plainville, Kansas, who has a splendid line of stock that will please customers as to quality and price. In his breeding herd is the sow, Daisy E 32004. This is a noble sow and a grand breeder. She farrowed fifteen pigs last April. Some of these are on hand yet. She weighs about 400 pounds and is now in breeding shape. He has also other great sows that have been remarkable breeders producing large and strong litters that have been bred to his great herd boar, Star of the West 28291. He is a large blocky made hog. Other pigs are sired by Nebraska Prince 13619, and his latest herd boar, King of Kansas 28293, sired by Improver II, the great show-hog of Bowman & Fitch, of Lawrence, Neb. The flock of Bronze turkeys is the best ever raised and they are now ready to send out on order.

While at the World's Fair swine show we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. F. A. Dawley, of Waldo, Kansas, who was thoroughly enjoying himself among the good Poland-Chinas to be found there. Since our return home we have learned that Mr. Dawley stopped over at Marshall, Mo., and bought Choice Chief 34182 from F. M. Lall. This yearling boar is one of the best that Mr. Lall ever bred, and Mr. Lall's name is known far and wide as a breeder of good ones. Choice Chief was sired by Grand Chief and out of Kemp's Choice, a half-sister to Corrector and out of a Chief Tecumseh 2d dam. Kemp's Choice is the dam of the fine young boar purchased by Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans. Mr. Dawley has lately sold Perfections Profit 33-233, by G's Perfection, to head the herd of F. C. Herrick, Osborne, Kans. He also sold his young boar Highroller to J. W. Wilcox, Sylvan Grove, Kans., and still has some hummers left.

In the Winn & Mastin sale, November 18, 1904, will be sold the noted Champion boar, Missouri Sunshine, a half-brother to Ideal Sunshine. This is one of the great boars of the breed and ought to be looked after. There will also be sold five boars and three gilts by Chief Perfection 2d, four out of Darkness, the greatest brood sow in the world, and four out of a Missouri's Black Chief,

Ideal Sunshine sow, for which they paid \$220.00. Then there is a litter brother to Corrector 2d, Senior Champion boar at St. Louis, two full brothers and one full sister to same hog; also two full brothers and a sister to the Grand Champion boar Meddler, a fine boar by Proud Perfection, out of Darkness, the phenomenal Handspring, said by some to be the equal of his half-brother Meddler. Plauditt, by Proud Perfection and out of Lady Louise, the second great sow in the world, will be another attraction. Then Picket, by Corrector, one of their great show yearlings, should go to one of the best herds in the land. It will be a sale of attractions and no breeder can afford to miss it. Remember the date and place, and then be on hand.

Mr. W. W. Gray, Fayette, Mo., announces that he has sold the entire Wayside Herd of Anxiety Wilton Herefords, except the grand old herd bull, Printer 66684, which he will offer for sale in the Armour-Funkhouser sale to be held at Kansas City on December 6 and 7 next. While we regret to see any good herd dispersed we can not help but express the hope that some Kansas breeder may be fortunate enough to secure this grand bull at this sale. Printer has been pronounced by expert judges to be one of the best, if not the best, Hereford bull on this side of the water and it would be a great stroke of business policy for some young breeder to secure him to place at the head of his herd. He was bred by Gudgell & Impson, Independence, Mo., and was sired by Beau Brummel 51817, out of Pretty Lady 5th 41800 by Don Juan 11069. It was noticeable in years past at the great sales of Hereford cattle that the animals sired by Printer uniformly topped the sale. He is not only a wonderful individual but a remarkable breeder and we believe that his purchaser will find that he will pay for himself many times over. See special announcements next week.

On November 16, at Bunceton, Mo., the Shorthorn breeders of Cooper County, Mo., will hold their fifth annual sale. Cooper County has long been the center of the Shorthorn industry of Missouri and this sale will contain an offering of forty head of choice cattle selected from the tops of their oldest and best herds. There will be ten Scotch cows with calves at foot or bred to such bulls as Champion, Lavender Viscount, Old Hero, Godoy, Modern Marshall, and others. There will also be some Scotch bulls. The Scotch families represented are Violets, Victorias, Orange Blossoms, Brawth Buds, Butterflies and the like. There will be a number of pure Bates cattle, mostly females, which will be bred to pure Duke bulls. Others in the offering will be Rose of Sharon, Young Marys and other Americans with Scotch tops. Cooper County is the most famous Shorthorn county in Missouri with more good herds than any other in the State, and this sale will offer the buyer an opportunity to get the pick of the best of them. Remember the date, November 16, and be sure to be on hand.

McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Columbus and St. Paul, find that the success they attained at the World's Fair with their Percheron and French Coach horses has bourn fruit earlier than they expected. The result is that Mr. James McLaughlin, who is now in France buying for their regular fall and winter importation which they expected to ship over about December 1, finds it necessary to make an advance shipment of forty-two head in order to be able to supply their customers. This advance shipment was due to arrive in New York on Monday, October 24, and in his judgment is the best lot that he has succeeded in getting together for many years. Mr. James McLaughlin lives in France most of the time and speaks the language like a native. The firm plans to show some of the newly imported Percherons, Belgians and French Coachers at the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago beginning November 28. Since the above was written, word comes that the special importation of forty-two horses was safely landed in Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 25, in the best of health and condition, and also that Mr. James McLaughlin will remain in France the balance of the year for the purpose of buying every good stallion that he can find for sale.

Good Bye! Smoke House.

The smoke-house always was a source of worry, vexation and expense, anyhow. When it catches fire let it go up in smoke. There's a better way to smoke meats. That is by using Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke. It's been gaining in all parts of the country for several years past and there is no longer any doubt that it is driving the smoke-house out of business.

Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke is made from selected hickory wood. It is applied to meat with a brush or sponge. It contains the same ingredients that preserve meat that is smoked in the old way. It gives meat a delicate, sweet flavor and gives perfect protection against insects and mould. It is cheaper and cleaner than the old way. Information concerning its use, cost, etc., can be had by writing to the makers, E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

Hundreds of pounds of honey have been discovered in the great equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Richmond, Va. Both the horse and rider are hollow, and it appears that ever since last summer bees have been going in and out at the parted lips and nostrils of General Lee and his steed. The bees are almost numberless, and they have been making honey constantly. There is no way of getting inside the statue without damaging it, and the bees will be left alone in their iron home.

"Please dive me ten cents' wurf of stamps,"
"All right, my child"—the stamp-clerk smiled—
"Of what denomination?"
That great big word the little miss
For just a moment daunted—
"My mama is a Mefodis,"
I des 'at's what she wanted."
—Woman's Home Companion.

COMBINATION
Poland-China Hog Sale

CONSIGNORS:

H. N. Holdeman, Girard; Adam H. Andrew, Girard; Wilkle Blair, Girard;
J. W. Wampler & Son, Brazilton.

67 POLAND-CHINA HOGS 67

TO BE SOLD AT

Girard, Kans., November 11th, 1904, at 1 p. m.
NO POSTPONEMENT.

These herds are headed by such noted boars as Kansas Black Perfection 33602, he by Missouri's Black Perfection; Grand Perfection 30155, by Black Perfection; Diamond Dust 30772, by Corrected; Ideal Perfection 2d 30465, by Ideal Perfection; Keep On Jr., 34707, by Keep On; Imperial Chief 75075, by Imperial; Governor Bailey 33297, by Captain A. Darsey.

We offer in this consignment 30 boars of serviceable age, and 37 sows and gilts. They are nearly all sired by the above boars. There are 7 boars one year old and over. Nearly all good enough to head the most fashionable herds. The balance of the boars are spring boars of great excellence both in breeding and individuality. Of the 37 sows there are 20 tried brood sows, of which a few are bred. These have the best of breeding and would be a credit to any herd. The balance are of spring farrow; will be old enough to breed for spring farrow and put in your February sales.

We cordially invite all lovers of fine hogs to attend this sale. You will be entertained at the hotels in Girard. Write for catalogue to

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Girard, Kans.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.; Col. J. C. Bogard, McCune, Kans.,
Auctioneers; Hon. M. G. Slawson, Clerk.

Mention Kansas Farmer.

FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

OF

Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch-topped.

At Sturgeon, Mo.,

Tuesday, Nov. 15, '04

40 Head 40

From the herds of J. J. Littrell, Clark, Mo.; E. S. Stewart, Sturgeon, Mo.;
Dr. J. F. Keith, Sturgeon, Mo.; J. H. Cottingham, Clark, Mo.

Our offering includes representatives of such noted Scotch families as Orange Blossoms, Victorias, Butterflies, Autumn Ladys and Likelys; also the well known herd bull, Proud Robin 177806, a Cruickshank Victoria, sired by the \$1,000 bull, Robin Adair 151303.

Females of serviceable age will either have calves at foot or be bred to one of the following Cruickshank bulls: Scotland's Crown 138994, by Imp. Lavender Lad 119937; Proud Robin 177806, by Robin Adair 151303; Hampton's Choice 177803, by Imp. Merry Hampton 132572, or the Marr Missie bull, Morning Flash 216722, by Imp. Sittytton Flash 149072.

Sale under tent, and positive. For catalogue address

E. S. STEWART, Sturgeon, Mo.

Col. George P. Bellows, Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. J. W. Sparks, Auctioneers

Attention is called to the Shorthorn sales at Bunceton on the 16th and Moberly on the 17th. Train service so that parties can attend all three sales.

Going to Business College?

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

LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dept. 33, Lincoln, Neb.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Miscellany

Meat Recipes.

Pot Roast.—This needs a round-bottomed iron kettle. Buy an ordinary roast, salt it, put it in the kettle and cover with cold water and cook slowly all the morning on top of the stove. As it cooks down, renew with boiling water and when it is tender, let it simmer and roast until it is nicely browned, turning it over to brown on the other side also. If it happens to be a tough piece of meat, pour just a little vinegar over it after it gets to boiling. Make a gravy of the liquor that is in the kettle. This is especially good for a small family, and when the meat lasts for several days, for it can be put back in the kettle, with a little more hot water and the gravy that remains, and covered well; and it will be fresh and juicy as long as it lasts.

An exchange gives another good idea on the meat question. It says: "Once a week we cook a beef heart, which is better relished by all of the family than any other 'meat dinner' we have in the seven days. They only cost 10 or 15 cents, and make a bountiful dinner for six or eight people (according to size of heart.) I have tried several ways of cooking it, so we never get tired of it as we do some other meats. Wash the heart inside and out, thoroughly, with cold water, and put it into a kettle—with a tin plate in the bottom to keep it from scorching—and cover with hot water, adding a pinch of soda as soon as it boils. When nearly done, cut off the fat, in little bits, into the water. Rub the heart with salt and pepper, inside and out, and stuff it as you would a chicken, put it in a pan with part of the water in which it was cooked, and do not let it get hard. Another way is to slice it after cutting off the fat, letting it all simmer together till it is very tender, then make the gravy over it, as with chicken, and serve. Again, I cook it the same way, making dumplings over it before I make the gravy, and serve together.

"Another time, I take the slices out when done, put them in a basin with some of the gravy, cover with a good crust, bake, and serve with the rest of the gravy. Baked with a dressing over it, instead of the crust, makes another change, which we like better than when the whole heart is stuffed and baked. Or after the heart is sliced, make a dressing, with chopped nuts mixed in, stuff it in a small salt sack, tie it, and lay it over the meat, letting it cook till ready to make the gravy. This is our favorite way of all, perhaps because I have not cooked it in this way so often. Lastly, take the slices when very tender, roll them in fine bread crumbs, and fry quickly, in plenty of good sweet fat, and serve as before, with the gravy. If rightly cooked, seasoned, and served, this heart dinner in any of these ways, will taste very much like chicken, with only a small proportion of its cost. The gravy, and odd bits of heart that are often left over, will—with the addition of a cup of cold rice, and a slice of onion—make a good soup for another meal. Celery, sage, onion, catsup, mustard, and whole cloves, vary the flavor to suit the taste. Cutting the heart in slices, before it is quite done, and stewing it in the liquor makes it more tender, and better flavored, quite unlike the usual way of cooking it."

In purchasing a cow it is often worth while to see her milked twice in succession—twelve hours between the milkings, so as to be reasonably certain of the quantity of milk she gives.

The average coffee tree in Honduras produces half a pound of beans.

The infidel argys just as a bull duz chained to a post; he bellows and paws, but he doesn't git loose from the post i notiss.—Billings.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED—To close out, will sell cow, fine bull calf, and a coming two-year-old heifer, Changing business. Must go. E. L. Hull, Milford, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three choice young Galloway bulls, bred by Staley of Nashua (1897) bred by I. B. and A. M. Thompson. Fine individuals, and bred right. Mulberry herd of Galloways; visitors welcome. Robert Dey, Walton, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—6 good Shorthorn bulls, 3 of them straight Cruickshanks; come and see me. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

SWINE.

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

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS ready for service, and pairs not akin. E. S. Burton, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Poland-China herd headers; extra large, heavy-boned. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OFFERS FOR SALE at reasonable prices, choice boar and sow pigs of the following breeds: Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Tamworth and Yorkshire. Address Animal Husbandry Department, Manhattan, Kans.

WANTED Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 35 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 509 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for cattle or land, one black Percheron stallion, 5 years old. George Manville, Agency, Mo.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

HONEY—New crop, water white, 3 cents per pound. Special prices on quantity. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHEET MUSIC—Latest N. Y. successes—Folly Prim—Blue Bell Anona—Soko—Navajo—Tessie—Laughing Water—Hiawatha—The Gondoller—Always in the Way—Message of the Violets—post paid, 20 c. each—6 for \$1. Address, Albert Brooks, Box 9, Station L, New York.

LADIES—We pay you \$15 to \$25 a week for advertising our gloves. Particulars free. Progressive Glove Co., Dept. 5, Joplin, Mo.

FERRETS—Ready for service, per pair, \$6; single, \$3.50. Address Roy Cope, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—A girl from the country for a position in a private home. Address Celeste, 314 West 5th St., Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Write your wants to Chas. W. Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

WANTED—Want to buy a complete secondhand well drilling outfit, capable to drill a 6-inch hole and up to 300 feet deep. Must be in good condition and cheap. Address Wm. Hambroer, Eden Valley, Minn.

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

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

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

12000 FERRETS—Finest in America. Bred from rat-killers and field-workers. Low express rate. Safe arrival guaranteed. Book and wholesale list free. Farnsworth Bros., New London, Ohio.

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

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

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

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY 416 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

POULTRY.

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

FOR SALE—Several Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1 each. Fine Pekin ducks, \$1 each. Three Duroc-Jersey boars 5 months old, \$10 each. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Reno County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure Mammoth Bronze gobblers, from good stock, at \$3 each. Address B. D. Kruger, Pfeiffer, Ellis Co., Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LANDS—One of the best 160 acre farms in Kansas at \$50 per acre. Improvements are worth the money. Never overflows, has 60 acres of alfalfa, is one-half mile from railroad station, 5 miles from county seat; write for full particulars. 1,120 acre ranch, well fenced, living water, good level land, suitable for farms, extra good grass; price, \$12.50 per acre. Great bargain. 80 acres for \$3,000; smooth rich land, very good buildings, good water, 3 miles from Marion. If you have \$1,100 cash you can have several years on the balance at 5 per cent interest. W. P. Morris, Marion, Kans.

A CHANCE TO GET A HOME at an insignificant cost, in a growing town of 1,400 people; a division of the U. P. R. R. property worth \$2,500. New 9-room house, and an acre of ground. 1,000 chances at \$2.50 per chance. Remit Harry Wheeler, Ellis, Kans., for tickets.

FOR SALE—A choice Blue river bottom farm of 400 acres in Marshall Co. For particulars address Box 181, Irving, Kans.

WANTED—To sell cheap, four spring Poland-China boars, the finest I ever raised; also pigs and shoats. To exchange a registered Shorthorn bull, red, deborned for same kind. Address F. A. Barrington, Spring Creek, Chataqua County, Kans.

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

LAND BARGAINS IN EAST CENTRAL KANSAS—320 acres of fine rich land splendidly improved; one-half mile from railroad station, 5 miles from county seat; price, \$50 per acre.

1,120 acre ranch, well fenced, living water, good level land suitable for farms; extra good grass; price, \$12.50 per acre.

80 acres for \$3,000; smooth rich land, very good buildings, good water, 3 miles from Marion; if you have \$1,100 cash you can have balance for a few years at 5 per cent interest.

160 acres, 60 in cultivation, fair improvement; 13 miles from county seat; price, \$2,000. Address W. P. Morris, Marion, Kans.

FARMS to sell or trade—Want 30, suburban, or rental. Buckeye Agency, Williamsburg, Kans.

FOR RENT—A good well improved farm for cash rent, 452 acres, in Anderson County, Kans. A. C. Krape, Garnett, Kans.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE—230 acres, part bottom, 135 in cultivation, rest in standing timber, part of which could be cultivated; 2-story 9-room house, good barn, one granary, two cisterns, one well, located 1 1/2 miles of Chester, county seat of Randolph Co., 3 railroads and Mississippi river; price, \$7,000; also farm of 160 acres, all bottom, all in cultivation except 10 acres in timber, 2-story 7-room house, good barn and other out buildings, good orchard and never failing water. Located 3 miles of aforesaid Chester. Price, \$10,000. For further information address E. L. Floeth, Chester, Ill.

KANSAS FARMS—80 acres with \$1,500 worth of improvements, \$2,000; 160 acres with fair improvements, \$2,000; 320 acres with poor improvements, \$4,000; 480 acres 1 mile from town, 40 acres alfalfa, \$5,000. If something like this is not what you want, write us. We have a large list of good farms, and would like to tell you about them. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

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

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

FARM LOANS

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

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO., Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Kans.

HOMESEEKERS

Smith and Osborne County, Kansas, Offer the best inducement in corn, wheat and alfalfa land. Write for full description and price lists to **H. A. TURNER, Portia, Kans.**

We Can Sell Your Farm OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.

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

Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co., MADEIRA, MINN.

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

FARMS and RANCHES

WHEAT LANDS **KANSAS \$6 to \$10 PER ACRE** Splendid sections combined farming and stock raising. \$1.75 to \$5.00 Per Acre. Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Only one tenth cash. Best land bargains in West. Ask **LAND DEPT. U.P.R.R. Omaha, Neb.**

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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



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

WE CAN SELL

YOUR FARM, RANCH, HOME OR OTHER PROPERTY No matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price. Before buying a farm, ranch, home or property of any kind, anywhere, write us. We have or can get what you want.

N. B. JOHNSON & CO., 505-O Bank of Commerce Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Largest Optical Mail Order House in the West.

Eyes examined free accurately by mail. Any style glasses for \$1. Write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. **R. H. Baker Optical Co.** 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

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

PLAINVILLE HERD DUROC-JERSEYS

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

BERKSHIRES

I have purchased the great S. B. Wright herd, of California—are of the best in America, and the best sows and boars I could find in Canada, and have some fine young boars by several different herd boars. Can furnish fresh blood of high quality.

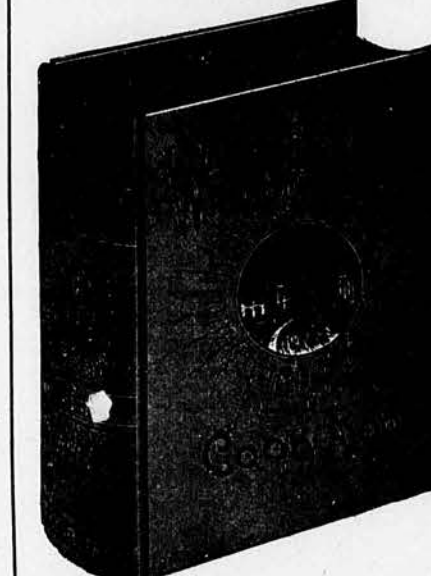
E. D. KING, Burlington, Kans.

Do you know how To Stuff Birds and animals? We teach you at your home during spare hours. We guarantee success by mail; decorate your home and den with fine birds, fish and animals. Fascinating pastime. You can make big money on the side by doing this work for others as a professional taxidermist. Young men learn this profession increase your income! Elegant illustrated catalog free. **N. W. School of Taxidermy, 25 A, Omaha, Neb.**

TELEPHONES FOR FARMERS' LINES Build your own lines. Inexpensive and simple. We will tell you how. Book of Instructions Free. **CN 302 THE NORTH ELECTRIC CO.** 197 St. Clair St. Cleveland, Ohio.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs, Horse and Cattle Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. **55000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide** Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. Cloth bound, 300 pages. Price \$1.50. To Hide and Fur Shippers, \$1. Write today. **ANDRESCHE BROS. Dept. 75 Minneapolis, Minn.**

OUR COOK BOOK OFFER.



The White House Cook Book, 590 pages, comprehensive treatise on carving. All kinds of cooking and baking. Everything from soup to nuts. Cooking for the sick. Health suggestions. Kitchen utensils. Family recipes. Toilet items. Dyeing and coloring. Measures and weights, etc. Prepared by the former chef of the Hotel Splendide, Paris. Regular price, \$2. Our price with the Kansas Farmer for one year, \$2. The two for the price of one, delivered to you. Address, **Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.**

The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., October 31, 1904.
Receipts of cattle and calves to-day amounted to 18,500, which is smaller than recent Monday's receipts. The greater portion of the supply was range-bred stuff. Good corn-fed stuff was limited to one string of Ja's. Common to medium dry-lot steers sold 10c lower than last week and 25@30c lower than a week ago. The top to-day was \$5.70, with the bulk of the sales below \$5. Stockers and feeders were mostly steady with a fair demand. The best fat she stuff was steady to strong while the poorer canner kinds sold lower. Stock calves were dull and veals steady. The market in the Texas division was slow with prices mostly steady with last week. The receipts of cattle last week totaled up in good shape, aggregating 76,329. There was too much she stuff and stockers and feeders in the offering last week and that class of stuff was draggy. There was a decline on fat steers for the week of 15@25c except the choice stuff which held its own, or nearly so. A string of strictly choice stuff sold Wednesday for \$6.25, the week's top. The bulk of the sales was from \$5.30 down. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country for the week was 973 cars. The excessive supply and moderate demand on this stuff caused a sharp decline of from 25@40c. The best kinds suffered the least decline while the less desirable grades were slow and hard to move. With a very heavy run this week there will doubtless be some bargains here for the countryman.

The supply of hogs to-day was liberal at 6,700. Light weights predominated and but few good hogs was in the offering though medium mixed hogs was fairly represented. The market was called 10c lower, but there could be found sale on both sides of the 10c lower mark. Common light mixed hogs suffered the most loss. The day's top was \$5.22½ with the bulk of the sales ranging from \$5@5.15 on heavies. The top on lights was \$5 and most of the sales were above \$4.75. Last week's hog receipts were larger than for several weeks at 37,897. The quality of the week's supply was poor. The week opened and closed with an upward turn with a break in prices the middle of the week which was not quite regained, the market closing slightly lower for the week. The top for the week was \$5.42½, and the bulk of all the hogs sold with a wide range, \$5 being about the middle. Sheep receipts amounted to 7,000 to-day and included some choice offerings and the general quality was good. The market opened active at steady to 10c higher prices. Native ewes of good quality sold for \$3.60 and some Western yearling wethers went at \$4.40. The bulk of the receipts went to the packers, there being few feeding sheep offered. There was a good call for lambs and some good Colorados sold for \$5.70. Some of the medium Western offerings went for \$4.65. The lamb market was strong but not noticeably higher. The receipts of sheep last week was not very heavy at 31,000. The trade in sheep was active all last week and there was an advance of from 15@25c for the week. Most of the week's advance was on lambs. The week's supply was not adequate to the demand. The top on sheep and yearlings for the week was \$4.10 and the top on lambs was \$5.65.

The total run of horses and mules for

the market here to-day was about the heaviest of the fall season, being over 1,100. About 700 were offered at auction, most of them being the medium grade Southerners. There were a number of fair to good chunks and drafts also offered. The number of buyers was not heavy and at times the auction lacked interest but prices generally ruled about steady. The Southerners ranged from \$25@70 per head, good Southern drivers bringing from \$80@110. Chunks ranged from \$100@150 per head. Another auction is to be held to-morrow. Trade during the balance of last week was rather slow on account of the light supply on hand. Southerners were selling well at all times and prices generally were good. The mule supply for commission sales to-day was over 400 head, including a good number of rather thin, medium cottoners. There were but few good cottoners offered and only a few lots of the good, heavy mules. The demand was fairly good for cotton mules but buyers persisted in their efforts to buy all cottoners at a discount. Prices accordingly ruled from \$2.50@10 lower per head on the medium or commoner kinds. On the good kinds, prices were weaker but not hardly a pronounceable decline. Dealers also report a fair cotton demand from the lower States. The last part of the week was rather quiet and not a very heavy demand was felt. There was a scattering demand for miners at times and a fair call for good cottoners, prices generally ruling as they did on Monday.

H. N. PETERS.

Clay, Robinson & Co. write:
Official receipts of cattle for the week ending last Saturday were 76,329, against 71,500 a week ago and 71,139 during the corresponding period last year. At the close of trading Saturday, beef steers were anywhere from 10@30c lower than the preceding Monday, good corn-fed kinds suffering the least and ordinary grassers showing the biggest drop. Top for the week was \$6.25. Best cows and heifers declined 15@25c; medium to good, 20@30c; common butcher and country cows 25@35c; canners 30@50c. Bulls dropped 10@20c. Light veal calves held steady; heavy weights declined 25c. Stock calves dropped 25@50c for best and 75c@1 for common to medium. In the stocker and feeder division the supply all the week was large. High-grade stockers and feeders were the kind most wanted and on these the decline was 25c for the week; common to medium grades broke 25@50c. Receipts of cattle to-day were 16,000. Beef steers sold at weak to 10c lower rates. There was a liberal supply of cows and heifers, mostly range-bred and natives. The better grade was steady to strong; others draggy and weak to lower. Veals were scarce and steady to strong. Bulls were slow and weak. Stockers and feeders steady with common to medium kinds very slow.

Saturday's hog market was 10c lower than the preceding Saturday and 10c lower than the corresponding day a year ago. Receipts to-day were 6,700. Trade opened weak and the general decline was 10c. Bulk of sales were from \$4.75@5.10; top \$5.22½. Killing sheep and lambs advanced 15@25c during the week ending last Saturday. Feeding grades were firm but hardly showed this betterment. Receipts to-day were 7,000. The market opened active and values ruled strong to 10c higher for everything.

Opportunities.

Good openings for all lines of business and trade in new towns. Large territory thickly settled. Address Edwin B. McGill, Mgr., Townsite Department, Chicago Great Western Railway, Fort Dodge, Iowa.



FIFTH ANNUAL International Live Stock Exposition



Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1904

50 CHOICE GALLOWAYS 50

will sell

Tuesday, Nov. 29

For catalogue address
CHAS. GRAY, Secretary,
17 Exchange Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sale will begin at 1 p. m.

50 SELECT SHORTHORNS 50

will sell

Wednesday Nov. 30

For catalogue address
B. O. COWAN, Assistant Sec'y,
17 Exchange Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sale will begin at 1 p. m.

50 HIGH-CLASS ABERDEEN-ANGUS 50

will sell

Thursday, Dec. 1

For catalogue address
W. C. McGAVOCK, Secretary,
Springfield, Ill.

Sale will begin at 9.30 a. m.

50 HEREFORDS 50
FROM BEST HERDS

will sell

Friday, December 2

Under Hereford Committee of
Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Sale will begin at 1 p. m.



As an educational Exposition and for Sales of High Class Live Stock, no place or show affords the opportunity to spend such a rare week as the International.



A Shorthorn Sale Extraordinary

A SALE OF TOP CATTLE BY RELIABLE BREEDERS

One Worth Remembering and Going a Long Way to See.

The Shorthorn breeders of Cooper County, Missouri, invite you to attend their Fifth Annual Public Sale, which takes place at

BUNCETON, MO., NOVEMBER 16, 1904,

at which time they will sell 40 CHOICE CATTLE, top cattle, selected from the very tops of their oldest and best herds. The offering contains Imported Cows, with calves, or bred to celebrated Bulls, 10 Scotch Females, with calves, or bred to such bulls as the champion, Lavender Viscount; the old hero, Goddy; the sensational young Cruickshank sire, Mod-ra Marshall, and others. Also pure Scotch bulls. The Scotch things are Violets, Victorias, Orange Blossoms, Jilts, Brawith Buds, Butterflies and Buchen Lassies. There are a number of pure Bates females bred to pure Duke bulls. The others are Rose of Sharon, Young Marys, and other best American sorts, all choice individuals with two to four notch tops.
Harriman and Ross, Auctioneers.
Attention is called to the Shorthorn sales at Sturgeon on the 15th and Moberly on the 17th. Train service so that parties can attend all three sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF Holstein-Friesian Cattle

To be Held at State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Ks., Nov. 29, 1904

50 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 50

This offering will consist of fifty head of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, comprising cows, heifers, and bulls of all ages. This offering represents the best strains of the breed such as Mechthilde, Parthena, Empress Josephine and DeKol. Nibro DeKol Lad has been at the head of my herd. His dam is in the A. R. O. This herd made an average last year of 9,125 pounds of milk each, including 2- and 3-year-old heifers. Average test fat 3.8, having no taint hay or grass for them. No postponement on account of weather. Everything fully guaranteed as represented. All cattle will be registered and transferred to owner. For catalogue address

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Girard, Kans.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., and Col. John W. Wall, Parsons, Ks., Auctioneers

TWO DAYS SALE OF Registered Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas

At the new brick barn at the west end of bridge on Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kans., on Saturday, November 26, 1904, at 1 p. m. we will sell to the highest bidder forty head of high-class, healthy, vigorous Shorthorns as follows: 18 bulls, thick blocky fellows, from 6 to 18 months old. Also our 6-year-old herd bull Baron Knight (a worthy son of T. K. Tomsons' Gallant Knight) and 23 head of heifers and cows. All of the latter old enough are bred to Baron Knight 184946. This offering is a mingling of Scotch Booth and Bates blood and have been carefully bred with a view to beef and milk. For nearly 40 years we have been breeding and raising the famous Shorthorn—ever striving to improve our stock and to produce just the animal for breeders and beef masters and we feel that the individuals to which we here draw your attention, come as near meeting these requirements as any in the state. **WM. H. RANSON, North Wichita, Kans.** Col. Sparks and Burger, Auctioneers.

The day previous to cattle sale announced above Messrs. **W. M. MESSICK & SON** of Piedmont, Kans., and **E. L. PEACOCK, of Sedgwick, Kans.**, will sell at the same barn beginning at 1 p. m., 60 head of choice Poland-China swine of both sexes.

Apply for cattle catalogue to **WM. H. RANSON, Route 5, N. Wichita, Kans.,**
and for catalogue of hog sale to **W. M. MESSICK & SON, Piedmont, Kans.**

PUBLIC SALE OF Registered Shorthorns

At Osborne, Kans., November 23, 1904.

33 Head of Shorthorn Cattle 33

consisting of 11 bulls and 22 cows. Many of cows have calves at foot and all bred to Brave Knight 182522, by Gallant Knight, the great show animal. The eleven bulls are all by Brave Knight and are of serviceable age, ranging from 8 to 16 months old.

Greatest Offering of Shorthorns Made in the West this Season

NOTICE—Every one of these animals is the product of the Riverside Stock Farm. This is a rare opportunity to buy a herd header or foundation stock. My herd now consists of 80 head, all registered, and I am simply reducing my herd, but not going out of business. Send for catalogue.

WM. WALES, Osborne, Kans.

Cols. John Brennan, J. M. Clark, E. A. Kramer, Auctioneers.

PREVENTS BLACKLEG

Vaccination with **BLACKLEGOIDS** is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. Each **BLACKLEGOID (or pill)** is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one minute with our **Blacklegoid Injector**.

Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity.
For sale by druggists. Literature free—write for it.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES: Detroit, Mich.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis.



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, Tipppecanoe City, Ohio
- Kansas State Grange.**
 Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
 Vice-Master..... J. C. Lovett, Bucyrus
 Lecturer..... Ole Hibner, Olathe
 Secretary..... R. C. Post, Spring Hill
 Assistant Steward..... W. H. Coultis, Richland
 Steward..... Mrs. M. J. Ranage, Arkansas City
 Captain..... Wm. Henry, Olathe
 Treasurer..... Geo. Black, Olathe
 Secretary..... G. F. Kyner, Lone Elm
 Gate-keeper..... Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndon
 Organist..... Mrs. Ida E. Flier, Madison
 Librarian..... Mrs. L. J. Lovett, Larned
 Reporter..... Mrs. Lola Radcliff, Overbrook
 A. S.....
- Executive Committee.**
 E. W. Westgate..... Manhattan
 Geo. Black..... Olathe
 T. Lincoln..... Madison
 P. Heardon..... McLouth
 Henry Rhoades..... Gardner
- State Organizer.**
 W. G. Obyrhim..... Overbrook

The ladies of Oak Grange, Shawnee County, will serve lunch and supper at their hall on election day. Besides the usual menu, oysters will be served.

The Grange Declaration of Purposes.

ITS IDEAL OF CHARACTER.
Character is the power in men and women that makes for right action. It is even more: it is the very substance and spirit of manhood and womanhood. In Shakespeare's fine phrase,

"Good name, in man or woman, dear my Lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls."

But back of good name, and back of everything which seems fair and worthy and of good report in human life and conduct, is the character out of which jewel-names are wrought. Chemists tell us that a lump of anthracite and the great Koh-i-nur diamond are alike in substance; but every one of us knows that a piece of coal and the finest of England's crown jewels are not to be compared in character and value. It is character that imparts value and gives distinction.

Our Declaration of Purposes announces that the first of the specific objects of the Grange is not to make money or save money, not to get place or political power, or to secure proper recognition for the class of people it represents, but "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood" among them. This fact needs frequent repetition. It is right that men and women should work to secure the material rewards of industry; it is right that they should strive to enhance the comforts and attractions of their homes. But the highest ambition is the ambition to develop a higher manhood and womanhood; the other good things follow.

He was a man of large faith, keen insight, and lofty character who put into words the unexpressed hopes and purposes of the men and women who promulgated the Magna Charta of the Grange. Few of them had lived up to the ideal which they gladly endorsed; and few to this day have been able to say that they have been able to put into actual practice the teachings of the Grange. It will be many a long year before the general level of our living has been raised to the lofty plane of the platform adopted at St. Louis in 1874. Indeed, the ideal can never fully be realized; for, no matter what heights are reached, it will still be far above and beyond us—always a "better and higher manhood and womanhood" to be developed.

It is well that old and young alike have this noble ideal placed before them. Character is the principal thing in life; it is the stuff of which manhood and womanhood are compounded, the source of the personal influence of every man who has made the world better. It is not a thing that can be put on at will, but must be developed through the years. The trained elocutionist may repeat the stately sentences of the great orator; but they come from his lips without

the pulsings of power which gave them weight and authority when uttered by the man whose character gave them their original meaning and eloquence. It is character that counts in this world and that weighs heaviest in the scales of heaven.

Let it not be thought that the Grange is merely an organization to teach a lofty ethical doctrine. It has to do very largely with things of the earth. The farmer is more than a farmer. The housewife is more than a housewife. We must eat and drink and supply ourselves with houses and clothing. These are matters of importance. They demand our daily thought and our daily labor. In our organization we consider them as carefully and as intelligently as may be. First of all, however, we put character—the manhood and womanhood whose development is the prime object of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.—Grange Bulletin.

The Farmer Receives Recognition Due.

The following from a paper, which never expected to reach the farmer, shows the high esteem in which he is held. It is simply another evidence that the word "farmer" means vastly more in a business way than it did even a few years ago:

"To the farmer more than any other is due the ground-work of the great tide of prosperity which has carried the country to the first position among the Nations of the world. Neither the farmer, nor his wife, nor his son, nor his employee, knows the meaning of an eight-hour day. The farmer's time to work is just as long as there is work to be done. The work may be drudgery, the man be awkward, but his sturdy back, his healthy body, his simple life, have given the strength of mind and body to the sons he has sent out into the world to make their way in other paths of life. It is the strenuous metropolitan life which saps the strength and undermines the nerves. The everlasting push, push of active trade, ceaseless competition, struggle for business, greed for dollars, would soon blight and destroy, were it not for the constant infusion of the rich, pure blood and sound mind and nerve of the country-boy who seeks the business or professional life of our business centers."

Has Not Missed a Meeting.

Arkansas City (Kan.) Grange has not missed a meeting for several years. We are holding our own in regard to members. We conferred the third and fourth degrees on two last Saturday, one of them a man 86 years old. We had ice cream and cake for our feast. We have two more ready for the third and fourth degrees.

We have a contract for coal whereby we save \$1 per ton. We furnished binding twine to our members and a great many farmers not members at 3 cents per pound less than dealers charged, saving from \$3 to \$15 each. We are insuring farm property at from 1 to 2 per cent cheaper than old-time companies charged, and yet farmers are not joining the Grange one-tenth as fast as they are in the Eastern States.

Farmers are prospering in Kansas. They know the Grange has secured legislation that has been a great benefit to farmers; but don't seem to realize that if they would all join the organization, we could get a hundred times more than we have.

Every Broad-Minded Citizen

Should plan to patronize the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, November 26th to December 3d. It stands for growth and expansion in live-stock production. Of course you are going! Low rates via the Santa Fe. Ask T. L. King, Agent.

To California

Via Union Pacific. Millions have been spent in the improvement of this line, and all human ingenuity has been adapted to protect its patrons against accident. The line is renowned for its fast trains and the general superiority of its service and equipment. Fastest time, shortest line, smoothest track. Tourist sleepers a specialty. Inquire of J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent; F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

HORSES.

Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, Wakefield, Kans.

PERCHERONS AND SHIRE STALLIONS

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

Draft and Coach Horses

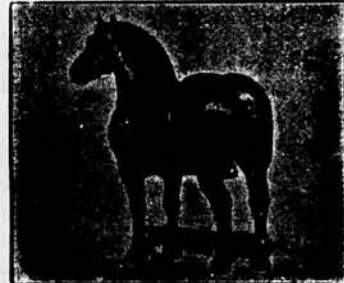
Parties desiring to buy Percheron, Belgium or German Coach Stallions on a self-earning, easy-payment plan, guaranteed to live and be satisfactory breeders, should correspond with **J. W. FERGUSON, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.** Reference Kansas Farmer.

20—REGISTERED STALLIONS AND JACKS—20

They must be sold as I have more than I can winter. **25 Per Cent Discount for cash, on all sales, until surplus is sold.** Come and look at the stock if interested. No trades wanted. Also 20 Jennets for sale **S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kans.**

Registered Stallions For Sale

15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-gray; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 3 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horse, 3 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.**



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Herd Headed by Casino (45462) 27839
Winner of First Prize and Reserve Senior Champion at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Largest Percheron breeding establishment in the West. Won more prizes at World's Fair than any other Percheron breeder. Fourth annual sale at Wichita, Kans., February 1, 1906.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.



Pine Ridge Stock Farm

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

Percheron and French Draft Horses

SAMSON AT HEAD OF HERD.

(Percheron 27238 and French Draft 6866.)
He weighs 2,464 pounds, with more bone and quality than can be found in any other one horse in the United States. We can show more bone, size and quality than any other one firm in the country. Prices below competition. Call on or address

L. M. HARTLEY, - Salem, Iowa

America's Leading Horse Importers

At the Great St. Louis World's Fair won in French Coach Stallion Classes:

- FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER
First, second, third, fifth, and seventh.
- THREE YEARS AND UNDER FOUR
First, second, fourth and sixth.
- TWO YEARS AND UNDER THREE
First and third.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS, 11 months old, weight 250, color best, extra length and bone, good pedigree, fit to head anybody's herd; also few April pigs, good ones, at reasonable prices. H. J. Lane, "Hedge-wood," West 6th St., Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October 25, 1904, and January 31, 1905. **J. B. DAVIS,** Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

MAPLE ROW HERD **DUROC-JERSEY SWINE** Herd boar, Lord Bacon 26513, by the prize-winner Olympus. For sale two fall boars and spring pigs. **F. L. McCLELLAND,** Route 1, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kans.

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS. All stock registered. Pigs for sale weighing 150 to 200 pounds, both sexes. Will have sows for early farrowing at \$20 each. Spring males and gilts, \$10 to \$15. Address **Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader,** Wauneta, Kans

Rockdale Herd Duroc-Jerseys One hundred head of March and April pigs for the fall trade. Prize-winning strains and good individuals and every thing sent out guaranteed to be as represented. Write me your wants. **J. F. Chandler,** Frankfort, Kansas.

MINNEOLA HERD **DUROC-JERSEY SWINE** Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27685 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale. **A. KEELER,** Route 7, Ottawa, Kans. Phone 891 G.

Rose Lawn Herd Duroc-Jerseys Size and quality my specialty. Boars ready for service. Gilts bred or open. Spring pigs that are top-notchers. Prices reasonable for quick sales. **L. L. Vrooman,** Hope, Dickinson Co., Kans.

THE FAMOUS FANCY HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Bred from the prize-winners; great individuals; sure to please. Write us for our catalogue. **John W. Jones & Co.,** Route 3, Delphos, Kas

DUROC-JERSEYS We have a large number of excellent fall pigs sired by Red Duke 18663, the best son of Ohio King; and all are out of recorded sows.

BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, Sedalia, Mo.
SOLOMON VALLEY HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE No sows nor gilts for sale, males only. Visitors always welcome. Write me. **W. F. GARRETT,** Box 210, Portia, Kans.

UP-TO-DATE Duroc-Jerseys Best of breeding and individuality. Pigs of both sexes, not related, for sale. A square deal guaranteed. Write your wants, or call and see hogs. Visitors always welcome. **E. L. YOUNG,** Bayneville, Kans.

Cherry Valley Breeding Farm Duroc-Jersey Swine. The prize-winning Gem's Victor 16017 and Gold Coin 19005 at head of herd. Choice bred gilts and spring pigs of both sexes for sale. 230 head in herd. **BUFF COCHIN CHICKENS.** Eggs in Season. **Mr. & Mrs. W. R. CROW,** Hutchinson, Kans. Telephone 735.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

SHADY NOOK HERD. Poland-Chinas, Up-to-date breeding. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. **Wm. Plummer,** Barclay, Kans.

Pure Bred Poland-Chinas. of the Chief Tecumseh 2d, Black U. S., Wilkes, Free Trade, Corwin and Short Stop strains. Address **E. E. WAIT,** Altoona, Wilson County, Kans.

ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES. I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbreed, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas.

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

F. P. MAGUIRE, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas. Woodbury 33838, Highroller 33839 and Perfection's Profit 33223 at head. Sows of the most popular strains. Visitors always welcome. **F. A. DAWLEY,** Waldo, Kans.

Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas Model Tecumseh 64133, American Royal (S) 80788, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants. **J. N. Woods & Son,** Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

PLIMPTON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

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

GOOD HERD FOR SALE

As I expect to move, am making SPECIAL PRICES to sell all of my Kanawaka Herd of Poland-Chinas. Two Herd Boars, 3 Fall Boars, 40 Spring Pigs, 70 Fall Pigs, 25 Sows and Fall Gilts. I don't want to publish my prices, but write me and I will surprise you in the breeding and bargains I offer. **W. B. VAN HORN & SONS,** Lone Star, Douglas Co., Kans.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS

Ten extra good fall boars weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. sired by Black Perfection 27132, dam sired by Corwin I Know, Proud Tecumseh, Henry's Perfection. Spring Pigs by six of the best boars in the West. Seven and one-half miles northwest of Leavenworth. (1 ship from Leavenworth. Eight railroads.) One mile west of Kickapoo on main line of Mo. Pacific. **JOHN BOLLIN,** Route 5, Leavenworth, Kas

Big-Boned, Lengthy Poland-Chinas

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

Main's Herd of Poland-Chinas

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

JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan. All ages and sex, out of sows of all the leading strains of the Poland-China breed. Write what you want.

POLAND-CHINAS Wilkes Perfection Herd.

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

CEDAR KNOLL FARM Pure-Bred Poland-China Hogs

Five yearling boars, strong-boned, lusty fellows, just fit for hard service; will please anyone or money back. Sired by Correct Perfection 32031, by Corrected; dam by Chief Perfection 2d; very reasonable for quality. Also spring pigs, both sexes by same sire that are all right and guaranteed to please. Write for prices and you will buy. **WALTER O WILTBERGER,** Winfield, Kans.

CLEAR CREEK HERD CHOICE Poland-Chinas

Five good yearling boars, sired by as many different herd boars. Also fifty pring pigs for sale, sired by six extra good herd boars and out of as fine a bred lot of sows as can be found in any herd, including all the popular strains. Some herd-headers among them good enough to go into any herd. Bred sows and gilts all sold.

E. P. SHERMAN, Route 1, Wilder, Kans.

TAMWORTH SWINE.

REGISTERED Tamworth Hogs

15 fall gilts, 5 fall male pigs, and will spare one of my herd boars; he is coming 2 years old. I have a large number of spring pigs for which I am booking orders.

C. W. Freelove, Clyde, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

O. I. C. HOGS

They are bred right and will be sold right. Write me for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **S. W. ARTZ,** Route 1, LARNED, KANSAS.

20 Chester White Sows and Gilts And 10 October Boars for ready sale. Prices low for quick sales. Order to-day. **D. L. BUTTON,** Route 9, Elmout, Shawnee Co., Kans.

Peach Grove Herd OF PURE-BRED O. I. C. SWINE

Choice stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see them or write to **H. T. GARTH,** Larned, Ks

Nebraska Herd of Improved Chester White Swine

The largest pure-bred Chester White herd in the West, with the best blood in the Union. Boars ready for business, and young sows to start a herd at prices that are moving them. As I have sold my farm, they must go. Now is your time to get royal blood for a little money. Write or come to-day. **E. W. BROWN,** Shelby, Neb.

THE CRESCENT HERD O.I.C. The World's Best Swine.

200 pedigreed hogs, both sexes, all ages. Pairs or trios mated not akin. Bred for size and finish. Nothing but the best offered. We are now booking orders for bred sows. Describe build of hog wanted. Thoroughbred Poultry—W. and B. P. Rocks, W. and G. Wyandottes, and B. Langshans. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. **John W. Roat & Co.,** Central City, Neb.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Ridgeview Berkshires Are all O. K. in breeding and quality. One yearling boar and four boars, April farrow, for sale, besides fall pigs. **MANWARING BROS.,** Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES Imported Blood

30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds. 40 extra choice Gilts, 100 to 150 pounds. Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick. **CHAS. E. SUTTON,** Russell, Kans.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Winners at the big shows. A fine lot of March and April boars and gilts ready to ship. **J. H. BLODGETT,** Pleasant Hill, Mo.

East Reno Herd of Berkshires.

Best Blood in the Land. Herd Boars: Black Robin Hood II 73523, Berryton Duke Jr. 77341. Choice young pigs, both sexes, sired by Baron Beauty Jr. 72642 and Elma King 66556 for sale. Also White Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red chickens. Farm 2 miles Northeast of Medora. **G. D. WILLEMS,** Inman, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES AT BARGAINS

OVER 100 HEAD—All go at Farmers Prices while they last. Owing to my ill health I will close out my entire herd, consisting of herd boars, brood sows, yearling boars and gilts, early spring pigs, and fall pigs. Write to-day for prices. Also 500 fine chickens. **T. J. PUGH,** Fullerton, Neb.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns

Service Bulls—Herefords: Columbus 17th 91384, Columbus Budybody 141838, Jack Hayes 2d 119761 Shorthorns: Orange Dudding 149469, Polled Short horns: Scotch Emperor 138646, Crowder 204815. Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome except Sundays. Address **Joseph Pelton, Mgr.,** Belvidere, Kiowa Co., Ks.

VERMILION HEREFORD CO., VERMILION, KANSAS.

Boatman 56011 and Lord Albert 131557 head of herd Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. **E. E. Woodman,** Vermilion, Kans.

HAZFORD PLACE HEREFORDS

The American Royal prize-winning bulls Protocol 2d 91715, Dale Duplicate 2d 134400, and Monarch 142149 at head of herd. A few young bulls and females for sale. Visitors always welcome. **ROBERT H. HAZLETT,** Eldorado, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

ROCKY HILL HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE

J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans.

Plainville Shorthorn Herd

Headed by Strawberry Baron 149488 and Lucifer 188685, a pure Cruickshank. Young stock for sale at all times. **N. F. Shaw,** Plainville, Rooks Co., Kans.

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD

Baron Ury 2d 124070 and Sunflower's 19059 at head of herd. Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific Railroads. For Sale—Young bulls from 6 to 24 months of age. **C. W. TAYLOR,** Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kans.

Meadow Brook Shorthorns

Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird of Linwood, at head of herd. **F. C. KINGSLEY,** Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS

Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas. Breeder of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle. Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133692. Bull and heifer calves at \$50.

PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM

Registered Hereford cattle. Major Bear 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also sired by Lord Evergreen 85651 in calf to Orto 12322 sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale. **JOSEPH CONDELL,** Eldorado, Kansas.

Valley Grove Shorthorn

Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot sired by Lord Mayor 112727, Knight Valentine and Golden Day for sale. Heifers bred to Golden Day and calves at foot by each herd bull. For ready sale, 25 yearling bulls.

T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans. Telegraph Station, Valencia, Kans.

Shorthorn Cattle

For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready for service and 12 bull calves. Also 20 cows and heifers, 1 to 7 years old. Give me a call, or address **H. R. LITTLE, - - HOPE, KANS.**

GLENWOOD HERDS Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas

Large, prolific type. Herd headed by Chief 2d 28951, by Chief Ideal 28905. We have the best size, bone and quality. The kind that pay. Both sexes, sired by Chief 2d 28918, by Chief Ideal, other good ones for sale. Write for special prices. Telephone on farm. **C. S. NEVIUS,** Chiles, Miami, Co., Kans.

Silver Creek Shorthorn

The imported Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke and the Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle 12322 service. A few bred yearling heifers by Imp. Aylesbury Duke are now offered for sale. These are in calf to my Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle.

J. F. STODDER, BURDEN, COWLEY COUNTY, KANS.

Cloverdale Stock Farm

Will sell 40 Shorthorn cows and heifers, also load of young bulls. Duroc-Jersey boars ready for service. Shetland ponies at a bargain.

C. H. CLARK, COLONY, - - - KANSAS

Harmony's Knight 21850

By the \$1,000 Knight's Valentine 1371 a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, heads my herd. Seven extra good 1 1/2-year-old bulls, sired by an American champion winner, for sale; also carload of cows and heifers in good flesh and at reasonable prices. Come and see them.

A. M. ASHCRAFT, Atchison, Kans.

Elder Lawn Herd SHORTHORN

T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans. Bulls in service: GALLANT KNIGHT 12322, DICTATOR 182521.

For Sale—Serviceable Bulls and Bred Cows. Reasonable and quality good. Come and see them.

THE N. MANROSE SHORTHORN

Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans. Glitspur's Knight 171591 at head of herd. Bulls ready for service for sale.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
EVERGREEN RIDGE
SHORTHORNS.
 Wm. H. Ransom, Route 5, North Wichita, Kans.

Maple Grove Shorthorn Herd
 Banker 129324 Cruickshank Herd Bull.
 Slay 849 of Vol. 40, Rose of Sharon blood, Norwood
 Barrington Duchess 654 Vol. 50, Bates blood. Pure
 bred, unregistered cows and bulls for sale.
OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kansas.

ALYSDALE HERD SHORTHORNS.
 For Sale—Registered young bulls at very reason-
 able prices; ready for service; sired by Lord Mayor
 112277 and Golden Day 187219, from Scotch-topped
 dams. Also choice Poland-China boars of service-
 able age. Write at once.
 C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS
and POLAND-CHINAS
 Public Sale November 23, 1904.
WM. WALES, Osborne, Kans.

SUNFLOWER HERD OF
SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-
TOPPED
Shorthorn
Cattle
Poland-China
Swine.

Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock
 for sale. Address

ANDREW PRINGLE,
 Eskridge, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
AND PERCHERON HORSES
FOR SALE—All stock recorded.
GARRET HURST, PECK, KANSAS.

Garden City Herd of
Polled Angus

Offers for sale at private treaty its grand 5-year-old
 herd bull, LILLIANO 87887; one 2-year-old bull
 weighing 1,800 pounds; four yearling bulls weighing
 1,200 each; twelve calf bulls weighing 800 to 900 each.
 Call on or address
GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, Kans

ALLENDALE HERD OF
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.
 The Oldest and Largest in the United States
 Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd.
 Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable
 prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near
 John and La Harpe; address Thos. J. Anderson, Man-
 ager, Gas City, Allen Co., Kans., R. R. 1, or—
 Anderson & Findlay, Prop. Lake Forest, Ill.

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED
Angus Cattle

Herd headed by HALE LAD
 30846. Herd numbers 260 head,
 the largest herd bred by owner
 in America. Stock for sale
 Address
PARRISH & MILLER,
 Hudson, Route 1, Stafford Co., Kas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS
FOR SALE CHEAP
 20—2-year-olds,
 30—yearlings.
 Females of all ages for
 sale. Address
W. R. PLATT & SON,
 1613 GENESEE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO

CLOVER CLIFF FARM
REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Also German Coach, Saddle
 and trotting-bred horses
 World's Fair prize Oldenburg
 Coach stallion, Habbo, and the
 saddle stallion, Rosewood, a 16-
 hand 1100-pound son of Mont-
 rose in service. Visitors
 always welcome.
Blackshere Bros., Emdale, Chase Co., Kansas

C. N. MOODY,
 Breeder of.....

Galloway Cattle
ATLANTA, MISSOURI.

Females of all
 Ages for Sale
 Will make specia
 prices on car-load
 of yearlings and car-load
 of 2-year-old bulls.

WRITE YOUR WANTS

When writing advertisers please men-
 tion this paper.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred
 Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited.
 Address L. K. HAZELTINE, Route 7, Springfield,
 Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.
 Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.
GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,
 Route 1,
POMONA, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE AND
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
 Best of breeding. Write or come and see
CHAS. MORRISON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE
 Of the Choicest Strains and Good Individuals.
 Young Animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of
PERCHERON HORSES AND
PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.
 Address S. C. BARTLETT, Route 5,
WELLINGTON, KANS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

ENTIRE HERD FOR SALE
27 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
 Including 26 females and one bull, being my
 entire herd located at Asbury, Mo.

BEST OFFER TAKES THEM
 Terms to suit; small payment down, bal-
 ance on deferred yearly payments if pre-
 ferred, with security on herd until paid.
 Owing to my residence in California I am
 obliged to make this sale of my entire herd.
 Would let out an shares if not sold.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH,
 Point Loma, Cal.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

RICHLAND, KANSAS,
Standard Polled Durham Herd
 Only one bull for sale, calved February 27, 1904.
 Sired by Kansas Boy 197989 X2585, dam Carmen,
 Vol. 49X2.

SHEEP.

ELMONT HERD
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd headed by Huntsman 156655 and Marsha-
 174211. Choice young bucks ready for service, for
 sale, also extra good spring ram lambs. All registered

JOHN D. MARSHALL,
 Walton, Kansas.

Headache

Can be Cured with
Dr. Miles' Anti-
Pain Pills.

If your nerves are subject to disturb-
 ances, such as Headaches, Neuralgia,
 Backache, Rheumatism, Menstrual
 Pains, Sleeplessness, etc., their jarring
 and jangling can be quickly ended with
 a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are pleas-
 ant little pink tablets, which do not act
 on the bowels, nor do they have any
 disagreeable weakening or habit-form-
 ing effect on the system.

They are the result of the latest scien-
 tific knowledge on the subject of Pain,
 and bring relief safely and quickly to
 the greatest sufferer.

You should always keep a box of Dr.
 Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in the house, since
 you never know when pain may attack
 you, and it is wrong to suffer when your
 suffering can be so quickly relieved.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills contain no
 opium, chloral, cocaine, morphine, or
 similar drugs, and are sold by druggists
 under a guarantee to relieve you, or
 pay your money back.

By relieving Pain, Dr. Miles' Anti-
 Pain Pills shorten suffering, and length-
 en life. 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills
 when troubled with headache, and find
 that one pill infallibly effects relief in a
 very short time. I also use Dr. Miles' Nerve
 and Liver Pills when necessary. I am
 considerably afflicted with neuralgia
 of the head and find these pills of
 much benefit to me. They are all that
 is claimed for them."—GEORGE COL-
 GATE, 219 Oakland St., San Antonio,
 Tex.

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.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

JONES' National School of Auc-
tioning and Oratory
 Teaches all branches of auctioneering. Special at-
 tention to fine stock auctioneering. Term opens
 December 14. **CAREY M. JONES, Pres., 243**
Bridge Ave., Davenport, Iowa.

R. L. HARRIMAN
 Live Stock Auctioneer,
 Bunceton, Mo.

Twenty years a success-
 ful breeder, exhibitor and
 judge of live-stock, togeth-
 er with eight years' expe-
 rience on the auction
 block, selling for the best
 breeders in the United States enables me to
 give best service and secure best results for
 my patrons. Terms reasonable. Write
 early for dates.

JAS. W. SPARKS
 Live Stock Auctioneer
 Marshall, Mo.

Twelve Years Successfully
 Selling all breeds of pure-
 bred live-stock at auction
 for the best breeders in
 America.

Posted on pedigrees and values. Reasonable terms
 for the best and most experienced service. Write
 me before fixing date.

LAFE BURGER,
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
 Wellington, Kans.

Five years of successful selling
 for some of the best breeders in
 the United States. Posted on pedi-
 grees and values. Entire time
 given to the business. Write or
 wire for dates.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

W. D. ROSS, Otterville, Mo.,
Live Stock Auctioneer.

Am selling successfully for the best
 breeders and stockmen.
 Terms reasonable. Write for dates.

J. W. SHEETS,
Live Stock Auctioneer
FREDONIA, KANS.

Twenty-five years' experience. Sales made any-
 where on earth, and satisfaction guaranteed. Work
 begins when dates are booked. A Kansas man for
 Kansas sales. Write for dates and terms.

GEO. P. BELLOWES,
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,
MARYVILLE, MO.
 Satisfaction guaranteed—Terms reasonable.


BERT FISHER,
Live Stock Auctioneer
 119 W. Morris St., North Topeka, Kans.

Thoroughly posted on pedigrees. Ten year's expe-
 rience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire
 for prices and dates.
 Free sale tent at cost of handling only when I am
 employed. Ind. Phone 25, Bell Phone 22.

JOHN DAUM
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
MONTGOMERY, KANSAS.
 Fine Stock a specialty. Large acquaintance among
 stock breeders. Sales made anywhere.
 Write or wire for dates.

CAREY M. JONES
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
DAVENPORT, IOWA. Have an extended acquaint-
 ance among stock breeders. Terms reasonable.
 Write before claiming date. Office, Hotel Dewar

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE
DR. F. MAY, Box 31, Bloomington, Ill.
BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. DR.
F. E. MAY Bloomington Ill



Railroad and Steamship Tickets

To and from all points.

For further information, sleeping-car reser-
 vations, steamship rates, and railway con-
 nections and folders, address

T. L. KING, C. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.



The Missouri Pacific Railway

The World's Fair Line

7 DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN 7

KANSAS CITY & ST. LOUIS

Leave Kansas City 6:55, 8:00, 10:10 a. m., 11:10, 9:15, 11:00 p. m., and 12:05
 midnight. Ask for your tickets via this line from Kansas City; if you miss one train
 you will not have long to wait for another.

C. E. STYLES, A. G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.
F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kans.

Against the World

At the Universal Exposition at St. Louis

Our show-herd, out of sixteen classes provided by the Universal Exposition, won TEN FIRSTS, and of the six Champion and Grand Champion prizes, THREE, as follows:

SENIOR CHAMPION BOAR, Corrector 2d.
JUNIOR CHAMPION BOAR, Meddler.
GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, Meddler.

We won every herd prize, get of boar, produce of sow, reserve senior champion sow, etc., amounting to (including the State specials) **\$6,250.00 in Cash.** We also won everything on barrows, Cricket winning Grand Championship over all breeds---a great victory for Poland-Chinas.

PUBLIC SALE OF 75 HEAD

At Ranch, Mastin, Kans., Wednesday, November 16, 1904,

When we will sell many of above show-herd and the others bred identically the same. This will be the grandest collection of high-class show hogs ever known in the history of the breed. As special attractions we will sell the noted MISSOURI SUNSHINE, sweepstakes boar Iowa State Fair 1901, a half brother to the great Ideal Sunshine, and one of the best breeding outcross boars in the country; THE PICKET, by Corrector, one of our St. Louis show yearlings, and a boar good enough to head any herd in the land; HANDSPRING, by Mischief Maker, third prize under a year at St. Louis, and almost as good a boar as his sensational half brother, Meddler; IRISH LAD, litter brother to Corrector 2d, senior champion boar at St. Louis; PLAUDIT, by Proud Perfection, out of Lady Louise, and litter brother to sire of the grand champion sow at St. Louis; three boars and one gilt, April farrow, by Chief Perfection, out of Darkness, the greatest cross known to Poland-Chinas; one boar by Proud Perfection, dam Darkness. Others out of sweepstakes sows such as Violet 2d, Margaret, Miss Perfect I Know, Perfect's Daisy, Village Belle, Runaway Girl, May Perfection, Cicily, Hazel Perfection, etc., sired by Corrector, champion of 1901; Mischief Maker, champion of 1902; Proud Perfection, champion of 1900; Chief Perfection 2d, Lamplighter, etc.

This will be a sale of attractions, and we cordially invite all breeders and farmers to attend whether you want to buy or not. Come and see the show-herd and the largest hog-ranch in the world. Special train leaves Kansas City at 10 a. m. morning of sale, returning immediately after sale. Write at once for catalogue to

Col. H. O. Correll,
Col. D. P. McCracken, } Auctioneers.
Geo. McCantrell, Clerk.

WINN & MASTIN, Proprietors,
Martin City, Mo., or Mastin, Kans.

Remember Sale is at Mastin, Kansas.



Great Breeders' Combination Sale



OF

Shorthorns and Herefords

At Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas, in the New Sale Payllion,

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 22 and 23, 1904

On Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1904,

The Marion and Dickinson County Breeders will hold their first combination sale of registered Hereford cattle, consisting of

24 Bulls

22 Cows and Heifers

Comprising select consignments, especially reserved for this sale from the well known herds of A. L. Evers, Hope, Kans.; Albert Dillon, Hope, Kans.; G. F. McWilliams, Hope, Kans.; Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.; J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kans. For catalogue address

WILL H. RHODES, Mgr., Tampa, Kans.

On Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1904,

The Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold their first annual sale of Shorthorns. The offering consists of

25 Bulls

30 Cows and Heifers

comprising choice selections from the leading herds of C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans.; H. R. Little, Hope, Kans.; Geo. Channon, Hope, Kans.; S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans.; M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.; D. Ballantyne, Herington, Kans.; J. E. Landis, Abilene, Kans.; G. W. Kelley, Detroit, Kans. For catalogues, address

H. R. LITTLE, Mgr., Hope, Kans.

Auctioneers: Col. J. W. Sparks, Col. Lee Stagg and Col. H. C. Merilatt.