

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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The finest apples shown at the Topeka stores this season are put up in bushel boxes on which the words "Reno County Apples" are stenciled.

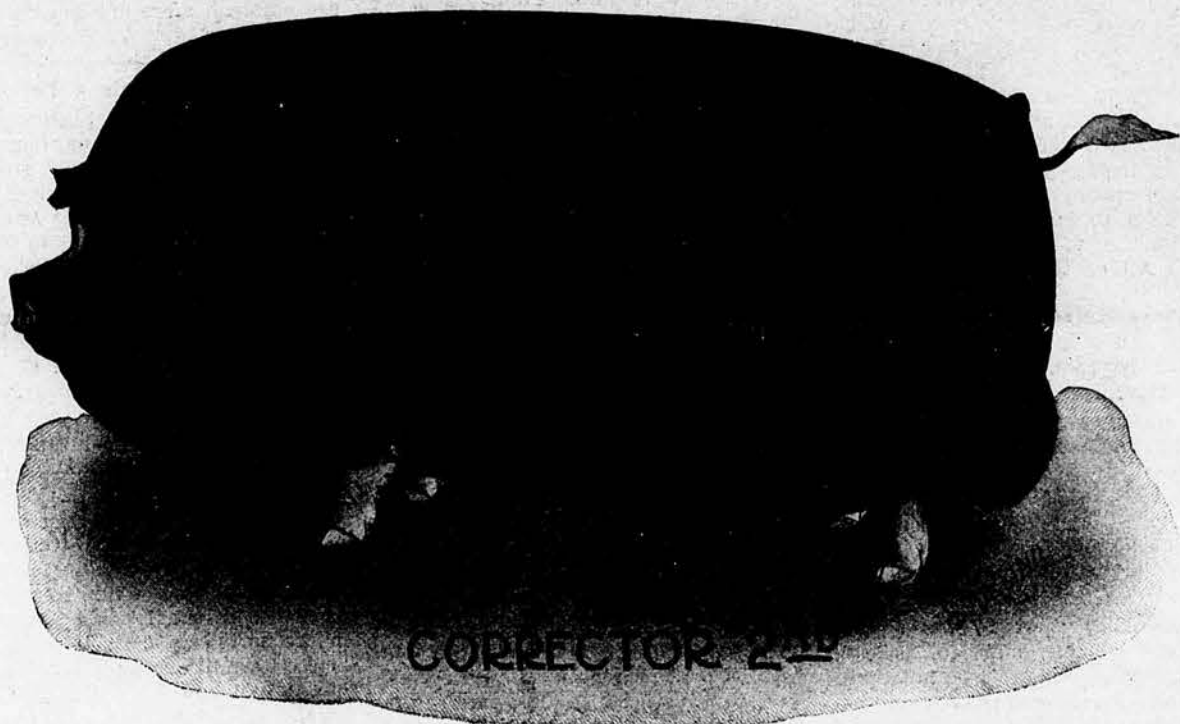
Do not fail to attend the farmers' institute if one is held in your vicinity this season. If there is none within reach, cooperate with the neighbors to have this deficiency remedied. Write

to the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., for suggestions and speakers. The college sends both free of charge.

The value of alfalfa as a milk-producer was well illustrated a few days ago at the farm of Mr. H. W. McAfee, in Shawnee County. A day after he turned his twenty milkers into the alfalfa meadows Mrs. McAfee was sur-

mands upon the resources of the soil for materials for food and raiment. These demands of the future are not foreshadowed as unvarying or as unintermittent but as increasing from period to period with the resistless increase of population on the one hand and the immovable limitation of productive areas on the other hand. The prevalence of liberal prices will lead to the more diligent and effec-

ly used—in the flesh of an animal, it is necessary to feed the animal several pounds of vegetable protein. It is not impossible, therefore, that, ultimately, vegetable rations properly balanced for human food will become prevalent as a measure of general economy. But, for a period that can not now be approximately estimated, those who can afford it will use meat, leaving the poor to hustle for such



The subject of our illustration is Corrector 2d, owned by Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans. This boar was senior champion at the Universal Exposition, St. Louis. He is sired by Corrector and out of Perfect Beauty by Chief Perfection 2d. He defeated the first prize boars from Iowa and Ohio State Fairs, as well as the champion boars of the Kentucky State Fair this year and the Indiana State Fair last year. Corrector 2d has a great future. Remember the great premier sale of Poland-Chinas to be held, as advertised, on November 16.

prised at an increase of ten gallons a day in the quantity of milk brought in. Mr. McAfee has corn yielding seventy bushels to the acre but he is seeding the farm down to alfalfa as rapidly as possible. It pays.

Just at the time the voters are busily engaged in saving the country the KANSAS FARMER goes to press. Formerly we could keep the forms open until Wednesday, but now we have to print so many papers that it is necessary to close the forms at noon on Tuesday to enable the presses to do their work early enough in the week so that subscribers can get their papers before the week closes. This kind of "penalty" for making a good paper is cheerfully endured by the publishers of the "old reliable."

CORN VS. WHEAT FOR BREAD.

The surprise of buyers of bread-stuffs at the change from superabundance to short supplies of wheat was manifest a few months ago on a great advance in the price of the staple bread-making grain. This change had been long foretold without recourse to the prevision of the seer, but by the cold logic of statistics. This same logic foretells yet more imperative de-

tive use of the resources of the soil and in this way the necessities of mankind are likely to be supplied, for a time, at least.

The increase in prices will necessitate diligent search by the less fortunate of mankind for the cheaper articles of food. Realization of this fact has led to the query as to the relative food-values of wheat and corn. This inquiry has been made with somewhat less definiteness as to potatoes, rice, and many other articles of diet.

In countries where the question of food has become acute, the elimination of meat from the tables of the poor has been among the first means adopted for bringing the cost of living within the necessary limitations. This plan is available in all countries, but, if we leave out of consideration the experiences of voluntary vegetarians who substitute other protein foods for meats, the experiences of mankind have not commended the deprivation of meat as conducive to the strengthening of the race. It must be remembered, however, that several pounds of nutriment must be fed to an animal for the production of one pound of meat. It is likewise true that to secure one pound of protein-tane nutrient for which meat is chief-

food as they can get. (This may be a brutal aspect of the case, but we are dealing now with facts and not with sentiment.)

Should wheat become too costly, can people of limited resources substitute corn? Approximately, corn produces twice as much grain per acre as does wheat. Approximately, the price of corn in the United States is half the price of wheat. How do the two grains compare in nutritive values? Unfortunately, experiments in human nutrition are only at the beginning. Much more has been done in determining the problems of animal nutrition. If we may assume that there is a parallelism of human with animal nutrition, we may be helped in the solution of the problem before us by the determinations already made in experiments upon animals. From numerous determinations made with animals, it was found that, on the average,

For 100 pounds of dent corn fed, 78.8 pounds of nutrients were digested, and

For 100 pounds of wheat fed, 81.1 pounds of nutrients were digested.

If the several nutrients digested had been in the same proportions in the two grains, there would have been

(Continued on page 1113.)

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 28, 1904, American Southdown Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

November 29, 1904, American Berkshire Association, Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 7 p. m.

November 30, 1904, American Hampshire-Down Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 10 a. m.

November 15, Farmers' Institute, Tampa, Marion County. D. D. Socolofsky.

November 17-18, Farmers' Institute, Indian Creek, Shawnee County. J. M. Pollock, R. F. D. No. 1, North Topeka.

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

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. Shoemsmith.

Caring for Hay.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to submit a few suggestions about the question of covering hay which Mr. Edwin Taylor raises in your issue of October 20.

I think that for a temporary covering there is nothing cheaper and more efficient than stack-covers. They ought to be adjusted easily and quickly if the proper hangers and weights are prepared beforehand. I think two bricks with holes bored through the ends with a drill and fastened together with a wire to suspend nicely, make a handy and cheap weight. The stack-covers ought to be provided with snaps to fasten quickly to the loops of the wires which hold the bricks. All of the necessary fastenings and weights should be provided before haying begins. When a rain is coming up, it is no time to be hunting for rocks or posts to fasten to the stack-covers.

The difficulty with barns is that they are too expensive; and in the long run I think hay-sheds are, too. When a hay-shed is empty, it is a fine target for the wind to rack and twist out of shape. I know of no building that is such an eye-sore as a hay-shed.

For stacking I would use sweep-rakes, and a cable outfit for making ricks 50 feet in length. I do not think there is as much danger of spontaneous combustion by making ricks of this size. I would also advise the use of hay-tedders.

Any one contemplating buying stack-covers should correspond with J. Spencer Turner Company, 86 Worth St., New York City.

Johnson County. GEO. S. SOWERS.

Utilizing Milkweed Fiber.

I enclose two pods of a plant, both evidently of the same species, but of great difference in size and quantity of fiber, yet of the same texture. The fiber is very strong. It grows all over the agricultural district of the North and is very prolific and would be easily domesticated. If the fiber is of value, you may be able to tell. If of as great value as it indicates, it would be a great addition to the textile family of plants. Please refer this matter to the proper department in your college and let us hear in the KANSAS FARMER. J. H. LANCASTER.

Doniphan County.

The pods sent are from two species of the same genus. The larger one is *Asclepias cornuti* and the smaller one is *Asclepias obtusifolia*. Both are commonly known as milkweeds. The milkweeds are plants of wide geographical distribution, growing almost throughout North America and in portions of South America and the old world. They are perennial plants and grow either from roots or seeds. They will thrive, even on poor soil, and their cultivation and domestication would be an easy matter if desirable. The silky mass of fibers adhering to

the seed is often called vegetable silk but has proven to be of no value, except as an upholstery material or for use as wadding and for stuffing pillows. It has been used by mixing 20 per cent of the down with 80 per cent of wool and made into a fabric called silver cloth. The silky fiber can not be used alone, however, on account of the cells being so smooth that they have no felting property. They will, therefore, not hold together and so can not be spun.

The only portion of the plant that is of real value is the fiber taken from the best portion of the stem. It is quite fine, long, glossy, and is very strong and durable. The *Asclepias* fiber is very similar to that of hemp. It has about the same strength but is finer and more glossy. Binder twine made from the swamp milkweed resisted breaking tests of from 95 to 125 pounds. The quality of the fiber is shown by the fact that it is frequently woven into muslin in some of the Asiatic countries, especially in India. It is also occasionally used in Russia and France. It was tested in 1890 in Minnesota, as a material for the manufacture of binder-twine. It was found to be as good but no better than common hemp, and since the two plants grow under about the same conditions and the cultivation of hemp is already an established business, no attempt was made to grow milkweeds on a commercial basis. It might be possible, however, to grow the swamp milkweed on land subject to frequent overflow where it would produce more fiber than flax and fully as much as hemp, with less labor and danger of loss. I think these plants are worth further investigation, especially as to the value of their fiber in this country for the manufacture of cloth, the question being more pertinent just at this time, when cotton, our great staple fiber plant, is so seriously threatened by the boll weevil.

GEO. F. FREEMAN, Asst. Botanist, Kansas Agricultural College.

Harvesting Cow-Peas and Cane.

About the middle of last June we planted two patches of land: Patch 1 to Whippoorwill cow-peas and patch 2 to Whippoorwill cow-peas and sorghum. Not having a grain-drill we sowed all the seed broadcast and covered it with an Acme harrow. Some of the cow-peas in patch 1 are ripe and there is a large growth of vines. In patch 2, the cane is very thick, from four to six feet high and is headed out; the heads contain considerable seed that is beginning to turn ripe. The cow-peas in patch 2 are from three to five feet high but have not many peas on them.

I desire to harvest the whole for hay, and as these are the first cow-peas I have raised, will ask you, when and how is it best to be done?

Shawnee County. C. B. BLACKLER.

I would suggest that you harvest your cow-peas and cow-peas and cane as soon as possible, as it is now so late in the season and it will undoubtedly be so cool from now on that you would not get any more growth from your cow-peas and there would probably not be much difference in the maturity of the same. The frost is liable to strike the crop any time and if it is not harvested, will probably remove most of the leaves, which are the most valuable part of the plant. As your crop is sown broadcast, it would be necessary to use the mower for harvesting. If the cow-peas in patch 1 have very many ripe pods, it would be well if you could secure a side-deliver device for delivering your cow-peas directly behind the wheels of the mower so as to allow plenty of room for the team and mower to pass in cutting the next swath without running over the first swath. The cow-peas should be put in small cocks or piles soon after cutting as the leaves soon become dry and brittle, and will waste considerably in handling. The hay may be hauled within about a week, if the weather is good for curing it.

In making hay from cane or cane and cow-peas, especially where the proportion of the cow-peas is small, I

prefer to allow the crop to dry several days before raking, then to put it in rather large cocks of about half a ton each and allow it to remain in the field until required for feeding. Cane is apt to heat if put in a large stack, even though it may seem to be very dry, so that any one runs considerable risk of losing his crop if he practices this method. V. M. SHOESMITH.

White Clover for Hogs.

We have had an alfalfa pasture that we have kept for a cow pasture for about four years, but last summer the alfalfa turned yellow and finally died and now white clover has come up. I write this to ask if the clover is valuable for hogs or does it have any fattening quality? Would you advise plowing it up and planting corn? It is good, dry, bottom land. I can always rely on the advice of your valuable paper. MRS. G. L. GEOFFREY.

Osage County.

White clover is a valuable feed for hogs and other stock, but it has one objection, that of unproductiveness, which is so serious as to give it low rank as a forage-plant. I would suggest that you plow this field and grow a crop of corn, or several crops if you like, and then re-seed to alfalfa or to some of the clovers and grasses. If you have insufficient pasture for your hogs, you might be justified in using this white clover; but I believe that even in that case it would be more profitable to sow rape, cow-peas or some of the annual forage crops which are so much more productive than the white clover. V. M. SHOESMITH.

Bromus inermis a Failure.

The Experiment Station recommended sowing *Bromus inermis* for grass on upland. I bought some seed last spring and sowed it but it did not do well. I sowed it about April 10 on thin land, about 15 pounds to the acre; it was sown by hand and disked in. I would like to know what was the trouble? How is the best way to put it in and when? Where can one buy the best seed for the money? There is a good deal of English blue-grass sown here but I do not like it very well. Is *Bromus inermis* a better grass than English blue-grass? J. H. WALKER.

Elk County.

It would be impossible for me to say definitely what is the trouble with your seeding of *Bromus inermis*. I would prefer to sow much earlier than April 10; in fact, I would sow as early in the spring as the soil could be put in good condition; or if seeding in the fall, would sow from the first to the middle of September. If your land was fallow, or poorly prepared, or the weather was hot and dry after the late seeding, it might be that any one of these conditions would result in a poor stand. If the disk was so adjusted as to dig deep into the soil, it is very probable that some of the seed was covered too much so that the small amount of vitality in the seed was not sufficient to send the young shoots out to the surface. In a word, I would say that the proper way and time to sow *Bromus inermis* is to prepare the seed-bed early, have it well firmed below, and a finely pulverized mulch at the surface; then to seed early, broadcast, and harrow it in with a light, smoothing harrow. I will, however, enclose press bulletin No. 125 which will give you the information you require more in detail than I shall be able to give you in a letter.

If you will write to any of the reliable seed firms and ask them for a No. 1 grade of *Bromus inermis* seed, I believe that you will get good seed. I can not say which of these firms will send you the best grade as we have received a good grade of seed from several different firms. It is well to examine the seed carefully before sowing, as foreign seeds are sometimes found mixed with *Bromus inermis* seed in considerable quantities. This department has received one or two reports of seedings of *Bromus inermis* which proved to be largely grass-seed and it may be possible that this explains the difficulty which you have experienced. If you will send us a small sample of the seed which you

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purchased we will be glad to give our opinion as to its value, etc.

I consider the *Bromus inermis* a more valuable grass than the meadow fescue (or English blue-grass), especially as to its qualities as a hardy pasture-grass. In fact, the experiments with it at Manhattan indicate that it is the most promising grass to be grown under the average Kansas conditions. Some of the strong points of this grass are: It starts very early in the spring, about the same time as Kentucky blue-grass, but unlike that grass it makes a very rapid growth; it grows exceptionally well during the hot, dry weather of the summer; holds out well in the fall; is extremely hardy when once established in the soil; is a good drouth-resister and also a good grass for wet soils; is very productive and makes a good quality of hay and pasture; and because of its hardiness it stands the tramping of stock exceedingly well. With all of these good qualities, it has, so far as I know, only one objection and that is the necessity of renewing the sod after it has been established in the soil for three or four years. The sod is very tough and is more difficult to break than our native grasses. However, this may be accomplished with little expense and this grass can not be considered a pest because of this objection. This difficulty may be practically overcome by seeding some of the legumes or some other grasses with it and allowing it to take possession of the soil after two or three years, after which time it will still take three or four years to reach the sod-bound condition.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Alfalfa One Month Old—Remarkable Growth.

I send you by to-day's (October 19) mail a sample of alfalfa. It was grown on flood-land, and was sown August 15, 1904. I broke the ground last spring and sowed it to rape and cow-peas and about July 10 I plowed the rape and cow-peas under and kept the ground harrowed down. On August 15 I sowed it to alfalfa with this result. The sample will show the growth and depth to which it has rooted.

JOHN M. MOODY.

Douglas County.

The sample of alfalfa which you sent measured eighteen inches in height from the root-crown. This is certainly a remarkable growth from seeding made August 15. I observe, however, that you were careful to put the ground in good condition and prepare a good seed-bed previous to sowing. This, with the favorable fall and fertile soil, accounts for the remarkable growth which the crop has made. You were able to pull roots of this sample that were fourteen inches long, doubtless the roots went much deeper. At this station, in April, 1902, Professor Cottrell took up alfalfa plants from seeding made in September, 1901, the roots of which had attained a depth of over six feet. It has been found rather difficult to get a stand of alfalfa because the young plants are tender and easily destroyed by drouth or cold, but when the plants have become rooted deeply, like the ones you sent, they become hardy and are not easily destroyed by adverse weather-conditions. In order to get a strong, thrifty growth it is necessary to seed rather early in the fall, and at this station late fall seeding has not proved successful. The same is true also of spring seeding; the sooner alfalfa can be sown in the spring after the danger of hard frosts is past the greater the chance to get a good stand and a thrifty growth.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Disking Alfalfa Late in the Fall.

I have some alfalfa three years old which is thin in places. The ground is now wet down fifteen inches. Would you advise me to thoroughly disk it at once, or not? There are probably a few grasshopper eggs. Would disking now be likely to kill them?

A. R. MCCOLLUM.

Cheyenne County.

It has been the practice at this station to disk alfalfa early in the spring before the plants start much. We

have also disked alfalfa with good success immediately after cutting the second or third crops but have no record of disking late in the fall. It is my opinion, however, that the late disking will not injure the alfalfa and will probably benefit it. If the ground is loosened up, it will take in the fall and winter rains better, and in the field which you have described, late disking will doubtless cause the destruction of many of the grasshopper eggs. It may be advisable to disk again early in the spring and follow the disk with a common harrow in order to level the ground and make a good surface mulch. Disking alone usually leaves the soil too rough and furrowed to produce a good soil mulch and the clods interfere in mowing. In a disking experiment at this station last spring, the best work was accomplished by cross-disking and following with the common harrow. The disks were set rather straight and the harrow was weighted with stone so as to make it cut two or three inches deep.

There is a possibility that late fall disking may kill more alfalfa plants than early spring disking. Perhaps the plants which are split or bruised by the disk will be more inclined to decay or winter-kill. In general, however, I would not expect any unfavorable results except perhaps in wet places, or during an excessively wet winter and spring. We intend to undertake an experiment this fall in order to test the results of late disking. Doubtless readers of the KANSAS FARMER can give you further information on this subject.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Turkestan Alfalfa.

I would like to know what has been the experience of the station with Turkestan alfalfa. M. G. BLACKMAN. Sheridan County.

We secured seed of what was claimed to be Turkestan alfalfa from Northrup King & Co., and sowed a small field in the spring of 1903, seeding some of the common alfalfa in a like plot beside it. A good stand of alfalfa was secured on both plots, but the Turkestan alfalfa did not seem to thrive quite so well as the alfalfa from the Kansas-grown seed. Three crops have been cut from each of these plots during the past season, and the fourth is now ready to cut. At each cutting the Turkestan alfalfa has made a little less growth and produced about 20 per cent less hay per acre than the common alfalfa.

From trials that have been made with it, the Turkestan alfalfa seems to be better adapted for growing in the North and Northwest. It has proven hardy even in North Dakota, being able to withstand the colder climate better than the common alfalfa. It is probably also more drouth-resistant than the common alfalfa and may be adapted for growing in the western part of Kansas. Throughout the alfalfa districts of the State, however, probably the common alfalfa will be found to be more productive and better to grow than the Turkestan alfalfa. If we have the true Turkestan alfalfa at this station, of which I am not positively certain, it has shown itself to be on our grounds not quite so thrifty or so good a producer as the common type; however, it appears to be hardy. In appearance, the plants can not be distinguished from the common alfalfa, although the less growth and less yield show it to be a different strain or variety.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Switch Grass.

I send you a sample of grass that grows here; please tell me the name of it and some of its chief characteristics. What is its feeding-value compared with other common grasses? Does it stand much pasturing?

Jefferson County. H. C. GERBER.

The sample of grass which you send is botanically known as *Panicum virgatum*. The common names are switch-grass, panic-grass and tall panicum. This grass is most abundant in the eastern part of the State, where it constitutes a considerable part of the prairie sod. "It is a perennial, spreading by creeping, underground

stems. It tends to grow in bunches, yet will form a continuous sod where abundant. The leaves are rather upright and stiff compared with bluestem. It, however, forms an abundant foliage, and if cut early, makes a nutritious hay." The stems of the grass are coarse and apt to be woody unless the grass is cut early for hay. Compared with other grasses, perhaps its feeding-value when cut at the proper season is about equal to that of other common prairie-grasses. It is a fairly good grazing-grass and will stand pasturing perhaps as well as most of the prairie-grasses. When used for hay the grass should be cut before the coarse flower-stalks are formed.

I am not able to find any analysis of the grass that would enable me to compare its actual feeding-value with that of other grasses. It is probably a less desirable grass than bluestem but has some advantage of bluestem, perhaps, in that it spreads from the root and will stand closer pasturing than will bluestem. Another advantage of the grass is that it seeds well and it may be possible to introduce it into cultivation. At this station we are experimenting with several of the native grasses trying to get them to seed sufficiently so that we can profitably cultivate them and establish them as domestic grasses.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grass for Overflow Land.

We have some land in Jackson County, Kansas, which overflows nearly every year, and on which a kind of water-grass or water-weed grows. We want to put it in some good pasture or meadow-grass. What would you recommend to stand the overflow as well as anything?

BEARDSLEY, GREGORY & KIRSHNER. Wyandotte County.

I know of no grass which is apt to succeed better on the land which you describe than the common redtop. Of all the domestic grasses this is the best adapted for growing on low, wet lands. Possibly, also, if the water does not stand too long on the ground, you may be able to grow Alsike clover along with the redtop. I would recommend to put this land into condition for seeding as early as possible next spring and seed a combination of redtop and Alsike clover, sowing about twelve pounds of good, clean redtop and two or three pounds of Alsike clover per acre. The Alsike clover is the best lowland clover and I have seen it growing well along the border of a slough almost up to the water's edge.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Preparing Alfalfa Land for Spring Seeding.

I have a ten-acre piece of upland which was plowed three inches deep in August and the ground has since received three heavy rains, probably five or six inches in all. Would it be advisable to plow this land again say eight or ten inches deep for planting alfalfa in the spring?

I have a Campbell subsurface packer. The soil is a compact black loam and the piece in question has never been plowed deep.

CHARLES DARLINGTON.

Decatur County.

Unless the soil is of a very compact nature, I would not advise plowing again in preparation for seeding alfalfa next spring. If the surface has become compacted and hardened by the heavy rains, it may be advisable for you to disk the field in order to put the land in better condition to receive and take in the fall and winter rains. However, a better seedbed for seeding alfalfa may be prepared by disking and harrowing this piece of land early next spring, than by re-plowing it either deep or shallow at this time. Of course, by using the subsurface packer you would be able to firm up the subsoil again and put the land in a fairly good seedbed condition by seeding-time next spring provided sufficient rain falls to assist in firming up the soil. If the weather should remain dry until seeding-time next spring, your seedbed would be more or less loose and ashy in spite of the use of the subsurface packer and

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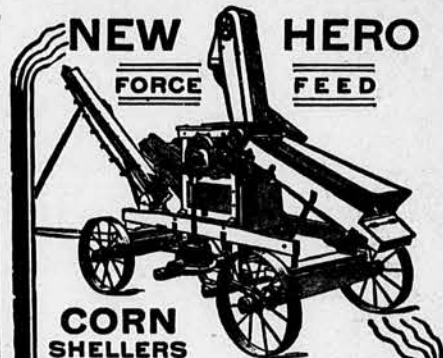
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compacting tools. You can prepare an ideal seed-bed for seeding alfalfa on this field without plowing, by simply disking and harrowing next spring so as to loosen the ground to a depth of about two inches leaving it firm below and mellow and fine above. It is not always necessary to plow land deep in preparing a seed-bed for alfalfa. Very heavy soils approaching a hard-pan nature in the subsoil seem to require deep loosening previous to seeding alfalfa in order that the alfalfa may start and grow well, but this deep loosening should precede the sowing of alfalfa probably a year or more in order that the soil and subsoil may settle and firm up before the alfalfa is seeded. On many soils a favorable seed-bed may be prepared by simply disking and harrowing plowed land such as clean corn, Kafir-corn or cane-stubble. Alfalfa should not be seeded on a loose, mellow seed-bed, rather the lower part of the seed-bed should be firm and compact and only the surface a little deeper than the seed is sown should be loose or mellow.

A. M. TENEYCK.

To Restore Worn-Out Land.

I wish to know the best fertilizer for old and poorly-farmed ground. The ground has been very full of cockle-burs but is pretty well rid of them now. Tell me what is the best, where to buy it, when is the proper time to put it on, and whether in your judgment it pays to use it or not.

Jackson County. J. R. RILEY.

If the land which you describe has been poorly farmed for a number of years, it may be in greater need of good tillage than of fertilizers. I believe that if the land is well plowed and well cultivated for a couple of seasons, you will see a marked improvement in the crops produced. Probably also your land is deficient in humus. It has been my experience that this is usually the case with Kansas land which is becoming unproductive. The humus supply of the soil may be increased by green manuring, viz., plowing under green crops, such as grain crops, annual legumes, including cow-peas, soy-beans, vetches, etc., or by seeding the land down to grass and perennial legumes, using it for a pasture or meadow for a few seasons when the sod may be broken and the land planted to corn- and grain-crops for a few years, when it should be again seeded down. By keeping up this rotation the fertility of the soil may be maintained and larger crops produced than by the usual methods of continually growing one crop on the land.

I know of no better general fertilizer for use on all lands than barn-yard manure. In regard to the application of chemical fertilizers I can not give definite information or advice. It is a question whether you can profitably apply chemical fertilizers in the production of ordinary farm crops on the land which you have mentioned. Before spending much money for fertilizers it would be well for you to experiment in a small way with different kinds of fertilizers in order to learn what the land needs and also whether chemical fertilizers can be profitably used. The essential plant-foods which are apt to become deficient in the soil, are nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus, hence we find fertilizers divided into different groups as nitrogen, potash, and phosphate fertilizers, or the different elements may be combined together in what is called a complete fertilizer. Usually the soil will not require all of the elements named in the same proportion; perhaps it is only lacking in nitrogen, or it may require more available phosphates in order to produce the largest crops. It would be well, therefore, for you to experiment with different fertilizers on different crops and thus learn what the land requires.

For information regarding this experimentation with fertilizers and for the systematic methods to be employed in their use. I refer you to a paper in the last report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, written by Prof. J. T. Willard of this station.

If you will write to Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of Agriculture, Topeka, Kans., I believe you can secure a copy of this report. A. M. TENEYCK.

Manure-Spreaders.

I desire information concerning manure-spreaders, cost, efficiency, make, etc. Can you help me?

S. I. WILKINS.

Phillips County.

You will find in the KANSAS FARMER advertisements of some of the best manufacturers of manure-spreaders.

We have on the farm an American manure-spreader and a Kemp, one of the old style. The American spreader was purchased last season and has been used about a year. It does very good work and is handy but we have had considerable difficulty in breaking some of the parts. Our old Kemp machine has been a good one but has not been much used for the last couple of years. The Kemp spreader was one of the first manufactured. It would hardly do for me to recommend any particular manure-spreader. They are all good and efficient when properly handled and used. I am not well acquainted with more than one or two spreaders. It would be advisable for you to write to the manufacturers and get their catalogues and prices.

A good manure-spreader will cost from \$100 to \$150, according to the size of the machine.

I believe the manure-spreader is a good thing to have on the farm where any large amount of manure is handled. It is best adapted for use on those farms where the practice is to haul the manure out daily from the stable and spread it on the fields. On farms where the manure is only hauled out once or twice a year it is not so well adapted. On such farms it is usual for all hands to turn in and haul the manure in a short time. With the manure-spreader this can not be done unless several spreaders are used, which would make too great a cost. When you have a manure-spreader, in order to get the best use of the machine, it will be necessary for one man to do all the hauling. It is claimed by manufacturers of manure-spreaders that the machine pays for itself simply in the greater value which is received in the crop by carefully and evenly spreading the manure. There is little doubt but that manure evenly spread over the surface will give more uniform results than where it is bunched more or less, which is often the case when the manure is spread from the wagon or from piles in the field. Also the manure can be made to go over more ground by the use of the spreader than by the old method of spreading by hand, and greater value will be received from the manure by spreading it thinly over a large area than by putting a large quantity of manure on a small piece of land. The danger of the burning and drying out of the crop is not so great when the manure is thinly spread as it is when the manure is spread thickly and in bunches. All together, I believe the manure-spreader to be a profitable piece of machinery to have on the ordinary farm, but such a plan should be adopted in using it as to get the greatest profit out of its use.

A. M. TENEYCK.

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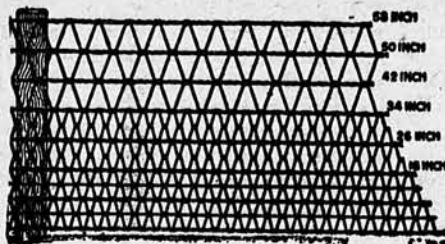
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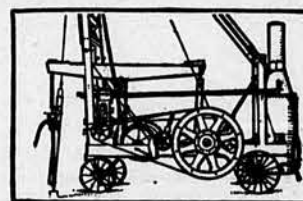
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The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBREED STOCK SALES.

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

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. 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 23, 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, Verrillion, 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 Jennets, 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, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale.

January 25, 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, Towanda, Kans., Manager.

February 1, 1905—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 2, 1905—Duroc-Jersey brood-sow sale, by F. A. Dawley, Waido, 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 bred-sow sale.

February 22 and 23, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, N. F. Shaw, Manager, Pleasantville, Kans.
March 7, 1905—Jacks, Jennets, and stallions, at Linestown Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., L. M. Moneses & Sons proprietors.

Feed for Fattening Cattle.

How will it do to feed cottonseed-meal, part bran and part corn-meal with all of the alfalfa that a steer can eat? Is this a good mixture and will it fatten cattle? JOSEPH I. TOLIVER, Jackson County.

The ration which you suggest, viz., cottonseed-meal, bran, and corn-meal with alfalfa hay for roughness is not one that I would recommend, mainly for the reason that alfalfa hay is a roughness very rich in protein. This makes it unnecessary to use concentrates rich in protein, and cottonseed-meal is the richest protein feed available. If your roughness consisted of prairie hay, millet hay, corn or Kafir-corn stover, the grain mixture you suggest would be an admirable one. It is always best to feed some bran with cottonseed-meal as it gives better results when diluted with bran. Where first-class alfalfa is available for steer-feeding, excellent results can be obtained with corn alone, but if any cottonseed-meal be fed at all, simply use a small portion only at the latter end of the feeding-period when the cattle begin to eat less roughness.

G. C. WHEELER, Assistant in Feeding Experiments, Kansas Experiment Station.

Kafir-Corn for Horses.

We desire to know what your recommendation is as to feeding Kafir-corn to horses—more especially to colts. C. A. JOHNSON, Kay County, Okla.

The feeding of Kafir-corn has assumed considerable importance in that section of the country where it is a more reliable crop than corn. We have not experimented with it here directly as a horse- or colt-feed but have found it to be an excellent feed for cattle and swine, ranking somewhat below Indian corn, however. The Oklahoma Station has tested its value as a horse-feed and reported it as perfectly healthful and with a feeding-value somewhat below Indian corn. The grains are so very hard and flinty that

it is better to grind it, if possible. Throughout the region where Kafir-corn is grown extensively it is spoken of with high regard by those who have used it as a horse-feed, many regarding it as even superior to corn. It is being fed in the head by many, a head of Kafir-corn being regarded as equivalent to an ear of corn. In some localities Kafir-corn and prairie hay constitute the sole ration for horses during the winter months. I think you need have no fear whatever in using it in the place of corn as a feed for colts.

G. C. WHEELER, Assistant in Feeding Experiments, Kansas Experiment Station.

Large Hog Houses.

A farmer writes to the National Stockman and Farmer:

Can you give me through your paper a good plan or suggestions for a good hog barn for breeding, a barn that would take care of say 50 head of brood-sows and pigs? Also, yards in connection with same? Also, the amount of land one should have to take care of said number of brood-sows and their pigs, and raise one's own feed for them? I expect to go into the breeding of hogs for the market. A. E. FOX.

John M. Jamison, of Ohio, answers as follows:

Mr. Fox is starting out in an extensive way, and it will be interesting to know in the course of four or five years whether the scheme succeeds. No small affair of a hog-barn will carry such a herd, hence I must plan for him on a large scale, and on a labor-saving basis. Such a building will only be of practical use to start the pigs and do part of the feeding in. The bulk of the growing and fattening should be done out on the farm where the feed is most convenient. More than this, large numbers together must be avoided as much as possible, to aid in keeping up the health of the herd.

The house called for should be large and roomy. No close, pinched-up affair will answer. I would build it in such a way that if misfortune overtakes the swine herd the building will be of value for other stock. With such large numbers kept on a farm it can hardly be expected that the ravages of cholera can be escaped indefinitely. When this experience comes, the hog-business will not be attractive for a time, and the house will be useful if built so it can be used for cattle or sheep.

As I am not a draughtsman, I will not undertake to illustrate my plan, but will give the floor-plan plainly, so that it can be easily followed, and the structure above can be built as Mr. Fox thinks will best meet his wishes.

To get the best use of the sun morning and afternoon, the building should stand north and south. The sows on the east side in the morning and the west side in the afternoon. Each sow must have nest and feed-room in connection, and so constructed that the nest will have a dry floor, and this room must not be cramped. I would make the building 200 feet long by 34 feet wide. Stalls on each side, with driveway through center. The greatest trouble experienced in handling sows and their litters in a building is keeping the floors dry. If of soil, it is practically impossible, and usually so if of plank. Hence to secure this in the most complete way known will be to floor with cement. Each sow will have for nest and feed-room a space 8 by 12 feet, divided 8 by 6 feet for nest and the same for feeding stall.

The nest should be against the side of the building and the feed-stall next to the alley. The floor of the nest and feed-stall should slope towards the alley to an extent sufficient to cause all water to move to the alley. Make the alley floor level. Each stall should have a good-sized window to let in sunlight and arranged so it can be easily opened to let in the air. There should also be a door of sufficient size to allow the sow to pass easily to outside. This door should be made to fit close to exclude the driving wind. The base of the window should be high

enough so that when open the wind will blow over the animals and not strike them.

This large number of sows will require great quantities of bedding and this should be convenient and dry, and to insure this it should be put in when thrashed. To economize roof-space, storage-room for feed should be arranged for over the floor and stalls, with convenient chutes to conduct feed to the alleyway where it may be used. The panels for the pens should be made so that they will be interchangeable and the same way with the gates used. This will necessitate the posts being put in at regular intervals between the floor and the loft.

The gates used along the alley should be of sufficient width so that when two of them open into an alley they will reach across it. Or, if this is not desirable, have a few light hurdles made strong, that can be used to divide the alley into pens when desired. This alley will be the place to feed the young pigs when they are beginning to eat. Another advantage in having the pen divisions interchangeable is that they can be quickly taken out, and a part or all of the floor used to feed grain to fattening hogs.

Outside this building, on the sides, there should be a row of pens, one for each pen inside, and as they can only be of same width, the additional room desired can be had by making them long. These pens must have earth floors and the pigs and sows have the run of them as much as possible, for they will soon become lame if allowed or compelled to remain long on the cement floors of the house. When the weather is fine it may often be preferable to do the feeding in these outside pens.

Another matter of the greatest importance for a building of this kind is the water-supply. A tubular well, reaching a never-failing supply, is the only safe and desirable one—and the only sure way to have pure water. There should be a storage-tank for the water, kept filled by a windmill or gasoline engine and the water carried by buried pipes where wanted to be used from hydrants. Hand-pumping for such a breeding-barn would be too expensive.

Over this floor-plan Mr. Fox can build as high and as strong as he wishes. I make the alley wide because a team will have to be used to clean out and haul away the soiled bedding.

The building and arrangement of this structure are wholly within the management of the owner, but we come now to the furnishing of the supplies to keep it going. This will be far the most difficult part, because the elements of nature wholly beyond his control play such an important part. The fifty sows should produce two litters each per year, or so nearly so that I will count on that basis.

They should wean, on an average, at least 12 pigs each per year. This would give 600 hogs to be fattened from the farm each year, and it is supposed that it will be desirable to put them off at the most profitable weight, which is about 200 pounds. Allowing that it takes 10 bushels of corn—or its equivalent—to make 100 pounds of pork, using corn alone it will require 12,000 bushels to be grown each year. It will take fairly good land to produce 40 bushels per acre, on an average, for a series of years. This would require 300 acres in corn each year. To make this corn-growing a success, the land will have to be carried in rotation, using clover and wheat or rye, and the shortest rotation would be one of three years. This would necessitate a cultivated area of 900 acres. But allowing that one-third of the growth of these animals is made on grass or other food, we can cut down the cultivated area to 600 acres. If rye is used in rotation instead of wheat and "hogged down," the cultivated area can still farther be reduced to some extent, but not very much, because I have made no provision for the keep of the sows other than the liberal allowance made to put the 200-pound finished pigs on the market.

Much of the corn can be "hogged

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Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent to responsible stockmen on 30 days trial, or sent prepaid for the price, \$1.00. Address orders to W. O. THURSTON, Eldorado, Kansas.

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W. S. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., cured four steers of lump jaw with one application to each steer; and J. A. Keeseman, 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.

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.

down" and after the corn is done the fields can be sown to rye with almost a certainty of securing a crop. "Hogging" the crops will reduce the labor expense and make the building up of the land sure, provided clover is used persistently in the rotation.

Fifty acres in alfalfa to be used for summer pasture and to give a winter supply of hay for the sows and stockers will help to reduce the cultivated area.

Sorghum can also be made an important factor in fall and early winter feeding, giving a much-relished variety. The value of these two crops can only be fully appreciated by giving them a trial.

Dan Patch's Big Record.

With the exception of his engagement in St. Louis, to be followed by exhibitions of speed on tracks at Oklahoma City, Dallas, and New Orleans, Dan Patch, the unbeaten pacing king, has made his last attempts of this season to reduce the pacing figures. The brown son of Joe Patchen will go into winter quarters with all the world's records to his credit, just as he did a year ago.

By recently pacing a mile to sulky in 1:56 flat, Dan Patch broke his own world's record for such a performance and incidentally set new figures which stand to-day as the fastest mile ever negotiated by a horse in harness. The record, while the fastest of many held by Dan Patch, is not regarded with any more importance than is the half-mile mark of .56 made over the Memphis track in 1903 or any other of the wonderful flights against time which marked his appearance each season. The three choicest records sought for by horsemen are held by Dan Patch, and as there are some horsemen who imagine that it will be many seasons before Dan Patch, or any other pacer, lowers the time, the following performances indicate what may prove to be figures that will last through several harness seasons to come. They are all held by Dan Patch and were made over the Memphis course with a pacemaker in front but without aid of the regulation wind shield. They are:

Table with 2 columns: Pacing—, Time. Mue record to sulky..... 1:56 Mile pacing record to wagon..... 1:57 1/4 Half-mile record to sulky..... 0:56

That the life at the head of the stud in Minnesota and the years added to his career have taken away some of the unbeaten pacing wonder's stamina and speed is not doubted by horsemen who have stopped to study the comparative speed average of 1903 and 1904. Dan Patch finished his 1903 season completing eleven miles on various tracks from Minneapolis to Leadville and from Cleveland to Memphis, traversing the middle part of the continent twice, while the average time per mile was 1:59 4-11. Five times during last season's wonderful trials did Dan Patch step under the two-minute mark, finally establishing his then-existing world's record of 1:56 1/4 at Memphis. This season he has finished but one mile in less than two minutes, while seven miles average 2:03 3-7. Dan Patch's complete record for 1904 is:

Table with 2 columns: Track—, Time. Indianapolis..... 2:02 1/4 Lincoln..... 2:05 1/4 Des Moines..... 2:06 Milwaukee..... 2:03 1/4 Springfield..... 2:04 Memphis..... 2:00 1/4 Memphis..... 1:56

With the exception of his trial at Delmar track, St. Louis, on November 10; at Oklahoma City, November 17; Dallas, November 24, and at the new New Orleans track, December 8, Dan Patch's season is over, and horsemen do not expect to hear of any of his world's records being broken on these tracks.

Big Cattle Sale at Hope.

The breeders' big combination sale of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, to be held at Hope, Kans., November 22 and 23, as advertised is in the new sale pavilion erected for the purpose of holding regular sales by the breeders of Dickinson and Marion Counties.

It is the combination of these two strong county breeders' organizations to make such representative offerings of pure-bred cattle and swine as will attract the regular attendance of the best buyers from all parts of Kansas and the Southwest at the regular sales. The dedication of the new sale pavilion by this first sale of Herefords and Short-

horns comprise select consignments from the leading and well-established herds. The following will give some of the important details of the respective offerings:

At the Hereford sale on November 22, A. L. Evers, Dillon, consigns five bulls and five heifers, sired by Beau Donald 19th. His sire was shown at the American Royal show and carried off seventeen Hereford prizes. This will indicate to buyers the quality of stock offered at this sale. W. H. Rhodes will contribute eleven Herefords, five bulls and six cows and heifers. Among the bulls will be the great 3-year-old imported bull, Duke of Clarence 138106. He is a blocky, low, deep-fleshed animal and has proved himself a great sire. A choice son and daughter of his get will also be offered. The bull is put into the sale as a change of herd bulls is needed. He will make some one a good herd-header. The heifer, Cordella, is one of the best things in this consignment. Her dam, Susie 2d, is one of the best breeding cows and is one of the fleshy kind so much in demand. Her half-sister, Bracelet, is sired by the great bull, Java of East Lynne 100223, one of the very best living sons of Old Java. Seven other animals in this sale are sired by this great bull, which was sold to go to Mr. Stannard at Sunny Slope, where he was used as one of the herd bulls. The heifer, Bracelet, is bred to Keep On 40th, which will afford breeders an opportunity to secure the Keep On-Java cross. Further particulars about some of the Hereford attractions will be given in our next issue.

The Shorthorns offered will be sold on Wednesday, December 23, and among the attractions will be four bulls and two young cows from the Pearl Shorthorn Herd of C. W. Taylor. The choice get of the pure Cruickshank herd bull, Baron Ury 2d 124970. These cattle are doing well and will be in good condition at sale time. J. E. Landis, of Abilene, owner of Sunnyside Farm, will consign a young sow with heifer calf at foot, four heifers from 12 to 18 months old, all but one sired by the Cruickshank bull, Royal Crown 125698 and out of very prolific, regular breeding cows that have always made money for the owner.

G. W. Kelley, of Detroit, will consign from his Crystal Springs Stock Farm Herd the herd bull, Golden Knight 2d 188129, a son of Baron Ury 2d. He is a very rich red roan, compact, deep, and long-bodied on very short legs, and weighs about 1,500 pounds. The Scotch-bred cow, Rosa Lee 8d, is one of the best individuals included in the sale this year. She is due to calve about Christmas to Golden Knight 2d 188129. The representative young bulls, Lone Star, sired by Golden Knight 2d out of Mary Aldrie, and Duke of Crystal Springs, also Maid of Honor are choice youngsters sired by him and in the sale.

The Abbottsford Stock Farm consignment of D. Ballantyne & Son, Herington, Kans., have the outlook to make something that ought to suit the most particular. They have listed for this sale sorts that have been involved in this manner and if they do not meet with favor on sale-day it will be because no one is present that has any interest in good specimens of the breed. The two cows listed are a credit to any one to take home. They are both safe in calf to Marshall Abbottsford 3d (185305), a grandson of Mary Abbottsford 7th, the champion show-cow at the World's Fair of 1893. Violet was sired by Goldfinch 115075, he was bred by Col. W. H. Harris. She is a deep, low-down, thick-fleshed and has the milking quality that can not be excelled. Dolly Gray was sired by Jubilee Knight (126068). He was bred by the Kansas State Agricultural College. She is a dark-red cow that has the points suitable to go under the eye of any judge both for a show-cow and beef-bred.

The choice bulls, Roan Prince, sired by Beauty's Heir, bred by D. Alexander, of Canada, and Red Knight and Royal Hope, sired by Prosperity 193585, are suitable for herd-headers.

The Lockridge Stock Farm consignment of Geo. Channon, Hope, consists of five of the best cows in the herd, and they are all bred. Also five young bulls, yearlings past, sired by Rosemond Victor 12th 136313 and Ruby's Victor 171602. Three of Mr. Channon's cows are out of Third Linwood Nell of W. A. Harrison's breeding. The cows are bred to Ruby's Victor and Mr. Channon believes that five better cows will not be offered in the West this year.

Mr. H. R. Little, of Hope, consigns five bulls and three females, one with calf at foot. The best bull offered is Charon Lavender 143002, the get of the pure Bates bull, Lord Sale 104135. Another choice young Cruickshank bull is Royal Crown 125698. Mr. Little consigns two daughters of Royal Crown, one of the best herd bulls Mr. Little ever owned also a very nice Bates heifer, sired by Rustler, a half-brother to Roberta. Another female is the young cow, Lady Berrington 4th by Charon Lavender 143002, with calf at foot by Crown Filbert. This is an extra good heifer in fair condition, is a fine milker, and would be a good foundation animal for a good herd. Further notice of attractions in this sale will be given next week. For catalogues of the Shorthorn offering address C. W. Taylor, Pearl. For Hereford catalogue address W. H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.

Kansas City Blue Ribbon Sale, Tuesday, November 10.

One of the leading opportunities of the season to secure valuable breeding stock of the Hereford and Shorthorn breeds is the occasion of the long-talked-of Breeders' Blue Ribbon Sale, to take place in the fine stock pavilion at the Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday, November 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. This sale is under the management of Mr. D. R. Mills, of Des Moines, Iowa, to whom all inquiries for catalogues should be addressed at once. Manager Mills has succeeded in securing a fine list of entries, which makes this one of the important events of the year, and those desiring to secure good, useful cattle of right ages and correct blood lines at their own prices should look after this notable auction. Among the contributors of Herefords are the Egger Hereford Cattle Company, of Appleton City, Mo.; S. L. Standish, Hume, Mo., who purchased the highest priced animal at the Royal sale last week, it being Onward 4th and the price, \$1,380. This bull goes at the head

of his herd. He puts in four bulls and three cows, among them Meadow Lad, his former herd bull. Other contributors are C. N. Moore, Lee's Summit, Mo.; Newton Long, Sumner, Mo.; J. C. Riddell, Rothville, Mo.; Sheridan Henry, Ridgeway, Mo.; Yates Bros., Agency, Mo.; and others. Mr. Moore puts in three bulls and two cows. The bulls are the get of Beau March On 137663, winner of fifth prize at the great St. Louis show, and one of the youngsters was also exhibited there, taking eighth prize and fifth in the Missouri class. The cows are bred to Beau March On. Mr. Long's consignment consists of five young bulls, which are the get of Prince Tom 2d 106273; Earl Kellogg 52614, and Drusus 70106. Mr. Riddell offers four bulls, which are the get of Earl Kellogg 52614 and Alex 92435. The Egger Hereford Cattle Company sell five cows and five bulls. These are exceptionally well-bred cattle of the beefy type and are the get of Pluto 138434, Chillicothe 58545, and Salisbury 4th 94212. Mr. Standish also puts in cattle by St. Louis 46428, Columbus 47th 121321, and Dodax of Rockland 40731. The Henry cattle are by Red Cherry 68581 and St. Elmo 4th 67131. The Yates cattle are the get of Wood 61391. Range men and breeders will find a special bull offering in this sale that is well worth looking after. Additional information concerning these cattle will be given in later issues of the Kansas Farmer.

Schrepel's Percherons.

Mr. F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kans., is an old-time breeder of Percheron horses. His Cheyenne Valley Stock Farm has become noted through the West as the producer of good Percherons. The visitor to this farm will find many points of interest. First, will be the quality of horses of which there is a large number now on the farm; second, the rapid growth and early development of the foals; and third, the fact that these results obtain in a large measure by the feeding of alfalfa. Located, as he is, in a country which a generation ago was thought incapable of producing anything better than the range steer and the cow pony, he has demonstrated that the 2,000-pound Percheron is more easily and cheaply produced here than in any other country. He has also demonstrated that the plains of Kansas form an ideal home for the great draft types of horses, because of the feed produced and of the climatic conditions existing here. At the head of his stud stands the Brilliant-bred horse, Patsy 25362, who is now about 7 years old and weighs 2,240 pounds. He is followed by Keota Scroggan 24855, who now weighs a ton and will probably mature 2,300 pounds or better. Cicero 27258 is a home-grown colt that weighs close to 1,900 pounds and is very fine in style and action. He has never been defeated in a show ring. Another alfalfa colt is Barton King 33336, who is the champion colt of Barton County, Kansas, and is a richly bred brilliant of fine action and a promise to mature to 2,200 pounds or better. There are numerous other stallions on this farm, but there is one point that will impress the visitor especially. This is the attention which Mr. Schrepel gives to the mare classes. He began his career as a breeder by securing the best Percheron mares available, and he is still in the market for them. Last year he bid as high as \$2,000 on a mare that suited him, and he is of the opinion that with good mares, who are capable of bringing choice colts and also of working on the farm, he is in shape to produce the best that can be grown in the wonderful conditions of climate, pure water, good grass, alfalfa, and grain, which exist in his part of the State. This breeding farm is located at Ellinwood on the main line of the Santa Fe, and the barns are about one-half mile from the depot. Hence, visitors will have an opportunity to see what he has to sell with very little inconvenience or loss of time, and we predict that they will uniformly be pleased with what they see. Mr. Schrepel's advertisement appears on page 1107.

Sunny Slope Berkshires.

Breeders and farmers west of the Mississippi, who want an opportunity to buy some good Berkshire foundation stock, will have the best opportunity of recent years at the first great public sale of Berkshires ever made on Sunny Slope Farm, which will be held on Wednesday, November 23, 1904, at Emporia, Kans., when at least 100 head of sows and gilts and boars, the best 100 head ever offered by a single breeder in America. Every animal offered for sale will have a certified pedigree, and a certificate of transfer of ownership will be supplied to the purchaser at the time of sale. As to the breeding, the catalogue tells the story in detail. It is strong in the blood of Premier and Robin Hood, the most desirable strains of Berkshire breeding. Write for catalogue at once and arrange to attend the sale. In case you can not attend, be sure to send bids to Colonels Edmonson or Lafa Burger, care Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia.

The Burden, Kans., Poland-China Sale.

On Thursday, November 3, at Shady Lane Stock Farm, near Burden, Kans., was held a sale of sixty-five Poland-China hogs, contributed by Harry E. Lunt, Marshall Brothers, and Geo. Wingert, Jr., all of Burden, Kans. The consignment was made up of animals, many of which were of prize-winning blood. It will be remembered that Mr. Lunt won fourth place on his herd boar at the World's Fair, in what was the greatest show of Poland-China hogs ever made in the history of the breed. This boar is Perfection 24505, by Searchlight 22513, out of Beauty Eve 53529. A number of his get was placed in this sale, together with those of Look No Farther 27118, Perfection Chief 27766, and others. The Marshall Brothers' consignment included the descendants of Broadguage Chief 25733, Ideal Corwin 21534, Eve's Unfortunate 27765, and others of like quality. Mr. Wingert contributed some animals sired by a son of Big Price Kellogg 25307. While there was apparently a good crowd in attendance it was also apparent that there was not a good crowd of buyers, and the average of the sale was not high. Heretofore Mr. Lunt has been selling his good hogs at public auction with very good results, and this sale was his fifth public auction. Many of the animals of-

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FREE Sample Wing Hobbie. Send 2c for postage and we will send you a sample Neher Wing Hobbie. Only one to each applicant. Regular price 10c, or \$1 per dozen. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Write for catalogue of Bee and Poultry Supplies. THE TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, Topeka, Kansas.

Wonderful \$10,000 Oil Painting 46 wild, fur-bearing animals of North America reproduced by new color process, as handsome as original. Size 10x14 inches. Professors and teachers of natural history pronounce it the most perfect ever produced. This reproduction, with complete key, also 40-page Trap Book; also price list of raw furs, hides, etc.; also Gun and Trap Catalogue. SENT FOR 10c IN STAMPS POSTPAID OR SILVER NORTHWESTERN HIDE AND FUR CO., Advertising Dept. Z, Minneapolis, Minn.

FROM \$60 TO \$125 A MONTH MADE WITH Gearhart's Improved KNITTER by either knitting for the trade or selling machines. Knits everything from homespun or factory yarns equal to hand knitting, also all sizes of hosiery, without seams. Only machine made with RUBBER ATTACHMENT. Ahead of all competitors. Write us at once for our catalogue and samples of work which explains everything. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Address, J. E. GEARHART & SON, Box 59, Clearfield, Pa.

Wyandotte County Herd O. I. C. SWINE Breeders of the prize-winners and champions at the American Royal, and of many winners at St. Louis. We now have a number of choice Dec. boars, Jan. and March sow pigs and July pigs of both sexes, all growthy with plenty of bone and weight and in perfect condition. Very attractive prices on these choice animals. ALVEY BROS., Argentine, Kans.

CLEAR-CREEK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of the sale announced for December 1, 1904, and the substitution of a Bred Sow Sale for February 1905.

For sale, at reduced prices, for the next thirty days, four fancy yearling boars, and fifteen tops of last spring's farrow.

E. P. SHERMAN, Wilder, - - Kansas.

A BARGAIN IN SHORTHORNS

I have 75 yearling heifers and calves, good, well bred stuff, in good condition, all registered or eligible, that I will sell at bed rock prices, if taken soon. They are all sired by Rosemond Victor 12th 136313, an excellent breeder and son of the pure Cruickshank bull, Grand Victor. Anybody will like them. They are low built and blocky, with heavy coats of hair and good colors, and all out of good cows, many of them sired by the pure Cruickshank bull, Glendower 103387. Come and see them. GEORGE CHANNON, Hope, Kans.

ferred were quite young for a sale at this time of year, and breeders and farmers present did not seem to care to pay any fancy prices. The top of the sow sale was brought by Fingers Off 3d, who was bred by John D. Marshall, of Walton, Kans., and who was sired by Miles Look Me Over 18379 and out of Fingers Off 3298, who made such a great reputation for Marshall. She went to J. R. Roberts, of Deer Creek, Okla., for \$50. Among the buyers present were J. E. Moore, Maple City, Kans.; C. J. Barnes, Atlanta; J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla.; J. E. Knox, Nardin, Kans.; R. Mosier, Atlanta; J. M. Whetstone, Atlanta; C. F. Bridges, Chanute; A. G. Lamb, Eldorado; John Hillier, Cambridge; W. M. Knox, South Haven; A. O. Anderson, Burden; J. F. Thomas, Maple City; W. N. Limbocker, Arkansas City; J. C. Harris, Cambridge; A. B. Simmons, Burden; J. M. Darnell, Cambridge; A. B. Wood, Burden; Marshall Brothers, Burden.

The Burden, Kans., Duroc Sale.

On Friday, November 4, was held a sale of high-class Duroc-Jersey swine at the Silver Creek Stock Farm, near Burden, Kans. The animals contributed to this sale were owned by Marshall Brothers and J. F. Stodder, both of Burden. Marshall Brothers lately bought the great show boar, Missouri Wonder, and also were the purchasers of Doty 37472, the World's Fair champion Duroc-Jersey sow for which they paid \$700. A little later they sold her at private sale for \$900, thus making her the highest-priced Duroc-Jersey sow of which we have record. Mr. Stodder's consignment was of the highest quality and was sired by such boars as Silver Creek King 24105, Otto 17321, Pontiac King 8061. Both these offerings were good and but for the fact that a number of the pigs were quite young and unnamed, the average would undoubtedly have been much higher. We are glad to list these two breeders as among those who own the best Duroc-Jersey hogs in the State. Fifty-two head were disposed of at an average of \$22. The top of the boar sale was brought by one of Marshall Brothers' boars by Oom Paul 2d 17679, out of a daughter of Missouri Wonder, who went to Henry Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans., for \$55. The top of the sow sale was brought by a gilt sired by St. Paul 10745 out of Pauline 3d 47508, who went to George Hoyland, Cambridge, Kans., for \$24. Other buyers were as follows: W. W. Slocum, Blackwell, Okla.; D. T. Kootz, Burden, Kans.; Chas. Foutz, Atlanta, Kans.; Geo. Stunkle, Belle Plaine; G. E. Chenoweth, Burden; Bert Myers, Wellington; R. L. Barker, Burden; J. A. Randolph, Burden; E. Harned, Atlanta; J. F. Stodder, Burden; A. Prosser, Latham; C. L. Myers, Udall; S. M. Wilson, Eatonville; Alf. Woods, Burden; C. P. Clover, Cambridge; Clarence Burt, Burden; Isaac Gatin, Burden; C. V. Foust, Burden; Austin King, Winfield; W. R. Houston, Winfield; P. F. Brasheer, Burden; Searle & Son, Dexter; Chas. Gulic, Burden; Andrew Anderson, Burden; J. N. Hooker, Burden; A. H. Schrader, Cedarvale; Henry Metz, Caldwell; E. D. Fry, Vinton.

The Osborne Shorthorn Sale.

November 23 is the date chosen by William Wales, of Osborne, Kans., for his sale of Shorthorn cattle. This is just the time for farmers and breeders to select a herd bull or to add some fine females to their possessions. Here is an opportunity Kansas breeders ought not to miss—an offering that will not be duplicated again this year in the sale ring. Mr. Wales has been buying and breeding Shorthorns a number of years and by wise selection and proper mating has a good-sized herd of top quality. The offering November 23 will be made up of 11 bulls and 22 cows and heifers. Mr. Wales has been refusing for a year to sell these cattle, reserving them for this sale. They are in fine breeding condition, not loaded with fat but thrifty and well-developed. They are the most uniform lot the writer has seen this year, not a poor individual in the list and a number of strictly fancy. If you are wanting a young herd bull the chance is now yours both as to breeding and individuality. The young stuff is all by Brave Knight 3 12522, a great son of Gallant Knight, Tomson & Sons' noted show bull. Brave Knight's dam is 2d Belle of Dover, a cow by Thistletop. The females offered were mostly sired by 172 Duke of Wildwood, bred by Clay Bros., Plattsburg, Mo., and at the head of Mr. Wales' herd for several years. A number of them have calves by side and bred back again to Brave Knight. Among the choicest cows are Lady Groce 3, Mary of Riverside, one of the best cows Mr. Wales says he ever saw, and Beauty of Riverside. They are good size and of the low, blocky type of beef cattle. Bates' blood predominates in the herd. The sale should be an attraction to all lovers of good cattle. It is without doubt the best offering to be made this year.

International Sale of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

By far the most meritorious Angus auction to be held this season will occur at Chicago, December 1, during the International Exposition and under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. These International Angus sales have always proven great attractions, but this one is expected to outdo any of its predecessors, since it is the only auction of the breed to be held at Chicago this fall and breeders have been reserving their best animals for it. Ninety head are catalogued from herds of the most noted breeders, presenting the best opportunity of the season to secure high-class herd-headers and superior show- and breeding-cows and heifers. W. C. McGavock, who is manager of the sale, offers \$200 in herd prizes and these will be awarded on Wednesday, November 30, the day before the sale. The consignors are: M. A. Judy, Beecher, Ill.; C. J. Martin, Churdan, Iowa; O. G. Callahan, Helena, Ky.; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa; F. C. Fleming, West Lebanon, Ind.; C. J. Orr, Peoria, Ill.; S. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.; W. H. Goodwine, West Lebanon, Ind.; John S. Goodwin, Chicago, Ill.; D. Bradford & Son, Cedarville, Ohio; W. J. Miller, Metts, Iowa; S. Melvin, Green-

field, Ill.; M. C. Stone, Milan, Mo.; M. M. Sterns, Humboldt, Neb.; Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo.; M. H. Broaddus, Magnolia, Ill.; Clifford Haws, Magnolia, Ill.; Collins Dysart, Naohusa, Ill.; Wilmer N. Foster, Attica, Ind.; Peak & Baker, Greensburg, Ind.; M. A. Martin, Wall Lake, Iowa; Silas Igo, Palmyra, Iowa; James H. Hall, Port Austin, Mich.; W. G. Mulet, Ottawa, Ohio; D. Hadley & Son, Danville, Ind.; and C. G. Ditto, Seaton, Ill. For catalogue of the sale address W. C. McGavock, Manager, Springfield, Ill.

International Shorthorn Sale.

The year 1904 has had many notable live-stock shows, and at the beginning of its last month the aspirants for show-yard honors will meet for the final contest. At all the leading State and National shows the display of Shorthorns has been larger and better than in former years, and friends of the breed have rejoiced. That this prestige will be maintained at the great International show need only be asserted to be believed. One important event of this week of attractions will be the sale of high-class Shorthorns that will be made Wednesday, November 30, at 1 p. m. The sale will include fifty-five head of good, useful cattle, ten head of which were imported from Scotland. This will afford breeders an opportunity to make profitable additions to their herds. Among the bulls included in the sale are some that have great excellence in breeding and rare merit in form, and are suitable for herd bulls; others are just what farmers need to produce high-class beef steers that command the best price in the markets. The following breeders have consigned to this sale: D. R. Hanna, who will sell Nonpareil of Clover Blossom; C. L. Gerlaugh, C. Hints & Sons, Abram Renick, William Warfield, W. F. Christian & Son, J. F. & J. W. Prather, S. E. Prather & Co., Ross & Carpenter, F. W. Cotton, W. H. Dpnwoody, T. J. Wornall, George Bothwell, Purdy Bros., E. W. Bowen, Joseph Duncan, Dr. Lathrop, E. C. Holland, Thomas F. Mercer, N. W. Wagner, and others.

The sale will be held under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and a certified pedigree will be furnished for each lot sold. Come to the International and remember the day and hour of this sale. For catalogues write B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, 17 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Sale of a Great Hereford Sire.

During the Armour-Funkhouser sale, which will be held at Kansas City sale pavilion on December 6 and 7, next, there will be sold by special arrangement what has been considered by competent judges to be one of the greatest Hereford bulls in America, as well as one of the greatest bulls of the breed. Mr. W. W. Gray, of Fayette, Mo., has disposed of his entire herd of Wayside Herefords, which were so strong in Anxiety-Wilton blood, and at this great sale will dispose of his famous herd bull, Printer 66684. This bull was sired by Beau Brummel 51817, and no less authority than Mr. John Gosling is credited with saying that he is undoubtedly the best Hereford bull and one of the best breeders in America today. The writer has seen Printer on different occasions and is impressed with his great quality. He is more impressed, however, with the quality of his get and he has never seen nor heard of a calf sired by Printer that was not a good one and he has seen many that were show animals. It has long been a matter of remark among the auctioneers and newspaper men, whose business carries them to all the great sales, that the get of Printer nearly always tops the sale. The sale of this bull ought to mark an epoch in Hereford circles for the year, indeed he ought to bring a price that would break any record made for several years past, and we personally know of some breeders who stand in need of just such a bull, and who are able to buy him, whatever the price, because they know that he would be a good investment. We hope to see a contest between these breeders for this prize on the day of the sale. Notice the owner's statement on page 1118.

The Iams' Horses.

Mr. Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb., has added many new laurels to those already won in years past by his Percheron and Coach horses. At the Nebraska State Fair this year he showed thirty-five head of horses constituting one of the greatest rings ever put in the show ring by one owner. Although his competition was keen in some of the classes he was very successful with the judges and won practically every prize for which he showed. This, at one of the great State fairs of the West, speaks volumes for the quality of Mr. Iams' last importation from which this show ring was drawn. The owner is enthusiastic over the success of his efforts in bringing to this country what he considers the best animals that France affords, and the public reception which has been given him tends to increase this enthusiasm. It has been a matter of regret to the writer that Mr. Iams did not show both at St. Louis and at the American Royal. He found it impossible, however, to show at the World's Fair, and the arrangements at the American Royal were not to his liking and therefore he postponed his showing there until next year. On another page will be found a special announcement by Mr. Iams, which will be followed by others and, in the near future, we hope to be able to give some more detailed information and possibly some illustrations of this great collection of Percherons, French Coach, German Coach and Belgians.

Last Call for Winn & Mastin's Sale.

The most notable event that will take place in Poland-China circles this season anywhere will be the Winn & Mastin sale, to be held at Mastin, Kans., Wednesday, November 16. Never were there so many high-class show- and herd-boars offered in one sale, while every sow and gilt sold will be a good one bred the same as the show herd this firm exhibited at St. Louis, which made the most wonderful winning ever known. In the boar line (Continued on page 1118.)

FRANK IAMS'



SPECIAL TRAIN of 100 IMPORTED STALLIONS as it appeared traveling from New York City to St. Paul, Neb., August 18, 1904—STALLIONS DIRECT FROM EUROPE. The only SPECIAL TRAIN and largest importation of stallions by any one man in United States.

Cheer up, Mr. Bright Business Man! Spread the good news: IAMS' PEACHES AND CREAM have arrived—A SPECIAL TRAIN OF 100 SENSATIONAL BLACK BOYS, the cream of France and Belgium. The best money and Iams' superior ability can buy after four months' stay in Europe among the best breeders.

They are sensational stallions of quality, big size, large bone and fashionably-bred. In fact, "TOP-NOTCHERS." Positively the best lot IAMS ever owned of draft and coachers.

Owing to IAMS' FACILITIES for BUYING, POOR CROPS AND IAMS' CASH he bought stallions CHEAPER than ever and they are so GOOD and CHEAP you will be his buyer.

He has on hand MORE FULL BLOOD STALLIONS THAN ANY ONE MAN IN UNITED STATES, AND HE MUST SELL THEM.

149 BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS 149

HELLO, CENTRAL! Did you watch IAMS' SMOKE at 1904 Nebraska State Fair? IAMS' HORSE SHOW OF 35 SENSATIONAL PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS was the GREATEST and BEST "HORSE SHOW" ever made by one man in United States. Iams' competitors took to the woods—"went away back and sat down" HARD. Iams' Percherons, Belgians and Coachers won EVERY FIRST, SECOND and SWEEPSTAKES prize in every AGE OR CLASS. A CLEAN SWEEP.

WATCH IAMS' SMOKE. HE SELLS THE STALLIONS. George, dear, go and see IAMS' stallions before you pay those OHIO MEN \$3,600 for that INFERIOR prize-winner.

Say, Ikey, what a rich "GRAFT" those "CON STALLION SALESMEN" are working on the HONEST FARMERS, selling inferior stallions at \$3,000 and \$5,000.

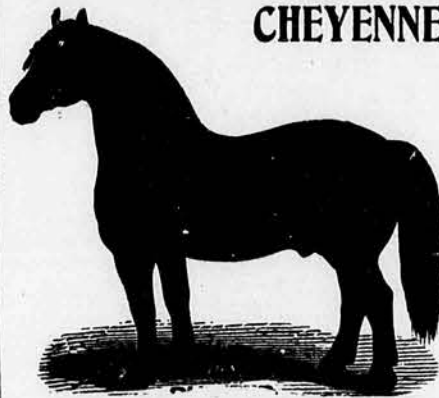
Mr. Business Man, IAMS, the live horseman, is selling first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. His stallions are 90 PER CENT BLACKS, 50 PER CENT TON HORSES. IAMS speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no BUYERS, SALESMEN, OR INTERPRETERS. Has no three to ten men as partners to SHARE PROFITS with. His twenty-two years' successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. IAMS guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by SLICK SALESMEN, or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them, you the judge. IAMS pays horses' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for EYE OPENER and finest catalogue on earth.

REFERENCES—St. Paul State Bank, First State Bank, Citizens' National Bank.

St. Paul, Nebraska.

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Percheron Stallions and Bred Mares



FOR SALE at reduced prices for quick sale. Won 38 prizes out of 39 competed for in 1902-1903, and 23 prizes in leading Kansas and Oklahoma fairs for 1904.

Write me for prices.

F. H. SCHREPEL,

Ellinwood, Barton County, Kans.

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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.

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PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

45 High-bred Registered Scotch Col'ie Pups For Sale 45

READY TO SHIP NOW.



Last Spring had 22, but was not enough to go around. Had to return six money orders. If you want one for a Christmas present put your order in at once.

WALNUT GROVE FARM, H. D. NUTTING, Proprietor, Emporia, Kansas

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Old Ironsides.

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky.

Beneath it rang the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar!—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Her decks once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below,

No more shall feel the victor's tread
Or know the conquered knee;
The harp of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!

Oh, better that her shattered bulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave.

Nail to the mast her haly flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale!
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A Little Journey to Japan.

Japan is a country interesting to the whole world, just now, but especially to Americans to whose chivalrous instincts her pluck and courage appeal strongly. She has been called the little David gone forth to do battle with a modern Goliath. Our sympathy is with her, yet the odds are so fearfully against her that the issue is greatly in doubt.

But let us imagine we are taking a journey to that country "to see what we can see." Just at this time such a journey as this one, free from danger and discomfort, to war-cursed Japan, is particularly interesting. We would like to know these plucky little people more intimately, of their home life and their National life, their industries and occupations. Knowing these things, we may perhaps be able to find out what makes them such mighty warriors.

Japan is a considerable island—but not so large as Great Britain, I believe. Yet these people, who have lived here so many generations, generally not multiplying with the passing centuries, have learned to make the utmost use of every inch of land, and to turn every acre to account. In the Kingdom of Japan, however, are over 4,000 islands of total area somewhat larger than Great Britain, and a population correspondingly more numerous. But Great Britain has large subject provinces in other parts of the world, while all Japan's resources come from within herself.

Japan is said to be a beautiful country, with flowers blooming everywhere, with highly cultivated fields on the rolling plains, and high mountains, crowned with snow. The mountain that you often see represented upon Japanese fans and screens in sacred Fisiyama, "The Matchless Mountain." Many of the trees are trimmed in fantastic shapes of birds or houses. The favorite tree of the beauty-loving Japanese is the cherry-tree, which they prize for its bloom, "like fleeciest masses of cloud faintly tinged by sunset which have floated down from the highest sky to fold themselves above the branches," as one ancient Jap has put it.

Who but a Japanese would think of cultivating the grasshopper? And what do you suppose they prize them for? Their music. They love the shrill song of the insects and encourage them to live in their gardens and among their trees; then in the evening they sit for hours listening to the music they make. There are men whose business it is to encourage the insect trade. They breed and sell them.

The Japanese are kind to all animals and tender even to the flowers and trees. This gentleness is taught them by their religion, and they believe that a soul can be loved into these lower forms of creation. They have a legend that there was once a beautiful willow-tree which belonged to a prince. People began to say that the tree had a soul, and the owner, who did not believe it, ordered it cut

down. But a renter of his grounds, in pity of the soul in the tree, bought it and transplanted it. The tree loved the man for his goodness, and while it grew and flourished in the garden, its soul secretly took the form of a woman, who became his wife. A beautiful boy was born and they were very happy for a few years; but at last the prince again ordered the tree cut down and could not be prevailed upon to spare it. The good man's wife wept with a broken heart when she heard of it, and at last told her husband the secret, that her soul was the soul of the tree, and that when it died, she too must die. But she promised him that the child should live and make him happy; and with a loving and heartbroken farewell, she vanished into the tree. It was cut down and the men came to take it away, but it was so heavy that 300 men could not move it. But the little child came and taking a branch in his hand, said, "Come," and it followed him wherever he would.

The women of Japan are the subject of much romantic writing and we are apt to think of them as doll-like creatures, too small and fragile to be quite human. Since I saw them at the world's Fair, however, I have had a different opinion. They are small and dainty as the quaint dolls they send us. Their dress is a long, loose, flowing kimono, tied at the waist with a broad sash. They love the brightest colors, and mix them in a way that would be frightful for an American to imitate, yet with an inimitable "knack" they manage to make them always beautiful. They are not beautiful of feature, but their low voices, and black, sparkling, almond eyes, and, above all, their bewitching gracefulness, make them charming to look upon. In the Japanese theater at the fair, one of the performers, a young girl, became highly amused at something or other, and fairly shook with laughter which she seemed to try in vain to control. It reminded me very strongly of an American school-girl's giggle, and quite removed my impressions of their unreality.

At home the Japanese women are very retired. They are little more than slaves from their earliest girlhood. The one lesson they are taught above all others is submissive self-repression. They must be obedient, first of all, to their parents, then to their husbands, and worst of all, to their mothers-in-law. Plural marriages are not illegal there, and many men have several wives. In the lower classes, the number of wives a man has is generally limited by his wage-earning capacity. The Mikado, however, is a noble man who cleaves to his one wife. She dresses in European clothes, and goes about, a really emancipated woman. It is to be hoped that the example of so mighty a personage will have a telling influence upon his subjects.

Listen to some of the admonitions given to a Japanese woman, and think how they would strike an American woman:

"In her dealings with her husband, both the expression of her countenance and the style of her address should be courteous, humble, and conciliatory." "When a husband issues instructions, the wife should never disobey them. A woman should look to her husband as if he were Heaven itself, and never weary of thinking how she may yield to her husband and thus escape celestial castigation. Yet we never dream of jealousy. A woman must ever be on the alert, and keep a strict watch over her own conduct. In the morning she must rise early and at night go late to rest. Of tea and wine she must not drink overmuch, nor must she feed her ears and eyes with theatrical performances, ditties and ballads. The five worst maladies that afflict the female mind are: indocility, discontent, slander, jealousy, and the parent of the four which is silliness."

A recent writer about these women says: "Idleness is unknown among Japanese women. Their lives are filled with duties. They are industrious to a marvellous degree. What they do they do thoroughly. Their

early education teaches them many accomplishments not found in the school-books of their foreign sisters. They learn to embroider, to paint, to make wonderful toys, to work in pottery, to sew, to weave, to make mats and rugs, and a score of useful arts, all of which they employ to increase their husband's incomes, for Japan is a human beehive of industry."

The children of Japan are proverbially happy. "Happy as the children of Japan," is expressive of undisturbed peace and joy.

All kinds of toys are manufactured for their pleasure. From tiniest infancy they are carried about upon their mother's or sister's backs, like Indian papooses. They never quarrel and are taught the utmost respect and courtesy toward each other and all the world. The mother sends them out to play with no fear of their safety. Every one is good to them, and if they should wander too far, there is a tiny metal tag sewed to each one's clothes, giving name and address. There are many kindergartens there, and the children are taught carefully. They bow and smile on every occasion, whether it be a whipping or a caress. In school they study aloud, and if one is quiet, the master comes around to find out about it, suspecting some mischief. When they recite they turn their backs to the teacher.

The homes of the Japanese are just little doll-houses. Two sides are usually of wood and the rest of paper. The partitions are merely large screens. These houses never violate that canon of good taste, simplicity. There is no superfluous furniture and only one picture at a time upon their walls. This picture is changed for another every day. There is always a graceful bouquet of flowers in the room, also, and everything is absolutely and utterly clean. Every one takes off his shoes before entering a home, so there is no reason why they should not be clean.

In the houses birds often build their nests, and it is considered a good omen for a bird to come into the home thus. It is said that the nests built within the house are much more carefully and neatly made than those outside.

There are no cattle in Japan, nor pigs, nor chickens, nor horses. The carriages are little two-wheeled vehicles drawn by men. They are called jinrikisha. The story of how they came to be used is very quaint. The former method of carriage was the palanquin, a seat hung from two parallel poles which were carried upon the shoulders of two men. But an American consul came there once upon a time, who had a little daughter. This little American girl had wishes of her own, as you may well believe. She wanted a carriage. So the father found a carpenter who manufactured a carriage out of some wood and a pair of old iron wheels he found at a blacksmith's.

When the little girl was taking her daily rides in her novel carriage, the curious people watched her with wondering eyes. At last, they seem to have decided that it was a good idea, for some larger ones were made, and at last they have become the general vehicle of Japan.

Japan has great resources within herself. In her mountains are found gold, silver, lead, tin, coal, sulfur, and salt, as well as a good many building stones, and some precious stones. Trees grow here with little cultivation and in great abundance. Fruit is also abundant. The fields are devoted to the cultivation of rice and tea, very profitable industries. But the great industry is the raising of silkworms. These require great care that the worms be not too warm or too cold or overfed or starved. The whole family, women, children, and all, help in their care. After the silk is spun it is sent away to be colored. The annual exportation of raw silk is worth \$30,000,000.

In spite of their industry and the ceaseless activity of business which goes on in the little Kingdom, there is no noise and bustle, as in ours. The peace and quiet are like the atmosphere you see in their pictures. The

people's low voices never rise in strident cries, there are no horses or heavy vehicles to rumble along their streets. And now, in the midst of this Sunday quiet, we will make our low oblation as much like theirs as we can and sail away from the gentle-mannered isle.

Perhaps as we sail away on their wondrous blue sea, no words can express our thoughts as those of the poet Longfellow who sees in those beautiful jars the sights that we have been looking at:

Cradled and rocked in Eastern seas,
The islands of the Japanese
Beneath me lie; o'er lake and plain
The stork, the heron, and the crane
Through the clear realms of azure drift,
And on the hillsides I can see
The villages of Imari,
Whose thronged and flaming workshops
lift
Their twisted columns of smoke on high;
Cloud clusters that in ruins lie,
With sunshine streaming through each
rift,
And broken arches of blue sky;
All the bright flowers that fill the land,
Ripple of waves on rock and sand;
The snow of Fisiyama's cone;
The midnight heaven so thickly sown
With constellations of bright stars;
The leaves that rustle, the reeds that
make
A whisper by each stream and lake;
The saffron dawn, the sunset red,
Are painted on these lovely jars;
Again the skylark sings, again
The stork, the heron, and the crane
Floats through the azure overhead,
The counterfeit and counterpart
Of Nature reproduced in Art.

For the Little Ones

A Little Gentleman.

I know a well-bred little boy who never
says "I can't;"
He never says "Don't want to," or
"You've got to," or "You sha'n't;"
He never says "I'll tell mamma!" or calls
his playmates "mean."
A lad more careful of his speech I'm sure
was never seen!

He's never ungrammatical—he never
mentions "ain't;"
A single word of slang from him would
make his mother faint!
And now I'll tell you why it is (lest this
should seem absurd):
He's now exactly six months old, and can
not speak a word!
—St. Nicholas.

Bo-Peep's Lost Sheep.

Bright and early one morning Bo-Peep took her daily walk out to the barn. There were the cows and the horses and the dog, but where were the sheep? She looked and looked, but couldn't find them anywhere. She went down to the meadow and called and called, but she didn't hear one little "Baa." Fido came and licked her hand, but he couldn't tell her where the lost sheep were. She came back to the house, looking very forlorn. Mother saw her and wondered what was the matter. Then she thought what the trouble must be, and a funny little look came into her eyes, as she said:

"Little Bo-Peep, she lost her sheep,
And didn't know where to find them;
Leave them alone and they'll come
home,
Wagging their tails behind them."

So after breakfast Bo-Peep sat on the steps and waited, and said over and over to herself:

"Little Bo-Peep, she lost her sheep,
And didn't know where to find them;
Leave them alone and they'll come
home,
Wagging their tails behind them."

She wondered what the funny look in her mother's eyes meant.

Suddenly there was a cloud of dust down the road. "There's my father and my sheep!" she cried, as she hurried to meet them.

Oh, how queer they looked! Some one had cut off all their wool!

"The dear little sheep of little Bo-Peep,
Had left their coats behind them;
Then, shorn and sheared, they all ap-
peared,
Without her going to find them!"

Little Bo-Peep counted the sheep over and over again. Yes, they were all there—Blackie and White-nose, Smutty and Beauty, and the others—every one had come back!

Then her father told the story of where they had been:

"We drove the sheep down to the creek and washed them nice and clean. Then the men helped to cut off their wool with these large, queer shears. Snip! snip! went the shears, cutting off all the wool that the sheep didn't need. When the wool was cut off we did it up in large, bulgy bundles and loaded it on wagons. Next it will go

to the factory. There the wheels will turn round and round—Whir! whirl! Work! work!—to spin the yarn into threads, to weave the threads into cloth to make a warm wool coat for my little girl."

Bo-Peep laughed and ran to tell her mother about it. The funny twinkle came into her mother's eyes again, and she said:

"Little Bo-Peep, to thank your sheep, Some salt you'll have to find them. They're not forlorn though sheared and short, For they're wagging their tails behind them."

—Geneva L. Bower, in Kindergarten Review.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline.

She has gone—she has left us in passion and pride,
Our strong-browed sister, so long at our side!
She has torn her own star from our firmament's glow,
And turned to her brother the face of a foe!
O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,

We can never forget that our hearts have been one,
Our foreheads both sprinkled in Liberty's name,
From the fountain of blood with the finger of flame!

You were always too ready to fire at a touch;
But we said, "She is hasty—she does not mean much."
We have scowled, when you uttered some turbulent threat,
But Friendship still whispered, "Forgive and forget!"

Has our love all died out? Have its altars grown cold?
Has the curse come at last which the fathers foretold?
Then Nature must teach us the strength of the chain
That her petulant children would sever in vain.

They may fight till the buzzards are gorged with their spoil,
Till the harvest grows black as it rots in the soil,
Till the wolves and the catamounts troop from their caves,
And the shark tracks the pirate, the lord of the waves;

In vain is the strife! When its fury is past,
Their fortunes must flow in one channel at last,
As the torrents that rush from the mountains of snow
Roll mingled in peace through the valleys below.

Our union is river, lake, ocean, and sky;
Man breaks not the medal, when God cuts the die!
Though darkened with sulphur, though cloven with steel,
The blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal!

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,
There are battles with Fate that can never be won!
The star-flowering banner must never be furled,
For its blossoms of light are the hope of the world!

Go, then, our rash sister! afar and aloof,
Roam wild in the sunshine away from our roof!
But when your heart aches, and your feet have grown sore,
Remember the pathway that leads to our door!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.
March 25, 1861.

Our Prize Homes.

The best thing about the pictures of country residences that have come to us is that they are not only houses but homes. This is preeminently true of the two which are presented to-day, and to which the prizes have been awarded. Their homelikeness is their charm.

The value of beauty in a home can not be overestimated. Eyes that have been accustomed to rude and ugly things will see only such things wherever they go. The appreciation of beautiful things comes only with the habit of looking at loveliness. If one has been accustomed to considering a house only as a place in which to store as many people as possible and to keep out the storms, he will look with a calculating eye upon a beautiful cathedral and consider the halls of the Capitol as so much waste space.

One of the things to be remarked about most of the pictures that have appeared in the KANSAS FARMER is the disposition of the trees and shrubbery. When the shrubbery is planted about the house, as in Mr. Holland's yard, or in a hedge, as in Mrs. Shelley's, the effect is much more pleas-

ing than when scattered at random about the large space.

Another important feature of a house is the porch. How many houses we see that stand up bare and unattractive, like boxes, unprotected and unadorned by porch or veranda. In the picture to which has been awarded the first prize, the broad porch running almost completely around the house, is one of the most pleasing points in the architecture. In the second-prize picture, a very charming effect is gained by the porch which is between the two gabled portions of the house.

with another basin and cook until the white rises in the tumbler and the yolk looks milky. It should be eaten at once.

A raw egg is an excellent food in cases of inflammation of the stomach or bowels. To one beaten egg add a tablespoonful each of sugar, cream or milk, and a little of any preferred seasoning.

A sour baked apple is often much relished. Remove the core from a large, tart apple; wash, place in a small granite basin, fill the cavity with sugar, add a tiny pinch of salt, pour into the basin a little water and



Home of F. R. Holland, Rome, Kansas.

This picture was awarded the first prize.

Little needs to be said to point out the special points of beauty and usefulness in these two pictures. The photograph is enough. They are lovely homes and we are glad to present the owners with the prizes which were offered.

Invalid Cooking.

Happy is the household in which there is no sickness, yet every family at times numbers among its members one invalid. It is sometimes a difficult matter to select and prepare a suitable menu for the sick and convalescent, as the dishes must be at once tempting, nourishing, and easily digestible. Recently, while convalescing from a short illness, I was so nicely served by my daughter that it occurred to me that possibly I might offer some suggestions and recipes which might be helpful to some of my sisters.

A jar of beef extract should always be kept on hand in a cool place. A little of this added to boiling water and salted to taste makes a good and quickly prepared beef tea. The square crackers known as saltines are best to serve with this after being crisped in the oven. If the patient's stomach will permit, a little butter added to the beef tea gives a better flavor. The water for the beef tea may be heated over a lamp, thus making it easy to serve in the night. For variety, make it into a jelly by adding a tablespoonful of gelatine to a cup of broth, or into nice light soups by adding to the broth cooked rice or tomato.

For some patients mutton broth is preferred to beef tea. Put about four pounds of mutton in sufficient cold water to cover well, and simmer until the meat will fall from the bones. Strain and place the broth in a cool place over night. Next morning remove all fat from the top and place the jelly on ice. Use one tablespoonful of jelly to half cup of hot water and salt to taste.

A delicious, nourishing, and digestible dish is egg poached as follows: Beat the white of one egg till light and stiff, salting slightly; put into a buttered tumbler, drop the yolk into a slight depression made in the top of the white, place the tumbler on a butter pad in a basin of hot water, cover

bake quickly until soft. Serve with or without cream.

Milk can be served in various ways. If it is served cold, be sure it is ice-cold and fresh. Should you wish to serve it hot, do not scald unless so ordered by the physician.

Toast as commonly made is unfit for invalids. To make perfect toast, the bread should be light, spongy, fine grained, sweet and at least two days old. It should be cut in even slices, about one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and toasted very slowly over moderate heat until it is a delicate brown and dry and crisp all through. To serve dry, spread with soft butter and serve immediately. For soft toast, dip quickly into boiling salted water, and spread with soft butter. For cream toast, have heating while the bread is toasting, a little cream, in which is a lump of butter and a little salt. Allow it to get just hot, and pour immediately over the toast. Thoroughly crisped and delicately browned toast makes a nice foundation for a poached or scrambled egg, creamed asparagus and various things. A blanc-mange made with arrow-root is delicate and nourishing.

Lemonade or acid fruit juices stiffened with gelatine, two tablespoonfuls of gelatine to a coffee cup of juice, makes a nice dessert.

Egg-lemonade is a pleasant, nourishing drink. Beat the white of one egg, add one tablespoonful of sugar, the juice of one lemon, and sufficient water to fill a glass.

For lung trouble and inflammation of the bowels, flaxseed tea is a valuable drink. Take a handful of seed, wash and place in a saucepan with a pint of cold water. Cover and place on the back of the range. Stir often and steep until thick. Strain and use warm or cold.

For tea, use the best black tea which can be procured, and make with a tea ball if you have one. If not, it can be successfully made by putting a teaspoonful of tea in an ordinary tea-strainer, holding it in a teacup and slowly pouring boiling water from the teakettle through it. Serve clear, or with lemon and sugar, or sugar and cream.

Coffee should be made without boiling and be of the first quality.

When a patient is allowed to eat po-

YEAST
OF PURITY AND MARK
TRADE AND ACCELLANCE
FOAM

Do you know Yeast Foam?
Yeast Foam is the yeast that makes the best bread, of the best flavor, you ever tasted. Yeast Foam is the yeast that never grows lifeless, stale or sour, but always

Keeps Fresh

sweet and ready for use.
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tatoes, try roasting one in the ashes. Have a large bed of hardwood coals, cover some with ashes, lay the potatoes on, cover with ashes and heap the rest of the coals on top. Close the draughts and cook about an hour. Serve with rare broiled steak or chops, or with butter.—Ida E. Beach, in Tribune Farmer.

The Uses of Salt.

Salt is a most wonderful article in the household. In washing colored goods a little salt in the rinsing water will prevent the color from "running." It is important, however, that too large a quantity be not used, as it may rot the goods. A cupful of salt to about two even pailfuls of water is the correct proportion. A little salt rubbed over eathern pudding dishes will effectually clean off rusty spots that seem to be burned into the ware.

A little salt and vinegar will clean thoroughly all metal saucepans and copper kettles. A copper or brass dish must be finished (after using salt) with a little sand, soap, and cloths, so as to leave no sign of the salt behind.

An iron-rust stain on any white summer clothes may be completely eradicated with a little salt and lemon juice, if exposed to the hot sunshine. Spread brown paper over the grass and lay the material over it, so that the lemon and salt do not strike through to the grass beneath it. Rinse out in water and try a second application if the first is not sufficient.

There is no surer way to destroy grass and weeds that spring up uninvited in walks and gravel paths than to sow them with salt and sprinkle thoroughly with water.

A cup of rock salt is a delightful addition to the bath.

It is said that the eyebrows will become much thicker if a little common salt is rubbed into them.

Salt is not only a good disinfectant externally, but it is often taken in cases of poisoning. A handful of salt dissolved in water will generally be sufficient to induce the vomiting always necessary after swallowing a poison. It should, of course, be given immediately.

Salt is apt to attract dampness; therefore put it in a box with a tight cover and keep in a dry, warm place.

Recipes from the Shortgrass Country.

I should like to offer a few remarks on the fine art of making pancakes. Pancakes should be light and tender, else they will ruin the cast-iron digestion. Clabber-milk and soda make the best biter-cakes. Buttermilk will do, but it is not so good. They should be fried not too quickly, but until they are cooked through and have a rich brown on both sides. Use a bigger

proportion of soda to the amount of sour milk than for any other kind of baking, for it will not taste, and they need to be as light as possible. About a teaspoonful to a teacupful of moderately sour milk. Do not use more eggs than absolutely necessary, because it makes the cakes tough and leathery. The only use of eggs is to hold the ingredients together so that they will turn nicely. One egg to a quart is amply sufficient. The kind of cakes that is most easily digested is bread pancakes. Soak stale pieces of light bread in sour milk over night. In the morning work it all up until it is fine and smooth and add a beaten egg, with some more thick sour milk and enough flour to make the batter of the right thickness for frying. Sift the soda with the flour.

For rice pancakes use cold cooked rice in the same proportion as the soaked bread-crumbs in the previous recipe. Other ingredients can be used for variety. Well-cooked nuts give a delicious flavor. A couple handfuls of well-bolted cornmeal instead of the rice, make a nice change.—Mrs. C. W. Seymour.

Waffles.—1 pint fresh buttermilk, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 4 or 5 eggs, 1 small teaspoon soda dissolved in sweet milk, 1 tablespoon melted butter, salt, 1 small quart of flour. Put flour in first; add the other ingredients, soda last. Stir well. Heat iron on both sides, and grease well. Fill only half full.

Cookies.—2 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sour cream (rich), 1/2 cup butter, 1 teaspoon soda, season. 1 quart flour in a crock. Mix other ingredients in a separate dish. Pour into the flour. Mix lightly. Roll out and bake in quick oven.

Vienna Rolls.—Heat 1 tablespoonful butter or lard. 1 quart flour with 2 teaspoons baking powder and 1/2 teaspoon salt well sifted and mixed with the butter. Sweet milk enough for a dough. Stir in flour with a spoon and knead till smooth. Roll one-half inch thick. Cut with a round bowl. Then fold each one over to form a half round, wetting them between the folds to make them stick. Place on buttered tins so as not to touch. Wet on top to give gloss. It will not hurt them to stand half an hour before baking.

Berwick Sponge Cake.—6 eggs, 3 cups powdered sugar, 4 even cups sifted flour, 1 cup cold water, 1 lemon, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder. Beat the eggs two minutes; put in sugar; beat five minutes. Mix baking powder with flour; add 2 cups flour; beat all one minute. Squeeze in one-half the lemon juice; add the grated rind. Now add the other 2 cups. Beat all one minute. Bake in deep pans.—Mrs. J. W. Gilmore.

Suet Pudding.—Scald a quart of new milk; add cornmeal until it is a little thicker than mush; then beat up 3 eggs, with 1 1/2 cups of brown sugar, with allspice and nutmeg. Stir it all in with 1 cup of seeded raisins, and last of all add 2 cups suet chopped till it is fine, salted with a generous handful of salt and sprinkled with pepper, then put into the oven and bake slowly three or four hours. After it gets warm on top turn a pan over it. Serve with sour sauce made as follows: Put 1/2 cup of sharp sour vinegar in a granite pan. Add 1 cup water, 1/2 cup sugar, with a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg and 1/2 a nutmeg grated, with 1 tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in water. Cook until it is smooth and clear. If preferred, the juice of two lemons can be used instead of the vinegar. This needs to be eaten hot.

An agent who had sold a Dutchman some goods was to deliver them at the residence of the purchaser. The Dutchman gave him the directions—"You shoost goes behind dot are church; den you turns upright for awhile till you come to a house mit a big hog in the yard. Dot's me."—Ex.

I kno lots ov people who can be led enny whare with a silken floss, whom ye couldn't pull an inch with a cable without pulling them apart.—Billings.

Club Department

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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, Osage County (1888).
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
 Chalfree Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
 Literate Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
 Sabean 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.]

American Literature Program.—Olivier Wendell Holmes.

Roll-call—Short stories of wit or humor.

I. Character descriptions, from "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

- (a) The divinity student.
- (b) The old gentleman who sits opposite.
- (c) The young man called John.
- (d) The schoolmaster.
- (e) The landlady's daughter.

II. Discussion on the sense of humor.

III. Reading from "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

IV. The personality of Holmes.

No one should be allowed to go

ing young woman. The Autocrat admires the rosy on my cheeks, which are pale-tinted, except when something he says turns them to damask. My business in life is teaching the young idea how to shoot, though you would suppose from reading about me that it was chiefly to entertain the Autocrat," etc., describing the character as fully and graphically as possible. Following this comes an important discussion, "The sense of humor." One member should be appointed to act in the discussion, and the others should all have something to say. You will find it a great benefit both in interest and in the self-possession it bestows, to have these discussions oral and extempore; for the ability to talk interestingly is a very valuable accomplishment, and the power to express yourself easily, to "think on your feet," comes only with practice; and I discover on meeting women in the city that it is the club women who are the interesting and easy conversationalists. In this discussion on "The sense of humor," there is much to be said and there are many points to be brought out. For instance, the value of the sense of humor as a corrective for morbid and unhealthy thought, and as a preventive of the weakness of self-pity would be one good point to bring out; another line of thought on the same subject is the great and ridiculous controversy that has been going on as to whether women have any sense of humor. Some men have gravely asserted that women do not possess it, and some women have gone far to prove that they do not by their ridiculously angry and undignified dispute about it. The third topic, which is a reading from Holmes, should be the brightest and most pleasing bit to be found in his writings. It will be especially entertaining as an indirect illustration of some of the points made in the previous discussion.

The last topic should be a carefully written paper, which will put a climax to the study of this most interesting writer.

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men a particle. There was a good attendance at the meeting, but a few of last year's members were missed at roll-call. The lesson was both entertaining and instructive. We will study the Kansas History from the beginning to the end, as we feel we need to know all about our own State. A map of the United States will be used to locate places of interest. In a short paper on each of the subjects, "The Ideal Housewife," and "Can Drudgery Be Eliminated from the Household?" were very ably dealt with. We adjourned with a club song, to meet in two weeks.

Refreshments were served at the close of both of these meetings.

We are glad, indeed, to hear from this interesting club of Harper County. They have planned an interesting year's work, and I hope they will let the KANSAS FARMER share in some of their good things. The papers on the topics in the Household Program will be especially valuable, and I wish we might have had the two mentioned as being so well handled.

The plan of having a United States map is a good one, in the study of the Kansas History. A map of Kansas will be helpful, too, and in next week's KANSAS FARMER will be a map of Kansas in the early times, which will be valuable to keep and use throughout the year.

The story of the club's meeting in the barn can be matched by one of the Rawlins County clubs, which met in a chicken-coop, with a member who was just waiting for her new home to be completed.

I wish the Woman's Progressive Club would send us the club song mentioned. I am sure other clubs would be glad to see it, and perhaps some local poetess among them might receive an inspiration from it to make a club song for her own club.

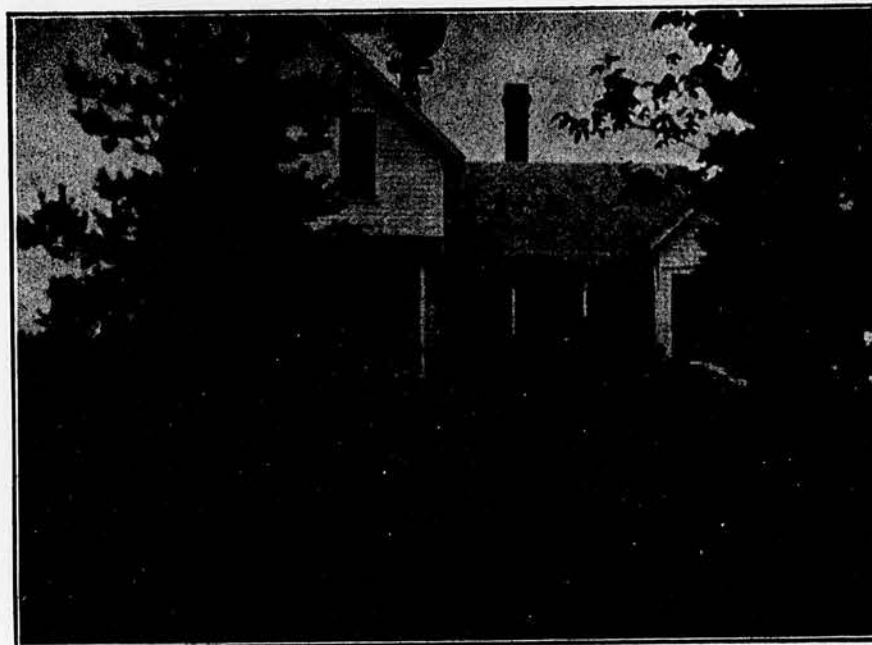
A New York man named Edson M. Crossman, says Denver Field and Farm, has been devoting considerable time to the propagation of apples for several years. He has now produced an apple the like of which has never been seen. By manipulating the blossom when at the right stage of development he has produced a fine-looking eating apple. The color is green, but different from any other known variety. The flesh is pink like a watermelon and somewhat resembling that of a Surprise, a freak variety originated several years ago. In flavor it is quite tart and in taste resembles a Winesap.

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Home of Mrs. Ellen E. Shelley, McPherson, Kansas.

One convenience in this home is that the kitchen door opens into the windmill tower which is enclosed, making it comfortable to get water in spite of wind, rain, dust, or heat. All of the beautiful lawn of blue-grass does not show in the picture. The orchard, barn, and other farm buildings are on the north. The garden is on the south and is separated from the yard by a rose hedge which is a thing of beauty in May and early June. The garden, being so near, can be irrigated from the well.

This picture was awarded the second prize.

home after such a program as the above, without feeling cheered and refreshed. The program is designed for a very informal afternoon. From the roll-call to the last reading, everything should be bright and animated.

The stories in response to roll-call should be short, pointed, and well told. The idea for the first topic is borrowed from Chautauqua methods. The characters may be taken from any other of Holmes' writings, but it should be something that all the club will have read. Choose four or five different members who will describe different characters, letting the club name them. For instance, one will say: "I am a well-bred and good-look-

The Woman's Progressive Club.

MRS. A. SIMONSON, ANTHONY, KANSAS.

As our club is composed of farmers' wives, we were obliged to carry our summer vacation well into the fall; but October 7, 1904, we met at the home of our president to elect officers, and to lay out a plan of work for the coming year. It was an interesting and wide-awake session, and we decided to continue the Kansas history, also to take up the subjects given in the KANSAS FARMER under the Household Program.

October 21, the club met with the secretary in the barn. The absence of a house does not daunt these wo-

In the Dairy

Acorns for Milch Cows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you tell me through the KANSAS FARMER what effect acorns have upon milch cows? My cows eat them, and I attribute the decrease in the flow of milk to this.

L. C. SHEPHERD.

Bourbon County.

We are unable to find anything along the line of experimental work regarding the effect of acorns upon the flow of a cow's milk. I remember that at home when our cows were on pasture where acorns were thick that there was generally a decrease in the flow of milk and we usually attributed this to acorn-eating although I can not say positively that they have such an effect on the milk-flow.

R. J. KINZER.

Assistant in Animal Industry Department, Kansas Experiment Station.

Cane for Milch Cows—Wormy Corn.

Will cane-fodder dry up cows? Would it be better if most of the seed were cut off? Is it a milk-producing food?

Will feeding wormy corn or nubbins dry up cows?

W. J. C.

The statement is very commonly made that sorghum cane-fodder is inclined to dry up cows and it is looked upon with something of distrust as a dairy-feed. This need not be the case, however, if proper feeds are used to go with it. Sorghum-fodder or cane is a roughage which is greatly relished by all classes of stock and with proper

combinations of other feeds will make an excellent feed for your milch cows. It is distinctly a carbonaceous feed, being very rich in the carbohydrate or fat-forming elements. The protein elements, however, are very deficient and must be supplied in some other feed in order to have a satisfactory milk-producing ration, it being impossible for a cow to produce milk unless a certain amount of protein is supplied. If you have no alfalfa or clover hay it will be necessary to supply this required protein in the concentrates, and as you give no prices at which such feeds can be purchased, it will be impossible to give specific instructions. I would suggest that you can use cottonseed-meal or oil-meal in connection with bran as a concentrated ration. This will make a satisfactory milk-producing ration with cane-fodder as roughage. It would hardly pay to cut the seed from the cane and no harm would result in feeding it in connection with the proteinaceous feeds.

As to the effect of feeding wormy corn or nubbins to cows and horses, I have not heard of any special injurious effects, yet I would not feed very large quantities of this kind of corn, especially to horses.

G. C. WHEELER.

The Farm Separator: Its Care and Management.

ED. H. WEBSTER, U. S. DAIRY EXPERT, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON.

Separator companies issue books of instruction with each machine which are sufficiently clear and comprehensive. These will insure good care of the machine if followed. It sometimes happens, however, that the purchaser thinks he knows more about the machine and how it should be used than the manufacturer. Such a one generally comes to grief.

THE MECHANICAL OPERATION OF THE MACHINE.

The separator is made for one specific purpose—that of skimming milk. The skimming is done wholly by centrifugal force—that force which makes a ball pull on a string if it is attached to one end and whirled around the hand in a circle. The pull that is exerted through the string, as though the ball were trying to get away, is the centrifugal force. The centrifugal force in a separator causes the milk to flow away from the center of the bowl and hug the inside of the bowl wall. The skim-milk thus forces its way to the parts farthest from the center, while the cream, which is lighter, lags behind and collects in the middle of the bowl. Strictly speaking, the skim-milk, being heavier, is separated from the cream by the action of centrifugal force, instead of the cream being extracted from the milk. Openings on the outer edge of the bowl carry off the skim-milk, and an opening near the center carries off the cream. One is discharged below the other and they are caught in different pans or receptacles and thus carried away from the machine.

The various patterns of separators found on the market have different devices in the bowl for aiding the separation. These are always purely aids. The old-style, hollow-bowl machines had simply a bowl with a wing soldered to the inside in a line with the axis or central shaft to make the milk revolve with the bowl. There was more or less remixing of cream and milk after it started to separate, and the efficiency was low both as to closeness of skimming and quantity of work done. Every internal device used in separators has been put there to overcome these difficulties—to keep the milk from remixing, to make it pass through the bowl in a steady flow, and to divide it up in such ways that a greater quantity of milk can be passed through the bowl and receive the action of the separating force. The steady, even flow secured by these devices is also obtained or helped by a perfectly steady and uniform motion of the bowl. If the machine shakes while it is skimming, there will be

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some intermixing of the milk and cream and the result is poor skimming. The operator should aim to secure two things if he expects his machine to do good work: (1) a perfectly true motion of the bowl, and (2) a sufficient speed (which must be uniform) to create force for separating.

In order to have the perfect motion of the bowl, the machine must be set level and be kept clean and well oiled. The oil should be thin, or light, so

that it will not gum the wearing parts. A heavy oil will make the machine run hard and will gum quickly on small, high-speed bearings. All the bearings of the machine should be frequently flushed with coal-oil. It is well to make a run about once in two or three weeks, using coal-oil on all the bearings. This keeps the parts free from gum and washes out grit or sand that may have blown into them. It is an excellent plan to have a cover

of close-woven cloth or oilcloth, that can be kept over the machine while it is not in operation. This will keep out dust and sand and will add materially to the lasting powers of the machine. The separator should be set up on a good solid floor, so that it will not move about as the operator turns the crank.

Uniform centrifugal force is obtained by turning the crank at a given speed at all times and giving the crank an equal pressure at all points in its circuit around its axis. All machines have marked upon them, or given in the instruction book, the number of revolutions the crank should make per minute. Follow these instructions, counting the revolutions each time the machine is operated and frequently during operation, to be sure the speed is maintained. This is a point in which much careless work is done. Too many guess at the speed, and they seldom guess right. It is a good rule never to guess at anything when it is possible to know. The writer has found variation all the way from 25 to 75 revolutions per minute in the operation of machines by guess. At neither of these extremes would the operator believe that he was wrong, until he had been made to count the number of revolutions by the watch.

The life of a separator depends mainly upon the factors just pointed out. A machine that is allowed to run when gummy or dirty may wear out in a year. If kept free from dirt and well oiled, it will last a number of years. One of the objections urged against the separator has been that it would not be properly handled and that one or two years' service would wear the machine out. After visiting several hundred farms and inspecting as many machines, the writer has concluded that the farmers, as a whole, are taking much better care of their separators, mechanically, than was anticipated. Machines have been noted that had seen several years' service and were still practically as good as new. In a few instances, careless operators had nearly worn a machine out in less than twelve months. The farmer never bought a machine before in the use of which he was so frequently and urgently reminded that he must take care of it.

SPEED OF MACHINE.

This has already been discussed, but it should be noted here that the greater the speed the greater the centrifugal force, and thus the greater the efficiency in separation. The speed at which a machine should be run is indicated by the manufacturer. Never run less than this; it is not practicable to run more. Slow speed has two effects on the work of the machine: (1) The separation will not be complete and (2) the cream will be thin. The incomplete separation means a loss of butter-fat left in the skim-milk. This loss should be avoided, and it can be by running at the required speed. Count the turns of the crank by the watch.

QUANTITY OF MILK FLOWING THROUGH THE BOWL.

In most machines this flow is fixed by the size of the opening and the height of the supply-can; in some it is not. Within certain limits the amount which passes through the bowl has a decided effect upon the separation. The faster the milk passes through, the shorter the period in which the centrifugal force acts on it and the less complete is the separation. If the amount of milk is turned off about one-half, by partially closing the faucet over the bowl, the cream will be thicker. It may become so thick that it will not flow from the machine. If the float be removed and the pan be allowed to run full of milk, without any other change of condition, the cream would be very thin. In this, as in change of speed, the quality of the skimming is affected. The greater the supply of milk the less perfect the skimming, and if the supply should become so small that the cream would not flow from the machine, all of the milk would pass out through the skim-milk tubes.

TEMPERATURE OF MILK.

The warmer the milk the more fluid it is. It is a rule adopted by all creamery men in operating power machines that the milk must be separated at a temperature above 85° F. Cold milk is more viscous, or less fluid, than warm and the cream will not separate so readily. If this is true of power machines, where everything runs more uniformly than is possible with a hand machine, it is certainly true of the hand machine. It is one of the stock arguments of some separator agents that their machine will skim cold milk. Probably the statement is true. If so, it shows a wide range of adaptability for the machine and that it is so built that it is difficult to clog up. Take the argument for what it is worth, but do not skim cold milk unless you expect to leave some butter-fat in the skim-milk. The milk should be separated as quickly as possible after milking; then the skimming will be cleanest, the skim-milk will be best for the calves, and the cream will keep better.

THE CREAM SCREW.

The function of the cream screw is to regulate the percentage of butter-fat in the cream separated, and enable the operator to make allowance for changes of season and character of milk to the extent that a uniform cream may be obtained under all conditions, if so desired.

One of the most frequent questions asked is, "Why does my test vary so much?" The reasons have nearly all been given in the foregoing paragraphs. The test varies with the speed of the machine, with the amount of milk run through the machine, and with the temperature of the milk. Every machine has some device for changing the test of the cream when these factors remain constant. It is done either by an adjustable outlet for cream or skim-milk. In most cases the adjustment is in the cream outlet. Directions for adjusting the cream screw are given in the books of instruction that go with the machines. There are some factors of separation not mentioned above which influence the percentage of fat in the cream. These factors are usually overcome by proper adjustment of the cream screw. In the summer, when the cows on green, succulent pasture, are at their best and giving large quantities of milk, the milk is easy to skim. The reverse is true in winter if the cows are fed wholly on dry feed. It is usually the case that the milk tests higher in butter-fat in winter than in summer if most of the cows calved in the spring. These facts have their influence on the test of the cream. As a rule, rich milk will give the richest cream, other things being equal. It will give no more butter-fat than is contained in the milk, but the cream will be richer in butter-fat. The proportion of milk to cream remains about the same, therefore the cream tests richer in fat. It thus happens that in winter the cream screw has to be set so that it will make a larger quantity of cream from a given amount of milk than is customary or necessary in summer.

St. Louis Exposition Cream Separator Awards.

The De Laval Company comes out proudly in this issue with the announcement of its grand prize award just given at the St. Louis Exposition, showing that the De Laval easily holds its old position at the top of the separator ladder. The New York Sun, in reviewing the exposition awards, pertinently says: "The grand prize for centrifugal cream separators has been awarded to the De Laval Separator Company, as was to have been expected, showing that there has been no material change in the relative position of the separator manufacturers since the making of similar awards at Buffalo, Paris, Chicago, and other previous World's Expositions. The De Laval exhibit at St. Louis is a handsome one, in keeping with the prestige of these well-known creaming machines, which have done so much for modern dairying and its products." In reality the De Laval won double highest honors, since the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, chief agents for the sale of its factory machines, also carried off a grand prize for its magnificent exhibit of creamery and dairy apparatus and supplies. The De Laval machines are very much in evidence at St. Louis. Aside from their own large display one is used in the operation of the Exposition Model Dairy, one in the Jersey barn, one with

the Shorthorn herd, another is found in the Educational Building, and still another in the United States Experiment Station.

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.

Caked Bag.—I have a large cow 5 years old, half Holstein and half Shorthorn which has her third calf, now 7 days old. With her first calf she was an extra-fine milker; after her second calf she became lousy and went dry after a milking-period of six months, but is now in good flesh, except a stoppage of the milk in three teats. Until the time of calving she had only wild pasture. I was advised to give her one-half pound of epsom-salts, and to bathe the udder three times daily with hot water, which I did for two days. Then I inserted a milk tube into each teat and drew off about three gallons of milk. There seemed to be no unnatural swelling or inflammation of any kind and the milk has assumed its proper tint, but can only be had by the use of a tube. The teats are becoming more sensitive to touch and the opening at the lower end of the teat is surrounded by a lump the size of the end of the little finger. The cow is on English blue-grass now. What treatment should I give? What is the probable length of time that the tube will have to be used? What caused the teats to be affected in this manner? If properly treated, can the cow be restored to her former record as a milker? E. A. S.

Montgomery County, Kansas.
Answer.—The symptoms you give of your cow's condition are somewhat serious. I would advise you to use camphor and vaseline, rub thoroughly into the affected quarters and see if you can not help matters some. Put a lump of gum camphor about the size of a hen's egg into a small pan and add to this about 4 ounces of lard or vaseline. Heat these together, stirring constantly until cool. Apply this preparation three times daily to affected quarters. If the lump you describe at the lower end of each teat is a sort of calloused growth, it may take some time to break this up and get it removed. It may simply be some clotted or gargety milk that has become hardened at the base of the teat; if so, it is not so serious as if it were a growth of some kind. It will probably be a month or thereabouts before she is restored to her former usefulness as a milker. If you have not boiled the milk-tubes before inserting them, that is probably the way the trouble in the teats started. A milk-tube should always be boiled before and after being used. C. L. BARNES.

Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The twenty-third annual stockholders' meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., at 8.30 o'clock, Wednesday evening, November 30, 1904. Three directors will be elected and such other business transacted as may properly be brought before the meeting. Every member of the association should make an effort to attend this meeting. Don't forget the great International Live Stock Exposition to be held at the Union Stock Yards, November 26 to December 3. Your presence will aid toward the success of this, the closing show of the year. For special passenger rates, apply to your railroad ticket agent, and remember the sale of Shorthorn cattle, November 30, at 1 o'clock p. m. John W. Groves, secretary.

The International Live-Stock Exposition.

Each year brings improvement in the live stock, both in quality and in numbers. The Chicago Stock Show is one of the great prime movers in this diffusion of knowledge. It is the greatest teacher that the agricultural population knows, or can ever know, and its lessons are doing the greatest good for the largest number of any educational institution in the country. This year the number of animals entered for exhibition at Chicago in the

MACBETH, on a lamp- chimney, stays there.

My Index tells what chimney fits your lamp. If you use that chimney, you get perhaps twice as much light, and save a dollar or two a year of chimney-money, I send it free; am glad to.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Several breeds is as follows: Shorthorns, breeding cattle 247, fat cattle 39; Aberdeen-Angus, breeding 184, fat 53; Herefords, breeding 94, fat 48; Galloways, breeding 91, fat 9; Red Polled, breeding 70, fat 13; Polled Durhams, breeding 55, fat 7; grades and cross-breeds, 104; sheep, Shropshires, breeding 116, fat 39; South-downs, breeding 46, fat 31; Oxford, breeding 30, fat 17; Hampshires, breeding 37, fat 32; Dorsets, breeding 5, fat 10; Cheviots, breeding 38, fat 22; Cotswolds, breeding 34, fat 3; Lincolns, breeding 24, fat 15; Leicesters, breeding 24, fat 17; Rambouillets, breeding 10; medium wool, fat 90; long wool, fat 54. Swine, Berkshires, fat 85; Poland-Chinas, fat 25; Chester Whites, fat 55; Duroc-Jerseys, fat 40; Tamworths, fat 5; Large Yorkshires, fat 5; Hampshires, fat 70. No breeding swine will be shown at the International this year.

Trouble With Leaky Roofs?

Amatite, the new Ready Roofing, advertised in our publication, saves time and expense. If you put it on your buildings will be dry and tight for years and the fear of leaks will not worry you. A good feature of this Amatite is that you can lay it yourself. A free sample and booklet will be mailed to any one sending his name to the manufacturers, the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Allegheny, Kansas City, New Orleans, Minneapolis.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

The C. N. P. Bowsher Co., of South Bend, Ind., makers of the Bowsher Feed Mills, report that they are gratified with the number of visitors at their exhibit, Block 10, Aisle G, Agricultural Building, World's Fair. Not only millers and grain dealers are among the visitors, but stockmen and feeders by the score, and there is going to be feed-grinding done in many localities this fall and winter where very little attention has been paid to it heretofore.

There is the most remarkable strike now being carried on against the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, the chimney makers of Pittsburgh, probably not equaled by any in folly and so against the interest of their men. The company have employed a large force, many of which have been with them for twenty to thirty years, but in this time the union has fallen into the hands of the worst element, and the most odious forms of limitations put on the company's plants, and the earning capacity of the men kept down in the most amazing manner by the iron heel of "persuasion." Men in these factories have been earning from four to six dollars per day, "limited"—they are capable of earning five to nine dollars per day. The company have had all of their improvements, which are very extensive, nullified by the "limiting" process—until the limit of their forbearance has been reached—the thing has gone to full fruit—the walking delegate element has prevailed too much. So it has gone on and on until the product is increased in cost beyond what it should be; every new facility nullified, if possible completely; the best equipped plant in the world is pulled down to the level of the poorest; every improvement is fought over; the best workman is kept down to the level of the poorest, his freedom gone, he must not even talk to employers.

The Life of the World Is Electricity.

All vegetables, animals, and human beings would die instantly without it. It is the only thing in the world that will cure nervous debility and restore lost vitality. Write the Electropode Co., Lima, Ohio, for free booklet, and learn how to make a battery out of your body and free yourself from all rheumatism, weakness and disease.

Those who spend their time, money and talents striving to make the world wiser and happier, and don't insist upon getting their pay for it as they go along, will end their days in sum almshouse.—Billings.

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, \$5.25. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 81 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

The Poultry Display at the World's Fair.

Immense is probably the one word that most comprehensively describes the poultry exhibit at St. Louis. We can not add the word grand, for it was neither grand nor beautiful as a whole, for the display was not under one roof but scattered in a dozen or more cattle-barns. These are not well adapted to showing fine poultry; they are not well lighted or properly arranged for this purpose. Hence the effect is disappointing to the one who has expected something extra good in the way of a display of the best poultry on earth. Sometimes one building was filled with one variety of fowls, making a small show of itself of that breed, then others contained several varieties. The show did not impress one as it would were it all in one building, like the Madison Square Garden show in New York or the Coliseum Show at Chicago. In fact, it did not strike us as being nearly as fine or impressive as our own State Poultry Show at the auditorium in Topeka. While the barns were not built for a poultry display and were dark, still they could have been made lighter had the windows been washed or some of the dirt been scraped off to let in what little light could then have gotten in. Some one certainly blundered. Had Colonel Hughes been in charge of the exhibit, we are certain that there would have been a decided improvement over the present display. The cooping, also, was very inferior; some coops were home-made with wire netting in front of them, necessitating feeding from the rear and the handling of the birds by the judges from the rear, also. If this is latest in uniform cooping, may the State Poultry Association of Kansas be delivered from having anything to do with it. The arrangement of the coops was decidedly bad; the aisles were not over four feet wide and sometimes but three feet, and two persons could hardly pass each other, let alone having two or three standing around one coop as they sometimes like to do. It reminded us of a very small country show we once attended where the hall was only about 20 by 40 feet and the coops so close together that one person could not pass another without going sideways. This part of it, at least, could have been avoided, for there were barns standing empty, that could have been used.

As to the birds that were on exhibition, they also could be described by the word "immense" in quantity, but the great majority of them were inferior in quality. Undoubtedly, there were some of the finest birds in the United States on display, but there were also some of the poorest specimens of thoroughbred poultry in existence. Birds that had no show for any prizes, as any one could see at a glance; birds with scaly legs; birds with twisted combs, with deformed beaks and deformed backs, such as would not be tolerated in any country show, were there in numbers. How any one could be foolish enough to pay two dollars each for cooage and pay large expressage on them, expecting to receive a prize, is more than we can understand. In fact many of them were not worth fifty cents each, and that only for cooking purposes. But we presume it exemplifies the old adage that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread;" for the fools' birds were certainly there, and the angels kept their birds at home in Kansas.

Ordinarily we do not like to be severe in our criticism of poultry shows, and we overlook a good many defects; but here we expected so much and saw so little that our disgust got the better of our caution and hence this "roast." We expected to see the pure cream of the country's fine poultry

without any adulteration, but found milk—and skim-milk at that.

Probably the time of year will account for the poor appearance of a great number of the specimens, but even in full feather, many of them will never amount to anything. Notwithstanding all this, there is no doubt but that this display of poultry was one of the greatest aggregations of the feathered tribe ever collected together in this country. All the standard varieties were on hand, as well as dozens of breeds that are not in the standard. Ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, guineas, bantams, and pigeons were there in all varieties and all colors.

The judging was by comparison, and its inferiority to score-card judging is evident to all interested in chickens, and especially to the exhibitor who has failed to win a prize. He does not know anything at all as to the judge's opinion of the merits of his fowls or how near they came to securing a prize. All he knows is that he lost, and that is very poor consolation. Judge Rhodes judged the Black and White Langshans, Black Cochins, and others. Judge Russell judged the Barred Rock class exclusively. Judges Shellabarger and Marshall judged the White Rocks and so on down the line. It took twenty judges four days to do the judging.

Incubators and brooders in operation were exhibited by dozens of different manufacturers and proved a very attractive feature of the show. Poultry appliances of all kinds were also shown.

It will take some time to get all of the awards in proper shape and we will give a synopsis of them in next week's issue.

Ration for a Dozen Hens.

A reader of Farm Poultry writes that paper from Texas: "I have about thirty fowls and am now giving them one quart of whole grain, corn—sometimes mixed with wheat or oats—every morning. I do not feed at noon, as the poultry have the range of the stable yard and of a grass lot of about half an acre. At night I give a mash of about one and one-half pints wheat bran and one-half pint cracked corn. My fowls seem to do well on this feeding and look healthy, but they seem always hungry, eat ravenously and never seem half satisfied. Is this feed I am now giving sufficient, and is it fed at the proper times of day? I would like to know just about the proper feed for a pen of ten or twelve fowls, as I intend soon to have a pen each of Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Of course, they will not then have much range, but each pen will have a good-sized run, say fifty square feet."

The editor of that paper answers thus: "Judging from the amount fed and from its apparent failure to satisfy the hunger of the flock it would appear that the range and stable-yard furnished but little substantial food. I would suggest either increasing by about one-half both the morning and evening feeds, or giving a noon feed of about one quart of wheat or good plump oats. If after a few days of heavier feeding the hens begin to show less appetite than is desirable, reduce the feed until they come to each meal with good appetite.

It is easier for a novice to adjust the ration in the natural laying season than now, for then, unless there is something wrong with a hen, she will lay very nearly according to the feeding, but when hens are molting and resting, and pullets not fully matured, egg-production may be postponed for quite a long period even though things are progressing normally. The novice's experience being limited, his judgment as to condition and progress is uncertain and hesitating, and he is prone to become impatient and to try radical changes of diet and in various other ways to endeavor to stimulate egg-production. His best course is to stick to a ration known to be a good one, watch condition closely, and wait for results. Whatever ration is used the quantity fed will always have to be regulated by the feeder.

"For the flock as at present constituted I would give cracked corn rather than whole corn in the morning, and would give a little larger proportion of corn-meal in the mash; would also give some animal food unless that does not seem to be needed. It makes no difference about the arrangement of the meals—whether mash is fed morning or night.

"Though as has been said, one can not feed by rule and measure, it is of advantage to know about what others have fed; thus one can to a certain extent judge whether he is probably feeding too much or too little. So I give here briefly two rations actually reported for twelve fowls:

"1. Morning, about two quarts—rather less than more—of a mash of table scraps thickened with mill stuffs in following proportions: Bran two parts, ground oats one part, corn-meal one part. Noon, one pint wheat or oats in litter. Night, one quart wheat, oats, or cracked corn—these grains being fed in rotation, in litter.

"2. Morning, one quart wheat in litter. Noon, green food, clover, mangels, or cabbage. Evening, mash, eight parts fine bran, eight parts corn-meal, four parts buckwheat middlings, three parts meat-meal, two parts oil-meal, a little salt; all mixed in warm water and fed crumbly, all they will eat up clean."

Poultry Notes.

Any one intending to begin the breeding of thoroughbred poultry next spring had better purchase his fowls now, as they can be secured at about half the price that will be asked in February and March and they can be shipped with much greater safety. If you do not see what you want in the advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER, a small ad in the "Want Column" will bring you what you desire. Save all the small potatoes for your chickens. As soon as the fowls begin to miss their green feed, use the potatoes. Boil them till dry, then mash and mix with meal and middlings and feed slightly warm. Do not give this mash to hens hot or it will cause enlargement of the crop and your bird will be permanently disfigured, if not ruined for work.

A little work now, and the expenditure of a few cents for lining paper, will serve to make the hennery warm and comfortable for the cold weather that is bound to come. Where lining paper is not procurable, old newspapers, three or four thick, tacked on the walls will keep out all drafts of air.

A handbook for poultry-keepers on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry has just been issued by the Orange Judd Company. The subject of feeding and fattening poultry is prepared largely from the side of the best practice and experience here and abroad, although the underlying science of feeding is explained as fully as needful. The subject covers a. branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys and water-fowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. The whole subject of capons and caponizing is treated in detail. A great mass of practical information and experience not readily obtainable elsewhere is given, with full and explicit directions for fattening and preparing for market. The broad scope of the book is shown in the following table of contents: Profits in Poultry, Care of Poultry, Where to Keep Fowls, Breeds and Breeding, Feeds and Feeding, Hatching and Rearing the Natural Way, Artificial Incubation, Broilers and Capons, The Market End, Water-fowl, Turkeys, Guineas, Pea Fowls, Pigeons and Squab-Raising, Enemies and Diseases. Illustrated, 160 pages; 5 by 7½ inches. Cloth. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

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.



Get More Eggs
 Your hens will lay all winter and keep in health and vigor if you feed
Standard Poultry Food
 It makes poultry pay. The best tonic food for poultry. Brings eggs when all else fails. Largest package for price, 50c & 50c. If your dealer has no 1 lb. send for special trial offer.
STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO.,
 1817 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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 6 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, Pfeifer, Mills Co., Kans.

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, 80 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 color. 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, H. D. Nutting, Prop., 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 280 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

- Thanolice (lice powder).....25c
- Creo-carbo (lice killer).....50c
- STURTEVANT'S Egg Maker.....25c
- Poultry Cure.....25c
- Roup Pills.....25c
- Medicated Nest Eggs.....5c
- Conkey's Roup Cure.....50c
- Buokeye Cholera Cure.....35c

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 prices. Write your wants. Circulars free. Choice Breeders and Show Birds.
A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

ONE HATCH FREE.
ROYAL Incubators.
 30 Days Free. Absolutely automatic. Send it back if not perfectly satisfactory. Built to last years. Send for free trial plan. Incubator Catalogue free, with Poultry book 5c. and poultry paper 1 year 10c.
ROYAL INCUBATOR CO.,
 Drawer 66, Des Moines, Ia.



Miscellany

Control of Railroad Rates.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1903, page 117, the following information is contributed by the commission:

RAILWAY CONTROL THROUGH COMMISSIONS.

"The number of States which in 1902 exercised control over railways through commissions was 30. Six States which in 1890 were without commissions established them during the period, of which two were subsequently abolished; four States which in 1890 had commissions abolished them, but in two instances subsequently reestablished them. In the case of two States, however, the abolition of railroad commissions does not indicate a disposition to relieve railways from public control. On the contrary, the purpose was to clear the way for the organization of a system of control believed to be more efficient than that of railroad commissions.

CLASSES OF STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

"State railroad commissions are found to be of two general classes, which, for convenience, may be termed the 'weak commissions' and the 'strong commissions;' the former including those which do not have control over passenger and freight rates, the latter those which are clothed with power to exercise such control. Of the 28 commissions in existence in 1890, 15 were strong and 13 were weak; of the 30 commissions existing in 1902, 20 were strong and 10 were weak. No State which in 1890 was clothed with the power to regulate rates has lost that power. The tendency during the past twelve years, so far as the expressed will of legislators is concerned, is in the direction of more efficient control over rates.

METHOD OF APPOINTING RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

"A change also may be noted in the method of appointing railroad commissioners. In 1890, 18 were appointed by the governors of the States, as against 13 in 1902; 6 were elected by the people in 1890, as against 15 in 1902, and 2 were appointed by the Legislature in 1890, as against 1 in 1902. In one case appointment is made by the executive council; in one case, in 1902, is a railroad commissioner an ex officio appointee. There is a slight tendency toward an increase in the length of the term of office.

WAYS OF CONTROL BY RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

"Setting aside the question of joint rates, there are two ways by which a commission may control the passenger and freight charges of railways. Thus, a commission may be empowered to make a general schedule of rates for each road, or it may, either upon complaint or upon its own motion, investigate existing rates and issue orders for the substitution of a reasonable for an unreasonable rate. The tendency in legislation during the twelve years subsequent to 1890 is clearly in favor of the more strenuous form of control. Thus, in the case of both passenger and freight rates, thirteen commissions in 1902 are authorized to make general schedules, as against seven in 1890. The power to make joint rates has been slightly increased, this power, so far as freight rates are concerned, being conferred upon the commissions of nine States in 1902 as against five States in 1890."

From the above it will be clearly observed that a strong tendency exists, not only for the substitution of elective in the place of appointive commissions, but for the enlargement of their powers by the various State Governments and especially the increased tendency toward direct instructions to the various boards to make general schedules of rates to be applied upon the traffic of the various States.

It will be noted that the increased

tendency both in the number of States adopting regulations for railroads and the number augmenting their powers and enabling them to make a general schedule is very marked.

Of the thirty States now having railroad commissioners, Kansas is one of the ten placed in the category of "weak commissions" while twenty States are placed under the head of "strong commissions" and include Texas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, our immediate neighbors.

The oft-repeated and stereotyped statement that freight rates in Texas are higher than those in Kansas is one of the most glaring falsehoods that it would be possible to publish. The attempt has been made to prove that rates on grain and cattle in Texas are higher than those of Kansas, under the belief that a better showing can be made on these commodities than on any other, which I admit to be the fact. However, to show the falsity of the statements I submit the following figures and challenge any one to disprove a single statement made.

Extensive and reliable cattle-shippers inform me that every beef animal is moved by rail at least twice on an average before reaching a final market. In the first place, cattle are generally bred in the large pastures and on the great ranches of Western and Central Kansas. This stock when it becomes matured in age is either shipped to pastures in Central and Eastern Kansas from which it is forwarded by rail to the final market after having been grass-fed, or it is shipped from the ranges to pastures as above stated and from thence to feed-lots, from whence it is finally shipped to the slaughtering points, thus giving the former two and the latter three hauls by rail before finally reaching its destination.

While all of the cattle of Kansas are not so handled, I am informed by extensive shippers and dealers that enough of it is handled by rail three times and others twice to give every hoof a double railroad haul in reaching its final destination.

Now then, the haul from the ranch to the pasture and from the pasture to the feed-lot are made on the Kansas State distance tariff, adopted by all the roads, and is considerably higher than the terminal tariffs carrying stock to its final destination. Furthermore, it very often occurs that these movements entail a haul over two or more lines of railroad; and when that occurs, the full sum of the two locals is charged unless some special arrangement is made, which is seldom done.

In case of a two-line haul in which the distance is divided equally between the two roads, the result is as per schedule given below on cattle in carloads moving from ranch to pasture and from pasture to feed-lot in cents per hundred pounds.

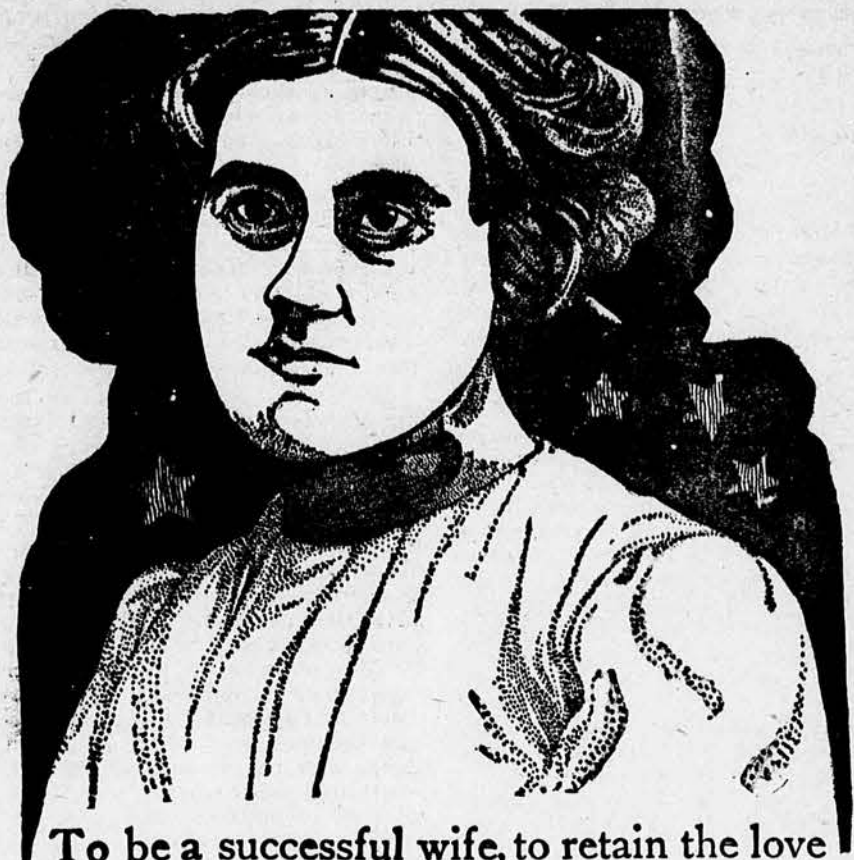
In the same schedule will be found corresponding rates prevailing in Texas. Shippers of cattle in Kansas will readily recognize the figures under the head of Kansas as those they have often paid. The Texas rates placed by the side of them prove what a capable commission with ample power has accomplished for the cattlemen of Texas.

CATTLE IN CARLOADS IN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS.

	Kansas		Texas	
	1 line	2 lines	1 line	2 lines
20 miles.....	6 1/2	11	5	7
40 miles.....	8 1/2	13	6	8
50 miles.....	9 1/2	14	7	9
80 miles.....	12 1/2	17	8 1/2	10 1/2
100 miles.....	14	19	9	11
150 miles.....	19	24	11	13
200 miles.....	21 1/2	28	12	14
250 miles.....	23	34	13 1/2	15 1/2
300 miles.....	24	38	14 1/2	16 1/2

GRAIN RATES.

It frequently becomes necessary for the feeder, after he has located a convenient lot for his cattle, to ship grain from some distant locality to fatten them. This condition is at this particular time concerning many feeders since the cattle to be fed are located in Southern and Eastern Kansas, while the corn to fatten them has been grown in Washington, Republic, Smith, Phillips, Norton, and other Northwestern counties and frequently located adjacent to a railroad other



To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all mothers:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well.

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

than the one upon which the cattle in Southern and Southeastern Kansas are located, thus entailing a two-line haul.

For the benefit of those wishing to inform themselves as to the rate necessary to move this corn to the feed-lot I submit the following schedule of one- and two-line rates in Kansas, and besides them one- and two-line rates for the same distance in the State of Texas, which latter rates have been established by the State Railroad

Commissioners possessing that power: RATES ON GRAIN WHEN MOVING FROM FIELD TO FEED-LOT.

	Kansas		Texas	
	1 line	2 lines	1 line	2 lines
20 miles.....	5	8	4 1/2	6
40 miles.....	6 1/2	10	5 1/2	7
60 miles.....	7 1/2	12	6 1/2	8
80 miles.....	8	13	7 1/2	9
100 miles.....	8 1/2	13	8 1/2	10
150 miles.....	12	15	11	12
200 miles.....	13 1/2	17	12 1/2	12 1/2
200 miles.....	14 1/2	24	14 1/2	14 1/2

H. L. RESING, Sec. Kansas Federation of Commercial Interests.

Horticulture

Answers to Inquiries About Insects.
BY E. S. TUCKER, MUSEUM ASSISTANT IN SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

While the answering of inquiries about injurious insects does not properly belong to systematic entomology, the service, however, is willingly granted by Prof. F. H. Snow, the head of that department in the University of Kansas. On account of the importance of his economic work on insect pests of Kansas in years past, by which his name has become so well known, the public estimation of his knowledge and experience as an authority is expressed in one way by the amount of correspondence still directed to him, whereby he is asked for information on nearly every kind of insect that attracts attention. So whenever he can be of assistance to any person, he takes pride as well as pleasure in responding to requests, although his time is now devoted to systematic matters pertaining to the collection and classification of many thousand kinds of insects of our continent, besides from other parts of the world, for the University museum.

Dr. Snow has collected specimens from the time of his connection with the University and he is the oldest member of the faculty now. Within the past year he has placed in the new Museum Building a collection of insects so extensive that no other institution in the West and very few in the East have claims to any larger or better representation of the kind than Dr. Snow has made for Kansas. Yet his object is to make the largest and best collection of insects in America, towards which end he is adding material so rapidly that he needs a large force of helpers working day and night to keep pace in attending to its orderly distribution.

The subjects for this article, as well as in preceding papers, have been selected, some through the medium of the KANSAS FARMER, but mostly from the communications received by Dr. Snow, who allows their preparation for publication in order to extend any benefit to be derived from the information given together with a clear understanding of an insect in question by aid of accompanying illustrations. A number of bulletins treating of injurious insects are offered for free distribution, except postage being required, by the department of systematic entomology, and a list of the titles will be furnished on application to Prof. F. H. Snow, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

THE FIFTEEN-SPOTTED LADYBIRD (*Anatis 15-punctata*, Olivier) AND THE BLACK CARPET BEETLE (*Attagus piceus*, Olivier).

With this mail I send you under separate cover two bugs that were found working on plums. I would ask you for any information you may be able to give as to whether they are an enemy to plums and other fruit. Your answer will greatly oblige a nurseryman.

Horton, Brown County, Kansas, July 5, 1904.

The finding of two kinds of insects such as you have submitted as working on plums need not cause you any

of some enemy, possibly plant-lice. Give this insect every chance to work and multiply. The peculiar form which you sent with it is a pupa, the transition stage from larva to adult. A recognition of the different stages, larva, pupa and adult, will enable a person to avoid mistaking any of the forms for an enemy and destroying a useful agency unknowingly. See figures.

The ladybirds or ladybugs are esteemed among our most beneficial insects, for with few exceptions they are predaceous in both their larval and adult states. They are a common enemy of plant-lice, scales and other small insects which rank among the dreaded foes of agriculture.

One of our largest species is the fifteen-spotted ladybird, which is the kind you sent. Its color is very variable, ranging from creamy yellow to dark chocolate. On the dark forms the spots become indistinct. C. V. Riley described and figured the life history of this insect in his Fourth Missouri Report, as follows: "The larva of this beetle (fig. a) is jet black, with six rows of long spines and six long black legs. It has a paler yellowish stripe along each side, intercepted by two bright orange spots behind the legs, and there is also an orange spot on the back of the flattened first joint (c). I found this black fellow devouring the young potato bugs. . . . When about to change, this larva fastens itself to the plant and changes to a cream-yellow pupa, marked with black, as at fig. b."

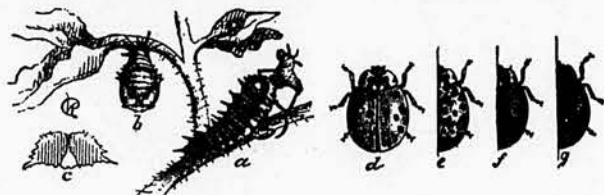
The other insect, which is much smaller in size than the ladybird, is called the black carpet beetle, as it is the parent of a hairy carpet-worm. While certain beetles of the family to which this species belongs feed on pollen of flowers, their larvae are destructive to leather, hides, dried meats, carpets, furs, feathers, silks, woolen goods, dried zoological specimens, besides flour, meal, grain and seeds. In the spring time the beetles begin to appear in houses, commonly at the windows. If the plum-tree were in bloom, a reason for finding the beetles on it would be accountable to the enticement of the pollen, but at the time of your inquiry, the fruit was well advanced and not subject to injury by this insect so far as known.

THE GOLDEN TORTOISE-BEETLE (*Coptoclycia bicolor*, Fabricius).

Can you suggest any method by which I can exterminate caterpillars? I have a nice arbor of morning-glories and the caterpillars are eating the life out of it. Your suggestions will be appreciated.

Kansas City, Mo., July 15, 1904.

If by your term "caterpillars" you mean the larvae of tortoise-beetles, which eat numerous irregular rounded holes in the leaves of morning-glory plants, your question can be answered, although you did not send specimens, as requested, to verify this conclusion, which is made from observation here in Lawrence of extensive injuries to the morning-glory by the insect mentioned. A drawing of an injured leaf if here presented, also Riley's figures of the different stages of the pest from his Second Mo. Rept. where he says: "The perfect beetle (fig. d.), when seen in all its splendor, is one of the most beautiful objects that can well be imagined. It exactly resembles a piece of golden tinsel, and with its



FIFTEEN-SPOTTED LADYBIRD.

a, larva devouring slug of potato beetle; b, pupa; c, orange spot on back of first joint of larva; d, e, f, g, variations of adults. (From Riley, Fourth Missouri Report.)

alarm in regard to their doing damage to the tree or fruit, or, for that matter, to any kind of fruit or crop.

In fact, the round, yellow beetle with many black spots is a ladybird, one of our best friends, and it was active, no doubt, in ridding the plum-tree

legs withdrawn and body lying flat on a leaf, the uninitiated would scarcely suppose it to be an insect, did it not suddenly take wing while being observed." The larva, however, as with other allied species, covers itself with its dung, and also resembles the other

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kinds in being broad and flat with spiny edges.

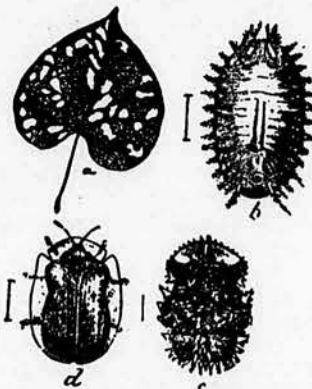
For a remedy, if vines are too large for hand-picking, spray with Paris green or London purple, one pound to 100 gallons of water. Endeavor to drench the under side of the leaves of

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THE GOLDEN TORTOISE-BEETLE.

a, leaf of morning-glory showing holes eaten through it; b, larva or slug; c, pupa; d, adult. Hair lines show actual length of insect in the stages. (From Riley, Second Missouri Report. Leaf reduced from original drawing.)

the plant as much as possible, as both larvae and adults usually remain there, though as they eat entirely through the leaves, they will reach the poison on the upper side as well.

Besides the morning-glory, both larvae and beetles of this species are found equally abundant on bittersweet and sweet-potato vines. In fact, some six species of tortoise-beetles, including this and the mottled, which is treated in the next subject, attack sweet-potatoes.

THE MOTTLED TORTOISE-BEETLE (*Coptoclycia signifera*, Herbst).

I am sending you to-day a small beetle which attracted attention on account of its being highly colored. Close examination under the magnifying-glass shows it to be quite a bug to a layman. Whether or not it is of any

interest to a collector, you will be able to decide.

Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kansas, August 2, 1904.

This insect, known as the mottled tortoise-beetle, may readily attract attention by its beauty, yet, in its early or larval stage, it presents quite a different appearance, as shown by the figures. Its life history is similar to the



THE MOTTLED TORTOISE-BEETLE.

a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult. (Figs. a and b after Riley; c from "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas," by V. L. Kellogg.)

golden tortoise-beetle, previously discussed, and it is also destructive to sweet-potato plants. The same treatment as mentioned for preventing damage by the former pest will answer

for this species as well as for all tortoise-beetles.

The black markings which distinguish the mottled tortoise-beetle are quite variable on the backs of different specimens, but conform, sometimes as a solid patch, commonly in the form of the letter U crossed by a bar, nearly with the outline of the body underneath the wings, except for a spur at the base of each side, which reaches to the edge of the transparent margin, while the whole surface is usually speckled or mottled with gold.

CUTWORMS.

Will some reader of the KANSAS FARMER help me out of trouble? I have a fine plat of cabbage but something is eating the stock off at the top of the ground. What is a remedy?

St. John, Stafford County, Kansas, August 4, 1904.

A request for more particulars, together with specimens of any worms, if possible, was not responded to, hence a delay in answering is caused by want of sufficient information or evidence on which to form conclusions with certainty as to the cause of injury. If the cabbages were young plants set out for fall growth, the damage or loss of plants was probably due to cutworms, whose secret methods of operating at night or underneath the ground shields them from detection.

To catch the worms and prove that they come to the plants, search should be made for them with the light of a lantern at night; or trapping in holes could be resorted to, which in one way is a remedy. The old method of punching several holes in the ground a few inches deep with the pointed end of a broomstick or something similar, close to the hills, provides openings into which the worms seek to hide, but are unable to crawl out, and there may be found in the morning and destroyed by crushing with the stick or buried by closing the hole with packed soil.

The remedy most recommended for cutworms is the use of a poisoned bait. Dr. James Fletcher, of Canada, says: "It seems strange that a caterpillar which feeds on green vegetable matter will pass by the green leaves and eat poisoned bran, but such proves to be the case. By sprinkling between the rows to be protected a mixture of wheat bran dampened sufficiently with water, or sugar and water, to make the Paris green adhere to it, and enough

Paris green dusted into the mixture to give it a green tinge, we find that the cutworms will eat the poisoned mixture and from the time the poison is set out the plants are left uninjured. During the past month I have tested this remedy thoroughly and with the greatest possible success on all kinds of vegetables, and I do not think that half a dozen have been eaten since the bait was put out. Before that fifty and sixty plants a night were eaten in rows of peas, beets, carrots, onions, etc. The bran has been eaten and the caterpillars are dead."

Several kinds of caterpillars, all of which transform into millers or moths, are called cutworms, and many of them attack cabbage. If specimens had been furnished in this case, the name of the species might have been determined and given with this article, thus increasing its interest besides verifying conclusions.

Grange Department

- 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, Tippicanoe City, Ohio
- Kansas State Grange.
 Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
 Overseer..... J. C. Lovett, Bucyrus
 Lecturer..... Ole Elbner, Olathe
 Steward..... R. C. Post, Spring Hill
 Assistant Steward..... W. H. Coultie, Richland
 Chaplain..... Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
 Treasurer..... Wm. Henry, Olathe
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 Gate-keeper..... G. F. Kyner, Lone Elm
 Ceres..... Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndon
 Pomona..... Mrs. Ida E. Flier, Madison
 Flora..... Mrs. L. J. Lovett, Larned
 L. A. S..... Mrs. Lois Radcliff, Overbrook
- Executive Committee.
 E. W. Westgate..... Manhattan
 Geo. Black..... Olathe
 J. T. Lincoln..... Madison
 A. P. Beardon..... McLouth
 Henry Rhoades..... Gardner
- State Organizer.
 W. G. Obryhim..... Overbrook

The Automobile.

We may as well make up our minds that this machine has come to stay, and go to work to regulate it. We as farmers are compelled to use the roads. We must necessarily drive our horses over these thoroughfares. These roadways are free for the use of all, and as I take it, not for the abuse of any one. There are laws governing our travel as to right of way. These laws are recognized by us as a class, and enforced, too. These laws are right, and as they should be. But it is not of the laws we would complain; it is the non-recognition of them by the "automobilists." They seem to think the laws governing travel were not made for them, and do not in the least apply to them.

Many sad accidents occur daily from the wanton disregard for others' safety. Giving part of the road to a team is not for a moment to be thought of. And if, perchance, a horse should be foolish enough to take fright, why, that is no concern of theirs; they pass on regardless of the injuries inflicted upon the occupants, or the money damage done. Must a stone wall fall upon us to arouse us to action? Surely, brother farmers, this subject is up to us for settlement; how do we stand? Remember, "The farmer is the chief of the Nation." He is a power, and a mighty one at that, when once aroused. It behooves us as men to insist upon our rights, with all due respect to the rights of others. Again I repeat, we have laws regulating the right of way. Give and take has been the motto of the farmer all along the line. But to be compelled to give all and be pushed aside, even off the road entirely, is a little more than I feel we are compelled to stand. If we drive through a village or corporation at a good gait—we will say six or seven miles per hour—we are stopped, brought up before the powers that be, and fined for our recklessness, although we have done no damage. On the other hand, the automobilist passes through the same street with his "Red Devil" at

the rate of fifteen, twenty or twenty-five miles per hour, causing accidents, runaways, broken bones, bruises, wrecked vehicles, etc., yet is allowed to pass unhindered. Why, oh, why is this so? Can any one tell?

The time has come when we should bestir ourselves and agitate this question. It is not from selfish motives alone that I urge this, but for the good of all. It took the Pleasant Ridge horror to arouse the officials to inspect the outbuildings of the schools and have them made safe. Must something terrible occur to awaken the farmers to a true sense of the danger that awaits them in the unrestricted license of the automobile? When our dear ones go to the village, or perchance to a neighbor's, necessity compelling them to use a horse, do we know that they will return safely? These machines are traveling over all our roads, and care not for the lives of our women and children. Think of these things. "Come, let us reason together," and see if we can not, out of the great store-house of reason, find some way to regulate and control this these facts, that faithful work pays.

A Mistake.

It is too bad that the new Parcels Post Convention between America and Japan, which went into effect August 1, limits the weight of the parcel to four pounds six ounces. This is the first victory for Mr. Loud and the express companies. They are working to induce all other foreign countries which already have a parcels post, whether foreign or domestic, to limit the weight to four pounds. The limit now in force in other international parcels post conventions is eleven pounds, while there is almost no limit to the domestic parcels post in Great Britain and some of the European countries. It is a sad mistake for a man like Loud to represent the United States at the World's Postal Congress.—American Agriculturist.

The fact can not be too often emphasized that work wins, whether it be to make pumpkins grow or to make the Grange grow. Men of sense and women of intelligence do not expect to get something for nothing—and feel right in using it. We must work to make the Grange and its power for usefulness better known. We must work in the Grange in order to get out of it the best it has for us. It is worth while to remember, while realizing these facts, that faithful work pays.—Grange Bulletin.

Members of the Grange need to remind themselves and their neighbors (and to repeat the reminder frequently) that bankers, merchants, manufacturers and lawyers get what they want by going after it, and that others (Patrons, for example) must do the same. Any stupid fool can do nothing; but it takes energy and intelligence to do the things which spell success.—Grange Bulletin.

If Virtew would only tend to her business haff as cluss az the devil duz to hiz, she could beat him every time. Virtew holds the good kards, but she expekts to win without playing them.—Billings.

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 specialty. Inquire of J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent; F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent 325 Kansas Avenue Topeka

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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.

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B. D. Hawkins, of 408 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., says: "I drank liquor for twenty-five years, took the Lanox 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 Lanox Cure Company, 907 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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At last has been discovered the method by which nature evidently intended to cleanse the blood of pain-causing poisons. The new Magic Foot Drafts, which draw out and absorb the uric acid from the blood, are meeting with marvelous success in curing rheumatism of every kind, chronic or acute, muscular, sciatic, lumbago, gout, etc., no matter where located or how severe. They are curing cases before considered incurable, and in fact no one is too far gone to get relief from them. No other remedy ever made such a record. They are so sure to cure that the makers are sending them on approval to every sufferer they can hear of.



Send us your name. We will send you by return mail a pair of the wonderful Drafts. Try them. Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received from them, send us One Dollar. If not, send nothing. You decide. You can see that we couldn't afford to send the Drafts on approval if they didn't cure, and if cured, one dollar is little to pay. Booklet about Rheumatism—illustrating in colors the processes by which Magic Foot Drafts cure Rheumatism—to stay cured—Sent Free. If you have Rheumatism, write today for the booklet and the Drafts to try free. MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., 212, Oliver Build Jackson, Mic

Out showing network of veins in the foot.

Last Call for Winn & Mastin's Sale.

(Continued from page 1107.)

There is the Iowa State Fair champion, Missouri Sunshine—a grand breeder; the great yearling, the Picket, by Corrector; the third prize under a year boar, Hand-spring; three boars by Chief Perfection 2d out of Darkness; two full brothers to the grand champion Meddler; two full brothers to Corrector 2d; Goldfinder, litter brother to Corrector 2d; Irish Lad and Charmer by Proud Perfection and out of Darkness; Plaudit by Proud Perfection and out of Lady Louice, etc.

Breeders from everywhere will attend this sale and it will be a good opportunity for breeders of the West to meet and make the acquaintance of those from other parts of the country. There will be a special train chartered by Winn & Mastin, leaving the Union Depot at Kansas City morning of sale, and returning at once after sale. Every breeder in the West should make it a point to be on hand. Winn & Mastin's entire show-herd will be on exhibition. Write at once for catalogue, if you have not one.

The Wales Shorthorn Sale.

At Osborne, Kans., on November 23, will be offered the greatest bunch of Shorthorn cattle to be sold at public auction in the West this season. The offering will consist of eleven bulls and twenty-two cows, their especial value being that the bulls are the get of one of the best sons of Gallant Knight, who is one of the famous bulls of the breed. The cows will either have calves at foot by him or will be bred to him at the time of the sale. The bulls in the offering are all of serviceable age, and we venture the assertion that no such opportunity to get so large a number of Gallant Knight bulls will be offered to the farmers and breeders of the West for many days. Breeding Shorthorns is like any other business in that it will be profitable if it is rightly done. One way to do this business right is to start right with good blood-lines which are sure to reproduce their kind. The head of Mr. Wales' herd is Brave Knight 125252, and he is reckoned one of the best bulls ever sired by Gallant Knight. Mail bids may be sent to the owner at Osborne, Kans., or to Colonels John Brennan, J. M. Clark, or E. A. Kramer, or to any of the newspaper representatives. The advertisement appears on page 1121.

A Successful Sale of Guernsey Cattle.

The sale of imported and home-bred Guerneys at Spotswood Farm, owned by Mr. Edw. Trotter Price, Broad Axe, Pa., on October 19, was the best that has been held of the breed in recent years. Ninety animals representing the best strains of blood on the island and in this country were sold. The entire lot brought \$20,170, or an average of \$224.11.

Twenty-two bulls sold for \$2,935, or an average of \$133.41, a choice yearling bringing \$500.

Thirty-six heifers brought \$6,765, or an average of \$187.92. One yearling brought \$700, four others \$300 or over each, and ten others between \$200 and \$300 each.

Thirty-two cows brought \$10,470, or an average of \$327.19. Individual cows sold for \$1,000, \$800, \$750, \$625, \$600, \$540, \$450, \$425, \$410, and fifteen between \$200 and \$300.

The success of this sale, as well as the fine exhibit of the breed at St. Louis and the many large yearly records of milk and butter-fat attest to the great advance of this breed in popular favor.
WM. H. CALDWELL.

Belleville Combination Sale.

The Republic County Poland-China breeders held their first annual sale at Belleville, October 22. The sale was fairly satisfactory, nearly all the offering was sold and many individuals brought good prices. Among the purchasers were John Crawford, Lebanon, Kans.; J. T. Paynter, Alton, Kans.; H. Banks, Scandia, Kans.; T. E. Collins, Belleville, Kans.; D. L. Appleby, Formosa, Kans.; T. B. Leonard, Republic, Kans.; G. C. McNeice, Belleville, Kans.; Wm. McKeever, Hubbell, Neb.; T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans.; Harry Walter, Norway, Kans.; J. I. Myers, Hardy, Neb.

Messrs. H. B. Walter and O. B. Smith will hold a sale of Poland-China hogs at Clyde, November 19.

Snyder Brothers' Sale.

On November 23, at Winfield, Kans., Snyder Brothers will join with J. R. Cooper & Son, of the same place, in a sale of Poland-China swine. The offering will consist of sixty head selected from their herds which number 365 head. In this offering will be a lot of prize-winning blood. Star Guage Chief out of Beauty E., who is the dam of Harry Lunt's prize-winning boar at St. Louis. He will have a number of sows bred to Simply O. K. and a bunch of boars sired by him; also pigs by Columbia Chief, Arsenal, Missouri Black Chief's Rival and others that are well-known. It will be a good offering by good breeders and ought to make a first-class sale. A fuller announcement will be made next week. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write to John C. Snyder, Winfield, Kans., for catalogue.

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans., held a sale of Poland-China hogs on October 20. At this sale forty-one head were disposed of by Colonel Leonard, of Pawnee City, Neb., who presided in the box. The ten matured animals averaged \$31.40, which is considered a very fair average, the way hog-sales have been running this fall.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association at the Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, November 23, 1904. At this meeting will occur the annual election of officers and such other business as may properly come before the annual meeting. Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill., is the secretary.

C. F. Stone, the great Kansas breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, writes:

"While I was at St. Louis I bought the second prize bull of a party in Massachusetts. He won the first prize in New York, two years in succession and the first prize at the Pan-American at Buffalo and second at St. Louis, and first and champion at the Illinois State Fair this year. He is without doubt the best Holstein bull in America to-day."

H. D. Nutting, proprietor of Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans., breeder of O. I. C. hogs, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Scotch Collie dogs, has an advertisement in this issue of forty-five high-bred, registered Scotch Collie pups now ready for sale and shipment. For last year's crop he had a hot and lively demand, and was compelled to return several money orders, and this year he gives warning that those who wish their orders filled or desire one for a Christmas present should write at once.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the American Berkshire Association at the Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., November 23, 1904, at 7 o'clock p. m. for the transaction of such business as may properly come before any regular meeting and to consider amendments to the constitution of said association, which will authorize the holding of the annual meetings in Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition. Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill., secretary.

Geo. Channon, Hope, Kans., is advertising the bargain of the year in the way of Shorthorn cattle at private sale. Owing to the fact that he has sold one of his farms he is compelled to reduce his herd to the minimum, and for that reason is offering seventy-five yearling heifers and calves, which are well-bred stuff in good condition, and are all registered or eligible for registry. This stock is the get of splendid Scotch bulls, Rosemond Victor 12th 126313, an excellent breeder and a son of the pure Cruickshank bull, Grand Victor. These young Shorthorns are low-built and blocky, with heavy coats of hair and good colors, and all out of good cows, many of them sired by the pure Cruickshank bull, Glendower 103357. This stock will be sold at bed-rock prices if taken soon.

There will be a two-days' sale of registered Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas held at Wichita, Kans., November 25 and 26. On November 25 sixty head of Poland-China hogs from the herds of W. R. Peacock, Sedgwick, Kans., and W. M. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans. For catalogues of the swine sale write to W. M. Messick & Son, Piedmont. On Saturday, November 26, the Shorthorns, forty head from the well-known herd of Wm. H. Ransom, Route 5, N. Wichita, who will send catalogues to those interested. This grand two-days' offering of Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns is of a character that should attract buyers from the Southwest generally. The breeders contributing to this sale have a high reputation for breeders of representative stock, and buyers will find this a splendid opportunity to get the right sort of stock at reasonable prices.

Colonel Lafe Burger, the live-stock auctioneer of Wellington, Kans., is busy as a man ought to be. It has been said that large bodies move slowly but there is a remarkable exception in the case of Colonel Lafe Burger, who has a fashion of getting there in a way that seems surprising to his competitors and very gratifying to his patrons. An enterprising young auctioneer was recently asked by a friend why he did not try to get some of the business now offered in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma. His reply was that Colonel Burger owned that territory and it would be useless for him to try to invade it. Colonel Burger has a very pleasing appearance in the auctioneer's stand and a very telling way of securing bids, and it is remarked that, when he has been once employed in a sale he is generally employed by the same breeder in any subsequent sale. His advertising card is on page 1123.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Hampshire-Down Breeders' Association of America is hereby called to meet in the Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on Wednesday, November 30, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, for the purpose of electing a full official board for the ensuing year; also for the purpose of considering the question of changing the transfer fee from ten to twenty-five cents; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Your secretary will be located at the Palmer House for a reasonable length of time prior to the meeting and any communication may be addressed to him there. The date of this meeting is during the week of the great International Live Stock Exposition, which alone is well worth the trip to Chicago. All railroads are making excursion rates to the city for this event. C. A. Tyler, Secretary, Nottawa, Mich.

The dispersal sale of C. T. Graves, breeder of superior Jersey cattle, Poland-China and Berkshire swine and Trotting horses at Maitland, Mo., November 21, will include everything on the farm as he is retiring to engage in the manufacture of lumber in the South. Mr. Graves is the man who developed and furnished Merry Maiden 64949 for the "battle of the breeds" at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and champion sweepstakes cow of all the tests combined and many other notable since then. His recent winnings with a young herd at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition attests the character of his breeding. He has been the representative of the American Jersey Cattle Club in charge of their successful herd of twenty-five cows there in the dairy demonstrations and decided on the business change on short notice. A sale of this character should be more thoroughly advertised. He invites interested parties to ask for facts and descriptive matter of everything.

Mr. A. D. Willems, Route 3, Inman, Kans., is a breeder of Berkshire hogs, Rhode Island Red and White Plymouth Rock chickens. Some weeks ago, the writer had the pleasure of visiting his farm and was struck with the quality of Berkshire hogs to be found there. He



WATER, WIND AND WEATHER PROOF

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AMATITE Ready Roofing does not leak no matter how hard it rains. It does not run, no matter how hot the sun shines. It is also proof against sparks and cinders, acids and chemicals. It will not rust, rot, creep, crack, warp or shrink.

Anyone can put it down. **FREE BOOKLET AND SAMPLE BY ADDRESSING** BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., New York Chicago Philadelphia Cleveland Cincinnati St. Louis Allegheny N. Orleans Kansas City Minneapolis

BEE AND POULTRY SUPPLIES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Five carloads of bee supplies purchased and ready for delivery in a few days. Liberal discounts and inducements for early orders. Complete line of Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, Feeds and Remedies at factory prices. Cyphers Incubators reduced in price 20 per cent from last year. Also a popular price line of Incubators and Brooders added this year. Write for new Catalogue, now ready.

TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, 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., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 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.

PRINTER 66684 FOR SALE

Having sold, privately, my entire herd of cows, I am permitted, through the courtesy of Messrs. Armour and Funkhouser, to sell AT AUCTION, in connection with their sale at

Kansas City, December 6 and 7, 1904

my Great Herd Bull, PRINTER 66684. Come! He goes—NO BY-BIDS. The fortunate purchaser will make the great investment of his life. There is only ONE PRINTER, and few as good by any other name. Put him at the head of your herd—you will be proud of him. He will do you good.

W. W. GRAY, Fayette, Mo.

Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale

Having decided to engage in business in the South will sell at

Public Auction on November 21, 1904

on my place adjoining Maitland, Mo., thirty-five head of Jerseys, strong in the blood of families that have made the breed famous. Unsurpassed in INDIVIDUALITY and BREEDING. Blood of winners in PUBLIC tests. Winners at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Not an animal protected in the bidding. Sale absolute. I want to mail descriptive matter to prospective buyers. Will offer Jerseys without a peer. Along with the cattle will be sold saddle and trotting-bred fillies, swine, farm equipment, and dairy apparatus. Kindly let me have your address.

G. T. GRAVES, Maitland, Mo.

ATTENTION

Tuesday, November 22, 1904,
10 a. m., at the Kansas City, Missouri, Stock Yards Sale Pavilion,
80 Herefords & Shorthorns 80
At Auction, at the Missouri Breeders' Blue Ribbon Sale

A GRAND BULL OPPORTUNITY

Steer-Getters and Herd-Headers, a lot of them. Good enough to head any herd at your own price. Cows and Heifers with Calfs. Don't miss this sale. For Catalogues address

D. R. MILLS, Des Moines, Iowa.

was also much pleased to note that Mr. Willems has made a very excellent start in his poultry-breeding and is now able to offer to his customers eggs and young birds of both breeds. The Rhode Island Reds are comparatively new to Kansas, and their beautiful color, vigorous growth, great breeding qualities and ability as layers have made them popular wherever they are known. His White Plymouth Rocks are white. There is no suggestion of yellow in their feathers. They give evidence of the purest breeding. Mr. Willems has a few Berkshire hogs for sale, but as yet his herd is not large though the quality is excellent. Those of our readers who are interested in good poultry should write to Mr. Willems for prices on eggs and young birds, in the assurance that they will get their money's worth. He has a small advertisement in the special want column.

The Markets

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., November 7, 1904. To-day's cattle receipts were surprisingly light, only aggregating 7,000. Previous records show that receipts have always been light during the week of general elections and especially on the Monday before the election. The market was active and higher today, owing to the limited supply. There was no real choice fat steers offered. That class of stuff mostly run to Westerners. The day's top was \$5.80, several sales being made around \$5.50 on fair to good natives. The Western fed stuff sold mostly above \$4. The dressed beef market was strong to the higher. The supply of cows was mostly Westerners and sold at strong to a shade higher prices. There was not enough good stockers and feeders on the market to supply the demand and the general market was 10c higher. Last week's cattle receipts were smaller than for the past month and the receipts of calves for the week were larger than any week this year. Last week's cattle market showed an advance for the week in all except calves and a common grade of stockers and feeders. The demand in fat steers is for the well-finished kinds and good prices are paid for that class of stuff. The top for the week was \$5.70 on two days. The top for the same week last year was \$5.45. The best kinds of the stuff gained from 10¢ to 15¢ for the week. One load of mixed steers and heifers sold for \$5.35. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country last week were 959 cars, and the market was strong the latter part of the week. The bulk of the sales for the week was below \$4, and the extreme high sale was \$4.30. Common stuff was more in demand than usual, but the price was no better. Hog receipts were not affected by the approach of the election and the receipts were normal at 5,500. The market opened lower but strengthened up and closed 5c higher. The top was \$5.10 and the bulk around \$4.95. Pigs were in good demand and some traders called the pig market 5¢ to 6¢ higher. The quality of the supply was not good, there being too many half-finished hogs. Hog receipts were unusually large last week, amounting to 54,877, which figures have not been reached since the second week in August of this year. The hog market was 15¢ to 20¢ under the close of the previous week. The top price for the week was \$5.22½ and most of the sales were around \$5.07½. The range of prices was wide on account of the poor quality. The best heavy hogs would average around \$5.12½ for the week. Pig prices closed the week at a larger decline than heavy hogs. Fluctuations was one feature of the week's hog trade.

Sheep receipts were moderate to-day at 5,200, most of the supply running to medium quality Westerners. The market was steady and active, the best quality moving briskly. Some Utah ewes sold for \$4 and some other Western ewes sold for \$3.85, a few Texas going at \$3.60. Good yearling wethers sold at \$4.65. There were some very good feeders in the offerings but they were not in good demand. Feeding sheep and yearlings will bring around \$3.75. There were no good lambs in the offerings to-day. There was a demand for good lambs, but the market was not tested. Common to medium kinds sold for \$4.75, but most of the offerings went at from \$3@4. Sheep receipts last week were not what they should have been, amounting to only 26,700. The quality of the week's offerings was pretty good. Few feeding sheep were in the supply. Killing sheep advanced 10¢ to 15¢ for the week. Wethers sell from \$4@4.25, ewes from \$3.75@4. Good yearlings would bring close to \$4.50. Ewes range from \$2.50@3. Good native lambs sold at high at \$5.75 the first of the week but would not have brought over \$5.50 Saturday. The bulk of the sales on good kinds was above \$5. Feeding lambs are in good demand and sold as high as \$4.50 and few have sold lower than \$4.

Receipts of grain at Kansas City to-day were 442 cars containing 363 cars wheat, 55 cars corn, 22 cars oats, and 2 cars of rye. The wheat market is steady for the best grades and weak on the other kinds. Demand is good. No. 2 hard \$1.04½@1.06, No. 3 hard \$1.02@1.04, No. 4 hard \$3c@3½; No. 2 red \$1.08@1.09, No. 3 red \$1.06@1.08, No. 4 red \$95c@1.02. There is a good demand for corn and the market is higher. No. 2 mixed 48½@49c; No. 3 mixed 48½@48¾c, No. 4 mixed 47@48c; No. 2 white 49@49½c, No. 3 white 48½@48¾c, No. 4 white 47@48c. Oats are in good demand and steady. No. 2 mixed 29½@30c, No. 3 mixed 29@29½c, No. 4 mixed 28@28½c; No. 2 white 30@31c, No. 3 white 29½@30c, No. 4 white 28½@29c. Demand for rye is fair. No. 2 77@78c, No. 3 75@76c. Bran is steady and in good demand. Straight bran 75@77c.

H. H. PETERS.

Clay, Robinson & Co. write: At the close of trading Saturday prices for beef steers were 25c higher than the preceding Monday, this applying particularly to desirable grades. Cows and heifers advanced 10¢ to 25¢ during the same time, medium butchers and canners getting the larger part of this. Bulls were unchanged all week. Light veal calves

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 or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE.

FIVE CHOICE YOUNG REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS to close out, at once. Address Wm. M. McDonald, Girard, Kans.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALVES FOR SALE—From best registered stock. Address A. J. White, Route 7, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

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, sired 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, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 good Shorthorn bulls, 8 of them straight Cruickshanks; come and see me. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 428 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SWINE.

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.

WANTED—Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 25 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 809 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Registered trotting stallion, 6 years old, weight 1,250 pounds, stands 18½ hands, sound and a first class breeder. Grandson of Ashland Wilkes 2:17½. Price right if sold soon. L. J. Cox, Concordia, Kans.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—60 Buff Cochins, hens, pullets and cockerels rich colored, heavy feathered, from prize stock. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS AT A BARGAIN. I have a surplus of good healthy cockerels; will sell at \$1 each, if taken at once. I am crowded for room. In lots of 8, \$5. E. A. Kaufman, Nortonville, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Only a few choice cockerels left. First come, first served. Prices reasonable. Stock guaranteed to be pure-bred. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

HONEY—New crop, water white, 8 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.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—A few choice registered young Dorset rams. Unexcelled for early maturity. Dorsets are of the mutton type and a Dorset cross makes an excellent feeder. J. Loyd Pancake, Tully, Rawlins Co., Kans.

PATENTS.

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

held firm, but heavies were slow. Good stockers and feeders sold stronger while common and medium kind were a little more active at steady rates. Stock calves were dull all week at the lowest prices of the season. Receipts to-day were 6,700 head. For beef steers trade was fairly active with values strong to 10c higher and 25¢ to 50¢ higher than the low point of last week. Cows and heifers were active and firm, especially good stock and feeder kind. In the stocker and feeder division trade opened early and the general market averaged 10c higher. Even stock calves, which have been a drug, sold with fair life.

Last Saturday's hog market showed values 15¢ to 25¢ under the previous week's close. Receipts to-day were 5,600. The market started off weak, first bids ruling 5¢ to 10c lower, but as the day advanced buyers became more anxious and the market closed strong. Bulk of sales were from \$4.75@5.05; top \$5.10.

Receipts of sheep were light all week and the demand brisk with values for killing sheep showing an advance of 10¢ to 15c. Lambs, however, dropped 10¢ to 15c. Stockers and feeders were nowhere near in large enough supply to meet the requirements of the trade. Receipts to-day were 5,200, and the market was strong to 10c higher.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

160 acres, \$4,100; 40, \$850. Bargains; terms; trades. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

A CHANCE TO GET A HOME FREE—A 9-room new modern cottage, in a growing town of 1,400 people, a division of the U. P. railroad; property worth \$2,500. 1000 chances given away free with each purchase of "Wheeler's" Receipts at \$2.50 each. Remit Harry Wheeler, Ellis, Kans.

YOU CAN GET RICH RAISING FRUIT, GRAIN and HAY in the Grand Valley. Some 500 land left at \$30 per acre. Winters are warm and mild. Write for descriptive literature. M. G. Woolverton, Grand Junction, Colo.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LANDS—One of the best 160 acre farms in Kansas at \$60 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 \$5,000; 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. 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, dehorned for same kind. Address F. A. Barrington, Spring Creek, Chatauqua 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.

FOR RENT—A good well improved farm for cash rent, 462 acres, in Anderson County, Kans. A. C. Krape, Garnett, Kans.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE—220 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 1½ 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. Floreth, Chester, Ill.

KANSAS FARMS—80 acres with \$1,600 worth of improvements, \$2,000; 160 acres with fair improvements, \$2,000; 320 acres with poor improvements, \$4,000; 400 acres 1 mile from town, 40 acres alfalfa, \$6,000. 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.

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 5th, Topeka, Kas

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Right away; a girl to assist with housework; good home, wages, and school if desired. Address at once Langley Stock Farm, Morland, Kans.

WANTED—By a reputable oil company, salesman to sell Lubricating Oils, Greases, etc., one having some trade preferred. Address Box 87, Station B, Cleveland, Ohio.

GREAT QUESTION SOLVED—How women may earn money at home; over 100 ways, tried and proved; worth \$1; price, 10 cents. Adcock Novelty Co., Saranac Lake, New York.

SHEET MUSIC—Latest N. Y. successes—Polly Prim—Blue Bell—Anona—Soko—Navajo—Tessie—Laughing Water—Hiawatha—The Gondolier—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.

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—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 Fellow Grand March," "Dole's Twisted 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. Skeiton, Salina, Kans.

12000 FERRETS—Finest in America. Bred from rat-killers and field-workers. Low express rate. Free 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 Gelsler Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

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.,
MADELIA, 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.**

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.

The Stray List

For Week Ending November 10.

Hodgeman County—D. Hume, Clerk. COW—Taken up by John R. Wilson, in Hodgeman Co., 7 miles north and 1 mile east of Houston, October 31, 1904, one black cow, weight about 800 or 900 pounds; valued at \$8.

Nerve Fag.

If You Waste Your Nerve Energy, After Awhile You Will Suffer For It.

You can waste nerve force by excess, over-work, worry, anxiety, etc.

You can weaken yourself by not eating proper food or securing sufficient rest to renew the nerve energy you use up.

The proper treatment, in addition to good phosphatic food, such as whole meal bread, prepared cereals, etc., is Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

This is as truly a brain and nerve food as any food you could eat, and besides, furnishes strength and tone of its own, which goes to the weakened nerve system, and sets it to rights.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a refreshing, revitalizing tonic food-medicine for the brain and nerves. It reconstructs worn-out nerve tissue, and fills your languid brain with new life and vigor.

Dr. Miles' Nervine has made so many marvelous cures, of people so sick the doctors thought they were incurable, that it is today the standard medicine in many thousands of American homes.

The first bottle is guaranteed to help you, or druggist returns your money.

"The extreme heat, close confinement and intense mental strain incident to the banking business, has caused me to suffer with nervousness and insomnia. It gives me pleasure to say that I have used Dr. Miles' Nervine with very satisfactory results in the treatment of these afflictions. I am now on my fifth bottle, and eat and sleep well, in fact have almost forgotten that I possess nerves."—E. L. DALBY, Asst. Cashier, State Bank, Texarcana, Ark.

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.**



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

C. W. TAYLOR, Mgr., Hope, Kans.

Auctioneers: Col. J. W. Sparks, Col. Lee Stagg and Col. H. O. Merilatt.

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: 16 bulls, thick blocky fellows, from 6 to 18 months old. Also our 6-year-old herd bull Baron Knight (a worth' 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 124946. 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 makers 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. N. 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. N. MESSICK & SON, Piedmont, Kans.**

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 consists of 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, Godoy; the sensational young Crulckshank sire, Mod ra Marshall, and others. Also pure Scotch bulls. The Scotch things are Violets, Victors, Orange Blossoms, Jits, Brawith Buds, Butterflies and Broken 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 inch tops. **J. H. STEPHEN, President.** **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.



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 Aberdeeen-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.



PRIZE-WINNING POLAND-CHINA SALE

Snyder Bros. and J. R. Cooper & Son, Winfield, Kans., will hold a special sale of 60 POLAND-CHINAS, selected from their herds, numbering 365 head, at Winfield, Kans., Monday, Nov. 23, 1904. Star Gauge Chief, a brother to Harry Lunt's World's Fair boar; also sows bred to simply O. K. and boars sired by him. Others of best of breeding. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for catalogue to

JOHN D. SNYDER, Winfield, Kans.



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When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

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, Butterflys, 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. Sittyton 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.

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 tame 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

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.

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

R. E. EDMONSON,

Live Stock Auctioneer.

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Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, Wakefield, Kans.



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Reference Kansas Farmer.

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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.

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Percheron and French Draft Horses

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(Percheron 27238 and French Draft 6866.)

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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.

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Plainville Shorthorn Herd Headed by Strawberry Baron 149498 and Prince 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 124970 and Sunflower's oy 127337 head the herd. Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific Railways. 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, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd. F. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

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Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot sired by Lord Mayor 112727, Knight Valentine 157068 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.

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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.

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Silver Creek Shorthorns

The imported Missile bull, Aylesbury Duke 150783, and the Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle 128950, in service. A few bred yearling heifers by Imp. Aylesbury Duke are now offered for sale. These heifers are in calf to my Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle.

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Cloverdale Stock Farm

Will sell 40 Shorthorn cows and heifers, car load of young bulls. Duroc-Jersey boars ready for service. Shetland ponies at a bargain.

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Maple Grove Shorthorn Herd
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Sissy 849 of Vol. 40, Rose of Sharon blood, Norwood
Barrington Duchess 654 Vol 50, Bates blood. Pure
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Public Sale November 23, 1904.
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Headed by the great Cruickshank bull Prince Consort 187088, sired by Imported Prince of Perth 163879, and out of own sister of Lavender V'scount 124755. For sale—Registered young bulls, at very reasonable prices; ready for service; sired by Lord Mayor 11727, and Gold-n Day 18729, from fine Scotch-topped dams
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By the \$1,000 Knight's Valentine 157770 a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, now heads my herd. Seven extra good 1 and 2-year-old bulls, sired by an American Royal winner, for sale; also carload of cows and heifers in good flesh and at reasonable prices. Come and see them.
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For Sale—Serviceable Bulls and Bred Cows. Prices reasonable and quality good. Come and see us.

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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

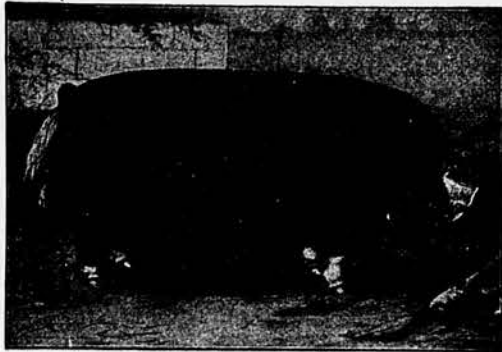
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Remember Sale is at Mastin, Kansas.

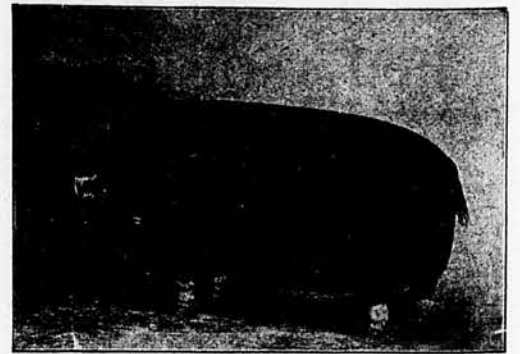
GREAT PUBLIC SALE

100 Registered Berkshires 100



Longfellow W.

At Sunny Slope Farm,
 Emporia, Kansas,
 Wednesday,
 November 23, 1904



Prince Broadback.

I will sell at public auction 100 head of Berkshires, consisting of

68 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 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.

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