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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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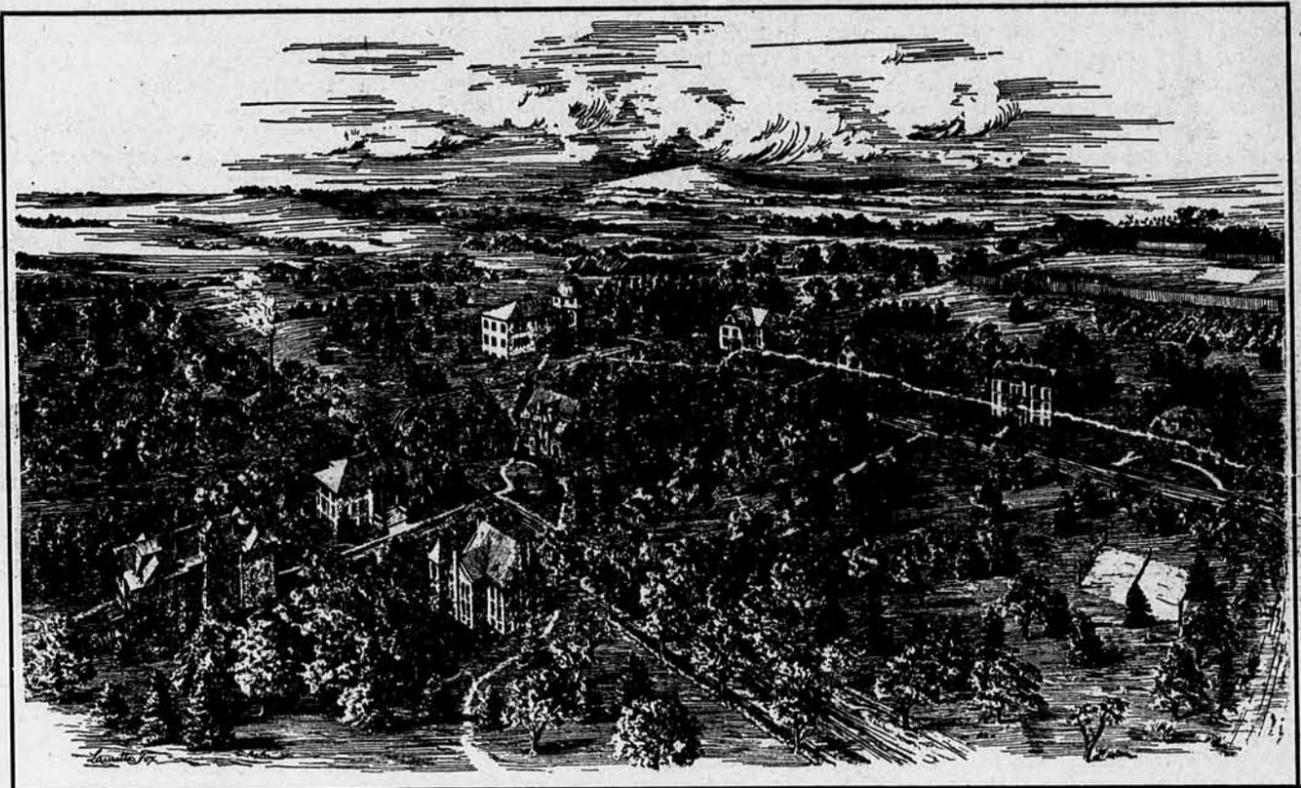
The Kansas State Horticultural Society is in session this week at the rooms of the society in the State House.

The cold storm which swept over Kansas on Monday and Tuesday of

this week, quickly dispelled all thoughts that may have been harbored to the effect that Winter had forgotten us. The light snow was preceded by rain and sleet. These have a tendency to modify the effects of the wind upon the wheat plant. Such storms suggest anew the importance

pleasure to know that such men as Mr. Garrett are in line for the directorate. If success in breeding some of the best animals of the breed and square, honest dealing will count for anything in this election of directors then Mr. Garrett is sure of a place on this board. The Durocs have gained

farmer in Kansas should include the KANSAS FARMER as one of the indispensables. Every man who reads its 52 numbers will receive benefits for which he would not take dollars. Observe that our "blocks of two" proposition is still open. Observe also the several combination offers with oth-



WASHBURN COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Washburn College Campus is so large (160 acres), its buildings are so widely spaced (occupying parts of six city blocks), and its fifty acres of forest and shrubbery now so thoroughly hide the halls with a cloud of green that it is no longer possible for any camera view to include in one picture all the buildings, paths and lawns which make up this exquisite academic park. The accompanying "birdseye view" shows the campus and buildings as they would be seen from some five hundred feet in mid-air, and a point a little removed from the northeast corner of the 160 acres, the view looking southwest. To the aggregate value of the buildings, \$260,000, should be added the campus, \$50,000; the chemical and physical apparatus, \$3,500; the museum of natural history, \$10,000; the Cooper collection of minerals, \$15,000; the books of the general and department libraries, \$40,000; and the astronomical equipment, \$15,000. The medical building (not on the campus) is valued at \$15,000, including equipment; the law library at \$5,000. If the interest-bearing endowment and lands presently to be sold, be added to the above, the total material valuation of the college will be above \$550,000. The amount spent in the school year of 1903-4, as current annual expenditure was \$50,000. The faculty of Washburn now numbers 98 members; the attendance for the last school year was 617, of whom 222 were in the school of liberal arts—the college proper. Judging from the increased fall enrollment, for 1904-5, the year's attendance can not fall short of from 650 to 700.

of shelter for stock. Well-protected animals turn their feed into money in their comfortable quarters, while those exposed to the bitter blasts suffer tortures and depreciate in value.

The many Kansas friends of Prof. W. H. Olin, formerly an assistant of the Kansas Agricultural College, will be glad to know that his abilities and his enthusiasm have been appreciated in the Colorado Agricultural College, where, after serving a brief time as associate professor of agriculture, he has been promoted to a full professorship. Professor Olin is the type of man that any State may profitably retain.

Mr. W. F. Garrett, Portis, Kans., who owns one of the largest and most highly bred herds of Duroc-Jersey swine in the West, has been favorably mentioned as a candidate for the office of director of the National Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association. This association will hold its annual meeting at Lincoln, Neb., during the week beginning January 16, 1905, and it is a

in popularity in Kansas to a wonderful degree and this State now takes rank as one of the foremost States in the numbers of this breed. Kansas is entitled to this representation and the National Association is entitled to select just such men as Mr. Garrett for its managing board.

THE GOOD OLD YEAR—THE SMILING NEW.

This number of the KANSAS FARMER closes the forty-second volume. The new year opens with more subscribers and with a more rapid increase than ever before. It is the purpose of the editors and publishers to continue to make the FARMER more valuable, more nearly indispensable to the reader. Better paper than that heretofore used has been provided. To meet the demands has required a carload of paper every two months during the last year. Evidently the cars will have to come oftener during the next year, for there is an unending increase in the number of papers required.

In planning for next year, every

er publications. On the reading that a family ought to have for 1905, we can save the subscriber more than the subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER. If you do not find in our published lists just what you want send a memorandum of your literary wants and we will write you the cost if ordered through this office.

Appreciating the pleasant relations with our readers and the liberal increase in the number of subscriptions sent us during the year just closing, the editors and publishers wish a happy new year to every reader, and they believe that conditions warrant a prediction of continued and increasing prosperity for those engaged in producing food stuffs on Western farms.

EXPENDITURES OR INVESTMENTS.

Those who have taken the trouble to ascertain the total of the various sums asked by Kansas public institutions for improvements during the next two years say that the aggregate is about \$5,000,000. That the Legisla-

ture would be justified in appropriating, at one session, such a sum as this for the public institutions will scarcely be conceded by the taxpayers who have just been to the trouble of raising the amounts of their contributions to State, county, township, school district, and city expenses.

But, it is not proposed here to point out what the Legislature will be justified in clipping from the budgets proposed by the several institutions. Our purpose is rather to point to a few items which may be better described as investments than as expenditures.

The Agricultural College is required by law of Congress to publish bulletins of the experimental work conducted at the Experiment Station. There is also much other printing which the college necessarily has done. Under a ruling which caused a smile of incredulity at the time it was rendered, the major portion of this printing has, of late years, been done by the State printer. The college has, however, for many years maintained a printing office in which a good deal of printing has been done. This college printing office turns out high-grade work at less than half the cost of having like work done by the State printer. Further, the college printing office while thus doing its work at great economy for the State's pocketbook, at the same time provides an educational industrial for young men and young women who, in many cases, have to earn their way in college or remain away.

The capacity of this college printing office is limited, so that it has facilities neither for doing more of the college printing nor for giving work for increased numbers of students.

Carefully prepared and strictly reliable statistics show that an amount of money equal to that paid by the State to the State printer during the last two years would pay for a fully equipped printing plant for the college and the cost of all of the college printing for two years if done in this college plant, with the help of student labor, which would be paid for to the great advantage of many farmers' boys and girls who are struggling to secure an education. An investment of a modest sum in a printing plant would thus more than pay for itself in two years and remain a good investment for future needs.

Another modest investment may well be made. During a recent visit to the Agricultural College, the writer asked to be shown the seeds resulting from the work in breeding corn and other plants with a view to increasing the yields and other desirable characteristics. He was taken into diverse lofts and otherwise out-of-the-way places and there found the beginnings of what may profitably be made a great work by the agricultural department of the experiment station. In these places are many hindrances to the progress of the work. Not the least of these is the mice. Lack of room and lack of proper accessories were very evident. The KANSAS FARMER has said heretofore, and now repeats the statement, that of all experimental work that it is possible to engage in, no other has before it results of such money value at so small cost.

Kansas plants annually about 6,000,000 acres of wheat and about 7,000,000 of corn. It has been shown in other States that by efficient plant-breeding an increase of more than a bushel per acre in the yields of these crops is readily made. One bushel per acre on 6,000,000 acres of wheat means an increased value of \$5,000,000 for the crop of a single year. One bushel per acre on 7,000,000 acres of corn means an increased value of, say, \$2,000,000 for a single season. The improvement does not stop at one bushel per acre but is progressive from year to year. What has been done for corn and wheat in other States can be done for corn and wheat in Kansas, and not only for corn and wheat but for every crop that the farmer grows. While some of the improvements bred into these crops in other States are available in Kansas, it has been found that the improved strains often lack adaptation to our soil and climate, so that we are under the necessity of "padding our own canoe" if we would have

the full advantages that are waiting for us.

No very large appropriation is needed to provide properly for plant-breeding in the farm department of the Kansas Agricultural College. Such appropriation can not but be in the nature of a highly remunerative investment rather than an expense.

Frugality in expenses may be the companion of wisdom in making remunerative investments.

WEBSTER INVITED TO A HIGHER POSITION.

Prof. Ed. H. Webster, of Kansas, has just been appointed to the position of Chief of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Professor Webster is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College. After his graduation he had some experience in the rough and tumble of the big world and was subsequently called to the position of assistant in the dairy department of his alma mater. While thus engaged Professor Webster became dairy editor of the KANSAS FARMER, which position he filled to the great profit of readers of this paper. He resigned his work at Manhattan to accept work in the West for the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture. This work was performed with such ability as to attract the attention of the practical dairy world as well as dairy officials. At the time of the death of Chief Alvord, Professor Webster was engaged in the practical dairy industry. Being a young man he refrained from pushing his candidacy for the position to which he has been appointed. But President Roosevelt with his usual happy faculty for finding the right man and with his admiration for vigor and for fidelity to one's work, has called this Kansan to a place where he will find abundant opportunity to use his powers.

The dairy interests of the United States are to be congratulated on this appointment.

FARMERS' INTEREST IN NATURAL GAS.

Has the farmer become so influential that great corporations desire to hide behind his overalls in furtherance of their schemes? In the great controversy now in progress over the question of piping gas from Southeastern Kansas to Kansas City, Mo., or of retaining "Kansas Gas for Kansas," the pipe-line company has put up a plea for the right of the farmer to seek the best market for this new product of his land. The secretary of the Caney Commercial Club, Caney, Kans., has written the following pointed and pertinent answer to this spurious "plea for the farmer:"

"Within two miles of Caney is a well that will produce 20,000,000 feet of gas per day, and if this gas were as close to Kansas City as it is to Caney, and the gas were sold at 25 cents, the revenue from this one well alone would be \$5,000 a day. How much of this princely income would the farmer, on whose land the well is located—and, by the way, the real owner of the gas—get? He would get the munificent sum of 16½ cents per day, \$60 a year, and at this furious rate of 'selling his gas' and reveling in riches, he would have to live about eighty years to get as much out of the blessed privilege of 'marketing his gas where he wants to' as the benevolent (?) gas company rakes in in one day. "If there is anything in the annals of robbery and plunder that can compare with this, it has escaped my notice.

"When the farmer consented to take this measly royalty for his gas it was in the hope of indirect benefits that would come to him through the building up of markets close to him, thereby greatly increasing the value of his land by making a market for the things that will not bear transporting long distances. In permitting the gas to be piped away the farmer loses the very thing he thought he was securing to himself and his posterity, by practically giving his gas away.

"There is no analogy between gas and such products as corn, pork, oats, wheat, and other farm products, for the very palpable reason that the more farm products we ship out the more

money we bring back; whereas, the more gas we ship out the more ruin and poverty we bring back. In the sale of the farm products the farmer is the seller, and reaps the benefit, while in the sale of the gas the gas company is the seller, and in selling in this way he removes the last hope the farmer ever had of getting any benefit from his gas, by removing his best market beyond his reach.

"Why should we who own the gas wish to have it all dissipated and gobbled up by inordinate greed in our lifetime, when by saving it we could make ourselves comfortable and happy in our own time, and transmit to our children a sacred birthright that would last them their life time? Who has a better right to it than the original owners?"

"You call it selfish in us to want to preserve our gas to ourselves and our children, but we think it is enlightened self-protection in order that we may enjoy the comforts of a life that has higher ideas than the brutal accumulation of dollars for dollars' sake.

"Do not, therefore, make the mistake of supposing that any sane farmer in the gas-belt, who has leased his land, is in favor of this rape of the gas field. Just how the interstate commerce law can be invoked to commit an outrage on one section of the country in favor of another is more than we can fathom, but money is accomplishing many things in these piping days of 'progress' when in the hands of the 'captains of finance.'"

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARM DEPARTMENT AT KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A few years ago there was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed by farmers throughout the State with the attention and development which agriculture was receiving at the State Agricultural College. To-day comes only a note of praise for the work which is being accomplished there in agricultural lines. Since the reorganization of the agricultural department, with Professor TenEyck at its head, the board of regents has granted all financial aid in its power to develop and push the agricultural work. Now, however, comes an opportunity to bring the needs and requirements of the college before the State Legislature, and the further good work and development in agricultural lines will depend largely on what the college asks for and receives from the Legislature. Prominent agriculturists all over the State are so well pleased with the present condition of the agricultural work at the college that they are willing to support any reasonable requests for appropriations to build up that part of the institution. With such backing, no requests of the college for funds will be granted so readily and so fully by the Legislature as those relating to agricultural work and development.

SHAWNEE BREEDERS' CLUB.

A meeting of all the fine stock-breeders of Shawnee County has been called to meet at the Commercial Club Rooms on Saturday, December 31, at 10 o'clock, for the consideration of important club matters, a sale and show pavilion on the State Fair Grounds, the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, and such other matters as may be brought up for consideration. Everybody invited to be on hand promptly.

TOM M'NEAL APPOINTED.

The Governor-elect of Kansas has, at this writing, announced but one of the many appointments which he will have to make within the next few weeks. He has named Hon. T. A. McNeal—better known as Tom McNeal—as his private secretary, and Mr. McNeal has accepted the appointment. In thus placing in the position nearest to the chief executive a man of the most unimpeachable integrity, wide knowledge of the affairs of State, sound judgment, and promptness of action, the new Governor has met the expectations of those who have prophesied a model administration.

Mr. McNeal is editor of the Mail and

Breeze, published in Topeka. He is widely known as a humorist behind whose sayings there is always discernible a background of good sense and good impulse.

The writer has known Mr. McNeal for a quarter of a century and has nothing but congratulations for the State on securing his services as private secretary to the Governor. He is capable of being Governor, or when there shall be a United States Senator to select no mistake will be made should Mr. McNeal be placed beside Mr. Long in the highest legislative body in the world.

STATE BREEDERS' MEETING.

The week beginning January 9, 1905, will be full of good things for the farmers of Kansas. The fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association will be held in the Supreme Court room in the State House with its opening session at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, January 9. This association is now the largest and most influential of its kind in the United States and the officers and directors have prepared an especially strong program that will prove attractive to all who are interested in the advancement of the breeding industry. This year an innovation has been adopted in the arrangement of the program and a session will be devoted to each of the following subjects: Horses, beef cattle, the dairy, swine, feeding, and a general session in addition to those devoted to business and the discussion of questions not regularly listed on the program. In the horse session, papers will be presented and the discussions led by such experienced breeders as Hon. J. W. Creech, member of the Legislature from Dickinson County; C. Spore, a breeder of draft-horses of long experience in Ohio and Kansas who now lives at Rome, Kans.; Mr. O. L. Thisher, of Chapman, one of the best-known breeders of both light and heavy horses in the State; and Mr. Ed. Dorsey, of Girard, who still owns in his stud a famous stallion that was a winner at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

At the beef-cattle session, a rich treat is in store for those who attend. Mr. E. E. Woodman, Vermillion, secretary of the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, which is the largest county association of its kind in the United States, will present a paper. Mr. Chas. E. Sutton, of Russell, ex-president of the Breeders' Association, member of the State Board of Agriculture and owner of one of the largest Aberdeen-Angus breeding establishments in Kansas, will tell of the profits of pure-bred cattle for the Kansas farmer. Mr. E. B. Mitchell, of Clinton, Mo., manager of the Tebo Lawn Herd of Shorthorn cattle, which has at its head the great Choice Goods, and which includes Roberta and other famous cows, making it the greatest herd of Shorthorns in America, will be present and tell how he does it. Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the Kansas Agricultural College, will tell the breeders how to judge their cattle.

In the dairy session, Mr. C. F. Stone, of Peabody, who won so many prizes at the World's Fair on his Holstein-Friesian cattle, will discuss the ideal dairy cow. Mr. Henry Van Leuwen, of Salina, who has won more prizes as an expert butter- and cheese-maker than perhaps any other man in Kansas, will give valuable information from his fund of knowledge and experience. Mr. John E. Hinshaw, of Emporia, a breeder of Red Polled cattle, will discuss profitable dairy stock for the general farmer. Prof. E. W. Curtis, formerly of the Kansas Agricultural College, but now of Kansas City, will be present with a paper and will be listened to with interest as he always is.

In the swine session, the breeders have outdone themselves in the preparation of a program. Mr. Geo. H. Berry, of Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, who is one of the oldest and best-known breeders in the West, will have many things of value to tell from his experience as a breeder and expert judge. Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.,

(Continued on page 1284)

Agriculture

Coming Events.

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

- December 30 and 31, 1904, Kansas Auctioneers' Association annual meeting.
- January 9-11, Fifteenth Annual Meeting Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Topeka; H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka.
- January 9-11, Annual Meeting Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, Topeka; O. M. Irwin, Secretary, Wichita.
- January 9-14, Sixteenth Annual Meeting State Poultry Association (and show), Topeka; J. W. F. Hughes, Secretary, Topeka.
- January 10, First Annual Meeting State Veterinary Medical Association, Topeka; Dr. J. H. Maxwell, Secretary, Salina.
- January 11-13, Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka; F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka.
- January 19-20, 1905, Annual Meeting Indiana State Dairy Association, at Indianapolis. H. E. VanNorman, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

Farmers' Institutes.

- January 11-14, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hiawatha, Brown County. E. A. Chase.
 - January 12, Woman's Day, Miss Flora Rose; January 13, Assistant V. M. Shoemsmith.
 - January 18-19, Berryton, Shawnee County, W. H. Waters, R. F. D. No. 20, Berryton, Kans. Profs. E. A. Popenoe and J. D. Walters.
 - January 24-25, Stockton, Rooks County, J. C. Foster, Stockton. Profs. A. M. TenEyck and Henrietta W. Calvin.
 - January 26-27, Farmers' Institute, Seneca, Nemaha County. Professors TenEyck and Popenoe.
 - February 1, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Hutchinson, Reno County, Kans., B. F. Tucker. Professors TenEyck and Erf.
 - February 2-3, 1905, Summerfield, Marshall County, S. Baringer, Beattie. Profs. E. A. Popenoe and Henrietta W. Calvin.
 - February 10-11, 1905, Farmers' Institute, Burrton, Harvey County, J. A. Welch, Burrton, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf and Assistant R. E. Eastman.
 - February 16-17, 1905, Tri-County Farmers' Institute, Edgerton, Johnson County, J. B. Dickson, Edgerton, Kans. Profs. Henrietta W. Calvin and J. T. Willard.
- The Summerfield Institute is a joint farmers' institute of the farmers of Marshall County, Kans., and Pawnee County, Neb.

Sowing Clover on Wheat-Fields.

I want to ask whether or not I can sow alfalfa or clover in my wheat-fields in the spring so as to be able to have them take possession of the ground as soon as the wheat is off? I have had alfalfa and clover on the ground before, but have had some difficulty in getting a stand and the late floods cleaned ever vestige out. The seed is expensive and I do not want to invest unless there is a reasonable prospect of getting a stand. The river has left from two to six inches of silt on the land, and after running the disk over this we drilled the wheat in with a disk drill. It is not looking well, perhaps the lack of moisture has much to do with it. A letter covering these points would aid me wonderfully and would be gratefully received.

W. E. BARKER, M. D.

Neosho County.

It is safer to sow clover or alfalfa without a nurse-crop on a well-prepared seed-bed and on land which is not too food with weeds. However, on bottom land in a favorable season you may get a very good stand of clover by seeding in the wheat next spring and harrowing to cover the seed. This plan is practiced in the State further east and some in Kansas. I am more uncertain, however, about recommending the seeding of alfalfa in this way. Alfalfa seldom makes a good catch when it is seeded with some other crop and our rule at this station is to always seed it alone. It may be advisable for you to seed the clover in the way which you have suggested but I believe it safer to seed the alfalfa on the grain lands early in the fall. Immediately after harvest the field may be plowed and harrowed and given frequent cultivations until seeding-time. By seeding early in September the alfalfa usually makes a good catch if the fall is not too unfavorable, and will yield several good crops of hay the succeeding year. If your land is likely to remain loose and mellow after the plowing so that the soil will not settle and become firm, or if the weather is too dry to plow well, it is possible to prepare a good seed-bed on grain ground by disking and harrowing. If the stubble is too much in the way, it may be burned in case you are

not able to plow and prepare a seed-bed as described above.

A seed-bed for alfalfa should not be too loose and mellow below the depth at which the seed is sown. The ground should be rather firm so that the moisture may be brought up to the seed and hasten its germination and promote the growth of the young plants. On such ground alfalfa seed is not only more apt to start well but the plants are less likely to winter-kill (or burn out as is the case in spring seeding) than if the seed-bed is loose and mellow.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Flax in Kansas.

If you have any information concerning successful experiments in connection with flax in Kansas, kindly advise me.

C. E. WANTLAND.

Jackson County, Mo.

We have not experimented much with flax at this station. April 17, 1903, three varieties of flax were seeded in small plots. The seed was sown with a disk grain-drill in drill rows eight inches apart, at the rate of about three pecks per acre. The flax came up nicely and made a very satisfactory growth, blooming freely and producing many bolls, which, however, failed to produce perfect seed. The

flax (Kansas-grown seed) yielded 9.27 bushels per acre. This flax was seeded on March 28 on sod land, prairie sod plowed in the fall of 1903. On May 3 twenty-four varieties of flax received from the United States Department of Agriculture were seeded on old land which had produced corn the previous season and had been well manured in the winter of 1902-03. None of these varieties yielded sufficient seed to pay for the thrashing. Only two or three quarts of seed were received from a one-tenth acre plot from the best yielding varieties. The seed of this flax was secured in Russia and I believe the poor yield was due largely to the fact that the seed was imported, since common Kansas flax, sown on May 7, yielded 8.3 bushels of good seed per acre. The last-named variety was seeded on sod land which may account somewhat for its better yield since it appeared that the corn land was too fertile to produce the best flax, causing an overgrowth of straw which fell down, resulting in light heads and poor seed.

In the data of seeding test the common Kansas-grown seed was used. The largest yields were produced from the early seedings, March 28 and April 6 giving yields respectively of 9 and

tion, and expect to undertake some cooperative experiments with farmers in different portions of the State. I believe the flax crop is one that is well worthy of study and experimentation. Perhaps we have not yet learned the best methods of culture, the best time to sow and the proper manner of handling the crop to suit the conditions. Varieties may be introduced or bred that may be better adapted for growing in this State than are those which are now grown. From the experiments mentioned above it appears that the native-grown seed is superior to the imported seed, although the seed which was brought from the North apparently did as well as the native seed the first season it was grown here.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Professor of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Fertilizers—Varieties of Corn.

Desiring information on "fertilizers," I make the following inquiries: The land which I wish to fertilize is a light red soil on a gentle, south, upland slope, being a medium between a deep red at the highest part and merging into a deep black loam with a clay sub-soil at the lowest part. This field has been in oats and corn al-



YEARLINGS THAT TOPPED THE MARKET.

Part of a band of 1,467 Western grass yearlings recently sold at Chicago by Clay, Robinson & Co. for the Bitter Root Stock Farm Co., of Hamilton, Mont., at extreme top price of the season, up to date of sale, for their class of sheep.

yield was small and the flax was very poor in quality, the best-producing variety yielding 4.7 bushels per acre in this trial. In another field in another part of the farm we had a half acre of flax on land which had grown alfalfa and which was plowed early in the spring. This plot was protected by timber on the south and east sides of it. The yield was 10.3 bushels per acre. My conclusion for the 1903 crop was that the crop was injured by the hot, dry weather early in July, and largely because of its protection, the plot on the alfalfa ground gave a larger yield. The varieties sown in 1903 were Russian flax, seed received from the North Dakota Experiment Station, and the common flax, seed received from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans. The latter was evidently Kansas-grown seed but the difference in yield between the two varieties was very slight, both yielding very poorly. The third variety sown in 1903, the Rega fiber flax, seed of which was secured from the North Dakota Experiment Station, failed to mature any seed which could be saved when the straw was thrashed.

In 1904 several varieties of flax were seeded and an experiment was also undertaken in sowing flax on different dates and at different rates per acre. In the trial of varieties the common

8.8 bushels per acre. This test was made on sod land.

In the trial of seeding different rates per acre, the largest yield, viz., 9 bushels, was produced by sowing three pecks of flax per acre. Two and one-half pecks per acre gave a yield of 8.6 bushels, while four pecks gave a yield of 7.9 bushels. This test was also made on sod land. The plots in the date-of-seeding trial and in the thickness-of-seeding trial crossed and on the piece of land which had previously grown alfalfa and was plowed up in the fall of 1903, the flax made a very rank growth of stalk, fell down badly and did not yield so well or produce so good a quality of seed as on the sod land. I did not notice any injury due to the hot winds or unfavorable weather in the trial of 1904.

It appears that flax is not grown to any extent in Western Kansas. Whether this is due to the fact that the crop is not adapted for growing in that soil and climate, or whether it is because farmers do not attempt to grow it I am not able to decide. I see no reason, however, why flax should not be a profitable crop to grow throughout a large part of the Western portion of this State. I intend to continue the experiments at this station and will urge the beginning of experiments at the Hays Branch Experiment Sta-

ternately for several years and never manured. Corn does not produce well and the soil needs humus. But wishing to try fertilizer next year I am at a loss to know what proportion of potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen would be likely to give best results. Also where the fertilizers can be purchased to the best advantage. And if you recommend the German Kali Works of New York, what proportion of such fertilizers would be advisable for oats on the same soil?

Which kinds of yellow corn described in Bulletin No. 123 would be best adapted for this soil? Have you seed-corn to furnish for next spring? If not, where can such corn be bought with best results?

L. D. LAURENCE.

Labette County.

If you will write to Secretary F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kans., asking him for Volume 23, No. 90, being the Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending June, 1904, I think you can receive a copy free. In this report you will find a plan as outlined by Prof. J. T. Willard of this station for experimenting with chemical fertilizers in order to learn what the soil and crop may require. It would be largely a guess for me to advise you what fertilizers to use, or in what proportions it will be best

for you to apply phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen as chemical fertilizers to the land in question in order to get the most profitable results in corn and oat crops. In his plan Prof. Willard advises experimenting with fertilizers containing largely one ingredient of plant food, and for experimental testing he recommends that the fertilizers be applied rather heavily at the following rates per acre: "For nitrogen, 160 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre; for potash, 160 pounds of sulphate of potash; and for phosphoric acid, 400 pounds of acid phosphate." Prof. Willard also presents a very practical plan for testing the fertilizers.

The last Legislature enacted a law governing the sale and manufacture of commercial fertilizers in Kansas. By this law any company or manufacturer can sell commercial fertilizers in this State without taking out a State license. According to Secretary Coburn's report, which was issued in June, the only companies who had confirmed with the law were as follows: Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Swift & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Jacob Dold Packing Co., Wichita, Kans.; Mayer Fertilizer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

I think you can secure such fertilizers as you desire from some of these companies. It would be well, however, for you to first get this report in which you will find the fertilizers named together with public statements of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which they contain. In this way you will best be able to select the fertilizers which you require. I observe that none of the companies advertise sodium nitrate or a strictly potash fertilizer. For the last few seasons, the Nitrate of Soda Propaganda of New York, William S. Myers, director, has supplied this station with nitrate of soda for experimental purposes, and the fertilizer has been of good quality and has given some favorable results, used with grain crops. The German Kali Works, of New York, are, I believe, reliable, and they sell a good quality of potash fertilizers.

While the amounts recommended by Prof. Willard are not heavy application of fertilizers to make for experimental testing, especially with corn, yet for oats I would think it advisable to apply the different fertilizers in somewhat less quantity per acre, especially the nitrogen fertilizer. Also, if you undertake to fertilize any large area it would be advisable not to apply so large amounts on account of the greater expense and liability of loss in an unfavorable season. On the whole, I would not advise you to use chemical fertilizers to any large extent on this land before you have undertaken some careful experiments as outlined by Prof. Willard. In fact, I am of the opinion that it will not pay to apply chemical fertilizers to the land in question and continue to grow corn and oats. If the land needs humus, it had best be supplied by seeding to grasses and leguminous crops or by the application of barnyard manure. Chemical fertilizers might profitably be applied to the grass or legume crops in order to cause a greater growth and a more rapid renewal of the humus of the soil. When the necessary humus has been supplied and the physical condition of the soil has been restored by the rotation with grasses and legumes, then more profitable results will be secured by light applications of the proper chemical fertilizers to corn and other crops. In its present condition it would not appear to me advisable to waste much money on chemical fertilizers in attempting to grow corn and grain on such land.

The Hildeth corn which gave the largest yield in 1903 as described in Bulletin No. 123 is grown at Altamont Kansas by Mr. C. E. Hildreth, the man from whom we received the seed. If the corn does well in his vicinity, I think it would be well adapted for growing on your farm. This is a late-maturing variety. If you desire earlier maturing sorts, the Reid's Yellow Dent

is one of the pure-bred corns and is fairly well adapted for growing in Southern Kansas. The Kansas Sunflower is another yellow-dent variety which yielded well in 1903; it might also be a good corn for you to grow. Other good varieties are Leaming, Early Mastadon, Mammoth Golden Yellow, Hogue's Yellow Dent, Funk's Ninety-day, Riley's Favorite, Legal Tender, Rumold, Bicker's Choice, Grove's Yellow Dent, and Ramsey. These varieties you will find named with the name of the grower or seed company in Bulletin No. 123.

We can supply you with seed of the first three varieties named or you can secure seed of the Hildreth corn from Mr. Hildreth, of Altamont. We are selling our first-grade seed-corn at \$2.50 per bushel of 70 pounds of ears. This corn was selected before frost in the field and had been carefully dried in our seed-room. The second-grade seed is sold at \$1.50 per bushel of 56 pounds of shelled corn. These ears were not selected until husking-time, but the seed has been well preserved. As a rule, I would prefer to purchase Kansas-grown seed-corn, providing varieties of pure type and good seed can be secured. A. M. TENEYOK.

Alfalfa in Meade County.

I am interested in some lands in a valley in Meade County, Kansas. The altitude there is about 2,500 feet. The soil is dark loam, porous, but does not blow. There is water at a depth of 10 to 20 feet of the surface. The Government reports gives 19 inches as the average rainfall. They tell me that they have had much more than that the past two years. Now the question is, can I depend upon growing alfalfa there? I think that there is no question about the fertility of the soil. This valley can not be irrigated, unless it would be by artesian wells. Could I expect alfalfa to start with 19 inches of rainfall? Do hot winds trouble that part of the State? D. W. LUNBECK.

Des Moines County, Iowa. I believe that you can grow alfalfa successfully on the land which you describe in Meade County, Kansas. Possibly it may be difficult to start the alfalfa. The success in starting the srop will depend largely upon weather conditions, although by proper culture and planning it is possible to prepare the land so that unless the weather is extremely unfavorable at seeding time and following seeding it will be possible to start the crop successfully. I think the springtime is the best season to sow in Meade County.

I would recommend that the land be plowed immediately after the wheat harvest and well cultivated at intervals during the fall in order to conserve the soil moisture and put the land into the best possible seed-bed condition, or a safer plan would be to summer-fallow a whole season, cultivating the soil occasionally to keep down the weeds and conserve the soil-moisture. Such land after a year's fallow in this way should be in excellent condition to start alfalfa the following spring without replowing. The seed-bed for alfalfa should not be mellow and loose, but rather firm and compact below the depth at which the seed is planted. This character of seed-bed can be secured by following one or the other of the plans described above.

On land with water within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, alfalfa should produce fairly well, even should the rainfall be deficient. You should not expect to harvest large crops in a dry season, but when once well established the alfalfa will not kill out from the effects of drouth. Alfalfa will hardly be destroyed by hot winds, although it may be injured and the the growth checked. It is probably more resistant to drouth and hot winds than almost any other crop grown in Southwestern Kansas, with the possible exception of cane and Kafir-corn. A. M. TENEYOK.

Varieties of Spring Wheat.

I have about fifty acres of land which I would like to put in spring wheat, and have been advised to try Early Java or Odessa spring wheat. Do you know anything of these varie-

ties? If so, which is considered the better variety for this section of the country? Where could I buy this wheat, and what will I have to pay per bushel? If you know of a better variety of spring wheat than I have named (for Brown County) please let me know. C. R. BURGER.

Brown County.

I fear I can not give you much information regarding varieties of spring wheat. We find that spring wheat is very poorly adapted for growing at this station, and in fact, I believe this is the general experience throughout the State. I am not acquainted with the varieties "Java" and "Odessa" which you name. At this station we grew the following varieties of spring wheat in 1903: Three varieties of wheat received from the Minnesota Experiment Station of the Fife type, three varieties from the North Dakota Experiment Station, one smooth chaff, one velvet chaff or bluestem, and one bearded wheat called Preston. We also had two samples of wheat from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., vis., Pillsbury, Fife, and Velvet Chaff. Besides these, two varieties of macaroni wheat were grown. The largest yield was given by the macaroni wheat, 13.3 bushels per acre; the next largest yield by the Minnesota Fife, No. 163, 9.6 bushels per acre. Pillsbury Fife wheat yielded 8.1 bushels per acre, while the Velvet Chaff and bearded wheat yielded only 6 and 7 bushels to the acre.

In 1894 the macaroni wheat variety again gave the largest yield, 11.1 bushels per acre. The next largest yield was given by Hayne's bluestem wheat from North Dakota, 6.1 bushels per acre; while the Minnesota No. 163 yielded 5.3 bushels per acre. Of course all of these yields are very low, but on the whole the results would indicate that the Northern-grown seed-wheat is equal if not superior to home-grown, while the macaroni wheat is superior to all other varieties in its yielding qualities. The latter variety of wheat is better adapted for growing in the western part of the State, but should not perhaps be recommended for growing in Brown County.

For further information, especially regarding the varieties which you have named, I refer you to Prof. T. L. Lyon, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. Spring wheat is grown more extensively in Nebraska than in Kansas, and the varieties adapted for growing in Southern Nebraska should also do well in Northeastern Kansas. A. M. TENEYOK.

Seed Emmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you inform me where I can get a few bushels of emmer—known as speltz? I would like to sow a few bushels as a trial. J. H. SCHROEDER.

Edwards County.

You can probably procure emmer from some of the seedmen whose advertisements appear in the KANSAS FARMER. They will quote prices on application.

Score-Cards for Corn.

Will you send me or publish in your valuable paper the score-card of Gold Mine, Golden Beauty and other kinds of corn? E. S. OLIPHANT.

Rooks County.

I am not acquainted with any score-cards which have been made specially for the Gold Mine or Golden Beauty corns. I enclose a copy of the score-cards used at the University of Illinois, at the Iowa State College and the Kansas State Agricultural College. I believe that the same score-card is generally used at one institution or by any one corn-breeders' association. Different standards of perfection, however are worked out for different varieties of corn which are recognized as pure-bred corn. I enclose a copy of the standards of perfection of certain kinds as recognized by the Illinois Corn Breeders' Association, and also enclose a copy of the standards of perfection of other kinds as recognized by the Iowa Seed Co., and other seed firms. These tables include the stan-

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dards of perfection for the Iowa Gold Mine and the Golden Beauty, and I believe that the standards are about right for the localities mentioned, but it is probable that the measurements for length and circumference of the ears and some other points should be slightly increased for Kansas conditions.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

[The score-cards referred to above are given on this page.—Editor.]

Peanuts for Hog-Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed an article in a recent FARMER from G. D. Perego, Newton County, Texas, about Spanish peanuts as a good crop to raise for hog-feed, etc., and would like full particulars as to manner of harvesting and care of the crop after it is raised, where to procure seed, the price, etc.

Gray County S. E. BARTON.

Where alfalfa can be easily grown there would be little object in grow-

ing peanuts as stock food, for alfalfa would probably produce the feed more cheaply than peanuts.

They would answer well the purpose of furnishing protein food for stock. The nuts are rich, being rated as high as oil-meal in feeding-tables. The hay is rated as about equal to good clover hay.

The Arkansas Experiment Station reports a test made in feeding work-horses and mules the vines, nuts and all, and the work animals did as well as when fed hay and grain, and in hot weather rather better.

I have known peanuts to be raised successfully as far west as Great Bend and think there is little doubt that good culture would secure fair crops anywhere in the Arkansas Valley. The term "hard land" is rather indefinite; but in our tests here the loam land yields rather more heavily than the very sandy soil. It is, however, harder to keep the loam in condition than the sandy soil.

In the Southern States it is reported as a common practice to turn hogs

into the field to harvest the nuts. I know of no estimates of the value of this method of feeding.

Seed may be procured of any seed-house, and the price varies as do any garden or field seeds.

Following are excerpts from a former article on the subject:

Our Kansas climate is quite favorable for peanut culture. The plant resists drought bravely, frequently forming a surprisingly large number of pods in very hot, dry weather. A light-colored soil has been generally considered as best for peanuts, from the fact that dark-colored soils are liable to stain the pods. Immature pods are nearly always dark colored, and though the stained pods may contain sound kernels, they look suspiciously like the immature pods. Any loamy soil may be expected to raise fair crops of peanuts, and even fairly heavy soils, if kept in good condition, will raise peanuts.

The crop should not be planted until the ground is well warmed and all danger of frost is past—not until after corn planting is over. The late date of planting gives a good opportunity to have clean ground for the crop. Cultivation should be frequent enough to keep all weeds down and the soil in fine condition, but must not disturb the vines after the spikes begin to start into the ground. From the reports at our command and our own experience, it seems better to let the plant alone than to try to help by covering the vines with earth. In most cases the covering seemed to be injurious.

The crop should be dug before injury by frost, especially if the fodder is to be used. A heavy frost will often result in the pods loosening from the stems and a large part of the crop being lost. In loose ground the digging is an easy matter, the tap-root cut, the plant may be easily pulled up. In a small way a spade may be used, but a plow or lister from which the mold-board is removed is sometimes used. Large growers have a plow made for the purpose, with a cutting blade extending some little distance from the point of the plow. After digging, the earth should be shaken from the plants, keeping the pods down, and the plants piled in small piles to dry. They are sometimes piled around stakes, forming a small stack, which may be protected by a canvas cover. Rain is very liable to discolor the pods and injure the quality. Picking the pods off the vines by hand is hard, tedious work, but when knocked off it requires a cleaning establishment to put them into marketable condition.

The varieties planted are Virginia and Spanish. The Virginia is also

(Continued on page 1283.)

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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCORE CARD.

Table with columns for exhibit number, variety, length, circumference, and per cent of shelled corn. Includes sections for Trueness to Type or Breed Characteristics and Market Conditions.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCORE CARD.

Table with columns for perfect score and various characteristics like uniformity, shape of ears, color, market condition, etc.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE SCORE CARD.

Table with columns for perfect score and characteristics like true to type, shape of ear, color, market condition, etc.

IOWA SEED COMPANY'S STANDARD OF PERFECTION.

Table comparing Iowa Silver Mine, Iowa Gold Mine, Hickory King, Golden Beauty, Reid's Yellow Dent, and Slowly tapering varieties across various characteristics like ear shape, kernel condition, etc.

ESTABLISHED STANDARDS OF PERFECTION IN ILLINOIS FOR REORGANIZED VARIETIES OF CORN.

Table comparing Reid's Yellow Dent, Golden Eagle, Riley's Favorite, Leaming, Boone Co. White, Silver Mine, and White Superior varieties across various characteristics like ear shape, kernel condition, etc.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

December 30, 1904—Dietrich & Spaulding of Richmond, Kans. Poland-China bred sow sale at Ottawa, Kans.
 January 4, 1905—Herefords, James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans.
 January 11, 12, 13, 1905—Breeders' Combination Sale, Bloomington Ill., Percherons, French Drafters, Clydesdales, Shires, and Coach horses; Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Galloways and Herefords. C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
 January 18, 1905—Combination sale of Berkshire bred sows at Hope, Kans. J. Frank Rhodes, Mgr., Tampa, Kans.
 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 26, 1905—Poland-China swine, A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans.
 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, To-wanda, Kans., Manager.
 February 1, 1905—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 2, 1905—Poland-China brood-sow sale, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans., at Osborne, Kans.
 February 2, 1905—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 3, 1905—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 4, 1905—W. F. Garrett, Fortia, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 6, 1905—Gus Aaron, Leavenworth and W. H. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale at Leavenworth.
 February 7, 1905—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Poland-China bred sow sale at Atchison.
 February 8, 1905—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans., Poland-China bred-sow sale.
 February 8, 1905—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, and Jas. Malus, Okaloosa, Poland-China bred sow sale at Nortonville.
 February 8, 1905—Schmitz Bros., Alma, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
 February 14, 1905—E. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kans., Poland-Chinas at Olathe.
 February 15, 1905—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., Percheron bred sow sale.
 February 15, 1905—W. H. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kans., Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.
 February 16, 1905—Combination sale of Shorthorns, Chas. M. Johnston, secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
 February 16, 1905—Swine Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.
 February 17, 1905—Cattle Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.
 February 17, 1905—Combination sale of Herefords and driving mares, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
 February 18, 1905—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Che. ter Whites, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
 February 20, 1905—J. F. Chaudler, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sows.
 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, Plainville, Kans.
 February 23, 1905—L. L. Vrooman and C. W. Taylor, Hope, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
 February 23, 1905—Shorthorns, N. F. Shaw, Mgr., Plainville, Kans.
 March 7, 1905—Jacks, Jennets, and stallions, at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., L. M. Monsees & Sons proprietors.

National Live-Stock Association—Official Call for Convention.

To the Members and All Persons Engaged in the Live-Stock Industry:

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Live-Stock Association is hereby called to meet in Denver, Col., January 10-14, 1905. In the opinion of a large number of the members of this association, a condition exists which makes it necessary to consider a revision of the constitution and by-laws of this organization, so as to provide for a more liberal representation of the various branches of the live-stock industry upon a business basis that will permit of active cooperation, without unnecessary interference with the affairs of any interest. By order of the board of control, therefore, the representatives of all interests involved in the breeding, growing, feeding, transportation, marketing and manufacture of live stock are hereby invited to attend this convention and participate in a general conference, looking towards such revision and amendment to the constitution and by-laws of this association as will produce a more active and harmonious cooperation between the various branches of the live-stock industry.

It has been suggested that the constitution and by-laws of the association be revised at this meeting, so as to recognize, as the basis of organization, the various branches and interests of the live-stock industry, allowing each branch a representation in the association upon such plan as will permit of the fullest cooperation without interference. Owing to the nature of this industry, each branch has affairs peculiar to itself, and in which no other branch is directly interested. It is possible, and does sometimes happen, that the method by which one branch of the industry conducts its affairs causes loss and inconvenience to another branch. Such methods may cause misunderstanding. It is proposed by the new plan of organization

to provide a method by which such matters may be considered, discussed and argued by representatives of the various branches directly interested, and it is believed that, by such method of organization, also, where the interests of all are mutual, concerted and united action can be secured with certain results.

As this convention must be organized according to the present constitution and by-laws, representation will be as provided by the constitution, but upon the organization of the convention, the executive committee will propose to the convention a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, that for the purpose of considering a revision of the constitution and by-laws, a committee be appointed, consisting of three representatives from each of the following interests: cattle-growers, sheep-growers, stock-feeders, swine-growers, railroads, packing houses, stock yards, commission men, and pure-bred record associations. Said representatives may be suggested by those in the convention representing the various interests named, or they may be named by the president. Said committee shall meet at once and report back to this convention as soon as possible, with such recommendations as it may decide upon."

As this will be the principal business of this convention, an invitation is hereby extended to all organized branches of the industry to be represented at this meeting, prepared to suggest members of the committee above referred to and to take part in the subsequent business of the convention. An especial invitation is extended to the National Wool-Growers' Association, the Interstate Cattle-Growers' committee, live-stock exchanges, union stock yards companies, trunk lines of railroads and packing companies.

For the purpose of saving time and providing a basis of action for the special committee, the president of this association has appointed W. A. Harris, Fred P. Johnson, F. J. Hagenbarth, Murdo Mackenzie, and Alvin H. Sanders as a committee on the part of this association, to prepare and present to the special committee to be appointed by the convention, details of a plan for a revised constitution and by-laws as suggested above. Said detailed plan is simply to form a basis for discussion and action by the committee.

While the convention will consider the matter of constitution revision as the principal business, other matters of great importance to the industry will be discussed. It is expected that the President of the United States will have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of more modern laws for the regulation of the use of the public lands for grazing purposes, a matter which is of vital importance to the industry. This matter will, therefore, come up for consideration.

Other matters in which National legislation is being sought, such as the necessity of a frequent stock census, the amendment of the interstate commerce law, will also come up for consideration.

Delegates will be admitted according to the provisions of the constitution, as follows:

Each State, Territorial, county or local range association of cattle, sheep, horse- or swine-breeders may appoint one delegate for every 10,000 head of stock, or part thereof, represented by the members of such organization.

The governors of each State and Territory may appoint three delegates-at-large.

Each feeders' and breeders' association may appoint one delegate-at-large, and one for every twenty-five members or part thereof.

In counties where there is no regular live-stock organization, the county commissioners may appoint one delegate from among the stockmen of said county.

Each State or Territorial live-stock sanitary board or live-stock commission may appoint three delegates.

Each State board of agriculture or

agricultural college may appoint one delegate.

Each live-stock commission merchants' exchange may appoint one delegate-at-large and one for each twenty-five members thereof.

Each stock-yards company may appoint one delegate.

Each railway and transportation company may appoint one delegate.

Each chamber of commerce may appoint one delegate for every 100 members.

Each dairymen's association may appoint one delegate.

Each State irrigation association may appoint one delegate.

An alternate may be appointed for every delegate.

Any bona fide stockman engaged in breeding, feeding, trading or handling live stock may become a member of this association by the payment of an initial fee of \$10 and an annual due of \$10.

Delegates may be appointed from Canada and the Republic of Mexico, but in all cases, except from State and county, the requirements regarding membership must be complied with.

Attest: F. J. HAGENBARTH,
 H. E. KENNEDY, President.

Clerk.
 General Office, Denver, Col., November 23, 1904.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Special low rates of fare have been arranged by all of the railroads to this convention, as follows:

From the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas, a rate of one fare, plus \$2 has been made. Tickets will be on sale January 7-9, inclusive, good returning until January 31. Stopover will be allowed only between Colorado common points.

From all territory south of the Ohio and Potomac, and east of the Mississippi River, the rate will be one fare and a third, provided fifty persons take advantage of this rate. Passengers will pay full fare coming, and will be returned for one-third fare.

From the States of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Delaware, New Jersey, and all New England States, the rate will be one fare and a third, on the certificate plan. Those wishing to take advantage of this rate should give timely notice to their ticket agent.

From all the Pacific Coast country, including Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, California, and the western half of North Dakota, a rate of one fare has been made for the round trip, good for thirty days from date of sale. This is an open rate, and may be taken advantage of by any one. Tickets are good only for continuous passage going, but stop-over is allowed returning. Delegates should see their ticket-agent as soon as possible, in order to

get full particulars regarding these rates, and to enable the ticket-agents to be prepared with the proper tickets.

From Colorado State points an open rate of one fare for the round trip has been made on all lines. Tickets will be on sale January 8 and 9, final return limit, January 14.

Association members of this organization will be permitted to send as many delegates as they desire to this convention, with the understanding, however, that in all matters requiring a roll-call, the association will only be entitled to the number of votes upon which it pays its annual assessment, at the rate of one vote for each 10,000 head of stock represented.

Upon arriving in Denver, delegates are requested to register with the secretary and secure their badge. The local committees are arranging for various entertainments, which will be free to all delegates. Full information regarding these matters will be furnished each delegate upon arrival.

It is requested that notice of appointment of all delegates be forwarded as soon as possible to H. E. Kennedy, Secretary, 211 Quincy Building, Denver, Col., who will furnish each delegate with full information regarding arrangements, hotel accommodations, etc.

Corn-and-Cob Meal for Feeding.

I have heard the claim made that ear-corn ground up is better than ground shelled-corn for cattle. The claim is that the corn-and-cob meal is more easily thrown up and chewed properly than the straight cornmeal.

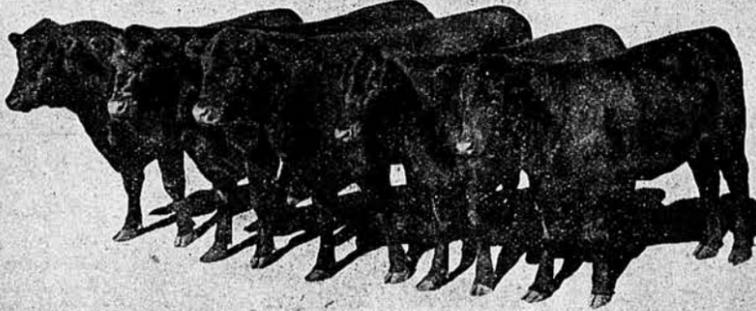
I use a feed-grinder and prefer to grind the shelled corn unless there is a gain to be made by feeding corn-and-cob meal.

JOHN FOX, JR.
 Marion County.

Answering your inquiry concerning relative value of cornmeal and corn-and-cob meal, I refer you first to the results of experiment station work. At the Kansas Experiment Station, Professor Shelton fed two different lots in order to determine the relative value of these two feeds. The first experiment shows an average gain per steer of 316 pounds with corn-and-cob meal, and 292 pounds with cornmeal. The grain required for 100 pounds of gain was 732 pounds with corn-and-cob meal and 795 pounds with cornmeal. In his second trial, about equal amounts of corn-and-cob meal and corn-meal were required to produce the same gains. The results of these experiments would indicate that pound for pound, corn-and-cob meal has equal value with cornmeal.

At the Texas Station an experiment was made in which the corn, cob, and husk were ground together. In this case the total gain made by the steers on the corn-cob-and-husk meal was 481 pounds, on coarse cornmeal 465 pounds. Four hundred and ninety-eight pounds of the corn-cob-and-husk meal were required for 100 pounds of

STANDARD STOCK FOOD



PRICE: DEEPLY OWNED AND RAISED BY HENRY LUCAS, HAMILTON, MO.
 THE STANDARD STOCK FOOD FROM CALIFORNIA

IT MAKES STOCK THRIVE

STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO.

OMAHA, NEB.

A copy of the above handsome poster will be sent free to any reader of this paper who writes to the Standard Stock Food Co., Omaha, Neb., mentioning this paper and telling how much live stock he keeps.

gain and 400 pounds of cornmeal were required for 100 pounds of gain. Deducting the weight of the cob and husk it is found that 388 pounds of clear meal with the cob and husk produced the same gains that 400 pounds of cornmeal fed alone produced. This would indicate a saving of 3 per cent in feeding whole corn ground up. If you have a mill that will grind ear-corn I think you will find it preferable to feed cattle corn-and-cob meal.

There is much less danger of founder and digestive troubles than where clear cornmeal is fed. Cornmeal is too concentrated and apt to lie sodden in the stomach, and undoubtedly is not acted upon by the digestive juices so thoroughly as where it is mixed with the cob. In this condition it is lighter, more porous, and as a rule much better results may be expected. The only difficulty with feeding corn-and-cob meal is that it requires a little more power to grind it than it does to grind shelled corn.

We have been feeding at the Kansas Experiment Station corn-and-cob meal for two years and much prefer it

not be far from \$3.68. This you see would be somewhat cheaper than feeding corn alone at the present price of corn. By this method of feeding, a bushel of corn fed in connection with half as much shorts by weight would produce about twenty pounds of pork. The average of a very large number of experiments where corn is fed alone give results varying from 6.9 pounds to 16.8 pounds of pork per bushel of corn. For hogs the weight of yours it would probably not be far from 10 to 12 pounds, if other conditions were favorable for good gains.

I do not believe I would feed oil-meal at all to fattening swine on account of its high cost. A combination of corn and shorts, however, will give you somewhat cheaper gains, especially if you grind the corn and feed the grain moistened with water.

G. C. WHEELER.

Kansas Experiment Station.

Feeding Question.

We are feeding a bunch of steers and desire the best results at the least expense. We are feeding fifty head;

which the digestible nutrients are shown below.

	Dry matter.	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fats.
Sorghum, 15 lbs.....	7.54	.360	4.81	.240
Corn, 15 lbs.....	13.36	1.185	10.00	.645
Cottonseed-meal, 3 lbs.....	2.76	1.116	.507	.366
Total.....	23.66	2.661	15.317	1.251

Of course you will use other roughness besides sorghum, but as the composition of the sown Kafir-corn is similar to that of sorghum the results would not be very much different.

In feeding cottonseed-meal it is necessary to begin with a rather small amount, not over one pound per steer and gradually increase the cotton-seed as the cattle become accustomed to it until the full amount, or three, or possibly four pounds is being fed daily. Of course as the steers get older and larger the total ration will require increasing.

You neglect to state the age of your cattle, so I can not recommend so definitely regarding the amount required to fatten them. G. C. WHEELER.

Kansas Experiment Station.

RUB ON
Painkiller
and the Rheumatism's gone.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

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

DON'T STOP

to make fast the rope. Use the

Burr Self-Locking Tackle Block

for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagon Boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of two or three men. Guaranteed not to cut the rope.

Kemper-Paxton Mercantile Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

FARMER'S LEDGER

This is just the book for the farmer to keep his accounts in; systematic in arrangement of accounts; covers every phase of farm accounting; shows the losses and gains at the close of the year; complete instructions and illustrations accompany each ledger; 200 pages 10x13 inches, substantially bound. Price \$3.00 by mail or express, prepaid. Write for sample sheets and testimonials. Address H. G. PHELPS & CO., Publishers, Bozeman, Montana.

PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

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

Address orders to **W. O. THURSTON,**
Elmdale, Kansas.

LUMP JAW No Cure No Pay.

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

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

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

THE CANCER GERM KILLED

If you will send me your name and address, I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE my 100 page book, which will convince you that I can cure you WITHOUT PAIN OR SURGERY.

DR. E. O. SMITH,
2810 Cherry St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Feeders and Dairymen

You will find it profitable to feed Cottonseed Meal as a quick fattener or a good milk-producing feed. I can make you low prices on car-lots or for less quantity. Address **J. C. SHIMER, 1815 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans** Both Phones 471.

ZENOLEUM

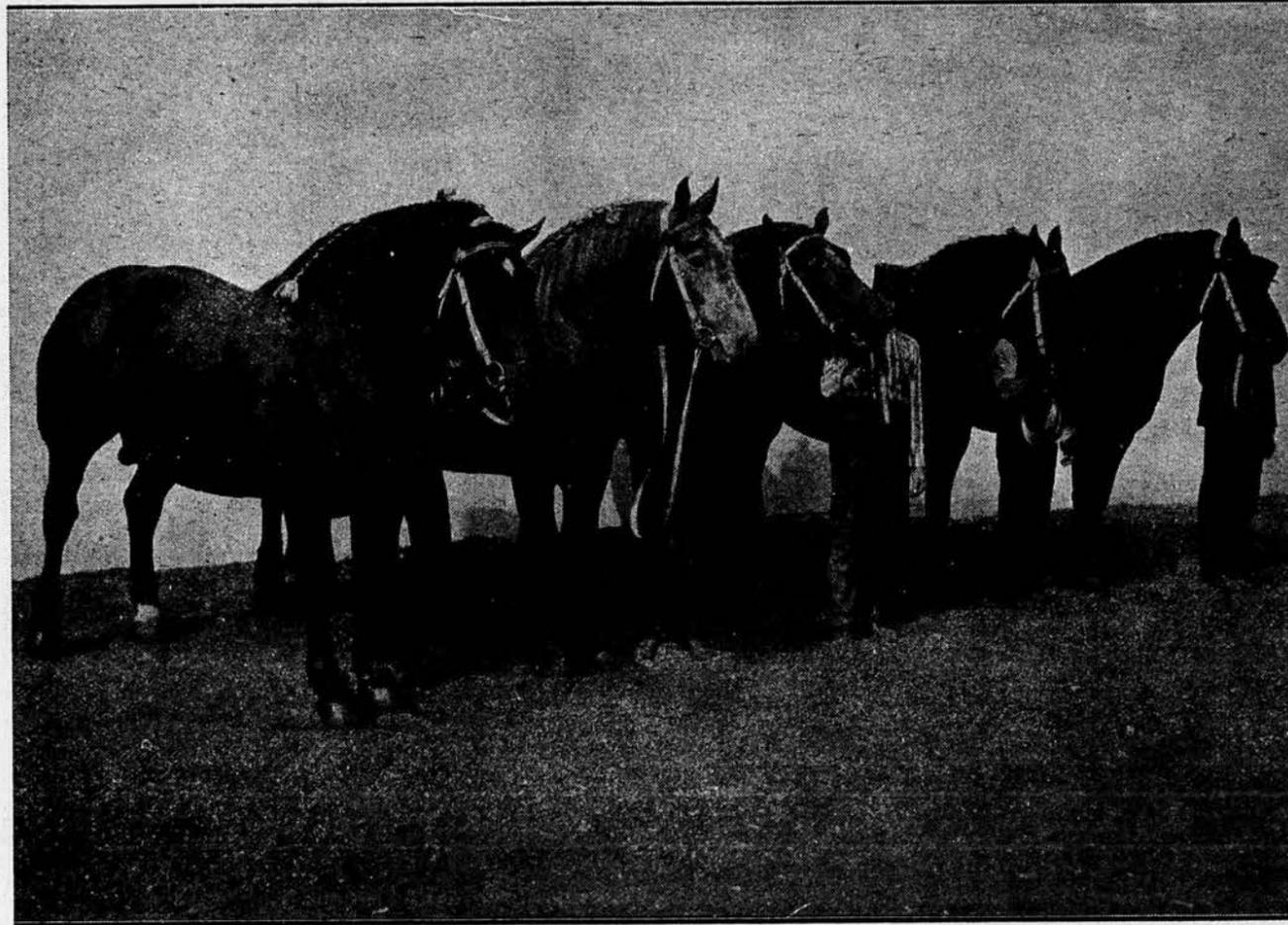
Famous **OOAL-TAR** Carbolic Dip

For general use on live stock. Send for "Pigger's Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., exp. paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich

VARICOCELE

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



Fronton. Balkan. Victor Hugo. Artilleus. Tarquin.
First Prize and Grand Champlon. Fifth. Second. Fourth. Third.
The five at the head of the three-year-old class, St. Louis, 1904, owned and exhibited by McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Columbus and St. Paul.

to feeding cornmeal alone. The last few weeks before the cattle are marketed it might be well to gradually change the ration to clear cornmeal, as it will aid in giving a better finish to the cattle. G. C. WHEELER.
Kansas Experiment Station.

Economical Feed for Pigs.

Will you kindly advise me as to which will be the most economical way to feed out a bunch of 75 7-months-old pigs? Corn, 42 cents; shorts, \$1; oil-meal \$1.75. If it would be cheaper to use either of the two latter feeds, which one and how much, and which for 6-weeks pigs? How many pounds ought hogs to gain on a bushel of corn fed in this way? H. SPONSLER.
Reno County.

According to experimental work on the feeding of pigs on corn alone, it will take not far from 530 pounds of corn to produce 100 pounds of gain. This amount of corn at 75 cents per hundredweight would cost \$3.97. By combining ground corn and shorts it is possible to produce gains for about 100 pounds less grain, per hundred pounds of gain. If you use shorts at the rate of one-third the total ration and the remainder corn, the cost of grain required to produce 100 pounds of gain at the prices you quote would

grind all the corn; for roughness we have sorghum sown broadcast, Kafir-corn seeded with a grain-drill, Kafir-corn in the shock, and some oat straw. We have 24 shoats to follow. Corn is worth 35 cents per bushel. As these feeds will not make a balanced ration, what other feed-stuff would you recommend? What could we afford to pay for wheat bran under these conditions? ZOHNER BROS.

The combination of feeds which you have are so very deficient in protein that you can not expect to secure the best results in feeding. You are securing your corn rather cheaply, however, and your roughness is also undoubtedly cheap and if of good quality ought to make fair gains, providing you secure a small amount of a proteinous feed in order to balance the ration. I would not advise wheat bran for this purpose as it is impossible to secure it at a low enough price. I would suggest, rather, cottonseed-meal as this meal carries 37 per cent of protein and can be purchased for about \$25 per ton. This would make your protein cost at the rate of about 3 1/2 cents per pound. To purchase protein in the form of bran at the present prices, the protein would cost 7 cents a pound. I would suggest the following ration of

American Shetland Pony Club.

Three hundred and fifty-three pedigrees of Shetland ponies were registered last year with the secretary of the American Shetland Pony Club. No less than 5,287 Shetland pony stallions and mares have been registered by the club in its various volumes. This does not include, of course, the large numbers of geldings that are in use by children all over this country, but is merely a record of the breeding stock which is used to produce this most popular child's pony. Doubtless there are many more stallions and mares of Shetland type on breeding farms than are recorded in the stud books, as the rules of registration are strict. They guarantee both purity of blood and correctness of type. No pony over 46 inches high will be registered, even though his blood lines be unquestionably pure.

Fifteen new members were admitted to the club last year, and at the annual meeting, held at Chicago during the recent International Live Stock Exposition, eight new members were accepted. The membership is nearly 200 and constantly growing, and every one who is identified with the production of these cunning little ponies should be a member of the American Shetland Pony Club. After paying all ex-

penses for the club work during the past year a cash balance of nearly \$1,000 remains.

A slight change was made in the rules of registration. Heretofore ponies offered for record after they were 1 year old must pay a \$5 registration fee. This was called a penalty fee, and its object was to prevent negligence in the matter of registration. It has been found to work hardship in some instances and hence, the president and secretary were authorized to accept at their discretion entries of ponies over 1 year old at the regular \$1 registration fee. For some years Charles E. Bunn, who was judge of ponies in the breeding classes at the recent New York Horse Show, has been the president of the club, but he asked that the honor be passed about among other members of the club. Officers were thus chosen: President, J. J. Milne, Monmouth, Ill.; vice-president, Robt. Lilburn, Emerald Grove, Wis.; secretary-treasurer, Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; corresponding secretary, W. R. Goodwin, Jr., Naperville, Ill. Twenty-five directors were elected, the following among them being new men to the office: Geo. A. Royle, Washington, Ill., to succeed Emil Seible; Logan Black, Jacksonville, Ill., to succeed C. B. Bassett; Jas. B. Harrison, Columbia City, Ind., to succeed L. W. Mitchell; M. P. Lantz, Carlock, Ill., to succeed B. C. Pace; S. C. Fletcher, Lowell, Ind., to succeed Eli Elliott.

M. L. Ayres' Percheron Sale.

At Shenandoah, Iowa, on Wednesday, December 21, was held the great Percheron and French Draft mare sale of M. L. Ayres and others. With Colonel Woods in the box and extra good stuff to go, the sale was a most successful one. The crowd present was a business one and its members wanted some of these good mares. The top of the sale was brought by Bay Royale 27477, who went to A. Goodsill, Grant City, Mo., for \$1,100. Other prices ranged from \$300 to \$800. Mr. Ayres' consignment averaged \$467.75, while the other consignments averaged \$376.42. Mr. Ayres has long been known for his honesty and square dealing as well as for the splendid quality of the horses he breeds and the success of this sale is nothing more than he has deserved at the hands of the public. No man can estimate the good that these horses will do in the several neighborhoods to which they go, and the man who breeds this kind is a public benefactor. To show something of how the animals went we give below the sales amounting to \$500 or more:

- Stallion, Black Bird 33756, black; owned by John A. Pease, Farragut, Iowa, to M. S. Moats, Randolph, Neb. \$800
- Mare, Biche 23323, black; owned by M. L. Ayres, to Charles Linquist, Essex, Iowa. 500
- Mare, Bay Royale 27477, by; owned by M. L. Ayres, to A. Goodsill, Grant City, Mo. 1,100
- Mare, Blaze 23324; black strip; owned by M. L. Ayres, to P. O. Van Gordon, Shenandoah, Iowa. 800
- Mare, Betty 23321, dark bay, star; owned by M. L. Ayres, to Lin & Scott, Holton, Kans. 575
- Mare, Ginney Lin 23327; black star; owned by M. L. Ayres, to C. A. Linquist, Essex, Iowa. 500
- Mare, Linda 9183, red roan; owned by M. L. Ayres, to J. O. Wilson, Bethany, Mo. 620
- Mare, Molley 30876, black; owned by M. L. Ayres. 525
- Mare, Royale 2d 23317, black, star; owned by M. L. Ayres, to A. Goodsill, Grant City, Mo. 600
- Mare, Bell; owned by M. L. Ayres, to W. A. McVay, Trenton, Mo. 505

Frank Iams' Establishment of Imported Stallions Worth Going 1,000 Miles to See. They Are Sure Peaches and Cream.

Our illustration on page 1276 is from the business town of St. Paul, Neb., located in the "Great Loup Valley"—the garden spot of Nebraska—home of Frank Iams, the great horse-importer. He began there twenty-three years ago with only three stallions, and to-day he can show you 150 head of top-notchers. He owns more Black Percherons, Belgians, and Coachers than any one man in the United States. We present to you to-day, one of his imported Black Percherons, "Iams' Bastien" (45757), 4 years old, weight 2,110 pounds; prize-winner at Nebraska State Fair. He is a stallion of rare individual merit. A big smooth fellow of first-class quality—a finished "Black Boy," with big, clean, 14-inch bone, a way of going that is charming. His style is that of a "Sensational Stormer." You will all take off your hats to him, as he is the real Simon pure "peaches and cream." This is only a pattern of 150 full-blood draft and coach stallions to be seen at Iams' importing barns. They were all bought by Iams, with his own money, without aid of interpreter (which saves 20 per cent in buying). Iams' twenty-three years importing stallions makes him know how and where to buy the first-class horses worth the money.

The best breeders in France, Belgium, and Germany reserve the choicest stallions for Iams' first inspection. Iams buys the "cream" of Europe. He sells the "peaches and cream" of imported stallions at \$1,000 and \$1,500—few higher. All guaranteed better than are sold to

farmers' stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000 by slick, peddling salesmen. Iams' stallions are of such superior quality, that they have never yet been peddled or put up at public auction to be sold. Iams sells every stallion himself—saves his buyer \$1,000 or more, and sells a better stallion. Mr. Stallion Buyer—if you will visit Iams' barns and do not find every statement in his ads. or catalogue true, or his horses as good as cuts, he will pay you \$100. You the judge.

"It's up to you," Mr. Farmer—buy your first-class stallions of Iams and you save money enough to buy diamonds for the whole family.

Visit Iams once for luck. He will hypnotize you with first-class "Black Boys." He will treat you royally and make a friend of you. He has a horse show daily better than State fairs.

Write for greatest horse catalogue on earth.

Bloomington Breeders' Sale.

The breeders' sale at Bloomington, Ill., January 11-13, 1905, has 115 head of registered stallions and mares in it, 52 stallions and 63 mares. It is represented by the very oldest breeders in the State from their show herds: Mr. Ed. Hodgson, with a good consignment of 14 head of Percherons, Shires, and Clydesdales, who won 32 premiums at St. Louis in 1904; Mr. D. Augustine, with 16 head of Percherons, who owns the 4-year-old stallion that won at St. Louis, and also the World's Fair champion sweepstake mare, Buzetta; Mr. S. Noble King, who judged the Percheron and French Draft horses at St. Louis and all of the draft-horses at the Illinois State Fair, with 23 head of Percherons as good as grow; Prichard & Hodgson, one of our best breeding firms,

Shortorns that are good enough to head any herd; Jas. T. Gildersleeve with two very fine Shorthorn bulls of the right kind; Ed. Speers with 15 head of Galloways that were good enough to win at the county fairs in 1904, with a lot of good bulls good enough to head any herd; and many other consignors. Here is one of the very best chances for the buyer to get some of the very best stock of the very best strains. Go where you have a large bunch to choose from. These breeders are going to this sale with the very best they have. They want to make this an annual sale. We sell in the Coliseum where it is well heated and will hold 2,500 people comfortably. Best railroad facilities, best of hotels, not over three blocks from the sale in one of the best cities in the United States, population 26,000, located in the center of the State of Illinois, and where you can buy at your own prices. Catalogues on application to C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Sell Carcass of Jude 2d.

Tom Cross, head buyer for the National Packing Company, received a dispatch from President Ike Bloomenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company of New York, saying that they had sold the carcass of Clear Lake Jude 2d, the grand champion steer of the International Live Stock Exposition, for delivery at a later date, at 50 cents per pound, the highest price ever received for a carcass of beef in this or any other country.

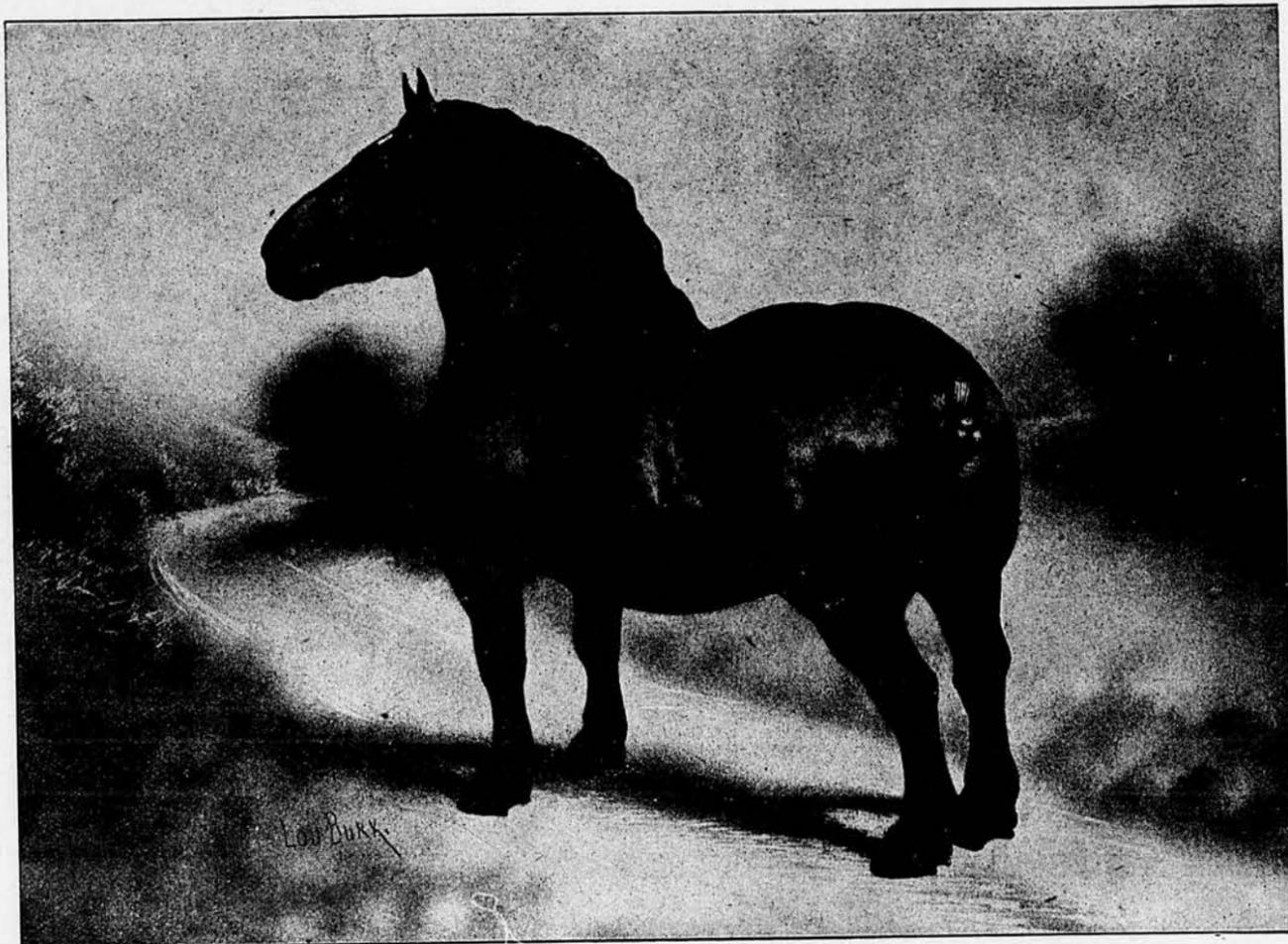
The steer is still on exhibition at the United Dress Beef Company's plant in New York, and will be slaughtered next week. Dressed carcasses of other single show cattle bought here in the auction-ring are also shown by the company.

A New Year's Resolution.

In making good resolutions for the New Year don't overlook the one mentioned by Clay, Robinson & Co. in their big advertisement on page 1300 of this issue. If there is a commission firm in existence that is justified in making the broad statement that feeders and shippers of live stock will be "money ahead" at the end of the year by doing business with them it is the above well-known and reliable house. During the past year they have conclusively shown by their business announcements made through the medium of this paper that they possess all the requirements for rendering the best possible service to their clients, including salesmen in each branch that are not excelled by any in the business. Moreover, their record of top sales is such as to guarantee to any shipper that Clay, Robinson & Co. get full market value for all consignments sent them, whether large or small. Therefore if you are not satisfied with the service you are getting in the sale of your stock and are thinking of making a change, remember that the best costs you no more than the poorest and get in touch with the firm which thinks enough of your patronage to invite it through the columns of your favorite farm paper.

The Cereals in America.

This is a new book by Thomas F. Hunt, M. S. D. Agr., Professor of Agronomy in College of Agriculture, Cornell University. It is primarily a text book on agronomy, but is equally as useful to the farmer as to the teacher or student. It is written by an author than whom no one is better qualified. The subject mat-



Iams' Bastien (45757), 4 years old, weight 2,110 pounds, prize-winner at Nebraska State Fair.

who won quite a number of premiums at the International, of their own breeding, 15 of their best mares in the sale, Percherons and Shires; John C. Baker, who owns Hercules, the Illinois State Fair winner in the Percheron 4-year-old class, with 8 head of the best he has got in the sale; C. W. Hurt, with 16 head of Percheron stallions and mares, most of them under 2 years old, a good bunch to get the right kind of a start from—remember he sold the World's Fair champion mare, Buzetta and 3 other mares that won 6 first and one third at St. Louis in 1904, at the last public sale of his own breeding in 1904; Mr. I. Dillon, one of the oldest breeders in the State, with Percherons, and he says he has one of the best stallions in the sale; Mr. A. J. Dodson with 6 Percherons, a bunch that was able to win at the county fair in 1904; Mr. Jean Merritt with 5 Percherons of the very best type of the draft family; Mr. L. Stubblefield with imported stallion weighing over 2,500 pounds, as good a one as there is in the sale; Geo. Hougham with imported stallion 2,000 pounds; that is about the right kind; Mr. A. V. Hodgson, with 2 good Percherons; Mr. J. P. Ropp, with one of the best Coach stallions in the State; W. D. Lindsay with a good Percheron; C. L. Yoder with a good black 2-year-old of 1,800 pounds, that is a full sister to the World's Fair champion mare, Buzetta; Mohr Bros., with 2 Percheron mares; J. E. Hatfield, with one Clydesdale stallion. Remember the horses sell Thursday and Friday, January 12-13.

Forty-nine registered cattle sell Wednesday, January 22: L. H. Kerrick, Aberdeen-Angus—these bulls are from the famous Kerrick family which furnish prize-winners at the great shows and market-toppers of the country; M. P. & S. E. Lantz, with Aberdeen-Angus, who won a number of premiums at St. Louis and at Illinois State Fair and also at the International in 1904; C. C. Carlock with a very fine bunch of Aberdeen-Angus; W. H. Ritter with a lot of Scotch-topped

thees carcasses having been sold at 12 cents per pound.

The beef from Clear Lake Jude 2d will be served in the principal hotels of New York, as will also the beef from the other prize-winners in the various classes. The Dressed Beef Company recently held an "at home" at their plant, inviting many visitors to view the champion steer and prize carcasses of beef, while the plant was gayly decorated in honor of the occasion.

McLaughlin Bros.' New Importation.

In spite of the lateness of the season and the very stormy weather encountered on the journey across the Atlantic, the McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul, have been most successful in bringing over their latest importation of Percheron and French Coach horses. This is a particularly fortunate event for their sales since the announcement of their winnings at the World's Fair have been phenomenal and these horses arrived in good time to supply a heavy demand. Again, they were fortunate in having every horse come over in good health and perfectly sound. After a brief rest, these horses will be ready for sale from their headquarters at Kansas City, Columbus, or St. Paul. This is undoubtedly the best lot of horses of both breeds that has ever been brought over by the McLaughlins, though when one remembers their enormous winnings at St. Louis this seems a strong statement. Nevertheless, we believe it to be true, and Mr. James McLaughlin, who spends a large share of his time in France in buying horses, is confident that this lot is his most successful purchase. Watch their handsome advertisement for announcements in regard to these newly imported horses.

ter includes an accurate, comprehensive and succinct treatise on wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, rice, sorghum (Kafir-corn) and buckwheat, as related particularly to American conditions. The author has made a comprehensive study of the topics treated, drawing freely from the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, American experiment stations and recognized journals related to agriculture. First-hand knowledge, however, has been the policy of the author in his work, and every crop treated is presented in the light of individual study of the plant.

It is illustrated with 100 entirely new and original drawings by C. W. Furlong and A. K. Dawson; about 500 pages, 5 1/2 by 8 inches, cloth. Price \$1.75 postpaid. Published by Orange Judd Company, New York. Orders to the Kansas Farmer Company will be filled at the publishers' price.

Gossip About Stock.

J. W. Ferguson, of Topeka, whose advertisement appears in our regular columns, leaves this week for the East to meet a shipment of Percheron, Belgian, and German Coach stallions; intending buyers will be able to inspect the horses during the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture and the Improved Live Stock Breeders' meeting in Topeka, January 9-14, 1905.

The famous Shorthorn bull, Merry Hampton, has been secured by the animal husbandry department of the Illinois College of Agriculture, to be used as a herd-header and for stock-judging purposes. This bul. was bought by Bigler & Sons, of Iowa, for \$15,000, which made him the highest-priced bull in the world. Later, when the Biglers held their famous sale, which averaged \$238 per head, the influence of this bull was potent in making prices. His get and the females bred to him were the tops of the sale. He will be more useful in his new

home than anywhere else and the Illinois institution has set an example by securing him that is well worthy of emulation.

The friends and former patrons of Mr. O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kans., will be pleased to see his familiar ad again in the Kansas Farmer's columns. In my travels over the State a number have asked me concerning Mr. Thisler's stock; and I am pleased to say to all that he is better fixed than ever before to furnish animals of superior merit and breeding. His specialties are Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle. The black imported stallion, Archie, heads his stud. This horse cost a long price and one would hardly know where to go to get another his equal. Another magnificent black stallion is Paul, a 2,200-pounder at 5 years of age. Then there is a fine lot of younger horses just ready to go out and make money for their purchasers. Mr. Thisler has an excellent herd of Shorthorn cattle. The head of the herd is a pure Cruickshank bull that cost \$250 as a 3-months-old calf. The females represent the best families—Young Marys, Rose of Sharons, etc. A number of nice young bulls are still to be had from this herd. A few choice young jacks can also be obtained from Mr. Thisler. All stock sold will be guaranteed to breed and pedigree to be as represented.

Wonderful Kherson Oats.

There have been in the past many "bonanza" oats offered by dealers of doubtful standing to the disappointment and loss of farmers, but this wonderful new Kherson oat has been born and bred, so



to speak, so near at hand that any doubter can easily satisfy himself as to the truth of the claims made by the Griswold Seed Co., of Lincoln, who are the first to offer the seed commercially to farmers.

About four seasons ago the Nebraska State Experiment Station at Lincoln were making extended search for a new oat that would be hardy, early, and of sufficiently sturdy growth to stand the Western prairie zephyrs that so often lay flat the best native varieties. From away off in the Russian province of Kherson there came word of an oat that seemed to promise satisfaction. A quantity of the seed was therefore imported for experimental purposes, part being given out to farmers in various parts of the State to secure widely varied tests. Through three successive seasons these tests were carried on and with remarkably satisfactory results. Not only do these oats satisfy every expectation as to hardiness, earliness and ability to stand the heavy winds, but the prolific yield astonished every one. They have yielded as high as 112 bushels an acre and the lowest reported yield is 60 bushels in sections where in adjoining fields common oats did not run over 25 to 30 bushels.

Attention is called to the beautiful form of the head shown above which was made from a photograph of an actual head plucked at random. Heads frequently contain more than 100 grains. They are of a beautiful yellow color, have broad leaves and while the straw is stiff and strong it is very sweet and palatable and is eaten by any stock.

In view of the certified records of the State Station and the eminently responsible character and reputation of Griswold Seed Company, it would appear that our readers who desire to sow a field to new seed could not do better than write for a supply of Kherson oats. The Griswold line called "The Northern Corn-Belt Seeds" are fully set forth and described in a very confidence-inspiring catalogue. They also state a very interesting offer of free seeds in their ad. which appears elsewhere in this issue. Address Griswold Seed Co., No. 185 South 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

The Hawkeye Special Incubator for 1905.

The old and well-known Hawkeye Incubator Company, who own and operate one of the best equipped incubator factories in the United States at Newton, Iowa, announce a special machine at a very reasonable price for 1905 known as their Hawkeye Special.

They send this machine out on their regular 30 days' free trial plan, which gives the purchaser an opportunity of testing the machine very carefully and taking off a hatch of chickens before he fully decides to keep it.

These special machines are made in two sizes—100 and 200 eggs—and the company announce that these machines have all the late improvements of the Hawkeye factory and that they are first-class in every respect.

They are backed by their bank bond and every one who has had anything to do with the Hawkeye Incubator Company knows that whatever is put out by this company can be depended upon.

Their guarantee is good and their free trial plan is a fair method of selling goods.

The Hawkeye Special 100-egg machine sells for \$12.

Owing to the fact that the Hawkeye Incubator Company is a very responsible concern, we recommend to our readers that if they are contemplating buying an incubator, they should most certainly send and get the Hawkeye catalogue

and also the special catalogue on the Hawkeye Special before they buy the other machine, as these two books have a lot of useful information in them regarding the successful raising of poultry, besides giving prices and descriptions of the different incubators and brooders manufactured by the Hawkeye Incubator Company. A postcard to the concern will bring them both at once. In writing address The Hawkeye Incubator Company, Box 94, Newton, Iowa.

Kalamazoo Stoves and Ranges.

Before you buy a heating stove of any kind, a range or a cook stove, send to the Kalamazoo Stove Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., for their new fall catalogue No. 189. It contains a good many stove bargains in which we feel sure that you will be interested. There are two distinguishing features about this company and its methods of doing business. In the first place, it is the only stove com-



KALAMAZOO STEEL RANGE.

pany in the world selling its entire product direct from its own factory to the user, cutting off all middlemen's, jobbers', and dealers' profits. Secondly, it manufactures only the highest grade goods and sells on a 360-day approval test. That is, if you buy a Kalamazoo stove or range and find that it is not perfectly satisfactory to you, you do not have to keep it. You can send it back and the company will pay freight charges both ways. We have investigated this offer very thoroughly and find that the Kalamazoo Stove Company does exactly as it promises. The company is composed of some of the leading business men of the State—men whose reputation is sufficient guaranty of fair dealing.



KALAMAZOO OAK STOVE.

The new catalogue shows an unusually attractive line of steel and cast-iron ranges and cook stoves, base burners, oak heaters, hot blast stoves, wood stoves, and the prices quoted are extremely low when the high quality of the goods is taken into consideration. An attractive feature on all Kalamazoo cook stoves and ranges is the Kalamazoo oven thermometer, which shows the temperature of the oven at all times and makes baking and roasting an easy matter.

We know you can save money by buying direct from the Kalamazoo factory. At any rate, it's well worth your investigation. Ask for Catalogue No. 189.

Johnson and His Old Trusty.

We are confident that our readers all join us heartily in welcoming Incubator Johnson back to our advertising columns for another year. It did not take Johnson long to make his Old Trusty Incubator famous. Our readers will remember that Old Trusty was his new machine that he brought out last year. But Johnson was already well-known to poultry-raisers in all parts of the country. To many of them personally, to others by his many common-sense, helpful articles contributed from time to time to the poultry press. His Old Trusty at this time is almost as well known. This can be attributed to two causes. First, Johnson's typical Western push which makes a success of anything he undertakes. And secondly, the machine itself, Johnson's greatest, the result of his many years' experience with poultry and incubator-making. The people have been familiarly calling Johnson the "incubator man" for many years. This while he was engaged in building the 50,000 incubators he sold before he perfected his Old Trusty. He is connected with no other incubator or incubator concern now, and no one else has any connection with the Old Trusty or its manufacture. Johnson is standing entirely alone, working hard to make the greatest success of his life of what he considers to be by far his greatest machine. It is worth while for poultry-raisers to become acquainted with "the incubator man." It is good to know the plan of his machine and to be familiar with his practical suggestions about the poultry business. His new machines go out on forty days' free trial and with Johnson's guarantee for five years. We advise our readers to get Johnson's Catalogue written by his own hands, in his

GET BIGGER PROFITS FROM YOUR LIVE STOCK

You can do it by using with the regular feeding ration, a little

Standard Stock Food

It Makes Stock Thrive.

It is the best aid to animal digestion. It whets the appetite, makes the ration taste good and increases the flow of digestive juices, enabling the animal to get more good out of the feed and making it go farther. It shortens the feeding period, saves feed and produces a finer condition and finish than anything else in the world. Used for 18 years—endorsed by 100,000 good farmers. Good for every animal on the farm.

If your dealer does not sell it, send us for our special Free Goods trial offer. Don't take an imitation—no other food is half so good. Our Dr. Sanborn will answer any questions about the care and management of live stock in health or disease. Free if you mention this paper and tell how much stock you keep.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK IT'S FREE TO YOU

"The Standard Feeder" contains 160 pages and more than 300 illustrations of prize live stock and homes of successful farmers, together with chapters by experts on

- Feeding Cattle for Market.
- The Care of Swine.
- Dairy Cows.
- Feed and Management of Horses.
- Sheep for Profit.
- The Farmer's Poultry.
- Fitting Stock for the Show Ring.
- The Digestion of Domestic Animals.
- The Feeding Ration,

with the experience of 100,000 successful farmers in getting better results and bigger profits from their live stock. It is full of helpful hints and solid sense—the best and most practical live stock book ever published. Handsome cover printed in colors. Price 50 cents. Free to you if you mention this paper and tell how much live stock you keep.

STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO., 1517 HOWARD ST. OMAHA, NEB.

The Standard Stock Specialties:

Standard Poultry Food, Standard Worm Powder (for hogs only), Standard Worm Powder for Cattle, Standard Insect Powder, Standard Stock Liniment. They are the Standard.

Get All the Manure Value

It Stands the Wear & Tear

Have you figured the saving over hand spreading, in chunks and piles, by using the

Smith Great Western Endless Apron Manure SPREADER?

The manure goes twice as far, with twice the benefit, and one man does as much as fifteen spreading by hand.

No Condition of Manure it Does Not Handle

spreading evenly, and thick or thin as wanted. Spreads commercial fertilizers equally well. Complete control of everything from the seat. Apron does not have to be cranked back Strong where strength is needed. We have taken into account the strain that's put upon a spreader and provided for it. Every part is made equal to its duties. Yet not cumbersome.

A Spreader in A Class by Itself.

Endless Apron, Non-Bunchable Rake, Hood and Endgate, Ball and Socket Bearing, Strength, Durability, are exclusive Great Western features. Don't make a mistake. Get the spreader that stands the strain and works right. Stocks carried and prompt shipments made from cities in your own section. Write for large catalogue.

Smith Manure Spreader Co., 14 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

Blacklegine

BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

THE WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRES

Lord Premier 50001, the sire of more show hogs than any boar in the world, at head. Six June boars by Lord Premier and a few sows bred to him for sale. Also three aged herd boars and young stock of both sexes. Write or call.

G. G. COUNCIL, - - VANDALIA, ILLINOIS

HERD HEADERS FOR SALE

I have some choice March and April Poland-China boars for sale. Large, well-marked, and as well bred as any in the breed. Sired by the State Champion, Grand Chief, and C's Perfection, he a litter brother of Corrector. Three of these pigs are full brothers to the champion boar at Topeka this year. Three others are half brothers to Grand Chief. Have sold four boars to Kansas breeders this year for \$481, and have three full brothers to three of those mentioned above. Write me.

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.

own peculiar style, with all the enthusiasm of a man who made a success of poultry-raising—a rather remarkable book and full of common sense. Of course Johnson sends it free. You can write him about any of your poultry troubles and get a personal reply. Look up his advertisement and proceed to get acquainted on the introduction of the publisher.

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Old and the New Year.

The grand Old Year is dying,
His hour has come at last;
His brilliant reign is ended,
Its golden days are past.
He shakes the wreath that withered,
Lies cold upon his brow;
His breath is quick and labored,
His eyes are closing now.

The grand old year is dying,
He bids the world good night;
A starry veil is lifted
That parts him from our sight.
A sigh of deepest feeling,
A tear, and then a smile,
For scenes of rarest pleasure
Our lonely hearts beguile.

Behold, the New Year cometh!
His face is young and fair;
The merry bells are ringing,
There's music everywhere.
Oh, happy, happy greeting!
Oh, happy, happy day,
That lights our path before us
And laughs our cares away.
—Fanny Crosby.

Lights and Shades on the Plains.

BY ELSIE S. TAYLOR.

THE PRAIRIE FIRE.

"Say, this ain't warm. It's just plain hot, if it is February. I'll bet a cooky we get a storm before night."

George Leston gave his forkful of hay a mighty toss into the barn door and dropped down on the load with a long drawn "Oh-h-h!"

Immediately a head, crowned with a wilted felt hat, appeared in the doorway.

"George," the owner said persuasively, in a very mild expressionless voice; "come, now; prob'ly we won't get another day like this very soon, and we ought to get this loft full so when it storms we won't have to be carrying feed to the horses. We don't want to be hauling feed two miles in a blizzard, either."

The boy sat up fanning his round, good-natured face with his hat. Then he pulled himself up very slowly by the aid of the header box. His movements expressed utter exhaustion, his face revealed the robust health of a country boy fifteen years old. This contradiction of appearances his father termed "an everlasting lazy youngster."

George took his fork and for a few minutes worked heroically.

"By George! Hurry, Dad!" he exclaimed suddenly. "Look over by the railroad track! Look at her come! Gee-e-ewhiz!"

Over against the northern horizon was a dim grey cloud. The day had been a perfect one, sunny and warm; but now, though there was no cloud over the sun, it had suddenly grown a little dim. There was one second of perfect calm when Nature seemed to give a startled gasp and hold her breath in terror. Then there was that sudden fluttering breeze that always precedes a windstorm. The windmill vane veered around to the north. In a second more the wild wind was upon them, rushing, roaring, raving! The soft balmy springlike day had changed like magic to cold, bleak winter.

"Drive up south of the barn, quick," called Mr. Leston, "before that box goes over!"

George did not reach the place of safety a moment too soon. As he led the team around the corner to the watering trough, the dust and chaff and sand beat against his face like sleet. A grey haze had crept from the horizon to the zenith and seemed to be closing in nearer and nearer. The sun looked like a dull red ball, and there was over everything that weird and indescribable light, that accompanies a dust storm.

"You look like a nigger," remarked George's sister, Ollie, as he and his father came in for supper.

"Huh! Guess you'd look like a nigger, too, if you'd been out in this. Just look! You can't see the fence even. Look at that fool hen trying to walk. Don't say anything, though, or I'll have to go and get her in and I don't want to."

"Ma, here's a hen out here," Ollie

spoke up quickly. "Make George go and drive her in."

"Yes, there's three or four," came a voice from the pantry. "You go and help George, Ollie," and Mrs. Leston, a tall, slender woman, with soft, dark eyes, came out of the pantry with a loaf of bread.

"He! Good for you, Smarty!" whispered George, vindictively, as he snatched his hat.

But they had hardly left the short walk before they noticed a broad red glow in the west. A streak of fire stretched across the plain and the flames rolled on before the wind like the flowing of a swollen stream. George was up the windmill ladder in a moment, and Ollie rushed back to give the alarm. For several minutes they all stood on the walk in the icy wind, gazing and conjecturing.

"Well, we'll eat supper and then I'll go up to Eastman's and see if I can tell where it is. It don't look very near, but you can't tell anything about it, it's so awful dusty," said Mr. Leston. "Come on in. It don't do any good to stand out here and freeze."

They were soon gathered around the supper-table, and Ollie was entertaining the family with a lively description of a fight between two boys at school, when there was a quick rap at the door.

"Come in," said Mr. Leston, peering out into the darkness. "Oh, it's you, is it Eastman? Where's that fire? Not near you?"

The man came in and shielded his eyes a moment from the sudden light. He was a short, stocky figure, and his face had an expression of irrepressible good humor.

"Well, no," he said, after a little; "not now, but it has been. We're burned out, everything but the house."

By this time they were all gathered around the man, exclaiming and asking questions.

"My conscience!" exclaimed Mr. Leston. "We never even saw it until about half an hour ago, and there it was only a mile away!"

"I'd like to put my team in your barn for a while. They're used to being put up and I hate to turn 'em out."

"Oh, yes, sure. Get the lantern, George, and come on."

The three hurried out into the night. It was very dark and the wind—well it zipped through the darkness like an arrow from a bow.

"No use to take a horse, John," shouted Mr. Eastman to his neighbor. "It won't stand out this kind of a night and we're just out of stable room up there. We'd better hoof it."

So they groped their way along by the wire fence which along the south side of the road. Little was said on the way. Little could be said. The wind sent them staggering against the fence and each other, and chilled them through in spite of their violent exertions. But that sheet of yellow fire was always before their eyes. It was shifting to the south now, and leaving an ever lengthening trail of flame behind it.

"Come here, John," said Mr. Eastman when at last they reached the corner of his yard; "and I'll show you what a close shave you had. Do you see there where the fire turned a corner right here by the corner of your pasture? You can tell by the burnt ground. It was going right straight for you and then the wind changed from the northwest to the north. It was blowing so horribly hard that the fire couldn't spread any and it just turned right with the wind. That's all that saved you. You can see where it went along the west end of your pasture not ten feet from the fence all the way. I thought sure you were burnt out till I started down there."

"Well, well," said Mr. Leston, his face and voice expressing as much wonder as they were capable of. "That is wonderful."

They went on, picking their way over the smoking ground past the skeletons of wagons and machinery and smoldering piles of grain and heaps of light ashes that had once been long ricks of feed. Mr. Eastman held the kitchen door open for the

Highland Park College

DES MOINES, IOWA

School All Year
Enter Any Time—
2,000
Students
Annually.

Special Winter Term Opens Jan. 2, 1905.

No vacations during holidays. New classes organized in the following departments, January 2, 1905.

1 College	4 Primary Training	7 Music, all grades	9 Business	11 Telegraphy
2 Preparatory	5 Pharmacy	8 Oratory	10 Shorthand	12 Pen Art
3 Normal	6 Engineering—Electrical, Civil, Mechanical, Steam.			

All expenses reduced to the minimum. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 a week. Other terms open February 14th, March 27th, May 9th; Summer School, June 19th; Fall Term, Sept. 5, 1905. Correspondence courses in all branches. Send for catalogue. Mention work in which you are interested. Address _____

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

other two, and then went in himself and the three succeeded in closing the door against the wind. The room was a kitchen in a small country house. Two children were asleep on a lounge at one end of the room. On the table were the fragments of a hasty lunch. In a rocking-chair in the middle of the room sat a woman. She leaned her head against the back of the chair. Her eyes were covered by a bandage, but she smiled in greeting. She had the strong, earnest, capable face of the true woman of the plains.

"How are you feeling, Esther?" her husband asked. "Here's Mr. Leston and George. Why, there's somebody else at the door. It's your wife and Ollie, John."

"We couldn't sleep, nohow," said Mrs. Leston in response to her husband's expostulations. "My! Esther, you look more dead than alive. And to think you were just killing yourself fighting fire and us only a mile away. How did the fire get started, anyhow?"

"Well," said Mrs. Eastman. "Frank was up in that field by the track plowing and Jim Kelley was there, too, getting ready to burn guards. Frank told him he had better not start a fire, that he believed the wind was going to rise. But first thing he knew he had started it without any guard but one furrow. That was just about five minutes before the wind came up and when it began to blow, he saw that the fire was going to get away, and he started home with the horses on the run, but the fire was here before he was."

"I saw it coming and I run out and got the big team out of the barn and there was a little calf tied in the barn and I got that out, too. By that time the fire had got to that little potato-patch out here. I thought for a minute maybe that would stop it, but those Russian thistles blew over here like great balls of fire as big as a washtub. They blew onto the stacks and sheds, and everything was burning in no time. It wasn't long till the head fire jumped over and then it was one solid blaze around here. I see I couldn't do much anyhow and so I just tried to watch the thistles that blew onto the house. The ground is bare around here, you know, and we made out to save the house."

"When Frank got here everything was blazing. He saved the harness and the buggy and that was about all. And the dust and smoke and ashes and sand! You've no idea. It was just awful. My eyes are just about out and so are Frank's, and the children were a sight when they came in. I believe Bert is waking up."

The youngest of the children on the lounge stirred in his sleep and after rolling a very sleepy pair of eyes around the room he sat up. Soon he came over and stood by George, looking at him soberly for several minutes.

"George," he said slowly, "we've had a fire here."

"Well, I should snicker," answered George. "Wish I'd a knew it."

"Do you know what burned?" asked the child in the same solemn way. "Our little colt burned. I wanted to try to get her out, but papa wouldn't let me. She squealed so! Oh, my! The poor little thing! Mamma cried, too. She said she'd rather lost the wheat; but both burned."

George looked at the little fellow a moment and then lifted him up onto his lap. "Don't you want a pair of my pigeons, Bert?"

Mr. Eastman was sitting by the stove with his elbows on his knees and his chin in his hands, looking thoughtfully at the floor.

"Do you know," he said, suddenly, "that blamed Jim Kelley ain't worth a red cent; and there's that fire gone clear to the river by this time, and just cleaning out every place it comes to. That's the way a whole summer's work will go for many a man, and tney're lucky if they get off that easy. It's always some poor, shiftless, good-for-nothing lunkhead that sets out a prairie fire. Such folks ought to be put where the dogs won't bite 'em. I'd just like to punch his empty head good and hard for him."

"That wouldn't help you any, Frank," said Mr. Leston, with his characteristic mildness. "Ma, you and Ollie better go home now. George and I'll watch around here to-night. You turn in, Frank. In the morning you can put your stock in with ours till you get straightened up."

"And if you want any help or anything about the house be sure to let us know," said Mrs. Leston, rising to go.

"Yes, we will, thank you," both replied at once.

"Well, this is pretty tough," said Mr. Eastman, "but I've never been in such a tight place yet that I didn't squeeze through somehow. Esther won't get the windmill she wanted to water her flowers and garden, this year. But I s'pose we ought to be thankful we've got anything left. Now is the time when a man appreciates a good neighbor, anyhow."

"Yes, indeed," said Mrs. Eastman. "We're very thankful I'm sure. One thing we didn't lose is our chickens. They went to roost when it got so dark, and our hen-house is a dugout, you know."

"Ma," said Ollie, quickly, "that just makes me think that you didn't make George get that hen in."

For the Little Ones

Where is Santa Claus?

Can any one tell me where Santa Claus lives?

I do so long to know;
I'd run after him quick and thank him good
If I only knew where to go.

For thank him I must, for his goodness to me,
In bringing so many toys,
And a picture book, too, of Santa himself,
To add to my Christmas joys.

If he lives in the clouds above our heads
I know how I would get a sight;
I'll sail through the air I think I could,
Hanging on the tail of a kite.

Or if he lives over across the sea,
I wouldn't mind going there,
I'd jump in a boat and away I'd float,
As easy as through the air.

Or if he lives up in the frozen North,
Where the beautiful icebergs grow,
I'd fly to him, on the wing of the wind,
And come again with the snow.

Oh, Santa, where are you? Can no one tell?
Must I wait another year?
'Till I hear on the roof the pounding hoof
Of the tiny little reindeer?

A whole year is so long to wait—
I know a good way, even better—
I'll go right home this very minute
And write him a little letter.
—Mrs. M. B. Chapman, in Methodist Magazine.

The Little Girl at the Window.

Hazel had thought a good deal about the little girl at the window. She had such a sober little face and such wistful blue eyes, and she was always sitting at that same second-story window in the big tenement that stretched

clear up to Hazel's back yard. At least she was there every time Hazel looked, and that had been a good many times those last few days, for some way she could not keep that pale, listless little face out of her mind.

The Camerons had only moved into that part of the city the week before. Until that time they had lived in a flat, so it seemed quite wonderful to Hazel to have a whole house to themselves, and better yet to have a yard—yes, two yards, for there was a front yard and a back yard with the house. She had always wanted a flower-garden, but there had never been a foot of ground with the flats. Now, however, her dream of pansy faces, of bright tulips, of great fragrant bunches of sweet peas was about to be realized. Her mother had told her that she might have two beds in the front yard and plant what she pleased. She could hardly wait for her father to dig the ground, and at first spent nearly all her spare time planning just what flowers she would have and just where she would plant each one. She was a genuine little flower-lover and never tired of studying the seed-catalogues.

But the last few days her interest had wavered between her flowers and the little girl in the window. Every time Hazel went into the back yard she saw her there, sitting in just the same place, looking listlessly out of the window. She wondered why, and why she looked so sober, and why there never seemed to be any one else in the room, and a great many more "whys?"

One morning, earlier than usual, she looked up at the window and the little girl was not there. "It must be she isn't up yet," she thought. But just then a woman came to the window with the little girl in her arms and put her down very carefully in the chair. It flashed through Hazel's mind why the little girl always stayed in one place and why she was so pale; it must be she was sick. Hazel's eyes grew tender with sympathy, for she had been shut up in the house with the measles the summer before and she knew just how hard it seemed; that is she thought she knew, but she changed her mind about that a few minutes later.

In a little while the woman came to the window with her hat on, carrying a plate and a cup. She set these on a stand near the chair, kissed the little girl and went away. Hazel knew that she had probably gone to her work and would not be back before night. Her brown eyes were full of sympathy. Poor little girl! It must be hard not only to be sick, but to have to stay alone all day without even a doll or a kitten to keep her company. She remembered how lonesome she used to get, even with her mother there and two kittens, four dolls, a big pile of story-books and lots of other things.

Just then her mother called her to breakfast. But all day she kept thinking of the little girl and wishing she could do something to make her happy. Several times she looked up at the window. Yes, she was still there and her face looked paler and more sober than ever.

Hazel wished she dared go up to visit her and carry books and games so she would have something with which to amuse herself during the long days; but Hazel was a shy little girl and could not make up her mind to go. She thought and thought and planned a great many things to do for the little girl; but somehow she did not dare carry out any of the plans. If the window had been on the ground floor she felt certain she could have made friends, but she had not courage to go to the big tenement and inquire the way up to her room.

A few mornings afterward when he kissed her good-by her father said, "Well, Chicken, I'll try to get home early enough to spade up the ground for your garden this afternoon."

"O, gopdy!" Hazel danced up and down and clapped her hands. She got out her packages of seeds and planned the garden all out once more just the way she wanted it.

Then she remembered the little girl

in the window and wished she could come down and help. Some way it seemed almost selfish to have such a good time when the little girl up there was so lonesome.

By and by she thought of something. Her eyes grew bright and she clapped her hands softly. This time she was sure she had thought of a plan.

Half an hour later her mother was surprised to have Hazel ask if she might have her garden in the back yard.

"Why, child," her mother said, "what in the world do you want your garden way back there for? It's much prettier here in the front yard."

Then the story about the little girl came out. "And I thought if I made my garden in the back yard, she could watch things grow and see the flowers and maybe it would seem a little bit like having a garden of her own," Hazel concluded, her eyes as bright as stars.

Her motherly readily consented when she knew why Hazel had changed her mind; so the little girl spent the rest of the day replanning her garden.

She kept looking up at the child at the window while her father was spading up the ground that afternoon. She smiled happily to herself when she saw the pale little face pressed close to the window. And when the little girl smiled back Hazel felt as if they were beginning to get acquainted. "Just think, papa," she said, "that's the very first time I ever saw her smile; I don't believe she ever did smile before."

The next morning Hazel was out bright and early sowing her seeds. But she was not too early for the little girl in the window. "She looks happier already; doesn't she, Mamma?" Hazel asked eagerly. "And I know when the plants begin to grow she'll like to watch them. Just think, there hasn't been a thing that was pretty for her to look at."

Her mother smiled and stroked back the brown curls tenderly. She thought her little girl's sunshiny face would make almost any one happier.

The days went by and Hazel spent a large share of her time working in the garden, and the little girl in the window watched. They always smiled at each other now; but that was all. Hazel's cheeks were growing rosy and brown with the exercise and the fresh air; and the pale little face in the window was losing its listlessness and growing almost happy.

The plants grew finely, and at last one morning there was a blossom. The little girl in the window saw it first. The window was up now and when Hazel came into the yard she was leaning out, breathlessly watching to see what Hazel would do.

What Hazel did was to clap her hands and dance all about the garden. Then she dropped down on her knees and buried her small nose in the heart of the flower. She looked up to see if the other little girl had seen it too. "O, aren't you glad!" she cried. That was the first time the child had ever spoken.

After that blossoms came thick and fast. Hazel picked a big bunch a few days later. She looked up at the window thoughtfully; then her face brightened. "You tell your mamma to give you a long string," she called; "then tomorrow you can let it down and I'll tie the flowers to it and you can pull them up."

So every little while a big bunch of flowers went up to the window and was put into a glass of water on the stand. The little girl looked and looked at them, and buried her pale face lovingly in their fragrant depths and talked to them, telling them everything that was in her heart, just as if they understood. She was not lonesome any more.

One evening in the early fall Hazel went out into the back yard and looked up at the window as usual. Then her eyes grew round with surprise, for the little face up there seemed fairly shining with happiness. "What do you suppose?" a glad little voice called down; then ran on,

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too eager to wait for a reply, "The doctor says I'm going to get well!"

Hazel clapped her hands. "O, I'm so glad!" she cried.

"And what do you suppose he says cured me?" the eager little voice went on.

Hazel shook her head; she could not guess.

"He says the flowers cured me!" She pressed her cheek lovingly against the big bunch of blossoms beside her.

Just then her mother came to the window and put a work-hardened hand on the fair hair, her face shining with a great happiness. "Indeed they did cure her, Miss," she said, smiling down at Hazel. "The doctor said she was all run down and never would have got well sitting here alone all day with nothing to interest her. He said she would have died before this if it hadn't been for those flowers. But she has got stronger every day since she got interested in them; they seemed to be such company. And now the doctor says she is really going to get well." There were tears on the mother's thin cheeks, but they were happy tears.

"O, I'm so glad, so glad!" Hazel's own eyes were shining almost as brightly as the two pair of eyes in the window above. She flew into the house to tell her mother all about it. "O, mamma, you don't know how glad I am I had my flowers in the back yard this summer. Isn't it just lovely!" she concluded, breathlessly.—Marion Brier, in *Congregationalist*.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

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First Quarter.—Lesson II.—John I, 19-34.
—January 8, 1905.

The Witness of John the Baptist.

The current average notion of the forerunner, as, indeed, of the other prophets, is probably too mechanical; to-wit, that at an exact period and fixed place he appeared, and having spoken certain prescribed words, moved off the stage again. That reduces to an automaton one of the freest beings who ever drew breath, and to a piece of acting one of the most genuine and fateful contests of history. John was intensely human. He had like passions with others. The glory of it is that with these he yet acted divinely in a great national crisis. And that not because irresistibly impelled by a power external to himself. His ascetic life was a rational protest to the voluptuousness of his age. His solitariness rebuked the self-interested combinations in Church and State. He sought the desert that he might think to a finish a patriotic course of conduct, and might fortify his soul with those matured convictions of truth which would inure him even to martyrdom. When at length he felt that he was ready to speak and some at least ready to hear him, he went to the place where the most people would naturally congregate.

He was granted an immediate and astonishingly large auditory. It had been five hundred years since a prophet's voice had fallen upon Israel's ear and the reading of the ancient prophets in the synagogue was perfunctory. It was uninterpreted by sympathetic accent, and so was spiritless and without effect. The conjunction of man and message in John was recognized instantly. In this sense he was a "man come from God." The Jews, with their social instincts hated the desert, but they recognized it as the birth-place of their deliverers. And John

had come from the desert. That predisposed them in his favor. Again he was of priestly parentage, but of a parentage untainted with the vices incident to the hierarchy. Finally matters had come to such a pass through the haughty intolerance of the Roman governors and the low and cunning fawning of puppet priests that revolution was in the air. To some it seemed that darkest hour, which presages dawn. However, the Baptist avoided all political entanglements. He affiliated with no party. He was found to be solely a preacher of righteousness. He sought the regeneration of his nation. He made himself a father confessor. He called for words of repentance and deeds to match them. He made the Jews themselves submit to the sign which they enforced upon heathen proselytes to Judaism. He baptized them.

The ecclesiastical rulers at Jerusalem could no longer maintain their complacency. They could not ignore the incident. All Jerusalem and Judea, and later Perea, Samaria, and Galilee were going out to John's preaching and baptism. Who could tell what the end would be? The Sanhedrim suddenly asserts itself. It sits in Moses' seat to determine who are true and who false teachers. No one can teach without its authority. John is already in their view an usurper. At least they will now test his doctrine and demand his credentials. This is the meaning and intent of the sending of the delegation.

It is a psychological moment. Humanly speaking it is John's opportunity. He already has a vast and ever-increasing clientele. He has the sense of power. The acute condition of the national life would seem to justify an assertion of himself. If not tempted at this moment he was more than human. On the dark background of that thought the whiteness of his pure soul stands in clear-cut outline. He brushes aside a scepter and diadem. He will serve God and man unselfishly. He is not the Messiah, not Elijah, no not even a prophet. He is only a herald's voice, announcing the King's approach, and demanding that a highway be built for Him. When challenged concerning his baptism, he sets no meritorious sacramental value upon it. The fluid element of nature is a paltry thing compared with the Holy Ghost. Water is a mere sign. Spirit is the energizing life of God. The forerunner baptizes with water. The Messiah with Spirit.

This unfavorable reception to John's testimony, this querulous and rasping catechism of the great preacher in the presence of his audience, by the highest authority of the Church, is the beginning of that inveterate and deadly opposition referred to in the prologue of this gospel. Darkness not only fails to comprehend the light; it resists it.

The Teacher's Lantern.

"Who art thou?" The challenge is not to one, but to all. The call is to self-identification, the assertion of selfhood. Who are you? What do you stand for? Your ideal of life? One question answers another.

The marked tendency of the day, especially in organized industry, and social, and even Church life, is to the destruction of individuality. Men become machines. The social organization becomes a mechanism—almost automatic. The conservation of ind-

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CHICAGO.

vidualism is the persistent problem of
current life.

"I am not worthy." That presents
the rugged prophet from a new angle.
The rabbis taught that the one thing
too servile for the son of a prophet to
do for his master was to unloose his
sandals. He must leave that for some
scullion. But John declares himself
not worthy to perform even that menial
office for the Messiah. This blending
of modesty with conscious power
is a fascinating trait in many historic
characters.

Nazaritism was the antipode to extreme
self-indulgence. It was no golden
mean. By its extreme austerity it was
designed to accentuate the wanton luxury
of the day. It was not an ideal of
life obligatory on all. A pretty world
this, if Naziritism were universal.

Our modern temperance societies
are a Christian Naziritism. They are
a moral enterprise, aiming to raise the
public practice to a standard of temperance
by exhibiting an abstinence
from even an otherwise innocent measure
of indulgence.

There is no evidence that the Baptist
ever went to the temple. He makes
no allusion to existing forms except
to reveal their emptiness. He asserts
the impossibility of a religious life
apart from an ethical one. The
repentance which will not share its
abundance of coats with a naked brother
is of no account in John's eye.

With John there is a passing of an
old idea that the kingdom of heaven
is a deposit, which is simply to be
received into waiting hearts. The kingdom
is a spiritual and human work,
which with infinite pain and incessant
toil is to be carried to consummation.
Up to John's day the kingdom was
matter of expectation, but from this
day onward the kingdom is taken, not
received, and in the taking there is
such moral earnestness as to have the
appearance of violence.

The prophecy of Isaiah was the text-
book of the Baptist. He had no use
for Leviticus, with its infinite ceremonial,
nor yet for Joshua, with its martial
conquests, but Isaiah's vision
of the spirituality of God and his call
to service was his meat and drink.

Life.

Forenoon, and afternoon, and night,—
forenoon,
And afternoon, and night,—forenoon, and
—what?
The empty song repeats itself. No more?
Yes, that is life: Make this forenoon
sublime,
This afternoon a psalm, this night a
prayer,
And time is conquered, and thy crown is
won.
—Edward R. Sill.

Winter with her thousand voices
Speaks to me: her blasts declare
Be ye strong; her snowdrifts whisper,
Be ye pure and clean and fair,
From her ice a message glistens;
Hold the sunshine that you find;
And her sheltering forests bid me
To be constant, firm and kind.

A man may fall, nor yet despair,
However dark the world appear;
If home shall be a haven where
There waits a face of love and cheer.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

What Was His Creed?

He left a load of anthracite
In front of a poor widow's door,
When the deep snow, frozen and white,
Wrapped the street and square, moun-
tain and moor.

That was his deed;
He did it well.
"What was his creed?"
I can not tell.

Blest "in his basket and his store,"
In sitting down and rising up,
When more he got, he gave the more,
Withholding not the crust and cup.

He took the lead
In each good task—
"What was his creed?"
I did not ask.

His charity was like the snow,
Soft, white and silken in its fall;
Not like the noisy winds that blow
From shivering trees the leaves a pall.

For flower and weed
Dropping below,
"What was his creed?"
The poor may know.

He has great faith in loaves of bread
For hungry people, young and old;
And hope inspiring words he said
To him he sheltered from the cold.

For man must feed
As well as pray.
"What was his creed?"
I can not say.

In words he did not put his trust;
In faith his words were never writ;
He loved to share his cup and crust
With any one that needed it.

In time of need
A friend was he—
"What was his creed?"
He told not me.

He put his trust in heaven, and worked
Ever along with hand and head;
And what he gave in charity
Sweetened his sleep and daily bread.

Let us take heed,
For life is brief!
Adopt his creed
And give relief.

—Selected.

Thoughts for the New Year.

L. A. WELD.

Few of us realize the responsibility
which rests upon us in this life. It is
our duty to study our own character;
to learn where we are not adapting
our talents to the uses intended them
and also to understand our relation to
our surroundings and environments.
As a child our first duty is to our
parents. Many of us do not realize what
a wonderful portion of love and sacrifice
have been meted out to us during
the years of infancy and early child-
hood. Such love! Only God knows
how deep, and true, and abiding it was.

Although we have grown older and
passed from father's and mother's im-
mediate care, do we still remember
them? Do we write loving letters to
them reminding them we are still their
big grown-up boys and girls who love
their parents as of yore? I am con-
strained to believe our duty to parents
should never cease but such duty
should be love acts in every relation
with them.

What deep satisfaction in the knowl-
edge that our children still love and
revere us! Thus in a measure is all
the sacrifice, toil and care recom-
pensed for.

Filial duty is one of our responsi-
bilities but let each one of us dis-
charge it in love and reverence, re-
membering too sometime we may be
old and yearn for the comfort of a
child's love. Another duty is to our
children: We are in a great measure
responsible for the manner of life they
will lead whether it be good or bad
and also how their acts will affect our
neighbors and their children. To guide
them in such a manner so they will
mature into honest, self-reliant, moral
men and women is no small task. It
calls for the best of our possessions.
It demands patience, steadfastness of
purpose, and world's of love. We
must be master of ourselves first and
eradicate all the undesirable traits of
character as far as possible in order to
impress upon the child's mind that
which will be a permanent benefit to
it. We are not only molding the
child life but we are also prescribing
how it in turn will teach its children.
All whom our children come in social
contact with will also be influenced
by the manner in which we have lived
and taught them. It is a serious re-
sponsibility but let us become fitted

to discharge those duties wisely and
justly, in a spirit of love, and we need
have no fear for their future.

We are responsible, to a certain de-
gree, for the social welfare of the
community. Do we visit each other as
we should? Do we assist the sick and
afflicted and bring them good cheer
and renewed hope? Are we tale-bear-
ers or gossips, creating ill-feeling in
our social circle? Let us be above
such things as conduce to aught but
good and remember we are responsible
for the manner in which we discharge
our duty.

Then, there is our duty to self. We
owe the world a full measure of hon-
esty, morality, and patient industry.
To this end we must be cleanly, have
good address, and retain health. We
live only once and the little trail we
have made will have its travelers;
thus duty to self becomes another re-
sponsibility that rests with each of us.
Our collective duty to each other ex-
pressed in National and Legislative
laws must not be overlooked. They
are supposed to be impartial in their
treatment of the individual; they are a
collective expression of individual
guidance.

Our responsibility directs that we
know the cause of law, how it is insti-
tuted and its specific action. Our duty
suggests a study of human needs and
the most just methods of fulfillment.
Therefore, it behooves us to take an
active part in life; to see that justice
is done and by our own example help
to mold the acts of our fellow men to
a higher, better plane of usefulness
and understanding.

Some Memories of Pioneer Life in Kansas.

MRS. ALICE E. WELLS.

Reminiscences of pioneer life in
Kansas is always interesting reading
for old timers, so herewith is added a
mite to the good things the KANSAS
FARMER has been furnishing its pa-
trons of late.

In 1873 Barton County was consid-
ered the "jumping-off place" by emi-
grants. In fact one party enroute
"back East" sitting by our parlor fire
—which parlor was kitchen, dining-
sitting, and bed-room as well—re-
marked, "Walnut Creek is the 'dead
line;' any one going beyond ought to
be shot." Indeed it seemed that Great
Bend was on the verge and that inhab-
itants were likely to fall off most any
time.

It was in '75 that our little family
landed in the middle of space and
erected a 12 by 16 frame house on an
80 of school land.

"Better build in the ground, 'stead
of on top," we were advised. "You'll
blow away," but we heeded not.

Following experiences told in detail
would fill a book. After a week or
two of a terrible wave of nostalgia—
longing for the fleshpots of good old
Wisconsin—we imbibed the gener- at-
mospheric enthusiasm and went to
work hopefully, yes, and joyfully.
There was plenty of space, air, water
and time. This latter, because, after
settling, there was no work for man
or beast—and the one room was eas-
ily kept in order by the housewife. A
home-made "fall-leaf" table turned up-
side-down at night, made a cosy place
for a bed for the five-year-old girlie.
A cook-stove, safe, bedstead, bureau,
and six chairs comprised the furniture.
The floor was covered with rag car-
pet, except a place around the stove,
which space was kept immaculate by
daily scouring. That same table is in
use to-day in an Oklahoma pioneer
home. I can see that little room yet,
and really some of the happiest hours
of life were spent therein.

After necessary expenses of moving
and locating were met, we had barely
five dollars on which to live until an
income from the soil could be
wrenched. But youth and vigor were
gleefully hopeful, and on learning that
the heaps of bison bones scattered profusely
over the vast prairie, possessed
money value as fertilizers, whole,
pleasant days were spent gathering
and marketing them with local mer-
chants. So, even then, Kansas prai-
ries were feeding Eastern soils.

Any Woman

can make

Better Bread

from

Any Flour

with

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the First Grand Prize at the St. Louis
Exposition, and is sold by all grocers at
5c a package—enough for 40 loaves.
Send a postal card for our new illustrated
book "Good Bread: How to Make It"

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Relatives, who were old settlers, hav-
ing lived there two years, informed us
one morning that they were going to
the woods for fuel, and would pilot us,
if we wanted to go. Go! Of course
we would, and soon had lunch put up,
team hitched, and off through the
frosty, brilliant sunshine we drove for
ten miles. Woods! How I did laugh
at the misnomer. Here and there a
deadened stump, roots and chips on
either side of a gully. We women
picked up chips while the men cut
down and out limbs, stumps and
twigs. Our ideas of Kansas woods
were lasting.

That was a happy winter, getting
acquainted with scattering neighbors,
attending union church services, spell-
ing-matches and literaries, in the El-
linwood schoolhouse. J. R. Bicker-
dyke, school master. (Wonder where
he is now.)

A glorious spring followed the dry,
lovely winter; sod was broken, corn,
pumpkin, melon and broomcorn seed
planted. Wheat harvest brought work
for the man and the little school on
the prairie furnished remunerative
employment for the writer, and tided
us over until immense crops of our
own gave us so much work to do, we
often sighed for former leisure hours.

Home Thoughts.

To think we will choose the best is
by no means the same as choosing it.
How many there are who in untried
days dream dreams of large purposes,
generous struggle and honorable car-
reer! They will not be as the com-
mon crew to whom life is but a mean
fight for mean rewards. Yet after a
few years in the world we see them
led by the same cheap passions, living
the same sordid life they so despised.
They may even congratulate them-
selves that they have outgrown their
silly romance and got down to real
life. But the fair vision was the real-
ity; that would repay, that would en-
dure. The form of his ideal may
change, but not the soul of it, if his
dream be from God.—Charles M.
Southgate.

Let us do our duty in our shop or
our kitchen, the market, the street,
the office, the school, the home, just
as faithfully as if we stood in the
front rank of some great battle, and
we knew that victory for mankind
depended on our bravery, strength and
skill. When we do do that, the hum-
blest of us will be serving in that
great army which achieves the wel-
fare of the world.—Theodore Parker.

'Tis the season for kindling the fire
of hospitality in the hall, the genial
fire of charity in the heart.—Washing-
ton Irving.

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

Woman.

Thy truth and wisdom the future hold,
 The mystic soul-life thou dost enfold,
 And childhood memories are in thy power,
 A sinner's ransom, temptation's hour.

A ministering spirit, thy fireside's light
 Shines down the ages, a nation's might,
 The source of virtue in man and state,
 For there are nourished the good, the great.

O, heart of woman, that overflows
 With loving pity for human woes,
 For every sorrow appeals to thee
 Divine compassion broods tenderly.

O, voice of woman, thy mission true,
 To thrill the faltering with courage new,
 To speed earth's children by paths of right,
 Onward, upward, to loftier height.

'Tis thine, O woman, to build for aye;
 For thee, life's meaning, Eternity!
 The fruitful moment fate plucked for thee
 Throws wide the portals, to do, to be.

'Tis vain to murmur—a sacred trust,
 Is in thy keeping by purpose just;
 Then gladly enter thy high estate,
 Thy loyal service the years await.

—Louise Castle Walbridge.

Kansas History Program—Territorial Governors and Their Troubles.

Roll-call—Governors of Kansas.

- I. Governor Reader and his times.
- II. Governor Shannon — character sketch.
- III. Governor Walker and what he accomplished.
- IV. Governor Geary and the end of Kansas Territorial days.

The four governors of Kansas Territory were men strikingly different in their characteristics, and each strove in his own way to bring order out of the chaos here. Each had his own different problems and his own different conditions to meet.

The four papers on the program will make a valuable chapter in the study of Kansas history, and will do more to give the club a connected idea of the early struggle than any other of the programs.

Household Program — Conveniences and Luxuries.

Roll-call—Labor-saving inventions.

- I. Household conveniences.
- II. Some every-day luxuries.
- III. Debate—Resolved that the invention of modern labor-saving devices has made the life of the housewife more easy.

The first topic may tell some of the conveniences that are at our service. Some of the things that to us have become necessities were unheard of in the days of our grandmothers. In this paper, it will be interesting to tell of the ways of the household, sixty, seventy, or a hundred years ago, and compare them with our own.

The second topic will speak of some of the luxuries we seldom stop to count, e. g., the luxury of sleep, of health, of happiness, contentment, peace. Too seldom do we realize the blessedness of these things, until we are deprived of them. At this meet-

ing, at the beginning of a New Year, it is very well to think of these luxuries.

The debate should be taken by two people. It is a subject which I have heard debated, and it always calls forth a lively discussion which brings out profitable thoughts.

In this day when we have machines to do all our heavy work and when it sometimes seems that we have only to supply the brain-power to have everything done, it is well to stop for an hour and consider how we are profiting by this, or whether at all.

The responses to roll-call will call the attention to the numerous labor-saving devices that have been brought to the housewife's aid.

The editor of the club department wishes to give her greetings for the New Year to all its readers. We hope the year may be a very profitable one to the clubs, and that each one may grow in strength and efficiency during the coming year. Personally, I wish to thank you all for the interest you have shown in this department, and the encouragement you have given me; for the kind words you have said, and the kind things you have done. And a happy New Year to you all!

Increasing Proportion of Girls Among School Children.

In all races and in all parts of the United States there has been a decided increase since 1890 in the proportion of females among persons attending school. This increase is due mainly to the increase in the proportion of young women among persons at least 15 years of age attending school, the increase at this age period being nearly five times as great as at any other and more than three times as great as the average increase for all ages.

In 1890, among each 1,000 persons at least 15 years of age attending school, 528 were male; in 1900 only 490 were male.

No important change took place in the large cities. The change for the whole country was due to a rapid decrease outside of the cities in the proportion of young men among the persons at least 15 years of age attending school, the figures for the country districts approaching rapidly the proportion found in cities in 1900 and 1890.

When the school attendants of a specified class are compared with the total population of the same age and class, a noticeable contrast between the negro and the foreign-born white population appears, the per cent of female negroes attending school at each age being larger than that of male negroes, and the per cent of female foreign-born whites attending school at each age smaller than that of male foreign-born whites.

Even for the age period 10 to 14 there has been, during the last decade, a slight decrease in the proportion of males attending school to male population, somewhat more than counterbalanced by an increase in the proportion of females attending school to female population.

Women in the Cities, Men in the Country.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS CITIES HAVE MORE FEMALES THAN MALES.

American cities as a rule have more females than males. In the 1,861 cities, each having in 1900 at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 201,959 more females than males, and this notwithstanding the many Western cities which contained more males than females and the enormous number of foreign born in the country, five-ninths of them male and a large proportion of them living in the cities.

This tendency of American cities to develop a population having a majority of females had increased since 1890 when, in the 1,490 cities, each having at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 6,929 more males than females.

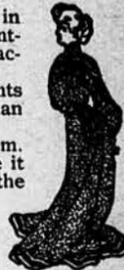
While the excess of 6,929 males in American cities in 1890 became an excess of 210,959 females in American cities in 1900, the excess of 1,519,559 males in country districts in 1890 became an excess of 1,840,280 males in 1900.

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Or, expressing the facts in ratios, of each 1,000 inhabitants of such cities in 1890, 500 were males and in 1900, 497 were males; of each 1,000 inhabitants living outside these cities in 1890, 519 were males and in 1900, 520 were males. The difference thus in the number of males or of females between an average thousand of city and of country population in 1890 was 19 and in 1900, 23.

This conclusion is not materially modified when a more accurate method is employed and a comparison made between the figures in 1890 and 1900 for the same list of cities, namely, all which had at least 2,500 inhabitants at each date.

A marked and increasing dissociation of the sexes between city and country like that in the United States has been noted also in the leading countries of western Europe.

On the other hand, there is a large excess of males in the principal cities of Russia and India, and in Hongkong and Manila.

This excess of females in the cities of western Europe and eastern United States is probably due mainly to the greater opportunity for women to find employment in those cities and to their migration cityward in consequence.

But even among children under 5 years of age, a slight difference appears between cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and the rest of the country. In such cities there are 503 males to each 1,000 children; outside of them there are 506 males to each 1,000 children.

These figures support but do not prove the theory that the proportion of male children at birth is slightly less in cities than in country districts.

A License for Hunting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read with interest the efforts the Topeka farmers are making to abate the annoyance of irresponsible, trespassing hunting parties. I hope the Legislature will do something this winter along that line.

Visiting in Illinois a week or so ago, a friend spoke of the good results of the hunter's laws in that State. On any premises except his own a hunter pays a license of \$1 to the township in which the premises are situated. This gives him permission to hunt anywhere, provided no owner objects. The money collected this way goes into the good-roads fund. I would favor making the license fee at least \$5, to be paid into the township road-fund.

W. H. EDMINSTON.

Lyon County.

Women Live Longer Than Men.

Notwithstanding the great excess of males in the total population of the United States, the census shows that there are two periods of life at which the reported number of females is greater. One, extending from about 83 years of age to the end of life, is probably due mainly to the longer average life of woman; the other, from 16 to 25, is probably apparent rather than real, and due mainly to the greater number of women who claim, erroneously, to belong to this age period.

The total income of the University of Kansas, including buildings, for each year of the biennium ending June 30, 1905, is \$223,000. According to the estimates of the University officials, the number of students for the year 1904-5 will be 1,470, making an average cost per student of \$151.

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Horticulture

Begin Work on the Hotbed Early.

According to a recent writer the time to begin the hotbed is in late autumn or early winter, by cleaning out and getting in a stock of fresh earth from the richest part of the corn or potato field. This can be mixed with a little hen manure and considerable fine stable manure, and placed in the bottom of the frame, to remain until spring, when it can be shoveled out into a pile in the sun while the manure is being placed. The frame should be filled with leaves—in portions of the State where leaves grow—well tramped in, and if they extend around the frame and the whole is heaped up with coarse manure, straw or potato haulm, all the better. This work can be done quite late in autumn when no other work is crowding, and the result is that everything is in readiness in the spring, and instead of a foot or more of frozen earth in and around the frame, the ground is unfrozen and does not need thawing out by costly manure heat, and the earth for filling is also at hand and in condition for immediate use. Even if the soil is slightly frozen before getting at the job it will thaw from the warm ground below the leaves and be all right in the spring.

Another thing that it is well to do is to see that the frame is tight and fits the sashes. Location is worth studying also, and if a better position can be found, place the frame there. If the bed can be placed so it is protected from east-northeast to west-northwest winds all the better. If an artificial protection is erected, make it longer than the hotbed. For one six feet square, a windbreak a rod long is none too long, built close to the north side. This is on the supposition that the bed faces due south, which is the proper way. However, a bed can face at any angle from southwest to southeast if conditions are such as to make it seem best. There is little practical difference in which way an exposure varies from due south, but the writer is inclined to favor the southwest deviation rather than the southeast, as in sunny days the bed is left warmer at night, and the change in temperature in the morning is not so abrupt as when the early morning sun shines directly upon the glass. This is different from the hackneyed literature on hotbeds, which always directs a southerly or easterly exposure.

Where a building can do duty as a windbreak, it is the proper way, and next to this, especially in a level, wind-swept locality, is a screen of American arbor vitae. This is a compact grower, with comparatively narrow base. Trees two feet high and costing 10 or 15 cents each will make a growth of two feet annually, if planted in rich, mellow soil; and set two feet apart will make a compact screen in five years. It will be beautiful at all seasons and be on duty when wanted. A tight board fence makes a satisfactory protection, but at present price of lumber is expensive, and in most locations unsightly, unless erected and removed each spring. A better temporary screen is made by driving a double row of slender stakes eight inches apart, and packing between with corn-fodder, swamp grass, coarse manure, straw or evergreen boughs, the whole to be removed when done with. The ground where the stakes are to be driven should be protected from frost, as the stakes must be placed before frost is out in the spring. Of course the stakes may be driven in autumn, but might not be a desirable addition to the landscape.

Finally, in planning a hotbed, it must be borne in mind that there are two sources of heat—that from the sun, and that from the fermenting manure. The last is constant for a time, gives bottom heat, and carries the plant through the nights and the cloudy days. It should not be made to do double duty by thawing surround-

ing frozen soil and frozen earth placed on top of it. If by a little care the manure can be made to do its full duty next spring, there is not only economy but much greater assurance of success in having the hotbed do what is wanted—that of advancing the season. The sun's heat costs nothing, but is wonderfully helpful, and both supplies of heat should be fully conserved by close structure and the warding off of cold winds.

Lime Dust on Small Fruit.

Last summer, as every one will remember, was an exceptionally wet season, and small fruits, especially grapes, were almost a complete failure on account of rot, says D. G. Miller, in the West Virginia Farm Reporter. In the summer of 1903, we convinced the proprietors of the late W. S. Miller orchards that lime dust was easier of application, more economical, and more effective in dealing with codling-moth on their apple orchards than liquid Bordeaux mixture. We also cleared out the slugs and different other pests that had been defoliating our gooseberries and currants, and have succeeded in obtaining fine crops where for years we have reaped nothing but failure and disappointment. And this year we simply worked wonders with our grapes. When we noticed our grapes, about one-third of them were rotten. Every bunch had rotten fruit on it. The rotten grapes were soft and of a reddish brown color. This was the last of August when the ripening season was very close at hand.

We noticed our neighbors' grapes were as bad as ours.

We at once put our Cyclone dust-sprayer on the wheelbarrow and proceeded to dust our grapes completely, while they were wet with dew (this lime dust is simply Bordeaux mixture with lime dust as a conveyer instead of water and a forge instead of a pump). I don't believe there was a single grape rotted after they were treated with the lime dust. The fruit was larger and better flavored, and the best part of it was in the keeping qualities of the fruit. Our grapes usually last ten days to two weeks after they get ripe, and then decay and fall off the vines. This season our grapes were in eating condition for two months, and only fell off then after they had frozen and thawed.

When the grapes first got ripe and ready to eat my wife said to me, "You are fixing to kill the whole family by putting poison on the grapes." I replied that it was no use to kill the whole family. "I will eat all I can hold of them and if they kill me, the rest of you need not eat any," so I did and felt no bad effect, and after that we all enjoyed our grapes for a very long season, and furnished our neighbors also, as our neighbors who did not treat their grapes lost their entire crop by rot.

Growing Arbor Vitae from Seed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have seed of the "Chinese arbor vitae." Can it be grown from seed and how shall I proceed? SUBSCRIBER.

Russell County.

The seed of the arbor vitae as of other conifers should be kept in the cone over winter, and care should be taken to keep the cones from mice and in a place that is fairly dry and cool—hung in a store-room in a paper sack is a common way—and planted in spring. The seed-bed should be carefully prepared with good moist soil and furnished with a shade of some kind, a screen or lath or brush will do very well. As soon as the plants appear the bed should be covered with a sprinkling of sand, as mud splashed on the young plants is very liable to kill them. The seed should not be covered deeply, not over an inch and must not be allowed to become dry before the plants are up. The nice point in the care of the bed is to keep it sufficiently moist to germinate the seeds well without getting it too wet. Too much wet is liable to cause rotting of the seeds and after the plants are through the ground

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they will "damp off" if the bed is too wet.

The bed should be kept shaded until after the hot weather of the second summer is over.

In our experience here it has been a rare occurrence when the seed of the arbor vitae has been well-formed and a poor stand has been a common result. Many times the seed is practically imperfect. **ALBERT DICKENS.**

Kansas Farmers.

The farmers of Kansas, on an average, cleaned up over \$830 apiece for their work this year. These figures can be easily proved. The census of 1900 gave Kansas a population of 271,252 engaged in agricultural pursuits. But of this number about 80,000 were under 21 years of age. To-day there are probably 250,000 full-grown male farmers in Kansas who are heads of families or working for themselves. The total value of live stock and agricultural products raised for market in the State in 1904 is \$208,290,273, according to figures compiled by Secretary Coburn. The share of each farmer in this total sum would about equal the amount above given.

But this \$830 per capita is not all that the Kansas farmers got out of their farms this year. It is impossible to estimate all their gains. Secretary Coburn estimates the value of the live stock on hand at \$159,010,755. A part of this value is due to increase during the year. Moreover, the farmers raise most of the year's supplies for their families, and they live well and have an abundance of many kinds of food that city folks do not enjoy. It would be safe to say that the average returns which Kansas farmers get this year from their farms are equivalent to an income of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 apiece.

The farmers of Kansas are, of course, exceptionally prosperous. Their condition is surpassed by that of farmers in no other State. But without doubt farm life throughout the United States is comparatively happier and more successful than the average life that is spent within towns and cities. More than half the people of the United States still live in the country; and since the tendency manifested among the young a decade ago to emigrate to the cities has been checked, there is no present danger that the proportion which the farmers bear to the whole population will grow less. The agricultural regions are gradually being equipped with many of the modern conveniences. The free rural delivery, the telephone, the daily fresh-meat supply, the ice-wagon and the good roads are advantages which are now enjoyed in many farming districts even in the "Woolly West." Life on the farm has become not merely endurable, but in a measure luxurious. At the present rate of advance it will not be long before it will be pleasanter in most respects than life in the city,

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without regard to whether the season be summer or winter.—Kansas City Journal.

The census figures printed by the Kansas City Journal in the foregoing quotation include as farmers 39,681 hired laborers, 49,105 members of the farmers' families, and 485 garden and nursery laborers, or a total of 89,271 persons who are not first participants in the income from the farms. A proper enumeration of the farmers of Kansas 10 years of age and over in 1900 includes:

Farmers and planters.....	178,019
Stock-raisers.....	1,091
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.	1,283
Other agricultural pursuits.....	218
Total.....	180,611

It is therefore a safe assumption that the number of full-grown male farmers in Kansas who are heads of families will be found within 180,000. The share of each of these in the \$208,290,273 reported by Secretary Coburn is \$1,157. Taking this dividend to start with in the second paragraph of the Journal's editorial, the conclusion placing the average aggregate income of the heads of farmer families in Kansas at \$2,000 to \$2,500 is more easily reached.

Peanuts for Hog Feed.

(Continued from page 1273.)

known as Large White. The Spanish variety is smaller, the kernels more nearly fill the pods, the inner coating is darker, and the kernels shorter and less pointed. This variety is in demand by confectioners for salting. The Spanish variety grows in a bush form.

In 1900 some of each variety were planted in soil that was a fairly heavy clay loam and compared with plantings upon light sandy land. The heavy land produced a much heavier growth of vines and a somewhat heavier yield of nuts than the sandy land. The distance between hills was the same with each variety, so the yield was seemingly against the Spanish, which, owing to its bush-like habit of growth, may be planted more thickly than the running Virginia. With the thicker planting and even a smaller yield per hill than we have had, the Spanish would equal the larger variety.

The requisites for successful growing are: A soil that may be kept in a good state of cultivation; planting after the soil is warm, covering about two inches; good culture until the vines cover the greater part of the ground, taking care not to disturb the newly set pods.

A. DICKENS.

Crop Rotation on Rented Land.

Some time ago I wrote asking you [Prof. J. T. Willard] to send me all valuable literature on wheat-raising in Kansas. You mailed me a number of bulletins which I have found very interesting and instructive. I wish to thank you for them. Also, I have the Agricultural Department Year-Book for 1902. In this book I note they lay great stress on crop rotation, stating that in the Western States particularly this important practice is greatly neglected, most farmers relying upon the one-crop method of farming, the idea among them being that one particular grain is most profitable to grow in a certain locality, and a good share of the land is in the hands of tenants who do not care for the preservation of the land but want to get all the profit they can. The statement is made also that this practice will eventually wear out the soil, while it has been found that crop rotation strengthens the soil. Your report also shows this to be so. On a tract of land near Cheney, Kans., which I will begin to look after next March, our tenants have raised wheat ever since the land was under cultivation, ranging from two to seven years, with the exception of one portion which we neglected to have prepared for wheat and will plant in corn in the spring.

I would like very much to get your advice on the subject, and to ask if the Agricultural Department could give me any further information?

Quoting from the year-book of 1902, Secretary Wilson says: "To this end I have approved of a Bureau of Farm Management * * * With the knowledge thus secured it will be practicable to lay out a working plan for a particular farm in a particular region," etc.

Do you know if this plan is perfected? I noticed that the United States Department of Agriculture surveyed several hundred acres around Wichita.

I will only be able to spend a few months of each year on the farm. At present we have good tenants but, like most tenants, as Secretary Wilson says, they want to raise profitable crops to the detriment of the land. At present they burn all of their straw, while I should think it would be advisable to preserve this for a fertilizer.

G. H. AMOLD.

Chicago, Ill.

Your letter to Professor Willard has been referred to me. There is no doubt but that the continuous cropping of the land with wheat rapidly exhausts the fertility of the soil. By practicing a rotation of crops which shall include such crops as grasses and perennial legumes, the fertility of the land may be maintained for a much longer period and it is possible when stock are introduced and when sufficient legume crops such as alfalfa, clover, cow-peas, soy-beans, etc., are grown, the fertility of the land so far

as nitrogen and humus are concerned may be actually increased. A system of rotation which aims to keep the land in the best possible cropping condition should include grasses, perennial legumes, cultivated crops and grain crops. It is not necessary to grow the grain crops so far as maintaining the fertility of the soil is concerned, but since they are usually the money crops they will often constitute the major part of the crops grown. After the land has been cropped for a number of years it becomes of undesirable texture for the best production of crops and should be returned to grass in order to restore the virgin condition of the soil as far as possible. Although grasses are soil-protectors and tend to maintain the soil fertility, yet the true grasses do not add anything [save humus] to the soil as far as scientists know, but the legume crops, such as alfalfa, clover, etc., by means of the bacteria which grow upon their roots are able to take their nitrogen supply from the air, and in this way the supply of nitrogen and humus in the soil may be actually increased by growing legume crops. The soil needs cultivation in order to favor its disintegration and to develop the latent plant-food in the soil. In a sense "tillage is manure." Also it should be the purpose in growing cultivated crops to clear the land of weeds and put it in better shape for the growing of grain. Where stock are kept on the farm it would be my recommendation to rotate the pastures, seeding down new fields every year and plowing up others to be replanted to corn and grain.

Just how you will introduce crop rotation on your rented farms is a problem which it is hard to solve. It seems to me that the land-owner will be obliged to bear a considerable part of the expense necessary to start the rotation plans. You can hardly expect a renter to sow grass seed and alfalfa and practice a system of crop rotation which will benefit the soil and maintain the fertility when he is uncertain as to just how long he will continue to rent the farm. If the leases were made longer, say five, ten or fifteen years, then the renter could undertake crop rotation with some surety that he would himself be the gainer by so doing. It appears to me also that you should encourage the raising of stock on your farms as this will encourage crop rotation, since different crops can be utilized and their growing will be made necessary by the keeping of stock on the farm.

The practice of burning the straw is certainly a wasteful one so far as soil fertility is concerned, yet where wheat is grown continuously and no stock are kept it may become necessary to dispose of the straw in this way; but when rotation of crops is introduced the practice of burning the straw will cease.

I believe that the "farm management" department has been established in the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., but I have no especial knowledge of the work that is being done. You can secure information by writing to Secretary Wilson. A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-Pea and Soy-Bean Inquiries.

I would like to know what are the comparative values of soy-beans and cow-peas, shelled and ground, as a feeding stuff. And the amount grown on black loam soil, inoculated and not inoculated; also the amount of inoculated earth required and its cost and where it can be secured.

FRANK W. STAFFORD.

Atchison County, Mo.

The average yield of soy-beans at this station on upland has been in the neighborhood of twelve bushels, six to eight hundred pounds per acre. On black loam soil or bottom land the yield ought to be greater. However, the greatest fault we have found with soy-beans as a crop at this station is that they do not yield sufficient grain to make them profitable to grow for grain alone. Taking into account, however, the fact that soy-beans make an excellent rotation for other crops and that they build up the fertility of the soil, some allowance can be made

for the low yield of grain. As to the increase in yield which would result from inoculating the soil with the bacteria which grow on the roots, we have no definite data. On fertile soil soy-beans will thrive well whether the soil be inoculated or not, but if the bacteria are present in the soil the nitrogen which the crop requires is largely taken from the air and thus the fertility of the soil is actually increased. On the other hand, without the presence of the bacteria the soy-bean crop exhausts the nitrogen of the soil the same as any other crop.

In the experiments carried on at this station in 1900 by Professors Cottrell, Otis, and Haney, one thousand pounds of infected soil were sown broadcast per acre but the experiments were unsuccessful as far as infecting the soy-bean crop was concerned. Another method used was that of drilling the infected soil with the beans in the furrow row. This method proved successful, the tubercles appeared in large numbers on the roots of the plants. A fertilizer drill was used in these experiments and the drill was set to sow six hundred pounds of fertilizer per acre. From the results of these experiments it would appear that the method of inoculating in the drill row is the practical method, requiring less of the infected soil and giving much surer results.

At the present time we have no field from which we could take soil which we are positive is thoroughly infected with the soy-bean bacteria. We can send you such soil as we have at 60 cents per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Manhattan, including sacks. Possibly you could obtain this soil from farmers throughout the State who grow soy-beans. I have the addresses of G. R. Wheeler, Tyro, Kans.; T. O. Brown, Westmoreland, Kans.; and R. H. Russell, Vernon, Kans. These farmers are growing this crop and they may be able to furnish you with the infected soil.

Regarding your questions as to the feeding value of soy-beans, I quote from Bulletin No. 96, published by the authors referred to above: "Soy-beans are richer in flesh, blood, milk, and bone-making material than linseed-meal. They can be raised at a cost of \$13 to \$18 per ton, and pound for pound are worth a little more than linseed-meal for fattening steers and are especially valuable for feeding dairy cows and young stock. In experiments made at this station soy-beans fed with Kafir-corn and corn to fattening hogs, made a saving in the amounts of feed required to make 100 pounds of gain, of from thirteen to thirty-seven per cent." For further information regarding the feeding-value of soy-beans I have referred your letter to Professor Erf of the animal husbandry department.

The feeding-value of cow-peas is similar to that of soy-beans, and at this station we have been able to produce a little larger yields of the cow-peas than of the soy-beans, the cow-peas being quicker to grow and more productive. Pasture experiments made at this station indicate that the green cow-peas are well eaten by the stock, and the analysis of the cow-pea hay shows it to be equal in feeding-value to the best alfalfa. However, stock do not seem to relish the cow-pea hay perhaps so well as alfalfa. Cow-peas can be grown more easily than soy-beans and the land usually requires no inoculation for the growing of this crop. Wherever the crop has been grown in this State; so far as examinations have been made, the tubercles have been found on the roots of the plants, indicating that the bacterium that works on the cow-pea is native to our soil.

Under separate cover I have mailed you a copy of Bulletin No. 123, "Crop Experiments for 1903," in which you will find the results of variety trials and other experiments with soy-beans and cow-peas.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Cancer Succumbs to the Application of Simple Oils.

Cancer, heretofore thought to be fatal, can now be successfully cured by a combination of soothing, balmy oils. Cancer, tumor, piles, catarrh, ulcers, fistula, and all skin and female dis-

eases readily yield to this wonderful oil. Write for free illustrated book. Address Dr. Bye, 901-B Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

The Universality of "Whoa."

"When I started on my trip around the world I intended," said a horse-man, "to find out what was the word for 'whoa' in every language. I had a little book, and in it I intended to make a long list of the various words for 'whoa.'"

"Do you know what I discovered? I discovered that 'whoa' is the same in all the languages. The Russian stops his horse with 'whoa,' the Persian stops his with 'whoa,' the Chinaman his with 'whoa,' and the Dutchman his with 'whoa.'"

"And 'whoa' I discovered has been from the dawn of time the word to stop horses with. The Greeks and Romans used it in a slightly different form—'ohe.' The old English 'whoa' was 'ho.'"

"A philologist told me the other day that many of our 'animal words'—the words we order our animals about with—are as old as or older than 'whoa.' Take, for instance, 'co-boss,' the soothing call to the cow. 'Co-boss' comes from the Sanscrit root 'gu,' meaning to low. Another cow word, 'soh, soh,' which might be translated 'Please keep still,' comes from the Sanscrit 'sough,' meaning to stay motionless. And you know our chicken-word—'chick, chick, chick'—the word spoken in a high key, wherewith we summon our chickens to their meals? Well, that comes directly down to us from the Sanscrit, 'kuk,' a domestic fowl."—Louisville Courier Journal.

We trust our friends for a sea voyage to the captain of the ship, although we miss them when they go. And is Christ so poor a captain that we cannot trust our friends to go before us on the homeward voyage with Him?—Bolton Jones.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

Persons desiring a change of location will find Dickinson County one of the best grain and stock counties in the State. Good farms can still be had at from \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write J. H. Speer & Co., Abilene, for their list of farms. They have one advertised in another column of the Farmer.

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the reappearance of the advertisement of the Burr Incubator manufactured at Omaha. This old friend of the poultry people stands the test of use. Their liberal offer of thirty days' trial free shows that the manufacturers have lost none of their confidence in its merit. They say the Burr Incubator and brooders are the best and give you a chance to prove it for yourselves. Their address is Burr Incubator Co., Omaha, Neb.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an especially attractive edition of seed catalogue from the Kansas seed house of F. Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, Kans., pioneers in the seed business in the West, which in appearance and completeness ranks with any catalogues that have graced our table. The cuts are not like many, overdrawn, but are all copies of photographs of the real vegetables themselves. This "old reliable" firm is one of the standbys of the West and their reputation is second to none in the country. Situated as they are in the principal agricultural district of the Great West, their facilities and experience for determining the varieties best suited to the Western climate enable them to select with more accuracy and success than firms remote from us, such kinds of field and garden seeds as will give uniform and satisfactory returns to the grower. Their 1905 catalogue is free to any one sending his name and address. The novelty department contains a number of new varieties which have been tested by them as to fitness for our climate and we take pleasure in recommending this firm as perfectly reliable in every way.

Almanac Free.

The Studebaker Almanac for 1905 is, as usual, full of valuable information of especial interest to farmers. In addition to statistical and other information, it contains a large number of practical recipes, and has revived some of the best sayings of old Josh Billings—the most genial and philosophical of all American humorists. A free copy can be obtained from the Studebaker agent. If he can not supply you, send a 2-cent stamp to the Studebakers, South Bend, Ind., and mention this paper.

Portland and Northwest

Without change via Union Pacific. This route gives you 200 miles along the matchless Columbia River, a great part of the distance the trains running so close to the river that one can look from the car window almost directly into the water. Two through trains daily with accommodations for all classes of passengers. This will be the popular route to Lewis & Clark Exposition 1906. Inquire of J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent; F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue.

STATE BREEDERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 1270)

one of the best-known Berkshire breeders in the State; W. F. Garrett, Portis, equally well-known as a Duroc-Jersey breeder; C. W. Freelove, the big Tamworth breeder of Clyde; W. R. Peacock, the successful Poland-China breeder and exhibitor of Sedgwick; and John O. Hunt, of Marysville, who has made such a reputation as a Duroc-Jersey breeder, will be the leaders in discussions pertaining to the hog and his welfare. As the three named last in the above list were successful exhibitors at the World's Fair in their several breeds, much of interest may be expected of them.

One of the most valuable features of this meeting will be found in the session which is devoted exclusively to feeds and feeding. Prof. H. R. Smith, of the Nebraska Agricultural College and Experiment Station, will present a very valuable paper on fundamentals in feeding. Professor Smith has won an enviable reputation for his success as a feeder of the International livestock winner, Challenger, who was fed and fitted by scientific methods, under his direction and who was pronounced the best steer in the United States. Mr. J. F. Stodder, Burden, a successful Shorthorn exhibitor at the World's Fair, will discuss questions of feeding and fitting. Prof. G. C. Wheeler, of the Kansas Agricultural College, will have much that is valuable to say in regard to the progress of feeding experiments in that great institution. Mr. Marion A. Rogers, of Wichita, will add interest to the program from his experience.



THE COOK TROPHY, AWARDED THE CORN-JUDGING TEAM OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association, the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association, the Kansas Red Polled Cattle Club, and the Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association will each have their annual meetings during the week.

The railroads have given the exceptionally low rate of one fare plus 50 cents, and no receipt or certificates are required. Tickets will be on sale at all railroad stations in Kansas and from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., from January 7 to 14 inclusive, and they will be good for the return passage until and including Monday, January 16.

As the Legislature will be in session at this time it will afford an opportunity for farmers to attend these very important meetings and at the same time visit their capital city and see how their representatives deport themselves. Unquestionably this is the greatest opportunity of the year for the farmer who is really a farmer and the breeder who is no longer content with the scrub. "Whosoever will may come."

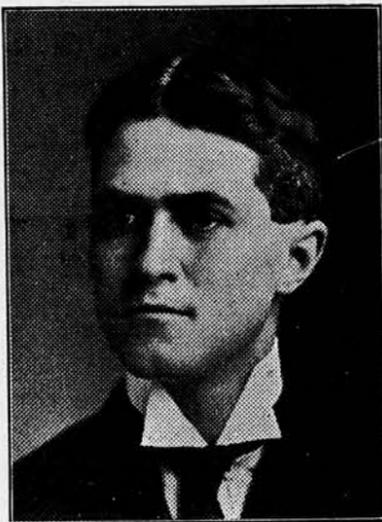
Every progressive stockman is invited to become a member. It only costs, at present, one dollar per year and new members will receive the 1904 and 1905 Stock-Breeders' Annual and Kansas Breeders' Directory free upon application to H. A. Heath, secretary, Topeka, Kans.

THE WINNERS OF THE COOK TROPHY.

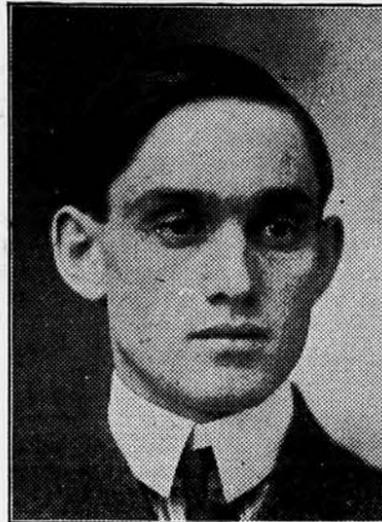
On page 1208 in the KANSAS FARMER issue of December 8, 1904, was told the story of Kansas' great victory at



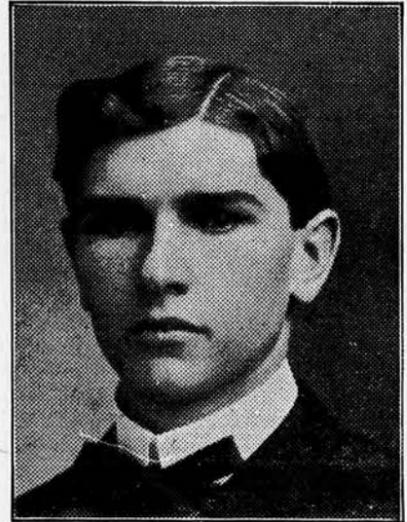
D. H. ZUCK.



A. D. COLLIVER.

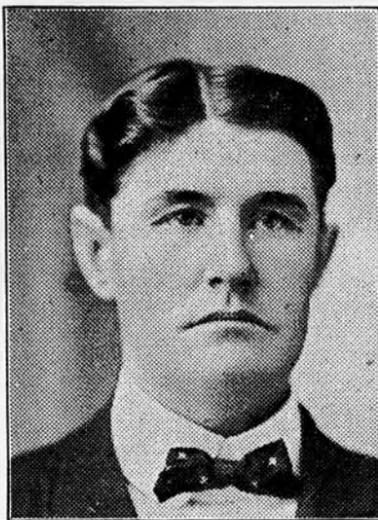


J. H. CHENEY.

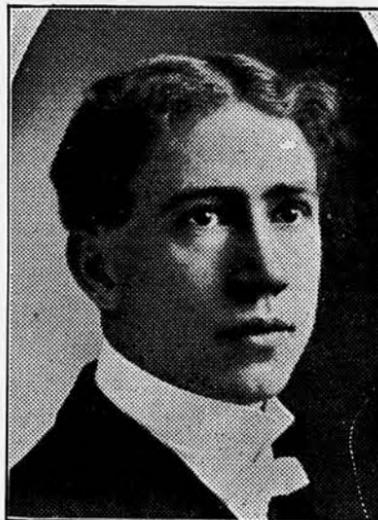


T. A. KIENE.

In the general session, Dr. H. S. Maxwell, of Salina, will present a paper on the control of contagious and infectious diseases. Col. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads' Association, has been invited to be present with his good roads train if possible, and show the assembled breeders and farmers how to build a good road, and to tell them how to reduce the expense to a minimum and to discuss with them what legislation should be enacted for the benefit of good roads in our State. Hon. J. T. Tredway, member of the Legislature from Allen County, will discuss sheep-breeding in Kansas. This is regarded as one of the most important topics that will be brought before the association. Col. J. W. F. Hughes, secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Association will give one of his enthusiastic talks about the poultry industry. Prof. V. N. Shoemith, of the Kansas Agricultural College, under whose direction the boys who won the great Cook Trophy at the last International Live Stock Show at Chicago were trained, will discuss corn-judging. This Cook Trophy is valued at \$1,500 and was won by the Kansas Agricultural College boys in a contest of corn-judging which was open to the students of all the agricultural colleges of the United States. As this is the first time the Kansas students have ever appeared in such a contest, their victory is very significant, and Professor Shoemith will give some of the facts upon which their training was based.



CARL WHEELER.



V. M. SHOESMITH.

The breeders' association meeting will close at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, January 11, but the members will meet informally on Wednesday evening, to partake of the annual breeders' banquet.

Beginning at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, January 11, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will hold its thirty-fourth annual session, and Secretary F. D. Coburn is entitled to great credit for having prepared one of the best programs that has even been ren-

dered in the long history of this board. No live, wide-awake farmer in Kansas can afford to be absent from this meeting.

In addition to the two very important meetings just mentioned, a number of others will be held during the week. The Kansas State Poultry Association will hold its annual show in the Auditorium during the entire week and Col. J. W. F. Hughes, the secretary, will be glad to furnish information to interested parties. The Kan-

the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

To-day we show pictures of the \$1,500 Cook Trophy and the five members of the Kansas Agricultural College judging team who won it in a corn-judging contest open to all the agricultural colleges of the United States. With them is shown a portrait of Professor V. M. Shoemith, who trained the winning team. As this is the first time the Kansas College ever entered a corn-judging contest their victory is a thing to be proud of.

COMMENTATORY.

The editor is averse to using the valuable space in the KANSAS FARMER for the presentation of expressions of appreciation of the merits of the paper. But, the reader will agree that we are justified in giving the following two samples of the many kind letters received—justified because of the long-time relationship of the writers of the letters to the KANSAS FARMER: "I have been a constant subscriber to your paper for twenty-three years and have found it very helpful in all lines pertaining to farming and stock-raising." JOHN GALER. Alton, Kans.

"Enclosed find one dollar for which please renew my subscription to the Old Reliable for the twenty-eighth time." DANIEL MCARTHUR. Altavista, Kans.

Miscellany

Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The following is the program for the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, to begin in the Capitol Building, Topeka, Wednesday, January 11, 1905, at 4 o'clock p. m., and continue in session until the business requiring attention shall be disposed of:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1905.
 Afternoon Session.—Opening at 4 O'clock.
 Roll-call.
 Appointment of committees.
 Report of committee on credentials.
 Reading of minutes of preceding meeting.

Reports of officers.
 The topics following will be taken up and considered, as near as may be, in the order given. Papers will be subject to pertinent discussion, and delegates are urged to prepare for these discussions. Others present, of whom there is likely to be a large number, will also, as heretofore, have the privilege of participating in the discussions, and are cordially invited to do so.

Evening Session.—7.30 O'clock.
 Address of Welcome, Gov. E. W. Hoch.
 Address of Welcome on behalf of City, Mayor W. S. Bergundthal.
 Response, Vice-President J. W. Robison.
 "Eliminating Isolation and Distance from Farm Life," Fred De Land, Pittsburg, Pa.
 "What I Would Do if I Were a Farmer," Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kans.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.
 Morning Session.—9.30 O'clock.
 "Irrigation and Drainage Investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations," C. G. Elliott, United States Department of Agriculture.
 "Breeding Live Stock on the Farm," Prof. Thos. Shaw, Editor The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.

Afternoon Session.—1.30 O'clock.
 "The Man Behind the Cow," Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, Editor Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Evening Session.—7.30 O'clock.
 "Making Country and Villages More Beautiful," James Glover, Bluff City, Kans.
 "The Relation of Cookery to Digestion," Miss Bertha Helen Bacheller, Manual-training High School, Kansas City, Mo.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.
 "Is Bovine Tuberculosis Transmissible to Man?" Prof. M. A. Barber, State University, Lawrence, Kans.
 "Irish Methods of Live-Stock Improvement," W. J. Kennedy, Expert in Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Afternoon Session.—1.30 O'clock.
 Election of officers and members.
 "Corn and Corn Improvement" (Illustrated), F. G. Holden, Professor of Agronomy, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
 Query Box.

Evening Session.—7.30 O'clock.
 "Good Roads," Chief Justice W. A. Johnston, Topeka, Kans.
 "The Practical Conduct of Life," Mrs. Emma E. Forter, Marysville, Kans.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association will hold its regular annual meeting at Topeka, in the Capitol Building, in the same week as the State Board of Agriculture (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 9, 10, and 11); the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association will be in session January 9-11; the State Veterinary Medical Association, January 10; the State Beekeepers' Association, January 10-11, and the State Poultry Association will be holding its annual poultry show during the entire week.

Secretary H. A. Heath, Topeka, will furnish programs for, and information about, the stock-breeders' meeting; Secretary C. M. Irwin, Wichita, about the swine-breeders' meeting; Secretary J. H. Maxwell, Salina, about the veterinarians' meeting; Secretary O. A. Keene, Topeka, about the beekeepers' meeting; and Secretary J. W. F. Hughes about the Poultry Association's meeting and show. It is believed that no man or woman interested in the agricultural and live-stock industries, or in wholesome home-making, can attend these meetings without profit. Their sessions and discussions are open to all.

RAILROAD RATES.

All Kansas railroads have granted for these meetings an open rate of one fare plus 50 cents to everybody for round-trip tickets, and no receipts or certificates will be necessary. Tickets will be on sale January 7 to 14 inclusive, and be good for return passage until and including Monday, January 16.

"Whosoever will may come."
 Be sure to ask for and purchase reduced-rate round-trip tickets.

HOTEL RATES.

Rates at Topeka hotels and boarding-houses will, as usual, be reasonable, and accommodations can readily be secured suited to the purses of all classes.

National Good Roads Campaign.

The National Good Roads Association, of which W. H. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., is president, has arranged with a number of the leading railroads to run "good roads special trains" to the capitals of the several States where conventions will be held as a means of inducing desired legislation in behalf of general road improvement. The

first of these specials will be run over the M. K. & T. Ry., leaving St. Louis January 9 and, after stopping at intermediate points, will reach Jefferson City, where a State good-roads convention will be held some time later in January. Similar trips into other States will be timed to meet the legislators while in session.

At this time this association is advocating the enactment of three laws in the interest of better roads as follows:

First: The creation of the office of a State highway commissioner who shall be a practical engineer and road-builder, located at the capital, and who will systematize road affairs by co-operating with the township and county road officials and supervisors. He will also prepare and advocate plans to insure State aid or appropriations to assist the counties and townships in road construction. This method has been so successful in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and other States that it is recommended in all States and Territories.

Second: The second law will grant each county the privilege of increasing its road revenue by a vote of the tax payers. It is further advocated that all road taxes shall be paid in cash instead of labor and that a separate account of all road funds shall be strictly kept by the county clerks.

The third measure would provide for the working of all tramps, vagrants and misdemeanor convicts confined in jails and penitentiaries in the making and improvement of public highways. Unless radically modified, the latter would fail of enactment, as it should, as it is open to many serious objections.

A Criticism.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of November 17 there is an article on the parcels post, which says that the American express companies are carrying parcels of eleven pounds, for the British postoffice, for 24 cents. The Postmaster General says this statement is not true. Now it is up to you, to either prove the statement or tell the readers of the KANSAS FARMER that it is not true, and was put in the paper just to fill up space.

You also printed an article some time ago, from a Colorado man, stating that a certain nurseryman had seedless apples. This may be true—but I would like to hear more on the subject. We farmers want a farm paper that will not print anything except reliable statements, on topics that are of interest to farmers, and I believe it is your duty to see that all such statements are correct. Hoping to hear from you on this subject through the KANSAS FARMER, I am, sincerely,

Oklahoma. F. A. FREESE.

Our correspondent will have observed that the article on the parcels post which he criticises was signed by the president of an organization of people engaged in laudable work. But, is there authority for saying that the Postmaster General denies the statement as to express companies and the British postal service? The editor would very much like a copy of any published statement of the Postmaster General on this matter.

The letter published in the KANSAS FARMER about the seedless apple seems to have interested our correspondent. With him, the editor would like further information on this subject. But, would the correspondent not have blamed the editor if he had not given such information as was extant on this interesting subject?

It is the constant endeavor of the editors of the KANSAS FARMER to present to the readers such matters as are of interest and value. Great care is taken to have all statements accurate and true. Where in doubt, it is intended to give that impression, to the end that the reader be not deceived. Nothing is ever used for the mere purpose of "filling up" the paper. The trouble is to find room to print all that we would like to present. There is always such an amount of valuable matter that the labor of selecting is a great one.

The editor is thankful for all candid

suggestions for the betterment of the KANSAS FARMER, for it is his purpose to make it increasingly valuable to the farmers into whose homes it goes.

The Needs of Agriculture—Steps in the Right Direction.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A much larger per cent of the population should live on farms in the United States than are found there to-day and a limitation of ownership law would make this possible. Why does any one wish to own more land than he or himself and family can cultivate if it be not to profit by the labor of others?

A limitation of ownership law would increase the rural population, increase the voting power of the farming class, and give the farmers greater influence in shaping legislation in the State and Nation. A limitation of ownership law would increase the number of pupils in each school district and thin out the crowded tenement districts of many cities.

They who seek to benefit from ownership of land should be willing to cultivate the land working with their own hands. Because improved machinery makes it possible for a single individual to cultivate more land is no reason why he should be allowed to control a large amount of land if by so doing other people are denied the use of land and homes. There would be fewer weeds and better methods generally practiced under a resident ownership and limitation law than under the present unjust and careless management of farms.

The benefits to be derived by such a law are too numerous to mention here. Suffice it to say that the whole human family would be benefited thereby.

Last and most important of all is this foundation stone: The one overwhelming truth is, there should be no price on land. To put a price on land is to price the work of the Creator of all things.

MILTON JENNESS.

Iowa.

Good Roads.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE LABETTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, BY FRED PERKINS, NOVEMBER 19, 1904.

During the institute you have listened with much interest and profit to the articles and discussions of the practical matters relating to the profitable management of our farms. But there are matters outside of our farms in which we are all equally interested. It will be admitted by all that brains are the first requisite towards the profitable management of a farm. That being the case it is necessary to retain all the active minds we can upon the farm. For many years there has been an emigration from the farms to the city and that emigration has included some of our most active, ambitious, and intelligent young people. If the rural districts are to retain the high position they have heretofore held in our economic system, they will be for retaining these active, intelligent, ambitious young people on our farms. Inasmuch as we have been unable to overcome the desire to leave the farm and move to the city, it is necessary to ascertain what causes this tendency of the young people. I submit that it is not alone the want of profits on the farm but it is largely the lonesomeness and isolation of the farm. I also submit to you that there is nothing that will eliminate this lonesomeness and isolation like telephones, rural routes, and good roads. The first two we already have, the last is within our grasp if we will make the proper effort to get it. I think it will be conceded by all that good roads are desirable. The only question is how to build the roads and maintain them within the expense that the people are able to bear. There are two kinds of good roads, earth roads and metal roads. Metal roads may be of stone, or asphalt or brick. It will be conceded by all that for many years the earth roads will be the prevailing road,

therefore it becomes us to consider how best to build and maintain the earth road.

All engineers or persons who have made road-building a careful study say that the drainage of earth roads is the first thing to consider, or, ridding them of surplus water. This is done by ditching and by culverts. Where properly used, the road-graders are a great assistance towards the construction of good roads. The earth road should be no wider than is necessary to its construction and maintenance in a perfectly round condition, so that the water which falls on it will readily run to the side ditches.

A little over one year ago I gave our experience with the log-drag in maintaining roads in a good condition; but as there are some persons here who were not present then, and as we have had another year of experience with the drag, I will relate some of the results of using it. The longer we use it the more satisfied we are that it is the proper course to pursue for maintaining roads. Over in Neosho bottoms we have the rich black dirt, the hardest soil in the world of which to make permanent good roads. There is a strip of road running through Neosho bottoms which until a little over one year ago was impassable. In fact, ruts and holes were worn in it until it was in bad shape all the time. The first work done on this road was to take the dump scraper and fill all the holes, then take the road-grader and grade the road up. It was only graded about 20 feet from the outside shoulder on one ditch to the outside shoulder of the other. It was made rounding and thoroughly harrowed and rolled, and after every rain it was dragged with the log-drag, made by taking a log about 6 feet long and 12 inches in diameter, splitting it in two and fastening the two pieces together about 3 feet apart with split sides in front. Then hitch to it a team of three horses and go down the road on one side and back on the other with the drag at an angle which will move what little dirt it moves towards the center of the road. We got over the road with this drag as soon as the dirt begins to dry after every rain; it not only fills the ruts but smooths the whole road and packs it so that there are no ruts and therefore the next rain that comes runs off. We have thus been able to keep this road in good shape so that nearly all the time it is a first-class track for speeding horses. The rural-route man declares it to be by far the best six miles of road on his route. This method of maintaining the road is not theory but actual, successful practice, at very small expense. This six miles of road is divided up between two parties, each one taking three miles, and I venture to say there is not six miles of better earth road in Labette County, and I do not know of six miles of road equally as hard to maintain on account of the character of soil and the difficulty of obtaining proper drainage. This as you will readily see is maintained at a small expense. The time spent in keeping three miles of this road in repair for the year 1903 was twenty-eight hours for a man and three horses. The drag is always kept with a special three-horse doubletree attached to it is always ready to hitch to without the trouble or delay of getting ready or running to a neighbor to obtain it, and it is often dragged in the morning before we can work in the field. All the people who pass over it are enthusiastic in their approval and other portions of the township through which the road passes have adopted the method with great satisfaction.

The expense of macadamized roads is so great that the farmers can not undertake that system, it is unreasonable to expect them to do so. Many of the Eastern States, more particularly New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have adopted a standard system by

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED.
 We send FREE and postpaid a 232-page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 108-page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.
DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 3969 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., and 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

which the State helps to build the public roads. In Connecticut the State pays 50 per cent, county 35 per cent, township 15 per cent. In New Jersey the State pays 33 1/2 per cent, township 10 per cent, county the balance. These States differ very materially in the construction of their roads, Massachusetts having a very expensive system and Connecticut a system which seems to me would be the most practicable for our State.

When the first start was made in building macadamized roads, nearly all of them were built from 16 to 20 feet wide. Later experience has very materially reduced the width; while many of them near the towns are left the original width, many of them running into the country are now constructed but 8 or 9 feet wide. The farmer has very wisely come to the conclusion that he would rather have two miles of macadam road 8 feet wide than one mile 16 feet wide. During the month of September of the present year I spent some time examining the public road-building in Connecticut and New York. Near Canandaigua, N. Y., I found a good road 9 feet wide built with all modern requirements which cost only 900 per mile. I found a good road in Connecticut 8 feet wide costing \$850 per mile. These roads when completed have about 6 inches of macadam; first about 5 inches of crushed rock are used and thoroughly rolled which presses them to four inches and about 2 1/2 inches more is put on and rolled until the entire structure is about 6 inches thick. With the road thoroughly drained and rolled this has been found to be as effectual and lasting as 10 or 12 inches poorly drained and not thoroughly rolled.

An active effort is being made to pass the Brownlow Bill in Congress, or one similar to it. The Brownlow Bill provides that eight million per year for the following three years shall be divided among the different States for public-road purposes. Each State receiving a portion of the appropriation shall appropriate by townships or counties, an equal amount to that given it by the Government appropriation, and it is estimated that Kansas would receive about \$500,000. Therefore Kansas or the municipalities in it would have to appropriate an equal amount. My own idea of a proper equalization of this expense which the State would have to bear would be for the State to appropriate 25 per cent and the county in which the road was located 12 1/2 per cent. For instance, if Mt. Pleasant Township wished a section of macadamized road, for each \$100 that was expended in the township for the road they would receive from the Government through the State \$50, from the State \$25; from the county \$12.50, leaving the township to raise \$12.50. This \$12.50 that the township would have to raise would be very small and be a tax that no one would seriously feel, yet it would prevent Mt. Pleasant Township from asking help to build any road that was not absolutely necessary. I think it of vital importance that all of the farmers in Labette County who are interested in good roads should write to their Congressmen and Senators urging them to support the Brownlow Bill or one similar. I received a letter from Congressman Scott opposing the Brownlow Bill on account of the great expense it was going to impose on the Government. I could not refrain from replying and calling his attention to the large amount that has been expended on rivers and harbors and the large amount expended for elegant and unnecessary public buildings in the large cities, the amount that is and will be expended for irrigation in the arid States, the amount that was being expended in the purchase and completion of the Panama Canal and that the farmers had assisted in all this building; and now that they were asking that a paltry sum be expended where it would be to them a direct benefit, it would seem that such a cause should receive the active support of the rural Congressmen, that is, the Congressmen of the great agricultural States of the West; and I wish the members of this institute and

the farmers of Labette County would give him plainly to understand that if he wished their support he must vote for the Brownlow Bill or some similar bill.

But the National Government moves slowly. It may be years before we receive help from it, therefore the question arises, what can the State do to help the farmers build macadam roads? They can pass a law that will put the State and county prisoners and tramps to quarrying and crushing rock. Supposing Labette County had a rock-crusher and engine to run it (which outfit could be purchased for \$1,500 to \$1,800) and the State should let Labette County have say twenty prisoners, and Altamont should have them two months, Mound Valley two months, Oswego two months, and other towns the same, then all the farmers or townships of the county would have to do would be to prepare the road-bed and put on the rock, which can be done for \$200 to \$400 per mile, depending upon the distance rock has to be hauled and the fills or cuts required to prepare the road-bed.

You will understand I am making these latter suggestions to create thought and study on the subject of State assistance for road-building, for the reason that it is unreasonable to ask or expect the farmers to bear the expense of macadamized roads, and I can conceive of no reason why you and I should pay taxes to board prisoners or tramps when they can be utilized to our benefit and the benefit of the State.

Fools His Sitting Hens.

Timothy Varney, who lives three miles east of Le Sueur, Minn., and keeps about two hundred hens, has been greatly troubled, as have most people who keep hens, by the persistent desire manifested by the fowls to sit in season and out, on eggs, stones, door-knobs or anything else that comes handy; but he has got hold of a plan now which he has quietly tried this season with perfect success, and which he warrants will cure the worst Light Brahma cluck that ever vexed the heart of man, of all desire to sit, and all in less than three hours.

The cure consists of a cheap watch, with a loud and clear tick to it, inclosed in a case that is white and shaped like an egg. When a hen manifests a desire to sit out of season he gently places this bogus egg under her sheltering breast and the egg does the rest. It ticks cheerfully away, and soon the hen begins to show signs of uneasiness and stirs the noisy egg around with her bill, thinking, perhaps, that it is already time for it to hatch, and there is a chicken in it wanting to get out. She grows more and more nervous as the noise keeps up, and soon jumps off the nest and runs around awhile to cool off, but returns again to her self-imposed duty. It gets worse and worse with her, and she wiggles about and cackles, ruffles her feathers and looks wild, until at last, with a frenzied squawk, she abandons the nest for good and all. That incubator fever is broken up completely. Mr. Varney finds use for half a dozen of these noisy eggs and claims that they paid for their cost over and over during the year by keeping the hens at the business of laying and not permitting them to waste the golden hours in useless incubating.—St. Paul Pioneer Express.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

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

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By special arrangement with publishers of leading magazines, dailies and other publications, we are able to offer KANSAS FARMER subscribers the most attractive club offers ever made by any publisher or subscription agency.

All combination offers include one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one other publication is wanted subtract \$1 from the combination offer and the remainder will show the amount necessary to add for each additional paper wanted. If your subscription is already paid in advance, you can send the KANSAS FARMER to some other address. In taking advantage of Our Special Club List it is not necessary that all papers should go to one address; they may be sent to any address you name.

If other periodicals are wanted that are not named here, write for what you want, as we have the lowest clubbing rates with all publications. Address all orders to Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

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Western Fruit Grower, 1 year.....	.50	1.30
American Swineherd, 1 year.....	.50	1.30
Western Swine Breeder, 1 year.....	.50	1.25

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.

Bunches on Cords of Pigs after Castration.—Several individuals from all parts of the State in the past few months have asked the cause of the bunches which form on the cords of pigs after castration and what can be done for them. By careful study of this trouble by many of our most skillful surgeons it has been proven that they are caused by an improper operation, resulting in the entrance of germs which attack the end of the cord and start the growth. To avoid these conditions every precaution trouble of washing the knife used, or erating, and after the operation until the wound has healed. Many think it is not necessary to go to the extra trouble of washing the knife used, or the cavity in which the testicle is contained; but an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure, as these growths will eventually kill the hogs if allowed to grow. A proper method of operating will be as follows: A good sharp knife that can be boiled should be used, and after it is boiled

HIGHER PRICES FOR GRAIN AND SEED

KEY TO THE SITUATION IN THE FARMER'S OWN HAND. WILL HE USE IT?

Millions of Dollars Lost Every Year Because of Carelessness in Cleaning and Grading Grain and Seed.

There is no question of greater interest to the farmer and seedman than that of securing the best possible prices for grain and seed.

Farmers are apt to blame the cliques that operate on the Board of Trade to the detriment of the legitimate grain interests—and heaven knows they have a lot to answer for—but in many instances the fault lies closer home.

How often it happens that grain or seed fails to grade as well as it should, and all because of carelessness about cleaning it.

And in how many cases the trouble goes away back of that, to seeding time—the seed wasn't perfectly clean and consequently the crop is weedy and not of uniform quality.

The actual annual loss, in dollars and cents, to farmers, planters and seedmen from poor grain and bad grading is simply appalling.

The way to insure the best possible crops is by the use of perfect seed grains. There is only one way to be absolutely sure that your seed grains are plump and perfect—and that is to run them through a good fanning mill.

There is a way to clean and grade the grain for market, so it is sure to bring the top notch price, and that is to let it have the benefit of a course of treatment by Dr. Fanning Mill.

We refer to the eminent specialist in clean grain and seed and banner crops—Dr. Chatham Fanning Mill of Detroit.

There are, of course, several makes of fanning mills on the market and it is of the utmost importance to choose one that is known to meet fully all requirements.

For over fifty years the Chatham Fanning Mill, manufactured by the Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., of Detroit, Mich., has been the recognized leader. The wonderful adaptability of the Chatham to the varied uses of the farmer, planter, seedman, stockman and ranchman, makes it in reality a combination of about twenty-five machines in one.

The Campbell Co. have studied the needs of all classes of grain and seed growers and users, and have perfected for their fanning mill the most complete and perfect system of screens and riddles in existence.

Among the crops that are perfectly cleaned and graded by the Chatham are: Wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy, clover, millet, flax, peas, cowpeas, beans, velvet beans, corn, chufas, pecans, peanuts, rice, cotton seed, kafir corn, broom corn, tobacco seed, alfalfa, all grass seeds, cranberries and potatoes.

As one enthusiastic farmer remarked at the St. Louis Exposition: "Durn my hide if the Chatham don't handle about everything from mustard seed to pumpkins!"

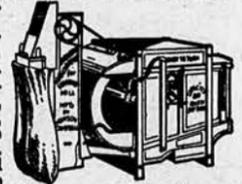
Weeds are the farmers' greatest enemy—what do you think of the man who is so careless as to sow weed seeds with his grain. Talk about the folly of "sowing wild oats"—that is sowing wild oats and trouble with a vengeance!

We urge upon every reader of this paper the importance of owning a good fanning mill. Don't say you can't afford it—for the truth is you can't afford to get along without one. It is a machine that pays its way and turns over a nice clean extra profit to you every year.

You can bank on it largely increasing the yield per acre by insuring you a No. 1 seed grain. When you market your grain it puts you in a position to demand the price you are entitled to—for you know your grain is thoroughly up to grade and the Chatham grading proves it.

The Manson Campbell Co. guarantee every Chatham for five years, and they are exceedingly liberal in their dealings, allowing responsible farmers to buy the machine on time. Their book, "How to Make Dollars out of Wind" is chock full of information of great value. You can get a copy by simply dropping a line to the Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., 242 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

should be disinfected with either carbolic acid, Zenoleum or creolin. The hands of the operator should be as clean as water can make them; they also should be disinfected the same as the knife; the operator should not confine the animals because by so doing he will get his hands very dirty. Assistants should confine the animals, wash the parts with warm water and soap and then apply one of the disinfectants. After the operation is completed, the cavity should be washed with one of the above-mentioned disinfectants, repeating daily until the wounds heal. The pigs should be turned into a clean pen and not allowed to roll in a mud-puddle or get into filth until they are entirely healed. A warm day is preferable to a cold, rainy time, as it is harder for the pigs to recover from the operation after becoming chilled. When there is a tumor, it should be removed just as soon as it is noticed. If the tumor is allowed to reach an enormous size, it will kill the pigs. Treat the open wound the same as before. In the majority of cases when tumors are removed early the pigs make a recovery. C. L. BARNES.



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CHOICE B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets—Collie pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb

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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.

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256 TO 278 EGGS A YEAR EACH. Our Barred Rock's bred for business. Profits doubled by new methods in breeding, hatching, and feeding. Instructive catalog free. F. Grundy, Morrisonville, Ill

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White ones, pure-bred, and good layers. Eggs in season.

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Bred for winter laying as well as beauty. My 1st 1904 pullets laid first egg at 4 months and 18 days old. They lay much earlier than most strains and lay in winter when most strains are idle. World's fair winners. Send for beautiful catalog with photos of prize winners, etc. Sharpest and best \$11.50c. per 100 pounds; \$1 per 500 pounds. Agent for CYPHERS INCUBATORS. O. E. SKINNER, Columbus, Kansas.

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Always invincible. Won in all classes and championship at Kansas State Poultry Show in 1904, with scores from 92% to 94 on individuals and 188% for pen. Also championship at Kansas Agricultural College Show, the classic of the west. Championship and grand medal at the Kansas City show. Five yards specially mated. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Also eggs in season.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Manhattan, Kans The Barred Rock Specialist.

EGGS! EGGS!

A Timely Tip!

Highest known market prices will be paid this season; inevitable, great demands, scarcity, preserve yours for coming high prices with my practical Egg Preservation. Infallible, economical, peerless, prevents staleness; keeps eggs fresh indefinitely; long felt want and valuable necessity to every hen owner. Price \$1. Be wise; order it now and reap profitable returns. Address W. L. JOHNSON, Dept. N, Clarksville, Tenn.

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Three Grand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country.

White Plymouth Rocks hold the record for egg laying over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15, express prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

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The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Be Honest.

Between now and spring a great many thoroughbred fowls will be sold, and a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the buyers will be one of the results. This could be avoided if the seller would only follow the advice of the heading of this article. We do not see any reason why a poultryman should not be as honest and truthful as any other business man, but a great many of them are not. They overpraise and overvalue their stock, and when it is received by the buyer it is not as recommended. We have seen instance after instance of this; especially has it been the case with Eastern poultrymen in selling to Western men. Sometimes a man may be honestly of the opinion that the bird he sold was fully as good as he said it was, but we are sorry to say that we know of many instances where deliberate misrepresentation was made, merely for the sake of a few paltry dollars. We were ourselves deliberately swindled last season in buying a couple of birds for new blood in our flock. The birds were nothing like what they were represented to be and we could obtain no redress in the way of the return of our money for the return of the stock. If an honest man should make a mistake and send stock that is not satisfactory to a customer he will at least refund the money if he can not fulfil the customer's requirements. Do not overpraise your stock, but rather underpraise it, and surprise a customer occasionally giving him something better than he expected. We suppose that the smallness of the amount involved is often the cause of the lack of punctiliousness in such dealings; but he ought to remember the old saying, "It is a sin to steal a pin, much more to steal a greater thing;" and should be as honest when selling a dollar's worth of goods as when selling a thousand dollars' worth. Be honest and straightforward in all your transactions and give your customer a square deal.

Poultry Pointers.

Do not forget the great poultry show of the West, January 9 to 14, at the auditorium, Topeka, Kans. Judging from the number of inquiries for premium lists and entry blanks received by the secretary, Col. Hughes, indications are that the show will be a greater one than last year's, and that was the second largest in the United States. If you can not possibly send any birds, be sure and attend the show yourself. It will pay you.

Regularity in feeding will teach the fowls to be regular in their habits. If they learn that they will receive no food until a certain hour, they will not expect it, and will scratch and work until the time arrives for feeding. Habit will make them punctual, and will save time and annoyance in many ways.

A teaspoonful of sulfur in a quart of soft food given the hens on dry days, is one of the best medicines where disease appears, and it is excellent when burned in poultry-houses, as the fumes of burning sulfur will not only destroy lice, but also the germs of many diseases. Do not add it to the food in damp weather. As it is cheap, a supply should be kept constantly on hand.

Fowls need meat. Experience has proven that nothing will revive dormant hens as will a little cut meat or green bone. Get what the butchers call beef-scrap, and if you have no bone-cutter, cut them up with a sharp hatchet or ax. In some places these scraps can be had for the mere asking, while some butchers ask one cent a pound. If some small animal is accidentally killed and is not diseased, give it to the hens, and they will surprise you in the way of shelling out eggs. Lambs and calves that are born dead or are killed at birth, make ex-

cellent food for hens. Hens fed on meat lay so well that they will hardly sit when you want them to. In France the large poultry-plants buy old horses and feed the flesh to their laying hens, and they find it very profitable. Col. Robt. Lee, the great horseman, who lives west of Topeka, once suggested to the writer that all the worthless old dogs that are running around menacing the health and comfort of people, ought to be killed and used as chicken-food. We agree with him, and are sure the hens would relish boiled dog fully as much as the Igorrotes did at St. Louis.

Do not waste your time with scrubs. Try and make your flocks better. Pure breeds always give the best results, both as to eggs and flesh. Adapt the breed to your climate, soil, and other conditions. Aim to have something superior to your neighbors. Try to get to the top and stay there. Friendly rivalry gives pleasure to poultry-keeping. Send some of your birds to your nearest poultry show, and if you win a prize there, send them to the State show at Topeka. A prize at the State show will mean dollars in your pocket, and will prove a great advertisement of your stock.

Never be deceived and feed your hens because they run after you every time you appear, as it is due to the education you have given them, being only a habit. Make them work; an idle lazy hen will not lay eggs. When you notice her scratching and foraging you will find an egg in her nest.

Cholera among fowls may be known by the greenish droppings, drooping, and intense thirst. A fowl with cholera drinks often and remains long at the fountain. When you are sure that cholera is in your flock, add a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to three pints of water, and give no other water to drink. If the fowls have indigestion, add twenty drops of nux vomica to each quart of drinking water.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Good health is an important feature with breeding fowls, and it is a good idea to have the sexes differ at least a year in their ages. Good, well-developed pullets mated with 2-year-old cocks make a very desirable breeding-pen.

Generally, when the time for culling young stock comes, the experienced breeder has a great advantage over the beginner. The former can tell at an earlier date the birds that will be profitable to keep over; the latter must learn by experience.

It is full feeding on good food that makes the paying difference between the plump, well-feathered chickens that command the best prices and the lean, pin-feathery specimens that are hard to sell at any price.

Fowls appreciate good food as well as other animals, but it is unwise to limit them to one kind, be it ever so good. They need a variety. Not highly concentrated food, but coarse and fine, and this should be given in rotation, or better, if two or three kinds are ground or mixed together.

Fowls half fed are never in a good condition for laying eggs, or for market, and are often so very attenuated that a very considerable outlay is necessary to get them in a condition for the table. And even then they lack the tenderness, delicacy, and flavor so much desired.

With poultry for fattening purposes solely, grain should be fed almost exclusively, and the mere fattening process should not take more than ten days or two weeks, for poultry, or in fact any kind of meat, fattened quickly, is much more juicy, tender and appetizing than that which has been fattened slowly.

Breeding fowls should be kept in a condition neither too fat nor too lean, and they should be fed on a variety of ground grain with plenty of bulky proteins. They should have access to sharp gravel at all times, calcareous matter for egg-shells, charcoal to purify the crop and stomach and aid in digestion, with plenty of pure water to drink at all times, and with plenty of exercise.

INCUBATOR

Johnson started his new Pay-for-itself hatcher last year and raised a number of chicks with high prices. Don't get fooled. Put your trust in Old Trusty. The incubator that is sent on 40 Days Trial Five Year Guarantee. The training he got making 50,000 other incubators enabled him to make "Old Trusty" right. Every user says it's right. No other incubator ever got in first rank the first year. You should get Johnson's Free Catalog and Advice Book. He wrote it. Makes his success your success. M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.

WHY SO SURE? FINE POULTRY. It's made on the right plan, it works right. It brings best results to the beginner as well as the experienced poultry raiser. THE Successful. Is the nearest of all the out and out automatic machines, both incubator and brooder. They can be depended upon under all conditions to hatch the most and brood them the best. 100 pens standard fowls. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue Free. Poultry paper 1 year ten cts. Des Moines Incubator Co. Des Moines, Ia.

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

More and Stronger Chicks can be hatched in the Standard CYPHERS INCUBATORS. Than in any other, or your money back. Send your name and the addresses of two friends who keep poultry, for Free Copy of complete Catalog and Poultryman's Guide, 213 pages (211) 500 illustrations. Mention this paper, addressing nearest office. Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.

Easy Money is made with a HAWKEYE Special Incubator. Try it on our 30 days' free trial plan, before you buy it. Start in the poultry business NOW. More money for less work than anything you ever tried. Our free catalogue will guide you to success in poultry raising. Hawkeye Incubator Co. Box 94, Newton, Ia.

Burr Incubator. Up-to-date; no night watching. Perfect regulator, economical heater, price low. Test it yourself for 30 days; its ours if you don't want it; fertile eggs must hatch. Special attention to beginners. We pay freight. Catalogue free. BURR INCUBATOR CO., Omaha, Neb.

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JUST ISSUED POULTRY FEEDING and FATTENING. A handbook for poultry-keepers on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry. 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 all 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: Thrifty Growth, Expert Chicken-Feeding, Broiler-Raising, Nutrition for Layers, Special Foods, To Finish and Dress Capons, The Art of Poultry-Fattening, Lessons from Foreign Experts, American Fattening Methods, At Killing Time, Preparing for Market, Marketing Turkeys and Waterfowl, Finish and Shaping. Profusely illustrated, 160 pages, 5 by 7 1/2 inches cloth. Price, 50 cents postpaid. KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, Topeka, Kans.

Facts About the St. Louis Cow Demonstration.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the first place I desire to thank Brother Jenkins, of the Jersey Bulletin, for the complimentary things he has said about me, but the breed that I have championed so long, the Holsteins, I must defend. I was with the Holstein cows in the demonstration and had charge from the beginning to the end, 120 days, so that I have some knowledge of what was doing among the Holsteins as well as some of the other breeds represented. I have been entertained by Brother Jenkins' paper every week during the cow demonstration (am a paid subscriber). I have been amused and at times chafed not a little under the collar at some of the slanderous insinuations made about Shady Brook Gerben. We now have a partial report in the Bulletin of November 30, of the preparation of the Jersey cows for the cow demonstration, which I hope every farmer will read. They tell us that they organized their committee November 29, 1902, then they collected their cows at Jerseyville, Ill., near St. Louis, to acclimate and breed them for the test. They do not tell us how many Jersey cows the twenty-five were selected from; they do say they represented seventeen States and thirty breeders. I think they were the best lot of Jersey cows ever gotten together in any country. Mr. Bulletin, you failed to tell the farmers of this country how much time was spent and the expense of this Jersey cow test. Judging from the time your committee was appointed, November 29, 1902, it must have taken from a year to a year and a half to do the work; and yet, according to the checker's sheet in the Jersey barn, you had cows giving 48 to 58 pounds daily, analyzing as low as 3.2, 3.4, and 3.6 per cent of fat. Why don't you tell us about that? And yet you say the Holstein would be arrested when she makes that low per cent. You had to get some of this kind even with twelve to eighteen months to select and a country full of reported 7 to 13 per cent butter-fat Jersey cows.

The Holstein cow demonstration was made by three breeders, R. W. Maguire, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Geo. C. Mosher, Kansas City, Mo.; and the writer, M. E. Moore, and every cow was owned by them. It was purely a Missouri undertaking. Our National Holstein-Friesian Association had nothing whatever to do with it. We thought the breed ought to be represented in this, the greatest cow demonstration. Some of the World's Fair management gave us the name "World's Fair H. F. Association" that we might have any benefits derived from an association in public sales. Our association sent me out in January, 1904, to get some cows. I spent two weeks selecting in two States, and had to take those I could find to freshen at the proper time. We found 19 from which we selected 15 for this work. We had many things to contend with—wet season and wet green feed, which was weighed out to our cows often full of water and very of ten not half matured, and changing from one kind of soiling crop to another, but the greatest obstacle was in not installing the expensive electric fans at first. When the hot weather and flies came, our cows suffered intensely, until they fell off in their milk-flow so that they did not yield as much as the Jerseys—for instance, Shady Brook Gerben was milking 78 to 81 pounds daily. She went down to 52 pounds.

I visited the Jersey barn, and saw the ease and comfort of the cows: I said to my associates we must have fans or quit. The result was, we put in fans, but we could never regain what we had lost. The Shorthorns suffered more than the Holsteins, and had to have the fans. The Jerseys lost nothing, for they had the fans from the first.

There is much more to be said in comparison with the feed of Jerseys and Holsteins:

As the Jersey Bulletin has said so many things about Shady Brook Ger-

ben, as compared with Loretta D (the best Jersey cow), the great profit over Shady Brook Gerben, I desire to call your attention to the fact that Shady Brook Gerben was shipped with Lady Truth Gerben Mechthilde from my pasture about two weeks before the demonstration, without any preparation whatever, as I knew that if the demonstration began May 16, as was fully expected, my cows would not freshen in time. When Shady Brook Gerben calved at St. Louis, she had milk fever, and was only saved by the Oxygen treatment. Compare age of Shady Brook Gerben, 12 years old on June 24, 1904, with Loretta D., Jersey, a cow in her prime. However, I had confidence in her ability to skin the Jersey, for she had been up against the best Jerseys in the land, C. J. Hood's and George Vandermill's, and never failed in taking the laurels.

Loretta D. is a great cow, did not eat much and must have made a great deal from nothing; but for the education of the farmers, I will give you one day's ration at a time when she was being worked to her full capacity. This is taken from the checker's sheet in the Jersey barn October 3, 1904:

Silage, 2 pounds; corn-meal, 1 pound; bran, 3 pounds; oil-meal, 2 pounds; ground oats, 4.5 pounds; hominy feed, 2.5 pounds; gluten feed, 6 pounds; cut alfalfa, 32 pounds. Also two-thirds of the following mixture: Carbonate of soda, 12 drams; ground coriander seed, 12 drams; powdered gentian, 6 drams; and 4 drams chloride lime at 4.50 p. m.

I have not yet learned whether this ration was all charged to her (Loretta D.) or not, neither am I able to get information as to the use of chloride of lime as a feed for dairy cows. Will the Jersey Bulletin enlighten us?
Cameron, Mo. M. E. MOORE.

Miscellany

More Males Than Females in The United States.

Some of the conclusions reached by Prof. W. F. Wilcox, of Cornell University in his careful studies of the census are as follows:

The whole population of continental United States was first counted with distinction of sex in 1820. During the seventy years from 1830 to 1900 the absolute excess of males was greater at each census than at any preceding census with one exception, that of 1840, when the excess of males was less than in 1850 and 1860.

This reduction of the excess of males between 1860 and 1870 by about 300,000 was doubtless due to the deaths in the Civil War and the diminished immigration during the decade.

The greatest relative excess of males was in 1890, when in each 10,000 people there were 242 more males than females.

By 1900 this excess had decreased to 216 in 10,000, less than the relative excess in 1890 and 1860, but greater than that at each other census.

In continental United States there are 1,638,321 more males than females, or about 2 in each 100 people.

Probably in the population of the world as a whole, and certainly in that half of it which has been counted with distinction of sex, there are several millions more males than females.

In continental United States, however, the relative excess of males is greater than the average for all countries.

Europe has an excess of females; every other continent so far as known has an excess of males.

The divisions of continental United States with the smallest proportion of males are the District of Columbia (47.4 per cent), Massachusetts (48.7 per cent), and Rhode Island (49.1 per cent); those with the largest are Wyoming (62.9 per cent), and Montana (61.6 per cent).

As a rule sparsely settled regions have an excess of males and densely settled regions an excess of females.

Between 1890 and 1900 the diverg-

ence among the several States in this respect decreased and the proportion of males and of females in different sections became more nearly equal.

In 1880 about one-fourth and in 1900 less than one-sixth of the American counties had an excess of females.

Valuable Experience With the Road.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw in a late Topeka Capital an account of a few patriotic men keeping a road good near your city by using the King system. Forty years ago in New York State a similar machine was used quite extensively for the same purpose.

Some twelve years since I made a smoother after this fashion:

An 8 by 8 inch square stick 8 feet long, faced with a steel plate dropped one inch below the face of stick. A tongue well-braced, was bolted on top at an angle of 80 degrees. The cost was about six dollars. One team will smooth, out and back, one mile in one hour.

I have been using this smoother, more or less, on two miles of road and have shown the public that we can have good, smooth roads eleven months in the year at small cost in work.

My method of making and keeping good roads is as follows:

Let the road be well graded with the large grader. Then, whenever the road becomes rough or rutted, smooth it with this machine without waiting for wagon-wheels or horses' feet to do it.

I wish to speak of the reason why we do not have any improvement in our roads from year to year. No care after the grading is done to turn the water out of the roads or fill up holes or ruts.

This machine will fill holes and ruts if properly used. Have the driver take hoe or spade to fix any tendency of the water from the ditch to work into the road. C. Douglas County.

Inquiry Answered by the Employment Bureau.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Respecting the inquiry made to you by Mr. Chas. Hobbie, of Tipton, Kans., in relation to a department said to have been established by the Government on Ellis Island for the distribution of the working classes who land on our shores, I have this to say: Some two years ago the Chaplain of Ellis Island wrote to the Governor of this State, asking him to interest himself in the colonization of these people in our Western agricultural States by writing to our Congressional delegation, urging them to advocate the passage of a bill to secure the object aimed at by the chaplain. The letter was referred to me to take such action as I deemed advisable. I wrote the chaplain, suggesting that it would be best for him to make a direct appeal to the Western Congressmen for the passage of such a bill and never heard anything more about it. If any such bureau has been established by the Government I would be sure to know about it, as there is a free employment bureau in New York City, and I am also in correspondence with persons who would keep me posted.

I am quite certain also that the Government does not conduct a free-employment bureau.

Now, if Mr. Hobbie wants a good farm-hand I am sure he can obtain one by letting his wants be known. In the last week a number of good farm-hands have applied for work for the winter, and if I could have put one of them in correspondence with Mr. Hobbie I am certain he would have found the man he wanted. I will try this by having the next good man that comes in write to Mr. Hobbie in regard to wages and other matters pertaining to the situation.

T. B. GEROW, Director.
Kansas Free Employment Bureau, Topeka.

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The Master's Annual Address.

Officers and Members of the Kansas State Grange—Patrons:

The hour of labor has arrived and the work of another year demands our attention. For the first time we have assembled in the beautiful and prosperous city of Paola and we congratulate you upon the condition of the order in both State and Nation. Harmony is universal and increase in numbers is reported in nearly every State. The conservative but determined stand we have taken has increased our influence in many States and especially with the executive and legislative powers at Washington. By co-operation in business, and especially in fire insurance, and to a less degree in life insurance, thousands of dollars have been saved to our members; the benefits of social intercourse and the lecture hour can not be estimated in the coin of the realm.

The National Grange held its thirty-eighth annual session at Portland, Oreg., November 16-25, inclusive. Twenty-five States were found entitled to representation but the delegates from Kentucky were detained by sickness. We are aware that the advisability of holding this meeting of the National Grange at so great a distance from the majority of its members is questioned by many.

There are two elements that demand consideration when fixing the place for the gathering of the National Grange—viz., the cost of transportation and the good to be accomplished in the community visited. The actual business of the session can be transacted at one place as well as at another. While the cost of a meeting on the Pacific Coast is greater than in any other section of the country, we believe the results will be commensurate with the expense. We have no means of determining the number of visitors in attendance but we think there were more than at Rochester, N. Y., last year, right in the midst of the 60,000 members of the Empire State. The receipts for the seventh degree were greater than at any preceding session—more than three times the amount received at Rochester—and will aid materially in meeting the extra expense of the meeting.

Everything was done that could be asked, by the Patrons of Oregon and Washington, to secure success to the meeting and add to the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

The address of welcome by the Governor of Oregon was the best we ever heard on a similar occasion and revealed the fact that the farmers of Oregon have a friend at the helm of state and one who desires to better in every way possible the condition of the great majority of the people of the State.

The Patrons of the Northwestern States were proud of the fact that they had brought the National Grange to their metropolis and extended to it a welcome not excelled in any State in which we have met for the past four years. They take pride in their

States and were eager to demonstrate to us the agricultural resources and products of those States that are generally supposed to be intent upon the destruction of the mighty forests which once covered the hills and valleys of those States.

St. Louis has just shown what has been accomplished by the States in a century since the Louisiana Purchase. Next year Portland will exhibit to the world the results of a hundred years from the date of the Lewis and Clarke expedition which resulted in the annexation of this great Northwestern Empire and first gave us a foothold upon the Pacific coast. While a century has passed since that expedition, yet a large share of the advance has been made in the last twenty-five years.

While not attempting to rival St. Louis in the magnitude of its exposition, yet the present condition of Oregon, its buildings and grounds, warrant the prediction of the success of the enterprise of its inhabitants, and the satisfaction of the millions of its visitors and the pleasure of its patrons will not be limited to the enclosures of the exposition, but the sublime scenery of the Rockies and the Cascades, the magnificent views on the Columbia, excelling those of the world-renowned Hudson, and the wonderful transformations wrought by man "in the continuous woods where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save his own dashings," will supplement and duplicate the grandeur of the exposition itself.

The first and most important of the many excellent reports and addresses was that of the Worthy Master Aaron Jones. I wish it were practicable for me to give it to you entire at this time and I will quote a part of his summing up of the accomplishments and objects of the Order.

WHAT THE GRANGE STANDS FOR.

"A generation has passed, crowded with greater advancement than any similar period in the world's history, since our organization was founded to meet conditions essential to public welfare. It was consecrated to develop the best social conditions, to foster and promote good citizenship, to develop agriculture, to secure equity in the business relations of the agricultural classes with the industrial and commercial interests of our country. It has gone steadily forward on its mission; its standard has been held high by clean hands and honest hearts of good men and women, devoted to principle, above sordid and selfish ambitions.

"We contemplate its glorious record of usefulness and beneficence with emotions of thankfulness and pride. No pen can fully describe, no words of mine can picture the thrilling joys, the happy emotions inspired and promoted in the hearts and in the happy homes of the hundreds of thousands of its members scattered throughout our country.

"The Grange removed the isolation of farm homes, inculcated and promoted education, fostered and secured better schools for our children, raised the standard of intelligence among the farming population, developed the latent talent of its members, making them logical thinkers and writers, and fluent speakers, understanding the relation of agriculture to the varied and complex social, industrial and commercial interests of our country and the world.

"Along the line of legislation, Grange education and influence have modeled public opinion and crystallized it into laws greatly benefitting agriculture, the farmer and the people. Among the legislation secured might be cited:

"The Interstate Commerce Law establishing an Interstate Commission to regulate transportation on a basis of equality between shippers and localities, and fairness between shippers and common carriers, and prevent discriminations between individuals and localities.

"The Act of February 19, 1903, enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and of the courts, to prevent secret rebates.

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"The so-called Sherman 'Anti-Trust' Law of 1890, and the various amendments since that time enacted.

"The Hatch Act, for the establishment of State experimental stations.

"The separation of the agricultural schools from the classical colleges, and directing that the additional appropriations for agricultural colleges be confined to instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts.

"The Grout bill, protecting the dairy interest against the fraudulent selling of colored oleomargarine as butter.

"The Act of 1902, to prevent the false branding of food products, protecting farmers from fraudulent imitations and consumers from the imposition of such imitations being sold to them as pure articles.

"The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, was raised to the dignity of other departments of the National Government, to be presided over by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the President's Cabinet, thus giving farmers a voice in the policy of the Government.

"Free rural mail delivery came at the direct demand of the Grange. This service has been greatly enlarged and extended during the past year. Six years ago only two hundred routes were in successful operation in the United States. Today 25,000 rural mail carriers travel each day 500,000 miles, a distance equal to twenty times around the globe. More than one-seventh of the entire population of the United States receive their daily mail from the hands of rural carriers.

"Not only in securing good laws was Grange influence potent, but in preventing the enactment of laws that would have been detrimental to public welfare. The preventing of the extensions of many patents beyond a reasonable limit has saved millions of dollars to the people in the lowering of the prices of articles in common use, whose patents would have been extended.

"In the defeat of the Ship Subsidy bill.

"Preventing the ratification of reciprocity treaties that were manifestly unfair to the American farmer.

"In the reports of the United States Circuit Courts will be found where the Grange defeated the pretended claims for royalties on slide gates and driven wells. In the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States will be found that important decision establishing and affirming the right of legislative supervision and control by Congress in interstate commerce and legislative supervision of all corporations.

"Substantially every State in the Union has evidence of Grange thought and influence in equitable laws passed and now in force, on taxation, transportation and insurance, pure foods, and various protective measures.

"No one can fully state or even approximately estimate the value of these various laws to the farming interests of this country, and to the public welfare. It is safe to say that the laws secured by Grange influence are worth billions of dollars to the American people, and to the farmers alone hundreds of millions of dollars."

And in accordance with the recommendations of the Worthy Master, the National Grange favored action upon the following subjects: Rural mail delivery extension; postal savings banks; parcels post; election of United States Senators by direct vote;

a constitutional amendment to give Congress the power to control trusts; enlarging the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission to give it control over traffic charges and discriminations; a National pure food law; extension of farm products' markets equally with manufactured goods; construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Lakes and Atlantic; speedy completion of the Isthmian canal; and a National law to remedy cigarette smoking. The Grange condemns free passes to legislators and free seed distribution, as now practiced, suggesting that if continued, the seeds should first be sent to the State experiment stations for test as to their suitability to sections.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer indicate an increase of 50,000 in the membership of the Order during the past year. In Oregon, New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania the gain is reckoned by thousands; and New Hampshire, which was supposed to be full of patrons of husbandry, added more to her rolls of membership than in any preceding year, and has elected over a hundred of her members to her next Legislature.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Two years ago a committee was appointed to consider the subject of life insurance for all the Grange States, and report at next meeting. Last year that committee asked further time and an increase in the membership of the committee. This was granted. This year the committee presented a plan for the organization of the work. After a very full discussion of the plan and many eliminations and amendments had been made the bill was referred to the executive committee for further consideration during the coming year.

The National Grange refuses to make its treasury responsible for the demands of any business combination or enterprise. Members of the Order may engage in any cooperative enterprise they may desire, but it is not the policy of the order that any grange of whatever rank shall as a body assume the financial responsibility for any business undertaking. Since the National Grange declines to accept responsibility it has no right to dictate terms for others, and it is doubtful if the matter of life insurance is again brought before it.

INITIATION AND REFERENDUM.

Although this innovation in the law-making authorities of the States and the Nation was first proposed as a party measure, it has passed beyond that stage and is now being studied by thoughtful men in all parties and the people are demanding that its principle be incorporated in the fundamental law of several States. In Oregon it was adopted by a nearly unanimous popular vote. The amendment was held up a long time by the Supreme Court, but it is now thoroughly established and by it the friends of temperance have secured a local option law for the sale of liquors instead of a universal license law. It has also been adopted in South Dakota and Arizona, and Wisconsin, I think. On the floor of the National Grange it was favored by the delegates from the great agricultural States, but opposed by those from the smaller manufacturing States.

It has always been the policy of the National Grange not to adopt any course of action upon which the mem-

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The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., December 26, 1904. Cattle receipts show a sharp falling off last week from recent weeks, but were larger than the week before Christmas last year. The proportion of fat steers was about the same, compared to total receipts, as has been coming lately, but the demand from packers did not fall off as much as the receipts did, and all grades of killing cattle therefore sold better than the previous week. The improved demand from packers is encouraging, and if receipts continue moderate this week, a fairly good run can be handled next week without hurting prices. The receipts of cattle to-day amount to 2,000 head, market steady to strong. The yards have a holiday appearance, and everybody, both salesmen and buyers, seem to be trying to get through early. The top beef steers last week sold at \$5.45, but although the gain on medium steers was 15 cents to a quarter, most of the sales were at \$4.75. A load of steers that would sell at \$6.25 is still possible, but none of that kind have been offered here for more than two weeks. Good corn henders sell at \$4.75, heavy fat cows \$3.50@4, medium grades \$2.25@3.25. Canners sold more freely, but no higher. Light veals firm, heavy ones slow, full range \$4.50@6.50. Stockers and feeders held about steady, with a somewhat wider range, at \$2.75@4. Packers bought all the heavy partly finished steers. Hogs lost 10 or 15 cents last week, but charges in prices from day to day are small. Quality is not as good as a short time ago, and pigs lost 15@25c last week, account of excessive proportion of these. Market to-day is steady to strong, but only 3,000 are here, so to-day's trading is unimportant. Top price is \$4.60, bulk of sales \$4.30@4.55, pigs and light hogs from \$3.75@4.45. Mutton and lambs prices held about steady last week. Some choice light yearlings, 76 pounds, sold at \$5.00, and were called higher. Top lambs last week \$6.50, but all good ones sell above \$5. Good yearlings sell around \$5.25, fed ewes \$4@4.50, wethers \$4.25@4.75. Some feeding ewes, 34 pounds, sold at \$3.35 last week, feeding lambs at \$5. Supply to-day is 1,500 head, nearly all feeders. Market steady. J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., December 26, 1904. There has been little change to note in the holiday cattle trade. Receipts have been very light, but yet sufficient for the limited demand, and prices show a nominal gain, if anything. With the absence of holiday apathy, the trade look for an increased demand for all desirable beefs, and some good ripe steers would, no doubt, sell at some premium. Best cows and heifers also show a little strength, and even canners are selling to better advantage than ten days ago, but they are still very low, and competition is not very keen for this class of offerings. There was a fairly good clearance of stock and feeding cattle last week, and as there was nothing fresh on hand to-day, regular dealers should be free buyers of arrivals later in the week. Heavy feeders have been neglected by the country for the desirable kinds weighing from 750 to 850 pounds and for the best grades of young stock. These kinds are 10@15c higher than a week ago, heavy feeders now being quotable at \$2.75@3.75; medium weights from \$2.50@3.50, while yearlings and calves sell largely from \$2.75@3.15, with choice to fancy at \$3.25@3.50. The market on hogs gained a little advance to-day on light receipts, prices ranging from \$4.30@4.65, with the bulk selling at \$4.10@4.65. Heavier supplies are expected later in the week when prices will probably seek a little lower level. Pigs dropped 10c to-day and are selling at \$3.50@3.75 largely, with choice kinds a little more. The demand here is keen for all offerings, and more could be sold to advantage to the shipper, as prices are the highest in the country. Lambs show a recovery of some of the loss of last week, and are quotable at \$6@6.50, and wethers and ewes are some stronger. Receipts continue to run light and under the requirements of the packers. WARRICK.

FARM LOANS

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

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO.

Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Kas

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.

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for another of the same kind, a double standard Polled Durham bull, 3 years old last October. First-class in every respect. I have 35 calves from him and all hornless. R. T. VanDeventer, Mankato, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bulls, 11 to 18 months old, sired by Godoy Butterfly 142556; two are Rose of Sharons, one Wild Ered and one Lydia Languish; none better bred and few better individuals; each one out of an extra good big cow; will sell my herd bull, Godoy Butterfly, having used him 4 years. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, 5 months old, \$40; dam produced over 12,000 pounds milk last year. He is right in size, shape, color, and pedigree. G. G. Burton, Box 106, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Sta. C, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—4 Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls at a bargain, serviceable age. Address, Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, 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.

FOR SALE—Three choice young Galloway bulls, sired by Staley of Nashua (18977) bred by I. B. and A. M. Thompson. Fine individuals, and bred right. Mulberry herd of Galloways; visitors welcome. Robert Day, Walton, Kans.

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

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Two Poland-China males, one sired by Corrector, dam by Perfect I Know and one by Mischief Maker, dam by Lampighter also some fine gilts bred to a son of Mischief Maker. Wm. Maguire, Haven, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boars ready for service, \$10 to \$20; young boars and sows, \$5 to \$10; pairs not akin, \$15 to \$25. E. S. Burton, East Seward Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

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

HERD HEADERS AND BROOD SOWS—Hand-somely made, fashionable bred Poland-Chinas, size, quality, vigor; grown for successful breeders strictly. If you want a fancy young boar, open or bred gilt, I will make you a low price for next 30 days. Will have bred sow sale in February. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans.

FOR QUICK RETURNS—11 of the very choicest breeding of Duroc-Jersey boars from premium stock, April farrow, color right, ears right, head right, and all right or money back; special price for the next 30 days. E. L. McClelland, Route 1, Berryton, Shawnee County, Kans.

WANTED—Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 35 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 809 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

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 \$1.40.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. Reference First National Bank. Address J. G. Hinsh, Eureka, Kans.

MACARONI WHEAT—Pure seed and clean; Kunka. Raised on new ground. Fine quality. \$2 per bushel, sacked. H. D. Clayton, Edmond, Kans.

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. Bartelds & 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. Bartelds & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

POU. TRY.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Winners at State Fair. Cockerles, one for \$2; two for \$3; four or more, \$1 each. J. W. Zook, Route 3, Huto, Inson, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

MULES FOR SALE—14 young mules. Address E. B. Irwin, Modoc, Kans.

TWO GOOD JACKS—To trade for Percheron mares, or western land. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black Mammoth Jack, with white points, 8 years old, good breeder, can show colts, easy handled, quick service. \$175 if taken at once. A. E. Cooper, Route 1, Miami, Indian Ter.

FOR SALE—An imported black Percheron stallion, registered weight 1,700 pounds, 7 years old, a number one breeder, will sell at a bargain. For particulars address. C. Vollmert, Route 2, Bushton, Kas

FOR SALE—A registered black Norman stallion, weight 1,800, coming 6 years old; also a three-quarter grade, coming 5 years old, weight 1,500, a good individual and breeder. R. E. Casad, Ocheltree, Kans.

FOR SALE—Percheron stallion, 2 years old past, dark brown, 16 1/2 hands high, weight 1,500. Address J. M. Beach, Route 1, Maple Hill, Kans.

STRAY MARE—A black mare came to Wm. Cook's residence one-half mile east of the city of Downs, Kans., on or about the 10th day of October, 1904, weight about 900 pounds, age about 8 years, worth \$40; branded on the left shoulder, owner or owners will please come prove property and pay expenses.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—240 acres, wheat farm, 3 miles from Sterling, large fine farm house, fine large barn, plenty outbuildings for sheds, world's of timber, fine orchard, schoolhouse 80 rods, 2 miles to college, a model farm and home land, rich black heavy land, if you want a home well improved, there it is, price, \$12,000; one-half cash, balance time; low rate interest, come see farm. Address F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—320 acres unimproved, 5 1/2 miles from County seat, most all can be farmed, a money maker at \$5,000 400 acres, all can be farmed but 40 acres, 2 1/2 miles from station, buildings built about 2 years at a cost of \$4,000; this farm for \$25 per acre. 160 acres, 4 miles from County seat, well improved, good stock farm and a snap at \$3,600. Write me what you want. A. S. Quinsenberg, Marion, Kans.

RENO COUNTY FARM of 320 acres for sale, this land in wheat land, 1 mile to store and creamery station, 5 miles to railroad, 30 rods to school, farm is fenced and cross-fenced with wire, good 5 room house, new mill and tank, 60 acres in Buffalo grass pasture, balance farm in cultivation and to wheat now, rented to Aug 1, 1905 for one-half and two-fifths rent; no better land for wheat, corn, alfalfa, than this land. The owner will sell this 320 or will sell 160 and rent 160 to purchaser for wheat with a payment of \$2,500 cash, balance can run five years at 6 per cent. If you want to farm, here is your chance. Price, \$40 per acre. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

INVESTMENTS IN EAST CENTRAL KANSAS FARM LANDS—480 acres, 90 in cultivation, good running water, all under fence and cross fenced; frame house, 5 large rooms, in good repair; good stable for eight horses; 1 mile from school, 10 1/2 from Marion. Price, \$7,000 if sold soon. 160 acres, 125 in cultivation, 35 in pasture; 2-story frame house, seven rooms, in good repair; 2 frame barns and 5 granaries or bins, room for 12 horses; fine orchard in bearing; only 1 1/2 miles from good trading point on railroad. Price, \$5,500. Write for price list. W. P. MORRIS, Marion, Kans.

FOR RENT—1440 acres, mostly pasture land, 80 acres broke, 5 miles north of Ogallah, Trgo county, Kansas, well watered and well fenced, small house; cash rent \$400 per year. W. J. Rogers, Clyde, Kans.

FOR TRADE—2,880-acre ranch, 8-room house, 190 acres in cultivation, up-to-date ranch, Mead County, Kans., will trade for coal, feed or elevator; will give you good deal. Let me know what you have to offer. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good wheat and alfalfa farm, close to Hutchinson; small cash payment, balance to suit purchaser at 6 per cent. Fine neighborhood, on rural route and telephone line. Write for particulars. Willis E. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kans.

160 ACRES—7-room-house, terms; Anderson Co., \$3,800. Owner, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

DAIRY OR CHICKEN FARM TO RENT for term of years. Well improved. Franklin County farm, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

FOR TRADE—For up-to-date shoe stock, good Reno County land. Owner wants \$3,000 to \$5,000 stock; shoes must be good. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

SOME CHEAP HOMES—80 acres, 8 acres timber, 30 acres bottom, \$1,500; 30 acres, some improvements, 35 acres cultivated. \$1,250; 160 acres, nice smooth land, one-half cultivated, \$2,000; 160 acres, every foot can be farmed, fair improvements, \$2,800; 160 acres, 55 acres bottom, fair improvements, 10 acres timber, \$3,200, will take part in cattle; 200 acres, \$1,500 insurance on buildings, 2 miles from town, (dairy farm) \$4,000; 320 acres, \$3,000 in improvements including new 12-room house, 50 acres bottom, \$6,500. Fine 1,440 acre ranch, owner will stock and take pay in products. 200 acres alfalfa, \$15,000 in improvements, price, \$25 per acre. All kind and sized farms reasonable. We would like for you to write us what you want. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

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

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

We Can Sell Your Farm OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.

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

Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co.,
 MADEIRA, MINN.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

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

IN THE HEART OF THE CELEBRATED PECOS VALLEY

Come to the Artesian District of the Pecos Valley.

Government lands, assignments, relinquishments, deeded lands. Alfalfa, apples; cattle range, town lots, etc.

WM. E. CLARK, Artesia, N. M.
 (On Pecos Valley Branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R.)

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Here is a corker: only pancake griddle in world that bakes square cakes and turns them; bakes six each time; 100 per cent profit. Canton Griddle Co., Canton, Ohio.

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

LADIES—Our Handy Sheet Bluing and Tablet Flavoring Extract are the best made. Something new. Absolutely pure. Non-poisonous. Once tried always used. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Sample and circulars for stamp. Lady agents wanted. J. C. COOK & CO., 275 E. Erie, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Common live pigeons in lots one or two dozen pairs. Address H. D. Booge, Mgr., Lock Box 243, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Right away; a girl to assist with housework; good home, wages, and school if desired. Address at once Langley Stock Farm, Moriand, 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, 1248 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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.

The Stray List

Week Ending December 15.

Lyon County—W. F. Eggers, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. T. Johnson, near Allen, one red and white 2-year-old steer.

Trego County—J. W. Phares, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by I. N. Cress, in Ogallah tp. (P. O. Ogallah), Nov. 30, 1904, one 2-year-old heifer, white spot on belly, some white in tail and slightly roan nose.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Kabanee, in Pottawatomie tp. (P. O. Pottawatomie), Dec. 10, 1904, one red heifer, branded "B" on left hip.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by N. A. Shipley, in Caney tp., Oct. 6, 1904, one sorrel horse, 10 years old, with white nose and three white feet, had on red web halter; valued at \$18.

Coffee County—W. M. Palen, Clerk. STEERS—Taken up by Wm. Driggs, in California tp., November 3, 1904, one red 2-year-old steer, with white face, and one yearling red steer; valued at \$30 each.

Anderson County—J. E. Calvert, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up by H. L. Harvey, in Rich tp. (P. O. Kincaid, Kans.), one dark red 2-year-old steer, under part of left ear marked; one light red 2-year-old steer, two sits in right ear; one 2-year-old red heifer, star in forehead, small slit in left ear.

Week Ending December 22.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by F. A. Fliersch, in Pottawatomie tp. (P. O. Flush), Nov. 7, 1904, one red steer, white face, slit in left ear, has some white spots.

Week Ending December 29.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Robert McClure, in Caney tp., Nov. 18, 1904, one blue-roan horse, 2-year-old; valued at \$20.

Chautauqua County—C. C. Robinson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. F. Kirehorn, in Summit tp. (P. O. Sedan), Nov. 18, 1904, one dun mare, white spot in forehead, 4 ft. 10 inches high, branded "B" on right hip; valued at \$30.

The Master's Annual Address.

(Continued from page 1290.)

bers were not virtually unanimous, realizing that it is necessary to present a united front if we wish to enforce our demands; hence the subject was referred to the several State Granges for such action as might to each seem best. The principle is not a new one. It is adopted in every State to a greater or less degree, and it is only the extension of its operation that is asked by its friends. The tendency at present is toward a more direct government by the people. More and more frequently important questions are submitted by the Legislature to a vote of the people and it is only asked that the submission of such questions be not left entirely to the discretion of the Legislature, but that in some cases it may be obligatory and in others the option shall rest with the people.

GOOD ROADS.

This subject is one that the National Grange through its legislative committee is urging upon the attention of Congress. The Currier bill, so-called, proposed by our Legislative committee and now before Congress for action, if passed, will render it possible to secure better country roads without placing the burden entirely upon the farming population. If a merchant cannot send his goods upon the great waterways of the world on account of shallows or sandbars, the Government removes the obstructions without expense to the merchant. If farm products cannot be readily brought from the farm to town on account of impossible roads, why should not the Government extend a helping hand in the one case as well as the other? But relief from this source is problematical. Stone roads, except in very thickly settled districts, are a long way in the future for the people of Kansas. You and I will never see many of them but something can be done and should be done without external aid and without an increased levy of taxes for the public highways. Fifty per cent more work could be put upon the roads under our present three-mill tax if this tax were collected in money and expended under competent supervision than is now obtained under the present system of paying the tax in labor. Dirt roads, properly located, drained and graded are all we can expect in Kansas for this and the coming generation for 99 per cent of our country roads.

TAXATION.

At the coming session of our Legislature a tax bill, virtually the same as considered and defeated two years ago, will be presented. The bill provides for important changes in the assessment of property for taxation and if enacted will greatly increase the amount of property upon which the taxes will be levied and should result in advantage to those who are now paying an unjust proportion of taxes. Every item of farm property from the downy chicken under its mother's wing, the box of starch in the laundry and pound of beef in the cellar, to the broad acres on the prairie will contribute its full share to the treasury of county or State. This bill also proposes increased taxation upon corporations and some business men, and will be opposed in this Legislature as in the last by the paid attorneys on the floors of legislation as well as in the lobbies and committee rooms of the Capitol; and it behooves the representatives of the greatest of all the industries of the State to see to it that their interests are not made to suffer at the hands of our legislators at the coming session of our Legislature, and I recommend that our executive committee be authorized to appoint a legislative committee to work under their direction in behalf of such measures and against such measures as the executive committee or State Grange may direct.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

still maintains its position among the first in the Nation, though the lengthening of the course to five years thus increasing the cost of a full course, and the dropping of the ap-

prentice courses has naturally diminished the attendance for the present term in the lower classes.

Many of the faculty are members of the Manhattan Grange No. 748 and their interest in our advancement is shown in every appropriate occasion. Of their own accord they send one of their members to this meeting, thus showing that they appreciate the influence of the grange in behalf of the college. It is to be hoped that these two institutions will continue to work hand in hand though in different spheres, for the good of the home, the country and mankind.

The only strictly official publication of the National Grange is its Quarterly Bulletin, a copy of which is sent to the lecturer of every subordinate grange in the land. But the paper the most devoted to the interests of the grange and having the widest circulation and most nearly approaching the ideal of an official organ, is the Grange Bulletin published at Cincinnati. I bespeak for it a home in every grange family in the land. The KANSAS FARMER, by its liberality in offering us a space in every issue of the paper shows its interest in our welfare and deserves a wide patronage as well for its qualities as a farm paper as for advantages it offers for dissemination of grange news and principles.

Since the destruction of the office of the Kansas Patron of Olathe one year ago by fire, we have had in the State no official medium of communication between the State officials and the subordinate granges. I hope this matter will receive your diligent attention.

It may seem appropriate at the close of my official term to give a brief summary of our numerical and financial standing for the four years of the present administration as found in the reports of the secretary for the several years:

Year.	No. Granges.	No. member.	Receipts.
1900.....	44	2324	\$ 754.10
1901.....	45	2566	1,052.73
1902.....	53	3057	1,083.50
1903.....	53	3535	1,490.66
1904.....	60	4197

Showing a net gain in number of subordinate granges of 33 per cent, and in membership of 80 per cent.

One Pomona Grange also has been organized in Osage County which has done good work in bringing together the subordinate granges of the county and in establishing what the State Grange at its last meeting declined to do, viz: a system of inspection of all the granges in the county.

This increase in our membership has enabled the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association to greatly increase its business, and the past year has broken all past records in this respect. Its risks have increased more than a half million of dollars and its balance in the treasury is nearly 50 per cent larger than one year ago, with no assessment for the past six years. Hence the cost of insurance has been simply the amount paid for the policy when issued, being an average of about \$6.00 per thousand for five years, less than one-third the amount charged by the stock companies for insuring farm property. The work of the company in detail will be given by the committee on insurance.

With one exception, our cooperative stores have had a prosperous year. The far-famed grange store at Olathe, which one year ago lost by fire its building and stock of goods, has replaced the building, covering the same ground as the old one, sold over \$200,000 worth of goods at a net profit of over 14 per cent of their capital stock of \$100,000 and added this profit to their working capital instead of paying it out in rebates as they have done in all previous years. Our increase for the last four years has not been due to the efforts of any one man. There has been a general revival of interest in the Order throughout the northern portion of our country and Kansas, with the rest, has enjoyed the benefit thereof in a ratio proportionally larger than other States.

Brother Obyrhim has been our State

Organizer throughout this period and had organized nearly all the new granges. A more liberal compensation was allowed the last year and greater gain has been made than in any preceding year of the past twenty, and more than in ten or more years immediately preceding 1901, and yet our membership is far less than it ought to be, and what it would be if enthusiastic and efficient workers could be placed in fields all ready for the harvest. Many a Macedonian call for help has to pass unanswered for want of men and means for the work.

OUR STATE GRANGE

membership being made up of delegates elected annually renders it difficult to preserve a record of all who have closed their life work and appeared before the Great Master above. Only one name has been reported to me this year that has been stricken from our rolls here, and added to that much larger roll beyond. On September 2 our beloved sister, Ruth J. Rhodes, wife of Past Master Henry Rhodes, and honorary member of the National Grange, passed away very suddenly and easily into her eternal rest. She had experienced the hardships of pioneer life; her labors had been crowned with success, and her beautiful home on earth has been exchanged for a still more beautiful one beyond the veil. "Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Patrons, for the high honor twice conferred upon me I thank you. I have endeavored faithfully to perform the duties incumbent upon me. Much more might have been accomplished with ample means and yet the labors of the past four years have not been in vain. Consider well the responsibility resting upon you in selecting the officers for the ensuing term of two years. Let qualification and not friendship determine your action. I shall cheerfully resign the gavel upon the installation of my successor, and shall be glad to have the duties and responsibilities of the office placed in more worthy and abler hands.

Again, I say: "The hour of labor has arrived," and the work of the thirty-third annual session is before you. So meet it that at its close you may feel that it has been well done.

Respectfully submitted,
E. W. WESTGATE,
Master Kansas State Grange.

For Bona Fide Home-Seekers Only.

Mr. S. S. Thorpe, 16 Webber Building, Cadillac, Mich., district manager of the Michigan Land Association, who has charge of the sale of land in the celebrated Cadillac Tract (Wexford and Missaukee Counties, Michigan) located in the heart of the fruit belt and a rich agricultural and stock-raising district, says:

"The sale of this valuable land at the remarkably low price of \$10 to \$15 per acre is positively no speculation scheme, but a means of bringing home-seekers to Michigan. No other location offers inducements equal to The Cadillac Tract. Every acre of this land is productive and yields crops which bring the highest market price. Unlike similar sales, this land is in a highly developed section, with free gravel pike roads, churches, schools and within one-half to six miles from the city of Cadillac, population 8,000, an active cash market all the year. The climate is superb—full of health and strength."

"Here is an opportunity for the home-seeker to live among an energetic people, in a location where every condition is conducive to health and prosperity, in a State that stands in the front rank in every branch of industry, that offers unlimited advantages and opportunities, is wealthy and has a good, clean government."

Mr. Thorpe is sending to all who write an interesting illustrated book of detailed information, maps, etc.

Mr. Thorpe is a man of truth and honesty. We would like our readers to become acquainted with him and The Cadillac Tract.

Farm Telephone.

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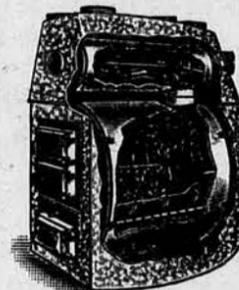
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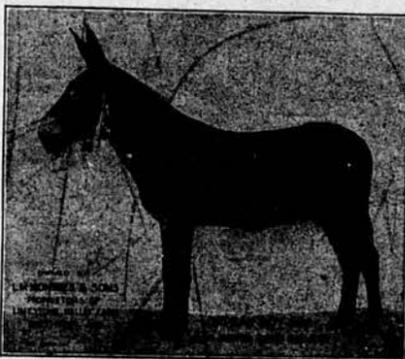
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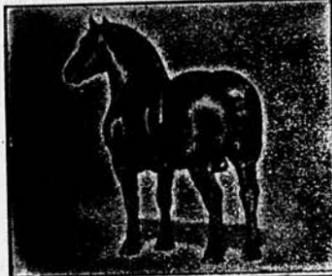
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In the regular Percheron stallion class for 4-year-olds and over, their stallions EDGAR and UNIVERS won first and second, prizes respectively and \$160 cash donated by the Percheron Registry Co.

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In classes 2 years old and under 3, they won first with COUR-

won first with group of four, all the get of one stallion. GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP with the French Coach

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149 BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS 149

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—IAMS speaks the languages, buys DIRECT from breeders, pays NO BUYER, SALESMAN or INTERPRETERS. Has no THREE to TEN MEN as partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantees to sell you a BETTER STALLION at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by SLICK SALESMEN, or pay your fare and \$25 PER DAY FOR TROUBLE, you the judge. IAMS: PAYS HORSES' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantees. Write for EYE-OPENER and catalogue. References: St. Paul State Bank and Citizens National Bank.

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SALE COMMENCES EACH DAY AT 10 A. M.

60 Registered Cattle to be sold Wednesday, January 11. Galloways, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus. Consigned by a number of State Fair this year. Consignors: L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill., Aberdeen-Angus; A. J. Dodson, Lexington, Ill., Galloways; Ed Speers, Cooks-ville, Ill., Galloways; Wm. Ritter, Arrowsmith, Ill., Shorthorns; M. P. & S. E. Lantz, Carlock, Ill., and C. C. Carlock, Carlock, Ill., Aberdeen-Angus,—and many others.

100 Registered Horses to be sold on Thursday and Friday, January 12 and 13. PERCHERONS, French Draft, Shires, Clydesdales and Coach Horses—Stallions, mares and fillies. These horses are consigned by the very oldest breeders in the State and out of the very best families and of show herds that represent 1,000 premiums to their credit. This will be one of the largest sales of pure-bred horses and cattle ever held in the State. Each consignor is going to the sale with the very best he has, as we want to make this a breeders' annual sale. They are the "wide-as-a-wagon" kind and some of them weigh 2,500 pounds. Consignors—Prichard & Hodgson, Ottawa, Ill., Percherons and Shires; John C. Baker, Manhattan, Ill., Percherons; I. Dillon, Normal, Ill., Percherons; ED. HODGSON, El Paso, Ill., Percherons; S. NOBLE KING, Bloomington, Ill., Percherons and French Draft; D. AUGUSTINE, Carlock, Ill., Percherons; C. W. HURT, Arrowsmith, Ill., Percherons, and other consignors. Catalogues ready December 20. R. W. Barclay, D. L. Brown, W. F. Merriman, Auctioneers.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN' 4, 1905.

40 HORSES AND JACKS 14 registered Percheron stallions and mares; 11 registered Shire stallions and mares; 12 saddle and trotting stallions and mares and 3 black jacks.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1904.

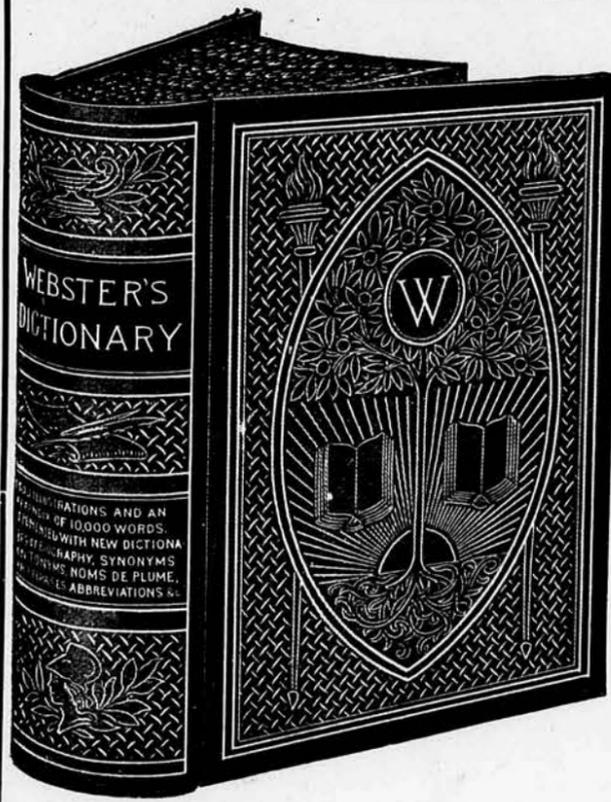
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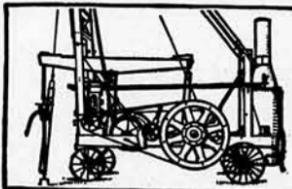
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