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THE SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

A Successful Two-Days' Meeting--Full Report of Papers and Discussions.

One of the most important meetings of the season was that of the Shorthorn Breeders, held at Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 22 and 23. There were gathered in the assembly room of the Live Stock Exchange men whose skill in directing the forces which have been well named "ancestral dynamics," is continually changing and constantly improving a class of cattle which are known for their excellence throughout the civilized world. Many of the leading breeders who attended the meeting are the sons and not a few are the grandsons of noted breeders, and the sons and grandsons of those present are in many cases following the vocation of their fathers. It may, therefore, be said with absolute truth that the stock-breeding propensity was prepotent in the meeting. It was doubtless with pleasure that these Shorthorn breeders observed in the 18,000 head of cattle in the sale yards surrounding the exchange, evidences of the wide dissemination of improved Shorthorn blood over the farms and ranches of the country.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. W. P. Brush, of Kansas City, who, on account of the absence of the president and vice-president, called Col. C. E. Leonard, of Bell Air, Mo., to the chair.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By W. S. Hannah, President Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—On a certain occasion a hod-carrier ascending a ladder accidentally dropping a brick which grazed the back of a passing dog, frightening him into rapid transit and loud howls; in his excitement he ran beneath the feet of a passing team attached to a carriage, occupied by a wealthy citizen with his purse full of cash, on his way to the city market to purchase a beefsteak; the team became excited and the driver lost control. As the horses dashed down the crowded street, vehicles made way on every side, while peanut vendors and candy butchers scattered like chaff before the wind. The runaway team took the bits in their mouths and finally dashed into a small frame building occupied by a vendor of fruits, candies, and popcorn, whose wares were knocked into unrecognizable mixtures, while the fire, used for popping the corn, ignited ready material and the fire department and the police force appeared upon the scene. All this happened through the accidental falling of a brick.

Gentlemen, in welcoming you to this city and to this market it is perhaps proper to observe that you have been just as far-reaching in what you have done and what you are doing for the cattle industry. We can not always tell beforehand what our small beginnings are going to amount to. It is true, however, as a settled principle, that we can always rely upon good results when we lay our foundations well. You have done this. Years ago some of you and some of your ancestors dropped a brick of pure blood amongst the herds of this country, so that to-day we can scarcely look a steer in the face and tell him we are as well bred as he is.

In these days of high-priced roasts and steaks, when packing-house potentates, commission agents and range magnates are telling us why beef is so high, without ever touching the real reason, this meeting furnishes light upon the subject. The

absolute truth is that such men as you have improved the quality of beef so much that the price has risen so high that the most of us have to eat ham and eggs or turn to whole wheat flour and "garden truck." Thus does your skill in improving the herds of the country strengthen the prices of other commodities, and for that reason our grain merchants, produce men, dry goods men and shoe men approve of your welcome here to-day.

As Kansas City gets what she goes after, especially with proper assistance, we are glad to welcome you as a factor in our reaching out after large tanneries, for what you are doing means better and finer hides; tanneries mean boot and shoe factories and an endless number of leather goods manufacturing. What encouragement you and kindred industries give us means that we shall reach out for large things and not rest until this is the industrial center of the West, with the location here of the head offices of our great railroad systems. It means that here you shall find a place to buy and sell; that here you shall find a home market, which you have helped to build, for every article you produce.

Gentlemen, because you are distinctively connected with the Shorthorn industry I do not understand that none of you are "white-face" men; or rather that none of you take any stock in the Hereford industry. Nor would I have you believe that all of our commission men are Shorthorn admirers; in fact, one of our number being an ardent admirer of "white-faces," some years ago when the market was dull and the day hot, after trying industriously to dispose of his consignment, hunted up one of our large feeder buyers and asked him if he would like a bargain in a car-load of "white-faces;" the price named was so reasonable that the prospective buyer eagerly marched through the hot sun to a distant part of the yards to snap up a bargain; when he got there he looked upon a herd of cattle covered entirely with white hair [laughter]. It is needless to say that a trade was spoiled.

If it is true, as has been said, "that he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to mankind," then what of the man who makes two bullocks grow where but one grew before? Or, rather, what of the man who makes thoroughbred stock grow where before grew "scrubs" and "quinines?"

Mr. President and gentlemen, as a final word of welcome to you allow me to say that I welcome you home, for here, where you have marketed your holdings in days gone by, and where we hope to see you often, to your profit, is your home market.

Your program is made up of practical subjects to be handled by able members, and we wish you an enjoyable and profitable occasion.

RESPONSE FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. H. C. Duncan, of Osborn, Mo., responded to Mr. Hannah's welcome in part as follows: "Mr. Hannah's words of welcome in behalf of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange and the market of this great center are nothing more than we had expected. Mr. Hannah and his associates have taught us to expect such a welcome when we come to Kansas City, and we have learned that the greatness of the business he represents and the breadth of the principles that govern that business make room for us all.

"Of course, we agree with Mr. Hannah that we are public benefactors, but I beg leave to reverse the wording in our claim a little. Rather than to say that he who makes two bullocks grow where before only one grew, is a public benefactor, I would claim the honor for him, who, through the excellence of his breeding,

made one bullock take the place, in produced, of two, or three, or even four scrubs and quinines."

Mr. Duncan called the attention of the members to Kansas City's greatness and further stated that he was in favor of bringing the headquarters of the American Shorthorn Herd Book Association to Kansas City.

EXPERIENCE AS A SHORTHORN BREEDER.

By Senator W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kans.

(From stenographer's report.)

"We have experiences with the cattle, with the buyers and with the men whom we have to have connected with us. We have problems with nature that with all that science has done are still unsolved problems. The successful Shorthorn breeder ought to be the most thoroughly educated scientist in the country. He ought to be familiar with all the peculiar physiological features of the animal. He should be an artist. He should know the chemical character of all the different feeds and the different effects of these feeds upon the growth and health of his cattle. He should also be a good judge of men. He should be able to find out what a buyer wants. Buyers are more whimsical than old cows and to know just what a buyer wants is sometimes a problem. He sometimes actually wants a Shorthorn which not only is red itself but which never had a roan or white ancestor. The successful Shorthorn breeder should be all of these and more.

"When I came to Kansas I came with the idea of breeding pure-bred Shorthorns, but before I had been here many years I became almost disgusted with the breed and with the methods that other breeders were pursuing. In New York at that time the main idea seemed to be to breed some particular strain of blood, and an animal's merit was judged by the amount of that one strain of blood which he possessed. Fabulous prices were realized at the New York Mills sale in 1873, and the prices then obtained were the highest in the history of the breed—they were the highest we have had since that time and such prices will probably never again be paid. I went to Kentucky, where they were breeding big, strong, plain cattle. The breeders of these kinds were regarded as unorthodox, and were sneered at right and left. I started in with Cruickshank cattle and these strong, well-built, 'individual merit' cattle helped to build up our own Kansas cattle."

One of the problems that confronts the Shorthorn breeder, to which Colonel Harris paid particular attention, was the subject of line-breeding, carried sometimes to the extent of incestuous inbreeding. He attributes many of the weaknesses of highly bred cattle to this one point. Colonel Harris stated that tuberculosis generally occurred in very highly bred cattle, and when traced back it would be found that these cattle were inbred to a great extent. He advocated the use of different families in the same herd, and said that a straight-bred Cruickshank was not as good as miscellaneous bred cattle. "We are getting into the same old rut, is the sum of my experiences," he continued. "The Hereford men simply talk of three or four sires at the top and we should take a lesson from them."

"It is my belief that tuberculosis, that terrible menace to the human family and the fine herds of this land as well, is being fostered by this very plan of breeding I warn you against. Wherever a fine herd contains an unusual number of affected animals, there, I will venture to say, will be found a herd in which, or for the foundation of which, this line and in-and-in breeding has been followed to excess. It

is a duty of breeders, and one of which nothing else takes precedence, to stamp out this disease, and the move first and most imperative is to stop a method of breeding which fosters its increase.

"Then there is abortion among cows—perhaps the greatest affliction to our business—and it, too, finds foothold among the weakened constitutions of inbred cattle. I need not enlarge on the importance of this evil. Every breeder has experienced or observed enough of it to dread it as a scourge. An important ingredient to the remedy, I believe, you will find to be to judiciously bring in outside blood, and keep up the constitution of your breeding animals by using the strongest and best, consistent with your ideal and irrespective of the families to which they belong, just so they are reputable Shorthorn strains. Shy breeding, too, is another evil, and I believe that its cause and remedy lie equally in the lines I have indicated for abortion.

"While I am speaking of abortion, I want to bring up the matter of horns, for the two are often intimately connected. In this, again, my ideas are unfashionable, but I believe in accord with common sense. I would like to see all horns taken off, and no blood so blue or horns so beautiful that the owners would escape. This proposition should not bring to mind visions of a de-horning-chute and the bloody work of saw and nipper—though I believe even they are often excusable. You all know the way—take the day-old calf between your knees and rub over the place where the horns would come, a little caustic potash. The work is done, and when the calf grows up you have that acme of the cattle kind, a Shorthorn without the horns.

"The question of dehorning leads me to that of castration, and here, again, we should make ourselves a hard and fast rule and preface our enacting clause with a "must." No matter what the temptation, an inferior bull should not be allowed to breed. Save the registration fee and use the knife—and apply the same rule to the heifers.

"Now, let me close with an opinion on the color question, which some of you know, perhaps, is a hobby of mine. At least, do not be sticklers for the red, except (for I will make this exception. We have to sell our cattle if we are to live, and some of us sell to red, extremely red, markets) as you must to supply what I hope and believe is a temporary demand for that particular color. Remember, that good bone and flesh and constitution are deeper and more desirable than color. Remember, too, that other breeds are red, while no other is roan, and that roan is the mark of the Shorthorn. I hope we will learn more to appreciate the roan for the splendid frame and good feeding quality it indicates, and it is one of my pet dreams, which I am thankful I am not yet old to dream or hope to realize, that I shall some day come out with a string of white Shorthorns and meet and defeat Colonel Leonard, there, with his string of reds.

"Another thing, the Shorthorn men do not pull together strong enough in advertising our breed and our herds. Look at the Hereford men. They have been and are now making magnificent displays and drawing the attention of the whole country to the Hereford cattle and the Shorthorn men should not be behind in such a vital matter."

Col. J. F. True, of Newman, Kans., in commenting upon one of the various subjects touched upon by Col. Harris, advised the writing of pedigrees of both sire and dam with equal comment. He is in favor of breeding red cattle and always rejoices when he finds a red calf instead of a roan. O. H. Southworth, of Harris, Mo., said

in part: "There are few men calculated by nature to take hold of a herd or class of cattle and keep them right. Breeders are not made, they are born. They must love their cattle, and take a special delight in watching them grow and in all the little details in caring for them."

C. E. Leonard endorsed Col. Harris's views entirely, but in particular in the matter of incestuous inbreeding. "Nearly every weakness," he said, "can be traced back to this inbreeding. As to color, I have no preference whatever. I believe in the uniformity of color, but let's don't uniform it to the detriment of the qualities of the cattle."

J. H. Bayer, of Yates Center, Kans.: "I agree with Col. Harris in almost all points."

My own choice of colors is roan, though I am not overly particular. I find I must keep what people want in order to sell to them. I believe in dehorning. I dehorn every cow but leave the horns on the bulls. I do not believe that abortion is entirely due to this incestuous inbreeding. I have been careful in my breeding along this line, yet have had losses from abortion."

B. O. Cowan, of New Point, Mo., very heartily endorsed Col. Harris's position on the color question. "In fact," said he, "I endorse everything Col. Harris said. His very able address was sufficient compensation for making the trip to Kansas City, even if there were no other discussions or speeches in store for us. He is a leader among Shorthorn men, and a leader among all men, and the principles which he advocates will have more influence for having come from him than if coming from some other man."

HOW PRESENT THE SHORTHORNS TO BEEF-BREEDERS.

By S. C. Hanna, of Howard, Elk County, Kans.

Mr. President: It is with great diffidence that I attempt to respond to the wide subject assigned to me by your worthy secretary. It is a subject that may well demand the best thought of older and more experienced breeders.

In attempting to advise the members of this association what course they should pursue, individually and collectively, in order to more thoroughly present the merits of the Shorthorns to the attention of the beef-breeding public, I can only hope to suggest a few thoughts that may awaken discussion and bring out the views of those present whose experience and wisdom can enlighten us on this subject.

There are doubtless many ways in which the merits of Shorthorns may be presented to the beef-breeding public through the individual efforts of the members of this association.

One of the ways in which we can most directly exercise our personal influence to advance the interests of the breed is to advance the standard of individual merit in our herds by using greater care in feeding and developing our young cattle. Proper development as well as careful breeding must constitute the foundation of all excellence in our herds if we are to expect their merits to attract public attention. I am convinced that no care in breeding can compensate for a lack of proper feeding and that the tendency to deterioration so frequently noticeable in some of our best bred families is often due to neglect of this important requisite.

By proper feeding I do not mean excessive forcing or pampering, but I mean the nice attention that carries the young cattle along to maturity without check in their development. I consider that young cattle have been too highly fed when forced to a point that they will shrink unless the feed is continued after they are turned on grass. Such shrinkage is injurious and detrimental to their best development. Cattle that have been pampered to a point where ordinarily good pasture will not keep them in thriving condition are not good subjects to proclaim the merits of the breed to the beef-breeding public. It is usually after cattle pass out of the hands of their breeders that they must impress others with their special merit for beef-breeding purposes; and it is then that the foundations upon which the breeder has built is most thoroughly tested.

CONSTITUTION.

For beef purposes constitution and feeding quality must be the underlying principles upon which he builds. In beef cattle or any other class of cattle constitution precedes everything in my estimation. I like to know that the sire used in my herd came of long-lived families, from dams that bred regularly for a long term of years and maintain a thrifty appearance under all ordinary vicissitudes of feed and climate. Their sires must have been of robust constitution and, barring accidents, I like to know that they preserve their usefulness to a ripe old age. While it is impracticable for every breeder to buy the bull to secure all these requisites in a sire, yet those who furnish the herd-headers owe it to the breed to keep the vital matter

of constitution always paramount in their breeding operations.

MILKING QUALITY.

Looking to the not very far distant future we must keep more and more in view the milking qualities of our herds. The beef expansion of the future must come almost altogether under farm conditions where milk will be an important factor in the cost of beef production. One of the peculiar merits of the Shorthorn from its earliest history has been its power to respond to this essential requirement of the farm. When I observe the tendency of ranch men and farmers to give, what appears to me, an undue prominence to some of the more exclusively beef breeds, I am comforted with the reflection that the more of such strains they use now, the more Shorthorns they will need in the future, because no other breed possesses in equal degree their dual capacity for milk and beef.

The records made by Shorthorns at the great English shows last year demonstrated that they possessed the power above all other beef breeds of combining prize-winning dairy capacity with prize-winning beef form. If our breeders will keep this inherent superiority in view and continue to develop it in their herds, Shorthorns will continue to proclaim their merits to the beef-breeding public with increasing emphasis as the years roll by.

USE THE KNIFE.

The individual breeder may do much to advance the standard of his herd and the merits of the breed by a discriminating use of the knife and by withholding from registry his females of inferior merit. No better advertisement of the breed can be made than for Shorthorn breeders to occasionally send to market the finished product of their skill in the shape of prime steers. The records of our fat stock shows reveal the fact that Shorthorns excel all other breeds of cattle in the production of weight for age, and that they were second to none in the final test of quality on the block.

In the rivalry of the breeds, on a strictly beef basis, it is the record of the scales, other things being equal, that must be the final test of merit to the feeder, in making up his profit and loss account.

Perhaps a more general disposition to show some of the best representatives from our herds would bring the merits of the Shorthorns more frequently and prominently before the public, but this is a matter that can only be decided by the interest and convenience of the breeder. His greatest responsibility lies in seeing to it that he neglects no means within his power to develop to the highest possible degree the materials within his control. The development of those inherent possibilities which they possess above all other breeds of cattle is finally dependent upon the skill and judgment of the individual breeder. If Shorthorns have lost any of their ancient prestige over other breeds it is wholly due to the mistakes and shortcomings of those to whom the welfare of the breed has been entrusted.

And finally, the breeder can do much to advance the general interest of Shorthorns by keeping in touch with his fellow breeders and attending whenever possible the meetings of the Shorthorn association. Some degree of cooperation in every line of business is becoming more and more essential to success. It is one of the marked tendencies of the age. There are many things we can do collectively to advance the merits of Shorthorns to public notice that can not be done by individual effort.

AN ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE.

Collectively the members of this association can devise some means for more thoroughly presenting the merits of Shorthorns to the attention of the beef-breeding public. In my opinion nothing would accomplish more in this direction than an annual Shorthorn show and combination sale. It should be a fixed institution and permanently located at Kansas City. This is the center of the greatest beef-producing territory of the world and must finally become the leading cattle market of the country. It is here that the merits of Shorthorns can be presented by practical object lessons to the greatest number of breeders. An annual show and sale of this character, one thoroughly established, would soon become an event of increasing importance to the Western breeder, and would be marked by an increased attendance from every section of the country. If it was an annual institution breeders would make their plans yearly in advance, while the beef producers would come to regard it as an event of too much importance to be missed. I can think of no way by which the powers of this association can be exerted with so much advantage to the members and to the breed.

To accomplish this successfully our association must be enlarged and the membership increased. We should widen our scope by including other States in our organization and the members of the asso-

ciation should make a greater personal effort to increase the membership.

Our efforts along this line should not be for the purpose of booming the breed. As "good wine needs no bush," Shorthorns need no booming. Their intrinsic merits will manifest themselves whenever given an opportunity. They are so permanently fixed in the estimation of beef breeders that they only need the opportunity that the collective efforts of this association can give them to keep them always in the front rank.

We need not be concerned about this craze or that fashion in the business of beef production. Beef and milk must constitute the farmers "combine" for all time and the noble Shorthorn will continue to be the most important factor in this combination. As the country increases in population and the ranch is superseded by the farm this remarkable breed of cattle will in the economics of beef production become altogether indispensable. As some one has well said: "Breeds may come and breeds may go, but the Shorthorn will go on forever."

O. H. Southworth, of Harris, Mo., advised a practice of sending to the newspapers reports of noted sales of Shorthorn cattle, of high prices obtained on the markets for Shorthorn steers, and similar reports that would be calculated to arouse public interest in the breed. When a bunch of Hereford steers sells at 6 cents a pound some Hereford man makes it a point to see that a report of such a sale gets into all the papers. When a bunch of Shorthorns sells at 6 cents a pound nobody seems to have enough interest in the matter to inform the newspaper man, and the consequence is that if a notice is given at all it is a very brief one.

A SHORTHORN PAPER.

H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.: I believe in advertising in our own papers, the papers that we have now. I would suggest that a paper be organized and published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The association has plenty of money and can afford to do it. I would locate such a paper at Kansas City. It would be a good thing, and the only thing is to formulate some plan, start the paper and run it. I am in favor of an annual Shorthorn show and sale, and would hold the first a year from this fall. I have had a great deal of experience with the Western people recently and have sold about 500 bulls in the last six or eight months. I find the Shorthorn is growing in favor with the Western ranchmen, and I believe the Shorthorn is again coming to the front. The Western men write me that other grades are too small. Send me the Shorthorn.

Colonel Harris protested against the establishment of a special organ for the Shorthorn men, and advocated the use of the papers already started. He suggested a plan of hiring a column of space in the leading live stock and agricultural papers of the country by the year and placing some competent writer in charge of that column at a stipulated salary, whose entire time could be given to preparing suitable articles in that column in advertising the Shorthorn breed. A special paper or organ would be read only by Shorthorn breeders and those that already have an interest in the breed, and would necessarily soon become monotonous. He advised the spending of the \$40,000 now in the treasury of the national association in advertising in the papers now in operation.

Secretary Brush, among other things, said that the Shorthorn breeder, if he is ambitious to better succeed in both the show and sale ring, must pay more attention to the calf from the time that it is dropped until he leaves the hands of the original owner. In his field work visiting herds he found far too many instances where both dam and produce were to some extent neglected, resulting in an undersized calf that never would be the equal of one that had a little better treatment at the hands of the owner or herdsman. It was an undeniable fact that the better fitted individuals, breeding and condition considered, always brought the better prices. If there was anything in heredity or the ability of the animal to transmit to its progeny the influences in utero or subsequently, it was reasonable to conclude that the animal best favored was the most valuable of the two. He stated that instances had occurred where the condition of the young cattle, especially the bulls, was such that the live stock field man could not encouragingly call prospective buyers' attention to them, especially a buyer who had set his standard on type, size and condition of a higher state of development. This was not only true of the Shorthorn, but of all breeds of beef cattle. The Herefords, even, when neglected, deteriorated just in proportion to the degree of neglect, and brought only about half the average price of those that were properly cared for and handled intelligently.

C. E. Leonard was in favor of Colonel Harris's plan of advertising, and was op-



IF YOU COULD

buy a wagon that had everlasting wheels would you do it? Wouldn't it be economy to do so? Well here's how. Buy a set of **Electric Steel Wheels**. They can't dry out and get loose; they CAN'T ROT OR BREAK DOWN. Don't make any difference what wagon you have we can fit it. Wheels of any height and any width of tire. May be the wheels on your wagon are good. If they are buy one and a high one. Send for catalogue, it is free. **Electric Wheel Co., Box 46, Quincy, Ills.**

posed to the establishment of a separate organ.

Ex-Governor Glick, of Atchison, Kans., advised the employment of some good writer, well versed in Shorthorn lore, to prepare advertising literature for general distribution. He advocated a change of policy in the management of the funds in the national association treasury, by the directors of that association. He thought \$3,000 would be sufficient to pay the salary of such a man to prepare and pay for printing this literature.

Col. C. E. Leonard, a director of the national association, stated that about \$26,000 has been given for prizes for Shorthorns in various State fairs up to the close of last year, and so far this year over \$6,000 has been paid out in a similar manner. They have also caused a reduction in price of the herd book. Mr. Leonard figured that the present board of directors of the national association had been instrumental in saving to the stockholders about \$100,000. Mr. Leonard also spoke on the subject of a special organ for the Shorthorn men, arguing that there were 10,000 Shorthorn breeders in this country. If all of them would take hold and each one put in an inch breeder's card in the paper, at say, \$5 a year, that would mean an annual revenue of \$50,000, certainly a sufficient amount to run the paper.

Colonel Harris said that the "American Shorthorn Breeders' Association" was organized for the express purpose of publishing the American Shorthorn herd book. The Shorthorn Breeders' Association is a stock company composed of as many breeders as have taken stock, and the great trouble is not with its board of directors but with the lack of interest which the stockholders are taking in the matter. The directors are instructed by the stockholders and will spend this money just as the stockholders say. A part of this money can be spent in advertising the breed. I do not mean in giving puffs, but in stating the plain facts."

Other speakers took some part in the discussion, the idea of a special paper finding many advocates and many who were opposed to it.

B. O. Cowan, of New Point, Mo., at length moved that the chairman appoint a committee of five members to consider the matter and bring up resolutions Wednesday morning. Upon motion of Colonel Harris, the meeting adjourned until 7:30 Tuesday evening. Both motions were carried and the chairman appointed as members of the committee the following members: B. O. Cowan, H. C. Duncan, W. P. Harned, W. P. Brush and C. Thorp.

THE EVENING SESSION.

O. H. Southworth opened the discussion in the evening session with a consideration of the advisability of holding a combination sale towards the close of the year by members of the association. He said: "It would take us a year to make anything of a public sale. Is it to dispose of the best animals we have? If so, what will we do with the rest? I have heard a good many men talk here to-day. They want us to have an examiner appointed to look at the cattle we will bring to the sale. We want to reach the range men. We do not want to sell to each other. Some men will carry a bull until he is 2 years old and then make a \$75 steer of him. There are lots of men, lots of our best breeders, who have tried it time after time. There has been a proposition here to make some arrangement with our national association to make a sale and show."

FOR FULLER PEDIGREES.

Col. J. F. True, of Newman, Kans., presented a resolution looking towards an improvement in the manner of preparing printed pedigrees. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, The character and individuality of an animal is determined largely by its immediate ancestry, as also are those qualities transmitted equally by sire and dam; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the part of wisdom and good practice for breeders to write all pedigrees of Shorthorn cattle so as to show on their face the breeding of both sire and dam for at least four generations."

"I offer this resolution," continued Col. True, "because I believe the way I have indicated is a better one than that we are now following. The most relevant part of an animal's ancestry is the generations nearest, and the tabulated pedigree shows that and saves the space occupied by a lot of remote antecedents on the dam's side,

which is of no importance except to show the imported cow to which she traces."

Mr. Bellows: "Breeder are already beginning the use of the tabulated pedigree, and I would add, as a suggestion, in advocating it, that the foot-notes at present in use be continued, and that the name of the breeder in small letters be written under the name of each animal."

A remarkable diversity of opinion was developed upon the subject and a lively discussion, well sprinkled with good-natured chaffing and pleasantries at the expense of both systems, was kept up for several minutes, ending finally in a general agreement that the form of pedigree now used by Shorthorn breeders with the improvements in the way of foot-notes and other elaborations, told the whole truth with regard to the animal, and that was all that could be desired. One point brought out by Col. Harris, and to which other members generally agreed, was the importance of having the breeder's name accompany each animal. "I am suspicious," said Col. Harris, "when I see that individuals have changed hands from year to year or that their families run for only one generation in the hands of each breeder, but when I see cow after cow kept in the hands of the same breeder or a family of cattle handed down from father to son, I take it as the best evidence of individual merit in the cattle, and that is what I am looking for, even in a pedigree."

COMMITTEE REPORT.

The report of the committee appointed at the close of the afternoon session was read and laid on the table for discussion Wednesday. The report, signed by all five members, was as follows:

"We, your committee, beg leave to recommend that this body ask of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association a larger appropriation for prizes for our leading fairs and liberal appropriation for advertising the merits of the Shorthorns, and to take under advisement the publication of an organ in the interest of the breed. We further request that the national association make an appropriation for a national Shorthorn show at some central point."

FITTING FOR THE SHOW RING.

The subject of "Fitting for the Show Ring—Feed and Management," brought out an animated discussion. H. C. Duncan opened the ball. He said in part:

"My experience in fitting cattle for the show ring is to begin at the beginning. The man that expects to show his cattle in competition with other herds should take them in calfhood and never let them be hungry. Be sure in the first place that they have good ancestry. Be sure that the families are good; then be sure that the calf is good. Then keep on feeding them. Feed them all the time. Have good cattle, have good feed and have good judges. Then go to the show ring and show for all there is in it, and if you get beat don't get sore about it. The ordinary farm products with a little bit of oil-meal constitute the principal feeds that I use. Feed the cattle well and they always look well. It is a great advertisement to the Shorthorn breed to take care of your calves. Feed them so that a yearling will look like a 2-year-old. Bring your cattle up. Have them sappy, well grown and with good finish. And if you get beat, don't get sore over it."

Here Mr. Duncan's address assumed more of a miscellaneous character, relative to the different feeds and their effect upon animals which he fits for the show ring. The breeders resolved themselves into an examining board and fired questions right and left at Mr. Duncan. In this answers, Mr. Duncan said:

"I feed my calves about one-third measure each of oats, bran and shelled corn, and find it a great ration. When I have no oats I use one-half bran and half shelled corn. In cool weather grind the corn. Feed the calves all the time. I think a calf does better on shelled corn. I change the shelled corn to corn-meal when the weather gets cooler. Meal is all right at any time when you can keep it sweet, but it usually gets sour and indigestible when the weather keeps hot. Do not feed yearling heifers so much corn. Just feed them enough to keep them growing and in good fix all the time. Yearlings and 2-year-olds do not require as much corn as calves. About two months prior to the show I use same ration with a little oil-meal. Feed a little bit of it every day for six weeks or two months, say two pounds of linseed-oil meal (old process, I think is the best), and the oil-meal will serve to smooth up the coat. Linseed-meal has little effect on the flesh. I believe that a female will get 'patchy' with any feed. The 'patchiness' I believe depends altogether on the animal and not on the feed. Some get patchy on any feed and some do not. The corn ration is our ration in this part of the country for fattening steers. All of us in the corn country fatten on corn. My greatest objection to the use of oil-meal as a continuous feed is the expense. I think all breeders ought to feed their cattle just alike. A cow

should not have as much corn when she is carrying the calf.

"To have a cow come in again in twelve months I would wean the calf at 6 months of age. I have never sawed off the horns of a Shorthorn. My experience is that people do not want to buy the dehorned animals. I would not give as much for a cow without horns as I would for one with the horns. I believe that sheaf oats makes a good feed. Some prefer snapped corn, ground shuck, cob and all. The shuck and cob furnish good roughness. I keep the calves separate and begin feeding the calves corn as soon as they will eat it, usually when they are 6 weeks to 2 months old. Bran will not scour a calf but it is apt to choke to death upon oats. Oats and shelled corn combined are mighty hard to beat. I have seen 2-year-old bulls fed two gallons of milk at a time, but I don't believe in it. The nicest way to teach a calf to eat is to hang a bundle of sheaf oats near him, and you would be surprised to see how quickly he learns how to eat it. Kaffir-corn, I don't believe, is the best ration in our climate. It might do where it is drier. Sugar cane is all right on ranches."

Colonel Harris: In 1882 I spent a week at the farm of Colonel Potts, at Jacksonville, Ill. He kept a show herd all the time. He never changed the feed the year round. You can never make cattle fit for the show ring by using one feed a while and then changing again and again. I measure my feed by weight instead of by measure, as Mr. Duncan does. I use the best clover and timothy hay and have it cut fine, about one-third of an inch long, better one-fourth. If the price of oil-meal will permit, at say \$17 to \$20 per ton, feed about a pint of the oil-meal to every 500 pounds of weight twice a day. For show purposes feed it three times a day. This refers, of course, to the winter time. The idea is to feed just enough to have the cattle eat up the feed clean and lick the troughs for more. This is our simple process. I do not like feeding shucks and cobs. I tried it two winters and had several cases of colic. There is not enough nutriment in them. I think fine corn-chop or corn-meal is good. Good oats when ground is good. Bran and a little oil-meal with cut hay is simply and easily fed and is good. Cut the hay fine and mix it with the other food. Corn shucks and cobs are good enough for roughness, but they are a little too hard. The use of a great amount of corn is injurious in many ways. Don't feed too much. Cows should keep in reasonably good condition on grass alone. The animal with the most perfect digestion is the one to keep. "Patchiness," I think, is increased by the excessive use of linseed-oil meal. Corn would have a similar effect to some extent. Long cut hay tends to irritate the stomach. Prairie hay is not so good as the tame hay. We should grind the feed as an aid to digestion, and the better ground the better feed it makes. Using cut hay prevents the scours. There are not enough breeders using ground feed.

George Bellows, Maryville, Mo., said that in feeding there is more judgment in knowing how to feed than in knowing what to feed. Always water the cattle before feeding. Change from shelled to ground corn when the calf is weaned, say at 9 months old.

The meeting adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

ARE PUBLIC SALES COMMENDABLE?

By Col. R. E. Edmonson, of Kansas City.

I wish, before discussing the subject assigned me by the committee, to express my thanks for the opportunity extended me of becoming a member of this most useful and honorable association, and I heartily pledge my support and my very best endeavors to the advancement of each and every purpose for which it was organized.

It was with this firm resolve to try to do my duty, that I took up the subject assigned me, "Which is the Best Way to Dispose of the Surplus of the Herd, Public or Private Sale?" But when I saw the subject stated in the form of a debatable question, apparently giving me the liberty, as it were, to elect which side I would advocate, when I had committed myself nearly twenty years ago and devoted my entire business life to the side I then chose, I began to think that the committee possibly had not assigned me a very serious duty, but expected me to prepare something in a lighter vein. But upon reflection I concluded there might not be much speculation among those present as to which side I would take, yet it is a question that becomes of vital importance to all breeders some time in their career, and I therefore decided to submit my opinion in all formality and seriousness.

With all bias laid aside, and speaking from what I have learned from an extensive experience, covering more than a quarter of a century in conducting public sales, and from observations made while associating with and watching the career of our most successful breeders, I am firmly of the opinion that a public sale under ordinary circumstances and conditions is the most satisfactory and profitable way for the

breeder to dispose of the accumulation of his herd.

A thorough consideration of the relative merits of the two methods would require such a discussion as to detail as could hardly be brought in the scope of a single paper intended only to start the discussion, and I shall be happy indeed if this feeble effort shall merely contain some suggestion that will help the young breeder in choosing which method he shall pursue in disposing of the increase of his herd. There is no calling in life that holds out more attraction, to my mind, than breeding and rearing improved stock, and incident to it, we have the farm, the best of all places.

The farm has a peculiar charm and interest for me. I like to see a farmer endeavor to grow better crops from year to year; I love to see him beautify and enrich the soil; I love to see his meadows and pastures clean, which shows thrift and good harvest. With this goes, of course, his desire and determination to increase and improve the grade of whatever kind of live stock may have taken his fancy. I do not see how any man so circumstanced can have anything but a big heart and noble aspirations, and he makes the world brighter and better by living in it.

It is no wonder to me that we find so many men breeding and rearing fine stock, not so much for the profit that is in it, but because they love to watch the improvements and developments of their handiwork, which in time gives them a surplus of stock to dispose of, and it is with pardonable pride that such a breeder sends out a catalogue descriptive of his herd and sees the purchasers who gather at his sale eagerly contesting for the ownership of specimens of his now famous herd, to make a beginning with, themselves, or to supplement herds already established.

As above stated, we expect to use our arguments in all seriousness, but we doubt very much if we are expected to say a great deal that is new, so we will state to begin with that by using a public sale as a means of disposing of the surplus, you but follow the example of our best and most noted breeders, both in this country and in England, from the beginning down to the present time, with possibly a few exceptions.

Mr. Warfield, one of our oldest and most distinguished breeders, is the only one that I can now call to mind that does not, at stated periods, or some time in the course of three or five years, hold a public sale for the purpose of disposing of his surplus stock, but we must remember that this condition is made possible for him after long years in the business, besides being an author and voluminous writer and correspondent for many of our best and most prominent and influential stock journals. He has all his life been an ardent admirer and friend of the Shorthorn. His name has had honorable mention in our best and most attractive show yards. He has from the very beginning as a Shorthorn breeder held a prominent and influential position among the breeders of America. And with all this in his favor he has until recent years used extensively the medium of public sales to dispose of his surplus.

We all love and admire Mr. Warfield and feel proud of him as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, but we cannot afford to work and wait as he has done to bring about a condition that might be accomplished by a quicker and, we believe, a less expensive and more satisfactory method.

The field is larger and competition more active than it was in days gone by, and the breeder who to-day undertakes to rely on public sales alone, must necessarily have other resources for a time at least and be content to wait and breed far better cattle than his neighbors, and then spend his talent and the best part of his business life trying to make the world believe it before he can expect to secure much attention; whereas his neighbor can announce a public sale, put his stock in proper condition, make a grand show and parade in the presence of twelve or fifteen hundred people, and leap into prominence as a breeder at a single bound, and by pursuing this method get his money in large sums at regular periods and not in small sums from time to time.

As before stated, every branch of business these days seems to be surrounded and encompassed by a competition that is indeed fascinating and forces to action our best and quickest thoughts, so the wide-awake man of to-day is compelled to use the medium of public sales to dispose of his surplus, otherwise, he would be rapidly passed in the mad rush for fame and popular favor by men perhaps less deserving. More than that, men don't have or won't take the time to visit various herds and make selections, and even if they did, and you had some magnificent specimens to show, and with a generous display of old-time hospitality you would not find or create in them the enthusiasm that is found about a sale ring.

People argue, and correctly so too, that they can attend a series of public sales with less expense, and see, hear and learn more than they could in a month's travel, visiting various herds. Meeting, mingling and

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.

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Never Disappoints

conversing with people from different sections and States is helpful to a degree. None are so stupid or ignorant but that they can see and impart much that is valuable. Their minds are broadened. They hear our best breeders discussing matters of vast importance and they go back to their homes with renewed hopes and determinations. In this way others are induced and made to feel that the business of improving the live stock of the country is a great work, and they too must enter the field and share the glories that await all who engage in this honorable and noble profession or business.

A public sale is an educator. It is pleasing to see a crowd of enthusiastic breeders and lovers of fine stock assemble at a public sale and look along a line of animals offered and hear the various comments. A young breeder or any one contemplating going into the business, need but stay close behind to hear something that will be of value to him in after years, if not within the next hour. We learn much by contact and exchange of thoughts. Friendly discussions make us better acquainted with one another and our business, too. We gather knowledge of values at public sales that is useful when the private buyer comes along. So, it matters not how pleasant or entertaining the private salesman may be in his drawing-room or barnyard, he can not impart the knowledge or information that one gets by mingling with the multitude.

As before intimated, people like to attend public sales. I have never seen a person yet who was not more or less charmed or fascinated by an auction. They like to mix with the crowd and will for the same article give more at an auction than they would at a private sale. They like and enjoy to a marked degree a friendly spirit of rivalry, which is seen more or less at any kind of an auction. Then again, while it may not be generally believed, we are all more or less creatures of imitation, and it is safe to say that thousands and thousands of cattle and other fine stock have been bid off, paid for and made the purchaser money, just because he happened to see someone else bidding in whose judgment he had great confidence.

Moreover, I have sold stock often, and I doubt not that it is the experience of all auctioneers, to persons who have no desire to become purchasers, but bid every now and then just to gratify a spirit of rivalry that happens to seize them for the moment, who afterwards made useful and valuable members of the breeding world. That such influences are helpful no one will deny, and it is impossible to bring them to your aid in private treaty at the farm.

Again, too much importance can not be given judicious advertising in any branch of business. You will generally find the best advertised business the most successful one, and as I have said, a single public sale will elevate a man from a comparatively unknown stock man to a breeder with almost a national reputation in the live stock world.

In conclusion, I beg to say that it does not take a great deal of courage for me to assert that in my judgment public sales are almost, if not absolutely, necessary to any one who hopes and expects to be known very far from home as a breeder. He gets a prominence through this medium that he could not obtain with the slow process of private sales in years. Besides he can, if he will, make his public sales the means of selling a great many head at intervals at private sale from the farm.

DISCUSSION.

George Bellows was the first to rise with exceptions. "I can hardly agree," he said, "with the speaker's proposition that a young and comparatively unknown breeder can come at once into prominence through the medium of a successful public auction. If the auction is successful, he is all right, but unless he has bred judiciously for a number of years; has made a creditable reputation in the character of his purchases in establishing his herd, and has advertised energetically, he takes chances against being successful and his disappointment may be a discouraging one."

(Continued on page 6.)

Agricultural Matters.

A FARMERS' FEDERATION.

[The following has been received at this office with a request that it be published. The author of the address, Hon. Walter N. Allen, is an old and prominent citizen of Kansas, a successful farmer, and has always been a vigorous thinker. The address is interesting reading and is likely to cause a lot of thinking and some discussion.—Editor Kansas Farmer.]

At a meeting of the trustees of the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley, held in the city of Topeka August 23, 1899, Walter N. Allen was re-elected president and business manager of the company, and J. R. Mulvane, president of the Bank of Topeka, was re-elected treasurer of said company. The following communication was submitted and adopted and its publication ordered:

The State of Kansas will produce this year nearly 400,000,000 bushels of corn; Nebraska also has a big crop, and the crops of corn in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri are reported above the average yield in those States. Now, then, it is evident that unless there shall be some practical business concert of action among the farmers of the Mississippi Valley these overgrown crops of corn will be thrown upon the market to the ruin of prices. Cheap corn means cheap wheat and low prices for cattle and hogs.

It was the unprecedented exports of corn as a bread-stuff in 1897 and 1898 that broke Mr. Leiter's corner on wheat. Mr. Leiter put the price of wheat up so high that the masses of the people could not afford to buy wheat flour and were compelled to substitute the cheaper article, corn-meal, thus lessening the demand for consumption and causing a heavy decline in the price of wheat, which resulted in the ruin of Mr. Leiter as a speculator in wheat.

Kansas had an overgrown crop of corn in 1861 and in the winter of 1862 corn was sold for 10 cents per bushel and was burned for fuel.

In 1872 Kansas had another big crop of corn and the price was only 11 cents per bushel and the grain was likewise again burned for fuel. Every farmer remembers the overgrown crops of corn in Kansas and Nebraska in 1889. The corn grown in these two States in that year was marketed for less than 13 cents per bushel, and this low price caused great distress among the farmers in the Western States.

The Farmers' Alliance, which was at that time at the zenith of its power, demanded of the railroads a reduction of freight on corn to Chicago. This emergency rate, as it was called, was granted by the railroads, but the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska did not realize any more for their corn than they did before the reduction of the freight, for the price of corn in Chicago dropped just exactly in proportion to the reduction of the cost of transportation.

These overgrown crops of corn here alluded to were followed by one or two years of short crops and a big rise in the price of corn. In 1863-4 corn sold for 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, and in 1873 the price was 50 cents per bushel, and in 1874 corn was worth \$1 per bushel.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The law of supply and demand regulates the price of farm products offered in the general markets, but the law of supply and demand can have no power over our crops if we hold them off the public markets on our farms and in our granaries. It takes the consumers of Europe and America a whole year to consume our crops. We should not rush our crops on the market in the first four months of the crop season, to be put into the elevators and warehouses where they can be seen, weighed and measured to intimidate buyers. We should sell our crops as we buy our groceries, a little at a time. But we can not hold back our surplus crops, we can not control our shipments, so as to regulate the supply to the demand in the general markets, without coöperation and concert of action. The necessity for a practical business coöperative plan among farmers for the sale of their products was as apparent to me eleven years ago as it is to-day. In the month of April, 1888, I published a call to the farmers of the Mississippi Valley to meet in the city of Topeka, Kansas, on the 2d day of May of that year. The convention met in pursuance of the call, with delegates present representing nine States. The subject of coöperation was discussed and a plan adopted and a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Kansas with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, and known as "The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley." The next meeting was held at St. Louis, in October, 1889, and at this convention there were twenty-one States and Territories represented, including California, Oregon and Washington. This St. Louis convention re-affirmed and ratified the articles of incorporation and ordered that branch business houses be opened at

the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and New Orleans.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

On the second day of May, 1888, when this coöperative plan was adopted and articles of incorporation filed, the organization of farmers known as the Farmers' Alliance had no existence outside the State of Texas, where it originated. The State Alliance of Texas sent lecturers to Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri in the summer and fall of 1888, who organized State Alliances in these three States, and that organization made a bitter and relentless fight against the Farmers' Federation, and the board of trustees, finding that they could accomplish nothing against this organized opposition of farmers, was compelled to close their business houses in the aforementioned cities and to cease to do business. But the charter of "The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley" has been kept alive, and the company with life and vigor is now ready to take up the burden for the disenfranchisement of the agricultural class.

AN UNOFFENDING TRUST.

This incorporated-consolidated agency or coöperative plan may in one sense be considered a farmers' trust, and was so denominated by the press of the country when organized, eleven years ago; but, like many other industrial trusts that are now being formed, it is an unoffending trust. There is nothing in the charter nor in the by-laws that conflicts with the inter-State commerce law, nor with anti-trust laws of any of the States of the Union. Its purpose is not to restrain production nor to arbitrarily fix prices. It assumes only the power to control shipments of farm products and to thus regulate the supply to the demand in the general markets. If there should appear to be an overproduction we would simply sell enough to meet the legitimate demand for consumption and hold back our surplus in our granaries and on our farms to meet the contingencies of short crop seasons.

It is provided in the charter:

First—That the name of this company shall be known as The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley.

Second—That the purpose for which this corporation is formed is to regulate and control the sale and shipment of farm products of all the States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley and to establish and maintain offices, yards, grain elevators, and to appoint and maintain all necessary agents and agencies for the purpose of handling, gathering, keeping, selling and distributing such products and to loan and borrow money and to do such banking business as may be convenient to enable it to accomplish the foregoing purposes.

Third—That the places where its business is to be transacted are at Topeka, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; Kansas City, and St. Louis, Missouri; Chicago, Illinois, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and such other places in the United States as the board of trustees may designate.

Fourth—The amount of capital stock of this corporation shall be twenty million dollars and shall be divided into two million shares of ten dollars each.

In addition to the bank department provided for in the charter, the by-laws create a bureau of statistics and separate sale departments for grain, live stock, cotton, and tobacco.

It is to be seen, therefore, from these provisions of the charter, that the leading idea and dominant purpose of this coöperative association is to create a consolidated commission agency and one centralized business head for the sale of farm products and to control shipments and regulate the supply thereof offered in the public markets and thus by concentration of business through their own agency, the farmers of the Mississippi Valley would save in the single item of commissions twenty million dollars annually.

Any well-equipped commission house in Chicago sell in the business hours of one day sell the daily receipts of wheat and corn shipped to that market. So can any well-equipped live stock commission house sell the daily receipts of cattle and hogs in the stock yards of Chicago.

The buyers and speculators in farm products own a controlling interest in the stock yards and grain elevators. They are modern institutions grown up since the close of the Civil War. Formerly the packing-houses, manufacturers, millers, and speculators sent agents into the country to purchase supplies, and there was no shipment or delivery made until after the price was agreed upon. But this modern system of marketing farm products requires that the farmer shall first deliver into the hands of the buyers without agreement as to price or contract of sale. It is a vicious system; it is robbery; it compels the farmer to sell, not like a free man but like a slave.

AN EVOLUTION.

The Farmers' Federation is a business evolution that seeks the disenfranchisement and emancipation of an industrial class, whose

products are the basis of all wealth and prosperity.

The company has no fight to make on commission men. It will strictly conform to the rules and regulations of the commission men's association. But we say there are too many men engaged in the business of selling. The cost in commissions for marketing the farm products in the Mississippi Valley is over \$21,000,000. This company proposes to do this whole business of selling for less than \$1,000,000.

The by-laws of the company provide that there shall be no rebates to shippers or dividends paid stockholders, that the surplus earnings of the company shall be held as a reserve fund to finance the bank department, to pay interest on the bonds of the company, and for the purchase of the business and good-will of commission houses. And later on, when this institution shall be brought to a successful issue and justice done to all, then the surplus earnings from commissions and from the loans of money by the bank department shall be equally divided between the stockholders and the farmers who may be the holders of non-transferable bonds of the company.

In order that the business of concentration may be facilitated in the hands of the Farmers' Federation and the work of emancipation may be speedily accomplished, it is further provided by the by-laws that there may be issued \$10,000,000 of 5 per cent twenty-year debenture bonds of the company, or so much thereof as may be necessary to purchase the business and good-will of the commission houses of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

THE FARMER TO BE A CREDITOR.

It is also provided in section 9 of the by-laws, that there may be issued \$10,000,000 of non-transferable 3 per cent twenty-year bonds in series of \$100 each and offered to actual farmers at a discount of 25 cents on the dollar.

This proposition enables every farmer to participate in this work of coöperation as a creditor, one who may enjoy all the benefits of the company without incurring any of the liabilities of a stockholder.

The Farmers' Federation will not commence actual business until there is sufficient capital paid in and business pledged to insure its success.

This company has no salaried officers and its expenses will be kept down to the minimum for correspondence, postage, office rent and advertising.

Farmers who are not prepared to invest in the capital stock or bonds of this company at the present time can greatly aid and assist the promotion of this movement by remitting to the president and business manager of the company \$1, and his name will be entered upon the books as a life member of the Farmers' Federation.

STAND TOGETHER.

It is said that farmers will not stand together, that they can not be organized for mutual protection, and as proof of this we are referred to the failures of the old Grange and the Farmers' Alliance. But neither one of these once powerful organizations had any provisions in its constitution for the mutual protection of the agricultural class. The only idea of the old Grange and the Farmers' Alliance, aside from political action, was to buy cheap. They established coöperative stores, and for a while threatened the ruin of the retail merchants. Neither the old Grange nor Farmers' Alliance, as it would seem, ever thought of the idea of appointing agencies to sell at a profit the products of their labor.

The old Grange and Farmers' Alliance were expensive institutions, each requiring an initiation fee for membership and the payment of monthly dues. Any farmer of the United States can become a life member of the Farmers' Federation upon the payment of \$1 and be exempt from all liability and from the payment of dues.

ONE IN TWENTY SUFFICIENT.

But it is not necessary that all the farmers should stand together in the execution of this plan for mutual protection. If one-twentieth of the farmers of the West and South, who produce corn, wheat, and cotton equal to the export demand, should unite with the Farmers' Federation with pledges to abide by its rules and regulations, protection alike could be afforded to every producer of corn, wheat, and cotton in the United States.

The power that can check or restrain shipments of farm products; the power to hold out and off of the public markets of this country 5 per cent or any per cent, however small, less than the daily or weekly demand for export, is the master who can regulate the price of corn, wheat, and cotton in the home market and in all the markets of the world.

The term "export demand" means foreign demand. If there were no foreign demand for our corn, wheat, and cotton this proposition to regulate prices would be true only in the home markets. But there has always been a continuous, growing foreign demand for these commodities. The exports of wheat during the past year, in-

A Dairyman's Profits.



There is more money in working your head than your hands. There is more butter in running a Little Giant Cream Separator than in skimming by hand—25 per cent more. The Little Giant costs no more than the pans will in the long run. It will pay you to adopt modern, up-to-date dairy methods. Send for Catalogue No. 19. It's Free.

The Sharples Co., P. M. SHARPLES
Canal & Washington Sts., West Chester, Pa.
CHICAGO. U. S. A.

cluding the exports of flour, were 200,000,000 bushels, and the exports of corn were about the same. Now, then, if the price for corn, wheat, and cotton should go so low in the markets of Europe as not to justify shipments at a profit to the producers, then the power of this combination of farmers would be invoked to hold off the market, leaving the exportable surplus less than the foreign demand and forcing a rise in the market and the payment of reasonable price. And, if this action would be conservative, the effect would be to steady the market, without suspension or interruption of exports. Those results can be accomplished irrespective of over-production. Even though the crops of corn, wheat, and cotton grown this year in the United States should be equal to four years' demand for consumption, fair prices could thus be maintained in all the markets of the world. It is not the Government crop reports, which experience prove to be unreliable, nor is it the quantity held in sight in public elevators that influences the cash price of wheat and corn, but it is the quantity offering on the market and in transit as compared with receipts of previous years that makes the price. If anyone will consult the market reports of Liverpool, Chicago, and New York he will discover that large receipts effect a decline in the market, and short receipts effect a rise in the market; which demonstrates this proposition: That the power that can check or restrain shipments and reduce the supply in the public markets can regulate prices.

One more word and I am done: What difference would it make to the consumer whether he paid 60 cents or 80 cents per bushel for the wheat that makes the flour? It would increase the cost of living only 80 cents a year, or less than 7 cents per month; yet this difference of 20 cents per bushel in the price of wheat would put \$64,000,000 annually in the pockets of the farmers of this country, \$40,000,000 of which would be paid by the foreigners and \$24,000,000 by home consumers. A rise in the price of wheat of 1 cent a day would more than meet this increased cost of living to the consumers in the United States. This calculation is based on the supposition that we have 70,000,000 population, 40,000,000 of whom are farmers, and 30,000,000 belong to other classes; and the consumption of wheat in this country is about four bushels per capita. At this rate the farmers would consume of their own crops 160,000,000 bushels, to which must be added 60,000,000 bushels to seed the ground, making a total of 220,000,000 bushels annually consumed by the farmers of this country. The 30,000,000 of population belonging to other classes would consume at the same ratio 120,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, leaving a surplus of about 20,000,000 bushels for annual export. It is to be seen, therefore, that this increased price of wheat would be of little consequence to the consumer, while, on the other hand, it means everything to the farmer. It means a profit and success in his business, and prosperity and happiness to the whole country.

The plan herein outlined may not be perfect, but the principle is right and time and experience will accomplish its work of redemption.

To those who do not know me, I will say I am a practical farmer residing near Meriden, Kansas; as to my business standing and integrity of character, I refer to the Central National Bank of Topeka, the Bank of Topeka, and the State Bank of Meriden.

WALTER N. ALLEN,
President and Business Manager.
Headquarters: Topeka, Kansas.

Agricultural Exhibits at Paris.

The fact that a great exposition is to be held at Paris next year has been duly announced in this country. It should be generally understood that all the world is invited to a friendly rivalry in the display of products. The agricultural interests of the United States in this competition are being looked after by a Director appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. This Director desires to secure specimens of everything that grows in Kansas and can be transported and exhibited. In last week's

Kansas Farmer directions were given for the selection and forwarding of fresh fruits for this exhibit. The following from Charles Richards Dodge will be found useful to those who desire to place agricultural products on exhibition:

"The Paris Exposition will open April 15, 1900, and close November 5 of the same year. The grounds are located in the center of Paris, on the banks of the River Seine, and include an area of 336 acres. This is equal to less than one-half of the area of the grounds occupied by the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

"A Collective Exhibit.—In view of the fact that the space available at Paris for the raw and manufactured products of agriculture and the animal industry is exceedingly limited, the exhibit must be collective. This means that no individual space will be allotted to an individual grower or manufacturer, corporation, or association, local or State, though all will be invited to cooperate as far as limited space will admit, the fullest credit to be given for contributions, even to single samples that may be contributed by farmers. The exhibits of a State, of the land department of a railroad company, or of an individual will be treated alike. The wheat samples will be shown in the wheat exhibit, which will represent the wheat interest of the entire country; the cotton specimens, from whatever source, will be classified together in the space devoted to raw textiles; and the collections of so-called breakfast foods will be brought together in one exhibit in the section devoted to manufactures of farinaceous products.

"Credit to Exhibitors.—By the comprehensive system of labelling which will be adopted, the name and address of the contributor, or exhibitor, and the locality from whence the specimen was derived will always appear; and, in the case of State or other association exhibits, special descriptive placards, neatly framed, will be conspicuously displayed in or upon the case in which such exhibits are installed, in order that the contributors shall derive the fullest benefit from the exhibit as an advertisement. Every exhibitor will receive the same consideration from the jury of awards as though he were exhibiting on space allotted to him as an individual and covering many square feet in area.

"Preparation and Installation.—The United States Commission will construct the necessary cases for the collective display of the exhibits of agriculture, horticulture and food products, these to be uniform in design and finish and elegant in appearance. All raw products needing preparation for exhibit, such as the cereals, cotton, wool, etc., will be sent to Washington to be selected and prepared. In their preparation uniform glass jars or other vessels, panels, bases, frames, etc., will be used, the preparation to include labelling in an attractive manner in two or more languages. This part of the work, including the shipment of exhibits to Paris, will be at the expense of the Government. Exhibitors of purely commercial material, such as the manufactures from the raw products of agriculture, will pay the cost of the case or cases occupied, and of special installation material where necessary for effectiveness of display.

"A circular with regulations concerning the preparation of illustrative photographic material to accompany exhibits will be mailed on application. Correspondence relating to the details of preparing, shipping, and installing exhibits is solicited."

Uncle Sam pays the cost of transportation, etc.

All who have any thought of exhibiting should write immediately to Charles Richards Dodge, Washington, D. C.

Introduce a New Wheat.

If one farmer in each neighborhood would sow a valuable new variety of wheat this year he could sell the crops for two or three years at extra prices. The country is greatly in need of improved varieties of wheat. Send to J. K. Everitt, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind., for free samples of remarkable varieties, and mention this paper.

Fruit Farming Along the Frisco.

An attractive illustrated and thoroughly reliable 64-page booklet, devoted to fruit culture along the Frisco Line in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, just issued. A copy will be sent free upon application to Bryan Snyder, G. P. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

The Veterans of '61

hold their Annual Encampment at Philadelphia. The Nickel Plate Road offers special low rates for this occasion. Tickets sold September 1 to 4 inclusive, good for stop-over privilege at Niagara Falls without extra charge. Full information given by General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (33)

When writing any of our advertisers, please state that you saw their "ad." in Kansas Farmer.

The Poultry Yard

POULTRY ADVERTISING.

From a paper by Frank B. White, read before the National Poultry Association, at Chicago, August 2, 1899.

The question that confronts you is, "How can I make my poultry-yard pay, yield a profit, bring returns sufficient to warrant the expenditure in time and money?" I never knew of a successful merchant who filled his shelves with choice goods and then locked the door of his store and pulled down the blinds so that the passers-by could not see what was within. I can not conceive of a poultryman making his business profitable without advertising. He must advertise in some form or other. He may have the choicest birds in the whole country; what good are they beyond gratifying a selfish fancy if there is no demand for them? It therefore resolves itself to a creation of a demand as the one essential factor in the proper conduct of a poultry business, equal to a knowledge of breeding, mating, feeding and in every way caring for the fowls.

A good name in advertising is the best stock in trade that can be inventoried. It will not burn up. If you invest \$100 in advertising judiciously, you may consider that you have added to your stock in trade a value which—though you can not weigh it on your scales—is just as important as though you were to invest in stock, supplies, or anything else that may be a necessity in your business. There are many institutions to-day, the good will of which is worth more than all material, fixtures and, in fact, all else that pertains to the business. A concern in the East with a capital of something like \$500,000 in tangible assets is reputed worth at least a million and a half dollars. It is said that if this institution were to be burned out, slick and clean, so that not a scrap of paper was to be left to indicate that it ever had a former existence, the mere name would be worth a million dollars. Why? Because of the clientele, the reputation, the good name that it has built up during the last twenty-five years or more.

MORE KINDS THAN ONE.

I am not one to maintain that newspaper advertising is the only kind of advertising worthy of consideration. I do say positively and emphatically that I believe it to be by far the best, the most economical and the most lasting in results. The successful man succeeds because he has succeeded first in advertising himself thoroughly. He may not have done this in the newspapers, but most likely his advertising has come through the newspapers. You can, without much trouble, call to mind a breeder of your particular fancy who stands out head and shoulders above his competitors. Why? Simply because you know him better. He has been advertised to you either through the press or by friends or by business contact. In some way the fact has been made known to you, which is nothing more or less than advertising. You probably at the same time can recall another in your line of business, well advertised, but in which you have no confidence. That is the bad kind of advertising; the serpent-like style that deceives and destroys rather than builds up.

As to the efficacy and power of advertising I need say nothing more; it is self-evident.

DOUBT.

In my experience in the advertising business I have been privileged to start a goodly number along advertising lines. I confess that I have never yet attempted to launch a customer on the advertising sea without more or less doubt. My confidence has increased year by year as I see the good results coming from careful work on the part of the advertiser. I deal in advertising just as your grocer deals in sugar, teas, etc., or as your dry-goods merchant sells cotton, calico, or any other staple. To me it has a fixed and established value just as real as if I could feel it between my fingers, because I am able to see (in a measure) the end from the beginning. The poultryman who has never had such an experience, naturally questions the advisability of putting money into something that he can not see has any particular value to it. He therefore needs the assurance of its worth, and encouragement from those who have succeeded. I can take you to poultrymen who expend \$3,000, \$4,000, and \$5,000 a year in advertising who will tell you that it has paid. One customer for whom I have expended this last year in the neighborhood of \$2,000, reports a business of \$15,000—perhaps the largest of any single poultry advertiser in the country. It is worth your while to investigate these facts.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING.

To advertise successfully there are several things that should be taken into consideration, and the more essential are these: The careful preparation of advertisements,

attractive, argumentative, forceful, truthful, and do not try to advertise others—advertise yourself, placing these advertisements in papers of worth—papers that go into the homes of the buying class—those most likely to be interested in what you have to say. There is the shotgun sort of advertising and there is the rifle-ball style. I recommend both, but it depends upon conditions as to when and where either or both should be used.

Your advertising in the newspaper will not be complete unless you follow it up with attractive and well-prepared auxiliary advertising, literature—neat circular, booklet or catalogue, and good stationery. When you receive an inquiry in response to your advertisement it should become your positive duty to treat that inquiry just as you should a new friend. It may have cost you to receive that inquiry 50 cents or \$1; it is worth your while to put as much more, if need be, with it to make the sale. I would treat that individual inquiry just as if there were no others and as though the success of my business depended upon making a sale to that particular individual. A careful following up of that new acquaintance may lead to a business friendship, profitable not only with him but with his friends and his friends' friends. Thus you see the cumulative or continued effect of good advertising. If you were to call at my office and state that you wanted to do some advertising, and I were to hand you out a cold, illy-gotten-up circular and tell you to read it, and pay no further attention to you, you would think me a poor business man and your conclusion would be just, but no more so would I be than would you if you were to receive an inquiry and not give the careful attention to it that it deserves. I know that some of the large poultry-breeders expend considerable money in newspaper advertising. Some of it pays; some of it does not pay. The mystery to me has been that it pays at all when I have investigated the methods employed in the handling of it.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Advertising is not a mystical, mysterious proposition. The ordinary laws of cause and effect apply in advertising just as they do in mechanics or to the sciences. Some of the best advertising that I know of is by keeping in close touch with old friends. When you have once sold a man he is so concerned in his success that he will feel that you are personally interested in his welfare and you will make him a walking advertisement for you and when he is ready for more he will remember how well you treated him and will come back to you rather than to send his order to an untried breeder. He will talk for you at the poultry shows and with his neighbors. The newspaper, therefore, becomes only a means to an end; a meditation, however, that is of vital importance as much depends upon the first meeting as to whether you do business or not; the newspaper can introduce you politely and rightly to the class you most desire to reach, or it may indifferently and disinterestedly present your business to a disinterested class—the curiosity class—the unsubstantial class. Continue to use your good papers. They are making friends and business for you.

BUSINESS SUCCESS THROUGH ADVERTISING.

I have said that the successful man is the one who becomes so through advertising and I know of no conditions where this truth applies with greater force than it does with the poultryman. You have to depend so much upon the honesty of the individual. The judges will score the bird and the score card may be all right, but unless you all have a great deal more confidence in judges than I do I would not pin my faith too much upon what the judges' score card says. There are exceptions, of course, to this rule but I am speaking now along general lines. We have some good poultry judges; some mighty poor ones. It will always be so until there is some system of advertising the good into prominence and advertising the poor out of their job. So you see advertising is double barreled; it can make a man or it can break him. And that leads me right back to the question of the honesty of the individual.

I believe that the man who is willing to go a good long way to rectify a mistake and satisfy a customer is the man who will make his advertising pay best. One who is in it to get every dollar he can, irrespective of results, is the fellow who is advertising himself out of business. And this association, in my judgment, can do nothing better than to uphold and encourage the good, the true, the honorable, and denounce the rascal and the fakir.

In a New Field.

The Sharples Company, manufacturers and dealers in cream separators and all kinds of creamery machinery, is now located at Nos. 28, 30 and 32 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.

Realizing the advantages of a central lo-

cation near to and in direct communication with all the dairying regions of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the Sharples Company has established a Western office, salesroom and warehouse at the above location.

The office is commodious and suitably appointed for the use of the manager and his assistants. The salesroom is well adapted to the exhibition of all kinds of machinery and fixtures used in dairies, creameries and factories. The storeroom furnishes ample storage for a large stock of separators, churns and creamery machinery. In the rear is established a machine shop for refitting and repairing dairy and creamery machinery and fixtures. The company is prepared to attend to the wants of their patrons, old and new, with their usual promptness and fidelity.

In the salesroom the display includes a sample of all kinds of machinery useful in the dairy, creamery and factory. A prominent place is given to some of the latest models of the Sharples Tubular Separators, the machine which is receiving more attention than any other in the creamery world to-day. The simplicity and resulting durability, together with the ease and safety in operation, which belong to this machine are at once apparent to any one familiar with modern creamery machinery. The Tubular represents the perfection of skill in the manufacture of cream separators.

There is in this section of the salesroom a full sample line of the latest Russian turbines and belt-power separators, together with samples of the several different sizes of safety, hand and light power, cream separators.

Another prominent place is given to the Spuezer Churn, in the large and small dairy and creamery sizes. This is a churn which combines such mechanical excellence and utility that it is meeting with great favor among progressive, practical dairymen and creamerymen.

But space forbids the mention of milk vats, butter-workers, milk heaters, scales, feed cookers, tanks, tread powers, boilers, engines, gasoline engines, etc., etc.

Mr. A. W. Rockwell, the secretary and treasurer, is favorably known throughout the dairying regions of the Northwest, having been for many years manager of the P. M. Sharples branch house in Omaha. Mr. Rockwell, as manager of the Sharples Company, hopes to continue the pleasant business relation established with all his former patrons and also to make many new friends in this new and promising field.—Dairy and Creamery, Chicago.

Kansas Fairs in 1899.

- Allen County Agricultural Society—C. H. Wheaton, Secretary, Iola; September 5-8.
- Anderson County Fair Association—C. H. Rice, Secretary, Garnett September 26-29.
- Butler County Fair Association—Chas. Dillenbeck, secretary, Eldorado; October 3-6.
- Clay County Fair Association—E. B. Hoopes, Secretary, Clay Center; September 11-14.
- Coffey County Fair Association—J. E. Woodford, Secretary, Burlington; September 11-15.
- Cowley County Fair Association—W. J. Kennedy, Secretary, Winfield; September 20-22.
- Douglas County—Kaw Valley Fair Association—Tracy Leonard, Secretary, Lawrence; September 12-15.
- Farmers' and Merchants' District Fair Association—F. G. Welch, Secretary, Williamsburg, September 4-8.
- Finney County Agricultural Society—D. A. Mims, Secretary, Garden City; September 12-15.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society—E. M. Sheldon, Secretary, Ottawa; September 19-22.
- Greeley County Fair Association—I. B. Newman, Secretary, Tribune, October 4-5.
- Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association—S. B. McGrew, Secretary, Holton; September 11-15.
- Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Edwin Snyder, Secretary, Oskaloosa; September 5-8.
- Jewell County Fair Association—LeRoy Hulse, secretary, Mankato; October 3-6.
- Johnson County Co-Operative Fair Association—J. M. Warren, Secretary, Edgerton; September 26-29.
- Linn County Fair Association—Ed. R. Smith, Secretary, Mound City.
- Marshall County—Frankfort Fair Association—C. W. Brandenburg, Secretary, Frankfort; September 26-29.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association—W. J. Carpenter, Secretary, Paola; September 12-15.
- Morris County Exposition Company—E. J. Dill, Secretary, Council Grove; September 26-29.
- Neosho County Fair Association—H. Lodge, Secretary, Erie; August 28-September 1.
- Neosho County—Chanute Agricultural, Fair, Park and Driving Association—Aug. Barels, Secretary, Chanute; September 6-9.
- Ness County Fair Association—Sam G. Sheaffer, Secretary, Ness City; September 14-16.
- Osage County Fair Association—C. H. Curtis, Secretary, Burlingame; September 5-8.
- Osborne County Fair Association—M. E. Smith, Secretary, Osborne; September 12-15.
- Riley County Agricultural Society—Charles Kleiner, Secretary, Riley; September 5-8.
- Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—H. B. Wallace, Secretary, Salina; September 25-29.
- Sedgwick County—Wichita State Fair Association—H. C. Toler, Secretary, Wichita; September 25-30.
- Rooks County Fair Association—David B. Smith, Secretary, Stockton; September 19-22.

THE SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

(Continued from page 3.)

Col. Edmonson: "Mr. Bellows has described just the kind of a new breeder I had in mind when he spoke."

John Morris, Chillicothe: "The value to a breeder of any considerable business, of public sales at regular intervals, is unquestioned, but I doubt its being able to entirely take the place of private disposal."

H. C. Duncan: A public sale is the best for the young beginner. It advertises him and brings his herd to the attention of the public. The old breeder can sell his cattle at home, on account of his reputation, just as cheap and profitably as at public sale, but the young man wants to get before the public, and a public sale well advertised is the best means for accomplishing that purpose. The old breeder has his laurels and he can rest upon them.

Colonel Edmonson: I know of one firm which was not known as Shorthorn breeders. They advertised a big sale of Young Marys. The sale was a success and a sensation at that time. They leaped into prominence at a single bound through the medium of that one public sale.

Senator Harris advised making annual sales and to hold all surplus stock for the yearly dispersion. "The money comes all in a lump," he said. "The worst thing for a young, inexperienced and enthusiastic breeder and lover of Shorthorn cattle is to go to an attractive and well-advertised public sale, but the experienced man who will not allow his excitement to get beyond the limits of his pocketbook the public sale

sociation that any attempt to reconsider the action of the State board in the matter of the location of said State fair grounds should be discouraged and looked upon as a menace to the best interests and possible success of the fair. It is further

"Resolved, That this association deplores the fact that there is evidently an effort being made to accomplish the reconsideration of the State board's action in the location of the fair and we do hereby petition those in authority to discountenance any such attempts."

The resolution, with very little discussion, was adopted.

The meeting then considered the report of the committee appointed at Tuesday's afternoon session.

NO SHORTHORN ORGAN.

Most of the breeders were in favor of employing an editor to prepare articles giving information as to the Shorthorn and sending these articles with a fee enclosed to the agricultural and stock papers already established.

Governor Glick offered an amendment which was accepted by Colonel True in lieu of his own amendment. Governor Glick's substitute was as follows:

"That we ask that the National Shorthorn Breeders' Association make a liberal appropriation for the purpose of utilizing the agricultural and live stock papers of the country to secure their support in presenting the merits of Shorthorn cattle to the general farmers of the country so that the history and value of that grand breed of cattle may be duly and fully made

of changing the name and widening the scope of the association. On motion the resolution was laid on the table till the afternoon session, and the meeting adjourned till 1:30.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

At the afternoon session the following resolutions, introduced by George Bellows, were taken up:

"Whereas, The widespread interest now being manifested in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle has grown to such proportions as to warrant the forming of an organization that will be sufficiently broad as to include the breeders and friends of Shorthorns everywhere, and

"Whereas, The success of this association has been such and its geographical location so favorable, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this association does at this meeting take steps to be so broadened as to make it open to membership to all, regardless of any State line, making it national in its character and scope, and that the name of the association be so changed as to express the object herein stated."

The resolutions were adopted. The association renamed itself, and will henceforth be known as the

CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The necessary changes in the constitution were made and now the membership will not be confined to the two States.

The secretary was instructed to prepare engrossed copies of the resolutions adopted at the morning session, and C. E. Leonard



The imbecility of some men is always inviting the embrace of death. It is the delight of such men to boast of what "tough fellows" they are, and tell how they overwork themselves and how they neglect little disorders and little illnesses that put other people on their backs.

It may not sound nice to say so, but it is a fact that the average man is just that kind

of a boastful, cheerful idiot. If his head aches, it isn't worth paying any attention to: if he feels dull and drowsy during the day, it isn't worth serious consideration; if he is troubled with sleeplessness at night, he doses himself with opiates. When he suffers from nervousness, he walks into the nearest drug store and orders powerful medicines that even a physician prescribes with care. He is a very knowing fellow, but without knowing it, he is hugging death. There is a wonderful restorative tonic and health-builder that will keep the hardest working man in good working shape; it is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made of pure native roots and barks. It contains no minerals, no narcotics and no opiates. It simply aids nature in the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It tones up the stomach and facilitates the flow of digestive juices. It makes a man "hungry as a horse" and then sees to it that the life-giving elements of the food he takes are assimilated into the blood. It invigorates the liver. It drives out all impurities and disease germs from the system. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the best of all nerve tonics. It cures bronchial, throat and lung affections as well.

"I had indigestion and a torpid liver," writes Mrs. A. I. Gibbs, of Russellville, Logan County, Ky., "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me."

If constipation is also present, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken. They never fail; they never gripe. Druggists sell both medicines.



COWBOY AND PONY.

(By courtesy of Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago.)

will not hurt. I can remember my enthusiasm when younger in years and at the business and sometimes have paid twice what animals were really worth. But then I always learned something at each sale and it is hard to advise in favor of one way of buying or selling cattle against another manner. A herd in every-day dress on its own pasture looks vastly different from a herd in sale-ring dress. The question depends a good deal on whether you are a buyer or seller. I would advise the young seller to be careful, to sell at private treaty until he has built his reputation for good cattle and fair dealing, and then go in for public sales. However, the whole matter should be determined by circumstances."

STATE FAIR RESOLUTIONS.

George Bellows offered the following resolution in regard to State fairs in Missouri and Kansas:

"Whereas, A committee of this association appointed at our last February meeting for the purpose of aiding in securing a law providing for State fairs in the States of Missouri and Kansas, and

"Whereas, The Missouri legislature at its last session passed a bill providing for a State fair for that State and by the provisions of said bill have through the State Board of Agriculture, by the requirements of said bill, located the State fair grounds at Sedalia, Mo.; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this association do unanimously approve and endorse the actions of our committee, also the action of the State Board of Agriculture in locating the fair at Sedalia. It is further

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this as-

sociation that any attempt to reconsider the action of the State board in the matter of the location of said State fair grounds should be discouraged and looked upon as a menace to the best interests and possible success of the fair. It is further

"Resolved, That this association deplores the fact that there is evidently an effort being made to accomplish the reconsideration of the State board's action in the location of the fair and we do hereby petition those in authority to discountenance any such attempts."

The resolution, with very little discussion, was adopted.

The meeting then considered the report of the committee appointed at Tuesday's afternoon session.

Most of the breeders were in favor of employing an editor to prepare articles giving information as to the Shorthorn and sending these articles with a fee enclosed to the agricultural and stock papers already established.

Governor Glick offered an amendment which was accepted by Colonel True in lieu of his own amendment. Governor Glick's substitute was as follows:

"That we ask that the National Shorthorn Breeders' Association make a liberal appropriation for the purpose of utilizing the agricultural and live stock papers of the country to secure their support in presenting the merits of Shorthorn cattle to the general farmers of the country so that the history and value of that grand breed of cattle may be duly and fully made

known and appreciated by the general public."

The substitute was carried and incorporated in the committee's report and the resolution as finally adopted was made to read:

"Resolved, That this body ask of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association a larger appropriation for prizes for our leading fairs."

"That we ask that the National Shorthorn Breeders' Association make a liberal appropriation for the purpose of utilizing the agricultural and live stock papers of the country to secure their support in presenting the merits of Shorthorn cattle to the general farmers of the country so that the history and value of that grand breed of cattle may be duly and fully made

known and appreciated by the general public."

MR. KIMBERLIN'S GREAT SPEECH.

Mr. I. J. Kimberlin, of Sherman, Texas, was asked to occupy the floor, and in response, spoke in part as follows, on the reputation of Shorthorns in Texas:

"The relative power and importance in affecting the world's future of improved and unimproved stock is nowhere better illustrated than in the commerce that exists between Texas range and lowland farm and ranch and the breeding farm of the territory to the north. We send vastly more cattle to you up here than you do to us, and yet we exert no influence on the character of the cattle you raise. We trace our cattle to your feeding-pens, or here to your great stock yards, where we find them by thousands, but there they are lost. They are swallowed up, literally and figuratively, and no long-horn or brindle-back or yellow spot or monster brand creeps in among the herds of the country round to tell of the strangers that were in their midst. It is not so with the improved cattle of the North. The Hereford goes to a Southern ranch and a crop of white-faced calves spring up to tell that he has passed that way. The sturdy Galloway or the Angus go out into the high pastures of the Southwest and in a little while the hills are dotted with a new tribe of cattle, black and hornless, and he who runs knows that the 'Doddies' are out for conquest. The Shorthorn goes, as they do go, all over the West and South and a lengthened quarter, a broadened back, and a lowered

flank appears with the generation that follows, and remains to call him blessed.

"The various effects of the different breeds on our Southern cattle are interesting in the extreme and studied now in the light of time they illustrate again, that oft illustrated saying, 'Still waters run deepest.'

"When ranchmen found that the use of Hereford bulls soon put white faces on every calf in their herds, and thus made a wonderful improvement in general appearance, they hardly needed the additional reason of improved flesh and feeding qualities to make them at once friends of the breed. When other plainmen were able to breed off a goodly proportion of the horns and put black coats on all their cattle within a few generations, they fell in love with the Galloway and Aberdeen, who had enabled them to do this thing, and learned more slowly to appreciate the hardiness and early-maturing qualities they got in the bargain. But when the Shorthorn breeder asked for a continuation of his bulls in the herds they had first improved, the plainmen asked him if he could do these things. He could not. He could neither make all the calves' faces white, nor their bodies black, nor their polls smooth. He said he could make them heavier, and their flesh thicker and their bodies smoother, but he could not do that which had caught the eye and he had lost many a customer.

"But time was his ally, and the Shorthorn had been the ranchman's first love. Already where the Shorthorn had been, cows were becoming gentler and better sucklers; calves were becoming stocky and early-maturing, and steers were becoming giants of well-distributed and tender flesh, and the men who owned and bred and fed them wore better clothes and sent their children away to the best schools and took trips to Europe themselves. To be sure some of the cattle were spotted, some were roan, and others red, but the hair was glossy and the hide it covered was soft and loose, and the deeper you went the better the animal became. The Southern farmer and ranchman had quit looking at the outside and the Shorthorn was coming to its own. The 'cherry and white' and the 'all black' still hold on where the Western hills are high and dry, but in the lower, richer country, where corn grows tall and grass grows thick, the field is open to the 'red and roan.'

"Experience has proven that the Shorthorn blood will show longer than that of any other breed. It has been observed time and again that one cross will fix the better qualities of the full-blood so firmly that they hold through eight generations, while a Hereford cross usually runs out and the marks of the breed are dissipated in three. Another thing that may surprise you more is, that the Shorthorn does

more to improve the wild Texan in the matter of horns than any other breed. Half-blood steers from a black polled bull have big, unsightly lumps and clubs of horns, crumpled and in every way out of shape, and the ugliness increases when half-blood bulls are used, while the disposition never seems to improve. Short-horn bulls have greatly reduced the size of the horns, but nothing in their beauty and symmetry has been lost, while Herefords, as you know, effect no improvement in that line at all.

"The field is open now to the Shorthorn, and I want only to utter this caution: Appreciate the market we offer you, by sending us only your best. Nothing is too good for the trade we have to offer you, and nowhere can you raise the already high regard for your breed more readily or to your advantage."

A vote of thanks was given by the association to Mr. Kimberlin for the encouragement of his presence and his speech.

FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Mr. B. O. Cowan, of New Point, Mo., speaking without notes, said in part:

"It seems to me that the future outlook for better beef cattle is good. We know that prices for all kinds of beef cattle have been very good for some time, and we all know that the prices for the best classes of cattle have been much better than for the poorer classes. There is always room at the top. The cattle at the top are bringing good prices while inferior cattle are selling at much lower prices. The cattle that are at the top are very scarce indeed. During a ride of about two hours in the stock yards this morning I was really astonished at the very small number of really first-class cattle that I saw. Too many of the cattle that are at the yards to-day are too inferior. Now we can remedy this defect. We can send out cattle that in the future will send in to the markets a better class of cattle."

"Now how are we going to remedy the matter? We are going to remedy it by sending out the best class of cattle. We like to think that the Shorthorns are the best class of cattle of all, but when we start out to find a really first-class bull to head our herds, we have to hunt pretty far in order to find just what we want. We should send the inferior specimens of our breed to the feed lots instead of sending them out for breeders. If we can send out only number one bulls with which to raise steers then we can have more good cattle on the markets. If we can have only good cattle on the markets the future will take care of itself in the matter of prices. We know that there is a shortage of cattle in this country. There is a remarkable shortage of first-class cattle in this country. Our aim is to produce the class of cattle that will make them better. 'Any' Shorthorn will not improve the best of any breed. We want to be more careful in the selection of our cattle, whether for service in the thoroughbred herd or in the grade herd. We are going to have good prices for cattle for a number of years. And the good prices will be kept up better by the good cattle than by the poorer grades of cattle. If the cattle breeders of America can only take this question and look at it from a sensible business standpoint it seems to me that our future is bright, indeed."

President Gentry said:

"I breed good cattle and don't care a snap what family they belong to. I think the greatest enemy to Shorthorn breeders is that the Shorthorn men have had, in times past at least, an aristocracy in the Shorthorn families. If one family is worth more than another, it ought to be because animals of that family are better individually. We should get loose from the idea that one family is better than another and breed to individuals altogether."

The question of crossings of Bates, Booth and Cruickshank blood received a good deal of attention. Mr. McDairmid opened the discussion and was followed by nearly half of the breeders in attendance. This subject seemed to be one upon which all wanted to be instructed and all wanted to give their views. H. C. Duncan said that the best results, with him, were obtained by crossing the Cruickshank bull with a Bates cow. He thought that not enough attention was paid to line breeding.

J. F. True, of Newman, Kans., mated Cruickshank cows with Bates bulls and the results were highly satisfactory.

W. P. Harned, of Bunceton, Mo., said: "I think there is nothing wrong in having popular families. We will always have the popular families. The popular families can always be relied upon to produce good cattle. I am much taken with the Booth cows but not with the Booth bulls. In the Booth family I have always found the cows superior to the bulls."

Ex-Governor Glick said: "It is not always a question of breeding a good animal to a good animal. I do not care how good your cattle are, you are not always sure of getting good calves. In breeding the products of such crosses as have been mentioned upon each other, the results are

liable to be undersized and in many ways inferior. You have got to stand to your families and give up miscellaneous breeding. I believe in breeding good cattle and always breed to the best bulls I can get. I do not believe in breeding brothers and sisters together. But breeding in families is the only true system and the only system that will carry the breed through the years. I advise carefulness in making violent out-crosses. I think it is always very nice to talk about good animals but when you talk about good animals you must follow the rules of physiology and nature or you can not make good animals."

George Bellows: "Ninety per cent of the best cattle that I have seen in recent observations were the products of Cruickshank bulls out of well-bred American families."

Mr. Cowan: "The best class of cattle, to my mind, that I ever had in the show ring were from good Cruickshank bulls and miscellaneous bred cows. The quicker we get rid of this nonsense about breeding to the bull on account of his pedigree instead of his individuality the better it will be for Shorthorn cattle."

The reports of the secretary and the treasurer showed the association to be in good condition financially. Votes of thanks were tendered to the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange for the courtesies of the accommodations which they had presented, and also the various newspapers throughout the West who had advertised this meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet in regular session at Kansas City in February.

MEMBERS OF CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Ashcraft, A. M., Mount Pleasant, Kans.
Anderson, W. M., Independence, Mo.
Barber, H. A., Windsor, Mo.
Bellows, F. M., & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Bell, Geo. B., Wakarusa, Kans.
Buchholz, C. F., Bigelow, Mo.
Babst, T. P., Dover, Kans.
Bunch, J. T., La Cygne, Kans.
Bronaugh, D. F., & Son, Nashua, Mo.
Belcher, Geo. L., Carrollton, Mo.
Brown, T. C., Ottawa, Kans.
Benedict, S. S., Bell Air, Mo.
Brown, J. L., Hattan, Mo.
Burriss, John, Miami, Mo.
Bayer, J. H., Yates Center, Kans.
Chiles, G. M., Buckner, Mo.
Clay, W. F., Plattsburg, Mo.
Chenoweth, R. B., Albany, Mo.
Cowan, B. O., New Point, Mo.
Clay, H. R., Plattsburg, Mo.
Campbell, Jno. A., Osborn, Mo.
Cowley, Fred., Columbus, Kans.
Carpenter, J. N., Randall, Kans.
Copeland, J. M., Glasco, Kans.
Chapple, Wm., Troy, Kans.
Coe, Dr. C. M., Kansas City, Mo.
Channon, Geo., Hope, Kans.
Crawford, Samuel J., Baxter Springs, Kans.
Conger, F. H., Yates Center, Kans.
Cresswell, D., Braymer, Mo.
Caruthers, J. A., Butler, Mo.
Edwards, A. M., Lowmont, Mo.
Ellis, V. R., Gardner, Kans.
Endsley, F. M., Orrick, Mo.
Edmonson, R. E., Kansas City, Mo.
Finnerty, Will, Baldwin, Kans.
Fleming, T. F., Block, Kans.
Ford, R. A., Lawson, Mo.
Faut, J. R., Lamar, Mo.
Forsythe, W. A., Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Gwynne, N. D., Kansas City, Mo.
Goodnow, L. E., Polo, Mo.
Gregg, L. L., Hicks City, Mo.
Gehbeck, Otto, Trenton, Mo.
Gosnell, W. A., & Son, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentry Brothers, Sedalia, Mo.
Gunsauls, Frank, Hammond, Kans.
Gentry, Leo M., Sedalia, Mo.
Glick, G. W., & Son, Atchison, Kans.
Gowdy, B. W., Garnett, Kans.
Griffith, H. M., Kearney, Mo.
Gregg, James, Seneca, Kans.
Gentry, N. H., Sedalia, Mo.
Harris, Fred., Cockrell, Mo.
Harned, W. P., Vermont, Mo.
Hall, John C., 214 N. Y. Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Harsell, P. H., Kearney, Mo.
Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans.
Hockler, F. L., Lees Summit, Mo.
Howell, Jno. F., New Cambria, Mo.
Harris, W. A., Linwood, Kans.
Howard, D. M., Rossville, Kans.
Ingold, S. F., Wyandotte, Mo.
Jones & Gibson, Wakeney, Kans.
Jopling, Monroe, Longwood, Mo.
Jesse, J. D., Browning, Mo.
Kumph, Henry, Shannon, Kans.
Kellerman, D. K., & Son, Mound City, Kans.
Kellogg, F. E., Kansas City, Mo.
King, June K., Marshall, Mo.
King, Joseph, Potwin, Kans.
Kimberlin, J. J., Sherman, Tex.
Kirkpatrick, C. F., Ottawa, Kans.
Lorimer, J. C., Olathe, Kans.
Leonard, C. E., Bel Air, Kans.
Ludwig, E. D., Sabetha, Kans.
Letton, E. T., & Son, Walker, Mo.
Logan, J. T., Larned, Kans.
Marshall, E. M., Blackwell, Mo.
Maddox, S. J., Brookfield, Mo.
Miller, S. W., Crede, Mo.
Miller, R. R., Dover, Kans.
Miller, Peter, Maysville, Mo.
Milbourne, S. E., Kearney, Mo.
Mason Bros., Lees Summit, Mo.
Mable, D. M., St. Joseph, Mo.
Murray, Thos. F., Stephen's Store, Mo.
Morissette, A., Concordia, Kans.
Morris, John, Chillicothe, Mo.
Martin, W. L., Millersburg, Mo.
McAfee, J. B., Topeka, Kans.
McCulloh, J. B., Dayton, Mo.
McCay, John, Sabetha, Kans.
McConnell, Jos., Kearney, Mo.
McDiarmid, John, Kansas City, Mo.
McGinnis, J. H., Kearney, Mo.
Nesbitt, C. D., Lowry City, Mo.
Nevinsinger & Cain, Nowinger, Mo.
Nickerson, Manley, Lawton, Mo.
Nevins, C. S., & W. V., Chiles, Kans.
Phelps, T. J., Chillicothe, Mo.
Powell Brothers, Lees Summit, Mo.
Purdy, G. W., Harris, Mo.
Reid, S. J., Carrollton, Mo.
Ragsdale, Thos. W., Paris, Mo.
Risk, D. F., Weston, Mo.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kans.
Stephens, W. H. H., Bunceton, Mo.

Snodgrass, W. J., Gordon, Kans.
Sumner, E. A., Hope, Kans.
Southworth, O. H., Harris, Mo.
Scott, Thos., Ash Grove, Mo.
Shull, G. W., Lexington, Mo.
Scott, L. M., Marshall, Mo.
Saxon, Theo., Topeka, Kans.
Sallon, Wm. G., Butler, Mo.
Spaulding, H. M., Concordia, Kans.
Sparks, James M., Marshall, Mo.
Shawhan, J. D., Lone Jack, Mo.
Stone, T. F., Weston, Mo.
Thorp, C., Weston, Mo.
Tomson, T. K., & Son, Dover, Kans.
Tarrey, Lafayette, St. John, Mo.
Tudor, H. A., Holton, Kans.
True, J. F., Newman, Kans.
Taylor, C. M., Pearl, Kans.
Thompson, R. K., Smithton, Mo.
Wilson, L. O., & W. S., Monroe City, Mo.
Williams Bros., Bonita, Kans.
Wolf, C. F., & Son, Ottawa, Kans.
Winzer, C. J., Polo, Mo.
Wornall, T. J., Mosby, Mo.
Watkins, J. H., Henry, Mo.
Wilson, Jos., Marshall, Mo.
Wallace, T. J., & Son, Bunceton, Mo.
Wenger, Abe., Alven, Mo.
Wenger, Louis, Alven, Mo.
Zimmerman, J. H., Polo, Mo.
Zinn, J. B., Topeka, Kans., Box 296.

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. J. Richardson, of Coffeyville, is the possessor now of one of J. L. Bigelow's choicely-bred Poland-China hogs. While Mr. Bigelow is a young breeder of swine, he is doing a good business and his stock pleases.

At the Coffeyville fair, J. L. Bigelow secured one of Dietrich & Spaulding's fall gilts, of Wilkes and Black U. S. blood. It is a fine specimen of Poland-China breeding. See Mr. Bigelow's card in our "Breeders' Directory."

J. W. Shepherd, Chanute, Kans., entered six Duroc-Jersey pigs, three boars and three sows under 6 months, which received first and second premiums at the Fredonia fair. Mr. Shepherd will have a card in the "Directory" later.

R. Baldrige & Sons, of Parsons, sold one choice Poland-China to M. O'Brien, Liberty, Kans., and three fine ones to A. S. Maxwell, Coffeyville. They are all of prize-winning stock and formed an attractive part of the exhibits at the Coffeyville fair. H. Hague & Son, of Newton, Kans., say: "The Kansas Farmer has done us more valuable service than any other paper in which we have ever advertised. It reaches the people who have the means to pay for what they want. As a result we have had more orders than we could supply, and at profitable prices."

Sealy L. Brown made a fine showing of his Plymouth Rock fowls at Coffeyville fair, and won first on hen, first on cockerel, first on pullet, first on pen of chicks. The chanticleer at head of his poultry yard is Ringlet with a score of 94½ points. Mr. Brown has about 500 Plymouth Rock fowls. Look out for his advertisement, and in the meantime write him for what you want.

J. L. Foster, of Independence, has a good herd of Poland-Chinas, headed by Tecumseh Wilkes and D. S. Tecumseh. He has several very fine brood sows and some forty or fifty young boars and gilts for those wanting good stock to select from. Mr. Foster bought the young sow, Richmond Bell, of Dietrich & Spaulding at the Coffeyville fair.

H. E. Bachelder, of Fredonia, had two fine Shorthorn yearling heifers at the Fredonia fair, on which he received first and second prizes. He also received first on grade heifer yearling, second on grade heifer calf, and second on grade bull calf. Mr. Bachelder is just beginning a herd of thoroughbred Shorthorns and we bespeak success to him as a Shorthorn breeder.

Messrs. Dietrich & Spaulding, well known Poland-China swine-breeders, of Richmond, Kans., report a good business at the Coffeyville fair. They sold one to G. W. Roberts, Jefferson, one to M. O'Brien, Liberty, one to N. B. Truax, Cherryvale, one to J. L. Foster, Independence, and two to Brannsdorf Bros., Parsons. The foregoing were prize-winners and will no doubt add new laurels to the name of Dietrich & Spaulding.

John Myers & Son, of the Sunflower Herd of Poland-Chinas, Chanute, Kans., was at the Fredonia fair with young stock from the following herd boars and brood sows: Short Stop 2d 18775, Neosho Chief 20806, Black Beauty (44025), Daisy Dean (44026), Perfection (48007). They received the following awards: First on boar pig under 6 months, second on sow pig under 6 months, first and second on 6-months sow. Look for Sunflower Herd card in our "Breeders' Directory" about January 1.

Howard M. Hill, of the Sycamore Springs Stock Farm, Lafontaine, Kans., entered three Shorthorn bulls at the Fredonia fair. He received first on sweepstakes bull, first on Shorthorn bull, first on bull 3 years and over, first on yearling bull, and first on bull calf. On account of sickness, Mr. Hill was not able to attend the fair himself, so the Kansas Farmer representative did not learn as much about his herd as would have been interesting, but his bulls were excellent individuals and surely represent a fine herd.

COMING HEREFORD SALE.—Among those engaged in breeding first-class Hereford cattle in Missouri none have been more successful, if one may judge of the results, than has Camp B. Watts, of Lafayette, Howard County. Laying the foundation, in 1886, with females as close up as was possible to obtain at that time of such noted sires as The Grove 3d 2490, Garfield 7015, Lord Wilton 4057, Anxiety 4th 9904, and since recruited with Hesiod 2d 40673 and Beau Donald 58996, the bull that left the farm two years ago for \$1,000, for which \$5,000 is now asked, the reader may rest assured that the cattle which will be offered at public sale Wednesday, September 27, are as well bred as any that can now be obtained in this country. About one-half of the offerings were sired by Beau Brummel 58996, a son of the noted Beau Brummel 51817, the most successful breeding bull so considered by the writer, of any sire now in the independence herd of Gudgell & Simpson. The offering includes about all that are now on the farm and consists of nineteen bulls, ranging from 2½ years down to 10 months of age, and forty-six cows and heifers. Twenty-five of these females are bred and safe in calf to drop from September to January next. Among the bulls are several that are good enough to stand at the head of any aristocratic herd, and in the female division there are matured females and coming youngsters that will do credit to any Hereford herd, no matter

where situated. The reader will find, if he consults a copy of the sale catalogue, that no better breeding can be obtained; not only this, but, on inspection, that the cattle have been handled about right and are worthy the ambition of any beef cattle-breeder. More will be given later on concerning the individuality of the offerings. The reader may obtain a more complete detail of the animals that the Messrs. Watts will offer by writing for a free copy of the sale catalogue. W. P. BRUSH.

Philip Close, proprietor of the Cedar Dale Herd of Herefords, Roper, Kans., showed ten head at the Fredonia fair, August 22-25, on which he received the following awards: First and second on yearling bull, first and second on yearling heifer, first on bull calf under 6 months, first on heifer calf under 6 months, first and second on cow over 2 years. This young stock is from Cheerful Boy 20629, and now he is breeding the heifers that are old enough to Protection 57159. Mr. Close plans to have a sale this fall, which will be announced in the Kansas Farmer.

Three Poland-China breeders and one Duroc-Jersey breeder entered hogs at the Fredonia fair. The well-known Poland-China breeders of Altoona, Kans., Walt & East, showed twenty-six head, on which they received the following prizes: First on aged boar, second on yearling boar, first and second on 6-months boar, second on boar pig under 6 months, first on aged sow, first and second on yearling sow, first on sow pig under 6 months, first on young herd, first on boar and five of his get.... M. L. Somers, of the Sunnyside Herd of Poland-Chinas, Altoona, Kans., entered only two hogs, viz., yearling boar, on which he received first, and aged sow, on which he received second premium. Mr. Somers expects to show more at later fairs, and his excellent herd should bring him many awards. See his card in "Breeders' Directory."

Voices of the Swamps.

Some of the strangest sounds in nature come from the swamp-lands, and because we can not always discover the sources from which they originate—the creatures who cause them—it makes the inquiry all the more interesting. None of the birds inhabiting these places have a more remarkable voice than the American bittern. It is a common bird throughout temperate North America, but rare to nearly every one except ornithologists, on account of its retiring habits. It is a noted bird and is known by various names, such as stake-driver, Indian hen, bog-bull, and thunder-pump or thunder-pumper. In some localities it is known as "fly-up-the-creek"—a name more generally applied to the little green heron. It is often spoken of by poets as the booming bittern. In the nesting season it has two distinct "love notes"—one that sounds precisely like thunder, as if coming from the depths of water; the other resembling the stroke of a mallet on a stake, chunk-a-lunk-chunk, quank-chunk-a-lunk-chunk—hence the two or three significant names. Few naturalists, indeed, have actually seen the bittern engaged in its serenades. I have heard them many a time, but never saw the bird performing them. A naturalist friend of mine—a civil engineer—recently had the good fortune to see one of these birds engaged in "pumping," it having come within easy range of his telescope. I will describe it as nearly as possible in his own words:

"After standing in an apparently meditative position for some time, it would slowly raise its head and stretch up its neck until its bill pointed nearly straight upwards, when it commenced by several times opening and shutting its big beak with a snap that was plainly heard, though five or six hundred feet distant; it then uttered the characteristic notes, and truly it sounds much like 'pumping,' for each syllable seems to originate deep in the interior of the bird, and to be ejected only with the greatest muscular exertion; puffing out its feathers and working its long neck up and down, as if choking to death. After a short season of rest to recuperate its strength, the performance is again repeated, and doubtless, to its mate engaged in her maternal duties, is the sweetest of music."

The American bittern never associates with other species of heron, and is not even fond of the society of its own kind. Like some human hermits it prefers to live solitary and alone. It does not breed in colonies, and the nest is difficult to discover. It inhabits almost impenetrable swampy places, the bog, the reedy marsh, and the tangled brake. In such places the little rails play and nest in the reeds and rushes. Here also you can hear the splash of the kingfisher as he plunges for his finny prey, and when you hear his rattling notes you may know he is carrying it triumphantly away. On the naked trunk of a sycamore is heard the drum of the flicker, and now and then he pauses to say emphatically, Quit you, quit you, quit you. In the bushes the little Maryland yellow-throat keeps up his incessant Tackle me, tackle me, tackle me. Here at dawn of day the frogs are still croaking and the hollow notes of the rain crow warn us of the coming storm. Suddenly we are astonished to hear thunder beneath a clear sky; but presently we know the alarm is false, for we hear the bittern beginning his day's work by driving his stake in the marsh, and we can distinctly hear the mallet fall, chunk-a-lunk-chunk, quank-chunk-a-lunk-chunk.—Oliver Davis, in Self-Culture for September.

The Home Circle.

THE MANSION OF THE HEART.

The stately mansion of the heart,
Erected by the hand Divine,
The pride, the wonder of the universe thou art.

In which things wondrous strange indeed combine;
Things grand, and noble, and sublime,
On which the bright celestial glories fall.
Of all the works of the Creator, none so fine.

Thou art the crowning glory of them all.

Underneath this mansion, deep and dark,
Whose low vaulted cells are covered thick with mold,

With scarce a ray of light, or glim'ring spark,
Or beam of cheerful warmth to dissipate the cold;

Nor can hand of miser's gold
Bring ray of happiness to those who dwell

In these low vaults, so damp, and dark, and old,
Self-immured victims of their delusive spell.

On the stanchion of each door was writ,
And graven deep as by the hand of Care,
Legionary names, that might adorn the "pit,"

Enough to frighten one to think that he were there.

For on each darkened door there did appear
Such names as, "envy," "murder," "lust," and "dark despair,"

While from subterranean caverns one might hear
Hoarse curses coming from a deeper lair.

Why dwells a soul in these dark haunts of night,
Where Truth and Virtue are so deeply shocked,

And close their eyes to the upper light,
With trap-door down and securely locked?

There, by fiends and evil spirits mocked,
To revel in vile passions of the mind,

While Wisdom's hand has ever knocked,
Inviting them to rooms above—refined.

While in the glorious mansion overhead
Are corridors, and chambers bathed in light,

Where angels bright are heard to tread,
And smile on faces beaming with delight.

Nor is there an affright
E'er heard within these sacred halls,

Nor can the hand of terror smite
A soul that dwells within these peaceful walls.

From room to room, along the corridors,
In golden letters, are all inscribed above;

For open wide are all the mansion's doors;
For all are kept and guarded by the hand of love.

Each chamber in these halls will prove
A perfect rest for those who meet,

A type of that blest home above,
Whose inhabitants now walk the golden street.

Waveland, Kans. PENPOINT.

A LOCAL PARAGRAPH.

"The time has come for the American people to act. Shall 50,000,000 patriots sit supinely by and let conscienceless rascals tear the stars of glory from the flag they love and trample its proud folds of crimson and white into the mire of national dishonor? Not while the deeds of '76 still shine through the mists of years in unexampled splendor. Not while the memories of '61 yet live in the hearts that thrilled with the stress of that heroic struggle. Not while—" Joel Snively, editor of the Meloogic Monitor, laid down his pen with a sigh.

Outside the dusty little window the green waters of the bay were sparkling in the sunshine. A keen north breeze was driving great huddling masses of white-shouldered clouds over a field of dazzling azure, and only a man who loved the sport with the whole-souled earnestness that filled his entire being could know how the fish must be biting on such a morning! Oh, to be out on that gleaming expanse, armed with rod and line, with only the sun and clouds for company and a thousand pounds or so of gamy finned vertebrates playing about within reach of his cunning hook.

But, also, it was Friday morning. On Saturday some 200 impatient subscribers would expect the weekly dish of personal, political and intellectual pabulum which his facile pen had long served up to them on that day, with more or less punctuality, according to the season. His duty clearly held him to his post at such a time, however much his inclinations might have led him elsewhere.

So, with another lingering glance at the scene without, Mr. Snively took up his pen and resumed the stirring appeal which was to awaken 50,000,000 patriots to action, and incidentally convince the Republicans of Meloogic that it was their duty to vote for Joe Gridley for poundmaster.

So engrossed did the editor become in this pleasing task that he did not hear a step upon the creaking stair a little later. If he had he would have known at once that it was a woman and a lady that was approaching, for long and awful experience had enabled Mr. Snively to determine with unerring accuracy what sort of a person was climbing the somewhat perilous ascent to the editorial sanctum almost as soon as his foot touched the first step.

But for once the editor did not hear the soft footfall on the stair, and he was very much surprised and not a little disconcerted when a fresh, sweet voice, almost at his elbow, said: "Good morning, Mr.

Snively," and looking up he beheld his neighbor, Mrs. Tracy, her plump figure buttoned into the trimmest of blue serge yachting suits, her smiling face shaded by a wide-brimmed hat and in her hand a fish-pole, jointed, brass-tipped, elegant—the very perfection of dainty uselessness.

Without waiting for a response to her greeting she briefly made known her errand. She was anxious for a day's fishing, and had been told of an Elysian spot, where the fish were so plentiful they were actually to be had for the asking. Unluckily, however, her own boat had not come, so she had ventured to ask if, in case he was not using it, Mr. Snively would be so kind as to lend her his yawl, it being impossible to hire one in the village.

Mr. Snively was delighted. Mrs. Tracy was a pretty widow of uncertain age but no uncertain charm, who had taken the cottage next to the editor's own six months before. In the course of a rather desultory acquaintance the genial bachelor, whose ideas of the fair sex were those common to his kind, had discovered that his fair neighbor was a cheery little body of sound political views and excellent literary tastes (from the first she had been a prompt and paying subscriber to the Monitor), but beyond that his imagination had not soared. Now, however, behold the pretty widow invested with a wholly new interest. She was fond of fishing!

Eagerly Mr. Snively assured his visitor of his pleasure in putting his boat at her disposal and gave her exhaustive directions as to the means of obtaining it. A delightful half hour of conversation followed. As though it were a magician's wand the dainty fish-pole had placed the editor and his guest at once on terms of the most charming intimacy and the former didn't remember ever to have enjoyed a conversation so much in his life, albeit the talk was wholly of reels and rods and spoon hooks and other instruments of slaughter.

All things, however, are bound to come to an end, especially in an editorial office, so it wasn't long before Mrs. Tracy took her leave, escorted down the stairway by her delighted host.

At the door they were met by a spicy breeze straight from the pine woods across the bay. Mr. Snively sighed.

"Where is this wonderful place you are going to?" he asked.

"Ah, that's a secret," she replied, gaily. "I promised I'd never, never tell."

"Oh, well, then I suppose it's a crime to even guess." And once more the editor sighed as he glanced out at the sparkling waters.

"But you've been so kind," exclaimed the widow, noting the sigh and immediately filled with compunction. "It seems ungracious of me to keep it from you who love so to fish." And then as she saw him give another wistful glance bayward she burst out, impulsively: "Promise me to betray me and I'll tell you—it's Patchang lake!" "Patchang!" cried Mr. Snively, in surprise. "Why, I never heard of a fish down there in my life."

"That's the charm of it," she rejoined, gleefully, "and the man who told me about it (such a dear, dirty, old fisherman he was) was fearfully afraid some one else would find it out; so don't betray me." And she hurried away with a parting smile that made the dusty office seem duller than ever when he got back to it and reluctantly commenced setting up his editorial, for Mr. Snively constituted the whole working force of the Monitor.

And his task, too, seemed harder than ever after the interruption. Thoughts of his pretty visitor kept intruding themselves into the midst of his most impassioned appeals to the voters of Meloogic.

How blue her eyes were and what bewitching little rings of hair the wind had blown up under the big hat.

And then the fishing.

The editor of the Monitor shook his head. Could it be possible any man living could have a soul so lost to honor as to play a joke on a woman who looked like that? It seemed impossible, and yet Mr. Snively was sure there wasn't a fish within a mile of Patchang.

Perhaps even then Mrs. Tracy was sitting in that yawl vainly waiting for the bite he felt certain she wouldn't get if she sat there till the United States got an honest government. And he was actually staying at home and deliberately abandoning a friend to such a fate!

As this agonizing thought occurred to Mr. Snively he dropped his type and started for the door. But once there he paused and slowly returned to his form, only to find it more and more impossible to keep his mind on his work.

At last he gave up in despair.

Taking a hasty survey of what he'd already accomplished he found his columns tolerably full, with the exception of perhaps a single paragraph on the local page. By hard work the following morning he might hope to set up his pages and would trust to luck for the missing paragraph.

Like all fishermen, Mr. Snively was a firm believer in luck. He was also a man of action when he chose, and within five

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Chicago St. Louis New York Boston



minutes of this calculation he had locked up the editorial department and was on his way to Patchang lake.

When he reached that shallow sheet of water a little lady in blue serge sat in a boat in the center thereof, with an expression of virtuous indignation on her sun-burnt features.

"What luck?" called the editor from the shore.

"Luck!" cried the fair sportswoman, dolefully. "There is not enough water in this lake to catch cold in, much less a fish. All I've got for my trouble is a mighty poor opinion of fishermen in general and one dirty one in particular."

"Come over here," said Snively. "I know a pond not a thousand miles away where the fish bite like mosquitoes. If you'll try it I think I can raise your opinion of fishermen before I'm a day older."

"I can't," confessed the widow, blushing with anger and mortification. "I'm stuck—in the mud."

One moment the man of letters hesitated on the bank, and then, with an inward prayer that he might at least be spared to get out that week's paper, he waded boldly into the expanse of treacherous mud that rolled between him and the beauty in distress. * * *

The next morning the editor walked into the Monitor office clad in his Sunday clothes. With his accustomed methodical neatness he pulled off his coat, hung it behind the door, and carefully drew on over his linen sleeves a pair of black alpaca ones. Then he lighted his pipe and took his place at the form.

There, just as he had left it, was the vacant space at the end of the local columns still yawning for the missing paragraph.

Mr. Snively regarded it for a few minutes reflectively—then he took up his pen, as a smile gradually spread itself over his face until it reached his eyes. It still lingered there when a little later he finished and paused to glance over his work.

What he read was this:

"The editor of the Monitor, after many years of bachelorhood, has had the good fortune to incur the risks and responsibilities of matrimony. He was married this morning to Mrs. Gertrude Tracy, of Elm cottage, and asks the congratulations and good wishes of his subscribers in this, the happiest hour of his life.—Chicago Herald.

A Remedy Cabinet.

It was only a plain box obtained at the grocer's, about two feet long, one and a half feet broad and perhaps fourteen or sixteen inches deep. It was fastened with its back to the wall, leaving the open space toward the room. A shelf was put in it and under the shelf a partition dividing the lower space in two. On the shelf were the needed medicine bottles, all so plainly labeled that there could be no possibility of making a mistake. In the lower left hand compartment were assorted bundles and rolls of old cloths, a spool of coarse thread, some needles and a thimble, a ball of twine, and a paper of pins. In the right hand compartment were the home remedies. There was a wide-mouthed bottle always supplied with varnish to use for cuts; a low, large-mouthed bottle or pot filled with camphorated lard for colds, soreness in the chest, etc. This was made at home, melting the lard and adding equal parts of spirits of camphor and cooling as quickly as possible, beating constantly until the lard hardens. All winter, while there was a possibility of ear-ache in the family, there was a little vial of onion juice, made by roasting some large onions in the coals, extracting the juice and bottling it. When needed a drop or two was poured into a spoon, warmed, and dropped into the ear; a bit of hot cotton added to exclude the air and the patient was sure of relief.

Then there was a box of lard and quinine, made by stirring quinine into pure lard, in

the proportion of about five grains of quinine to a tablespoonful of lard. This was for colds, etc. There was another liniment that was used perhaps oftener than anything else in the cabinet, and was called the "Cure All." It was made by putting all the camphor gum into kerosene that it would dissolve—say five cents worth to a pint—then add one-half as much sweet oil as kerosene, to prevent blistering, and it was a sovereign remedy for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sore throat, stiff neck, sprains and about everything. It removed all soreness, prevented blisters or discolorations from burns or bruises, and was a magic "cure" for most things flesh is heir to.

In this family when "anything happened" there was little flurry or excitement, for every member knew just where to find the remedy needed and just where there were cloths in abundance and everything else necessary to apply them.

We feel like insisting on every housekeeper keeping constantly on hand a full supply of cloths suitable for bandages, hot or cold applications, etc. It was our privilege to minister beside two sick beds this summer. Both homes were comparatively new ones, and in both a rag carpet had been made a short time before, so that there was a dearth of cloths of any kind. In one home I do not know what we should have done had not the mother-in-law, just in the nick of time, brought in a large bundle of old things. Now I speak of this not to censure these young housekeepers, because one of them said, "Write up this experience, please, for the benefit of others," but I do speak of it hoping to impress the lesson on the minds of all. Sickness and emergencies come to all and if we can in a measure be prepared for them, though they do come unexpectedly, they will lose half their terrors.—Clara Everts.

Some Literary Borrowing.

In the second act of Strindberg's drama, "The Father," of which an English translation has just been published, there is either an instance of literary borrowing or a striking literary coincidence. The Captain is addressing Laura, who has commented on his tears. "Yes, I am crying," he says, "although I am a man. But has not a man eyes? Has not a man hands, limbs, senses, opinions, passions? Is he not fed with the same food, hurt by the same weapons, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter as a woman is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh?" And so forth. Remembering the tremendous force which the same words, or nearly the same, have as spoken by Shylock, we wonder that Strindberg borrowed them for the new situation. But perhaps he did not borrow them at all.—London Academy.

Cleaning Silver.

Instead of scouring and rubbing each piece of silver separately, the whole service can be cleaned in a few minutes as effectively. After each meal the silver should be put in a pan (kept especially for the purpose), and covered with lukewarm water, to which a teaspoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder is added; set the pan on the range until the water gets to boiling point, then lift out each piece with a wire spoon and lay on a soft linen cloth, wiping them quickly with a chamois skin. The pieces so cleaned will be highly polished and look like new.

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The Young Folks.

LOAFING DAY.

The lazy boy sprawled on his back and squinted at the sky, wishing he were the long-winged bird that slantwise sailed on high; for day was lapsing swiftly, half way from dawn to noon, and the breeze it sang: "O lazy boy, what makes you tired so soon?"

But the lazy boy was silent, and he slowly chewed a straw, vaguely mindful of the thrush that whistled in the haw, and half aware of bleating sheep and of the browsing kine far scattered over slumbering hills to the horizon line.

Happy, happy was the boy a-dreaming sweet and long, fanned by the breeze that tossed the haw and ruffed the thrush's song; for the whole glad day he had to loaf, he and himself together, while all the mouths of Nature blew the flutes of fairy weather.

The year's great treadmill round was done, its drudgery ended well, and now the sunny holiday had caught him in its spell, so that he lounged, a lazy lout, up-squinting at the sky, and wished he was the long-winged bird that slantwise sailed on high.

It's good to work and good to win the wages of the strong; sweet is the hum of labor's hire, and sweet the workman's song; but once a year a lad must loaf and dream and chew a straw, and wish he were a falcon free or a cat-bird in the haw!

—Maurice Thompson, in the Independent.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 64.

VIENNA.

A great many years ago the capital of Austria was surrounded by high walls and thick embankments, which had been built to protect the people against warlike enemies. Gradually during the present century those walls have been removed and in their place now is the most beautiful street of the city. This street surrounds the oldest part of Vienna, and as its form is that of a circle, the street is named "Ringstrasse." It has beautiful shade trees on either side, besides, in many places, a double row is in the center, making it one of the most beautiful drives that can be found in any of the cities of the world. It is even handsomer than Berlin's world-renowned shade-lined avenue.

If one were to travel over the whole of "Ringstrasse," a view of the most important edifices of the city would be obtained, as so many of them face this beautiful boulevard. Crossing Ringstrasse from St. Stephen's cathedral one may enjoy a very pleasant walk down the "Graben," which is one of the liveliest and handsomest streets through the center of the city. It shows more commercial life than can be seen in Berlin's most busy thoroughfare. The people dress better than their neighbors in Prussia, and the shop windows, with their fine display of elegant goods, are more attractive even than Chicago or New York can exhibit. But the prices asked for the beautiful merchandise do not urgently invite a slender purse.

The carriages usually seen on the "Graben" are Victoria shaped and are called "fiacres," and to speak of one of them as a "drosche," as it would be called in Berlin, would cause the coachman to feel insulted. The horses are the finest appearing ones our American party had seen in Europe.

From the "Graben," through the "Kohlmarkt," our party came to the royal palace, called the "Burg," which is a series of buildings very irregular in shape. The outside does not present a very imposing appearance, and though extensive, can not compare with the large palaces in Berlin. The new parts now being erected will, of course, have a modern appearance, and will be the beautiful portion of the Emperor's principal home.

Several wings of the "Burg" date from the thirteenth century and show the effects of 600 years of existence. The only pretty feature I saw of the outside was the twin groups of statuary on either side of the north entrance. These symbolize "Naval Power" and "Military Power," and were completed in 1896.

We first entered one small court and found the "Schatzkammer" or treasury; here we sent in our cards to the officials in charge, so we might be able to obtain tickets for admission on the next day, as applications of this kind must be made a day in advance of a hoped-for visit. You see, the Austrian crown and royal jewels are kept there, and before one is allowed to look upon them, an opportunity must be given the officials to send around to your hotel to ask who you are and if you can be trusted in the room without danger that you may grab a handful and run.

We then entered a second court and

found a company of soldiers "changing guard." These soldiers were dressed in Turkish military uniform with red fez on their heads, and I understand that they were of a regiment from southeast Hungary and were more Turkish in appearance than German. The officers were dressed in the very gayest military manner of any I ever saw, and were really very handsome. We asked one if we could gain admittance to the palace, and he said: "Oh, yes," and showed us the way through another court.

At last we found ourselves inside the palace in charge of a guide, but were disappointed in the fact that but little of interest is shown to visitors generally. There were some beautiful gobelins most exquisitely worked, portraying battle scenes, but no throne rooms were exhibited and the guide told no ghost stories, so we did not remain long.

Passing through several more open courts of this pile of irregular buildings, to the southwest side of the palace, we crossed Ringstrasse to the prettiest "platz" in Vienna. In the center is the grand statue of Maria Theresa—the great Empress, who was the greatest foe of Frederick the Great; together they were a great combination for the entertainment of Europe some hundred years ago. Maria Theresa is seated in a chair on her high monument; her right hand is stretched out in salutation, while in her left she holds the sceptre and "Pragmatic Sanction."

Now, at first sight one would not be apt to recognize it as a pragmatic sanction, for so few of them grow in America; but my guide-book said it was one, and I hastened to find out what it was like. It seems that Maria's pa was Emperor of Austria a long while ago, and he had no boys to look after the business when he should be retired by death. The law of the Empire did not permit that a daughter of the royal house could attend to such work. The old Emperor then began to get the law changed and asked his various state governments to so fix a law that his daughter Maria Theresa could be "it," after he should be "out." So a big, long legal document was drawn up and all the politicians in power signed it, thus making Maria Theresa her pa's legal heir, to be Empress after his death. This document was the "Pragmatic Sanction."

This statue was erected by the present Emperor—Francis Joseph—Maria's great grandson, in 1888, and now he is in a situation similar to that of his great-great-grandfather more than one hundred years ago. He is an old man and his last son met a horrible death about ten years ago, and his wife, Empress Elizabeth, was murdered in Switzerland last summer. Emperor Franz Josef has a daughter, but it seems there is no chance for another pragmatic sanction, and I don't know what he is going to do about it.

Each of the four sides of the monument faces a beautiful flower garden or park, laid out with artistic precision, and in each of the little parks is a pretty fountain. On opposite sides of the monument—beyond the pretty parks, of course—are the new imperial museums, two buildings exactly alike, which are quite handsome and reminded me much of the "War" building in Washington. The Imperial Art and History Museum on the left is the better of the two, so we spent the remainder of the day in examining the curiosities on exhibition.

This museum contains the extensive art collections of the Austrian imperial family, which were formerly distributed in various cities of Austria and Germany. Of course there are so many attractions and so very much that is exceedingly interesting, all can not be described in a newspaper article, but I will mention a few that particularly attracted my attention. First, the magnificent stairway in the center of the building, leading from the ground floor to the various stories above, is built of black and white marble, and I thought it the grandest and handsomest I ever saw. The dome above the stairway, with its beautiful frescoes outlined in gold, gave a very pleasing effect.

We spent several hours in viewing the paintings in the galleries. The works of Rubens and Guido Reni are found, but it has only one Raphael and none of Michael Angelo or of Leonardo da Vinci. Three world-famous pictures, at least, are here—the "Ecce Homo" of Titian, Annibale Carracci's "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," and Ruben's "Refusal to admit the Emperor Theodosius to the Church in Milan." In the modern art department we saw the "Victory of Ariadne," which I believe is considered the masterpiece of Makart, the greatest Austrian artist.

Leaving the gallery we went to the royal stables to see what kind of stock Franz Josef supports. We saw the many beautiful horses, numbering 450 in all—all sizes and colors; then our guide escorted us to the carriage rooms and showed us 500 (so he said) carriages. These were far grander than the ones shown in the Copenhagen stables, and some of them are exceedingly elegant, as befits an emperor's wagon-house. Not all these are used at present, for pos-

sibly over half of them are merely for show, being relics of the grandeur of former kings and emperors.

To me, the most interesting was the carriage in which Napoleon I. rode when crowned King of Lombardy. This vehicle is gold in color, excepting the upholstery, and that is of royal purple velvet. It is now nearly 100 years old, but, unlike human beings of so great age, it does not show much "wear and tear." Our guide said it was drawn by sixteen milk-white horses dressed in gold harness when they drew the great Napoleon—the McKinley of French politics.

The next vehicle to attract my attention was the one in which the great Empress Maria Theresa used to take an airing one hundred and fifty years ago. It is much like Napoleon's, only it is a great deal older and shows that considerable use was once made of it. There was the sledge used in winter by Napoleon's son, the "King of Rome," whose ma was an Austrian princess, Marie Louisa by name and a granddaughter of Maria Theresa. The sledge used by the renowned Empress occupies a prominent position where it will attract the eye of the visitor. I can not describe all the royal carriages of state which are kept there for show, but we considered it the finest wagon-house we ever were in.

Leaving the stables, we continued along Ringstrasse to the parliament house, where the Reichsrath of the Empire assemble. The front steps considerably resemble those of the capitol at Washington; but here the resemblance ceases, for Uncle Sam can show far more splendor in government buildings than Franz Josef can. The Vienna capitol is not nearly so grand as the home of the Reichstag in Berlin. The legislative rooms are extremely simple in furnishings and not very attractive, considering the greatness of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

To the left of the government buildings is the beautiful Gothic "rathhouse" (city building), with its five large towers and four smaller ones. This is a modern building, and though not so "historic" as many others, it shows far more beauty. The ancients could build for strength, but the moderns can produce beauty in structure.

Near the rathhouse is the grand university. It is much larger and grander than Berlin University, and it is world-renowned for its medical school, but it is behind Berlin in that it does not permit women to study within its hallowed precincts.

Opposite the university is the stately "Votivkirche," a very handsome Gothic church, begun in 1856, to commemorate the Emperor's escape from assassination. It has two very high spires and the general appearance is much like the Cologne Cathedral, though it is not so large nor so high. The foundation stone for this church was brought from the Mount of Olives.

Crossing Ringstrasse from the university, we are in front of the Hofburg theater; this is the royal theater and is the finest in all Europe, outside of Paris. Nearly all the interior walls are of richest marbles and the frescoes are so very beautiful that a verbal description can not convey a very definite idea of them; they must be seen to be appreciated. The new opera house in Vienna, however, is larger and even grander.

We now enter the "Volksgarten," one of the many very pretty parks of Vienna. It looked so cool and restful we decided to sit down in a few of the many unoccupied chairs which were arranged in the very primmest order imaginable along the walks. I wondered why so few of the chairs were occupied, when there seemed to be many hundreds of people walking about. But we sat down facing Franzensring, that part of Ringstrasse upon which are faced the capitol, the museums, university and many other beautiful buildings.

A cat may look at a king, so 'tis said, and we thought we were free to look at the King's houses, and we were enjoying a well-earned rest and admiring the people as they passed by, when up came an elderly lady, with handkerchief tied around her head. She had a short skirt, calico blouse and in front of her a very large money satchel. She stopped in front of us and tore off several tickets from a pad and gave each of us one. We thought her kind to give us souvenirs, but then she demanded three Kreutzers apiece from us, and we thus learned that the seats were

not "free," as would be the case in an American park. We were very tired and we sat in those chairs at least three Kreutzers' worth, besides our old woman proved to be a walking guide-book for our benefit. Had we seen the "Temple of Theseus?" We had to say that we knew nothing of it. Then she pointed out a very beautiful building in the very center of the park, almost hidden by huge shade trees, and advised us to thoroughly examine it. We did so.

Napoleon I, when he felt that he had lots of wealth to throw at the birds if he desired, ordered a very skillful artist to make a group representing "Theseus killing the Minotaur." This sculptor artist was named Canova. Napoleon intended this group for one of his Italian palaces, but Waterloo intervened, and Austria became the possessor of the statuary.

The Emperor had a miniature "Temple of Theseus" built in the "Volksgarten" at Vienna, and there Canova's beautiful work has been enjoyed by many hundreds and thousands of tourists every year until recently it was removed to the imperial museum and now occupies a prominent place on the first landing of the grand stair-way.

Are You Going to School?

Vacation days are going, and all over Kansas the young people are thinking of the school days that will soon begin again. Many will greet new teachers, many will enter the high schools, and many will go away for the first time to some academy or college. There are many questions of importance to settle in choosing the place to go, to get the best education, and graver questions for many about the cost of the coveted school or college course. Here are some suggestions to help in deciding the matter:

1. Go to the best school. You can only have one education, and if you respect yourself you know that the best is none too good. No school is ever just "good enough," unless it is the best your means can afford or your energy obtain. A man can build a boat with a knife, but he does better with a kit of tools.

2. The best school does not always cost the most money. One of the best things in education is the economy and industry that goes with self-support in a place where the poor student is as good as the rich one, and where no money need be spent merely "to keep up appearances." There are many schools near home that give as good work as the more famous schools, because living is simpler and cheaper. It is a business principle to get the best possible, but at the lowest price.

3. The best school teaches the man to live. No one is ever completely educated until hand and head and heart work together. It is well to settle whether the school of your choice considers it of most importance to do this, or does a part and trusts to luck and outside influences to do the rest. The general atmosphere of some schools is worth more for educating a man than the whole curriculum of the biggest universities.

4. The best school gives the broadest foundation. It is harder work to get started right than to go right. It takes ten times as long to build the house as the foundation. A person can afford to put in one-tenth of his time laying a generous foundation for the basis of a life work.

5. One of the best schools in the State is Washburn College. It is thirty-five years old. Outside of the State institutions its buildings and equipment are worth more than those of any school or college. No school, except the State University, has so extended a course of study. No school has so good a location, or so many opportunities for culture and self-help together. It strives earnestly to realize the best ideals in education.

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Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, would be glad to receive from those who may have them, good photographs of any unusually excellent Kansas products, such as corn, Kaffir-corn, sorghum, millet, alfalfa, etc., which illustrate the fertility and productiveness of Kansas soil.

The American Sheep Breeder closes an editorial review of the last quarterly report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, devoted to "The Modern Sheep," as follows: "It is worth its weight in gold to every Kansas sheepman and to the tens of thousands of sheepless Kansas farmers, among whom it should have the widest circulation. Kansas once had 2,000,000 sheep, and with them prospered as never before or since. The free and wide distribution of such a report as this would go far towards influencing an early repetition of that golden period when the prosperity of Kansas was household talk in all lands."

An era in the history of the Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association was marked by its two-days' meeting held August 22 and 23, and that association of two States, which entered one day as such, upon its fifth semi-annual meeting, adjourned the following day as an organization of the entire territory in which the breeding of Shorthorns forms a part of the husbandry. Following out the sentiment declared in a set of resolutions presented by Mr. George Bellows and unanimously adopted by the association, the constitution was changed to admit breeders and feeders of Shorthorn cattle from whatever State, and a new name, the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was given to the organization. Another important step was taken in declaring for an annual national Shorthorn show to be held in Kansas City, and provisions for that, including an appropriation of \$5,000, was asked of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Senator W. A. Harris and Col. C. E. Leonard, being placed on a committee to urge the matter at the November meeting of the American association. The membership was increased to 150 and a goodly proportion of that number was represented.

Seedling.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—We have some budded peach-trees that were planted last spring. Being winter-killed, they sprouted out at the ground below the place where they were budded. We would like to know if the trees that have sprouted will bear budded fruit, or seedling.

Randolph, Kans.

A READER.

Sprouts except from the limb grown from the "bud" will bear seedling fruit, whether these sprouts come from above or below the place where the bud was inserted. The way to be sure of budded fruit is to use only trees in which the bud has "taken," that is, has grown. The other limbs are all removed so that the "bud" becomes the tree. If other buds are allowed to remain, the "bud" will at best only become a part of the tree, and all of the seedling parts of the tree will bear only seedling fruit. It is possible to have both seedling and budded fruit from different branches of the same tree.

HIGH PRICES FOR MEAT.

Many attempts have been made to explain the advance in the prices of meats. The trusts are made to do duty in bearing a large part of the responsibility. The trust is, to the superficial observer of economic phenomena, the scapegoat upon which to charge all villainies. Time was when all phenomena which were not understood were charged up against spirits or ghosts. Deadly and unseen influences in mines which sometimes in silence struck down the miner, sometimes with violent explosions destroyed numbers of men and much property, were attributed to the ghosts. From the Saxon name for ghost the English language got the term gas. Later electricity was held accountable for nearly all unexplained phenomena, and it is still doing heavy duty in this respect. Electricity is doubtless accountable for a great deal, but not for everything.

So, too, the trusts have iniquities of their own to bear—plenty of them. But it will not help us to a solution of the problems of society to charge to ghosts, to electricity, or to trusts, things or conditions for which they are not responsible.

The meat combines are doubtless making big profits on the service they render in preparing the product of the stock farms for the kitchens. There is no evidence, however, to show that on their present killings they are making more than they made a few years ago when meat prices were low. The market quotations for animals on foot show that prices for these are much higher than they have been for many years. It may well be guessed that the farmers who produce and fatten these animals are raising no objection to present prices for the finished products of the feedlots. But why are prices high? Take cattle. The demand for good beef is an ever increasing demand. The supply of cattle in the United States, instead of increasing has been steadily decreasing, as will appear from the following statement from the Chicago Times-Herald.

"According to the federal returns, which are probably the most reliable of any we have, there were in this country of cattle other than milch cows:

	Total	Per 1,000 of cattle population.
1890	36,849,024	589
1891	36,875,648	575
1892	37,651,239	573
1893	35,954,196	531
1894	36,608,168	531
1895	34,364,216	488
1896	32,085,409	446
1897	30,508,408	414
1898	29,264,000	389
1899	27,994,225	365

When, a few years ago, ranchers rushed upon the market great numbers of cows, heifers, and calves it was to be presumed that the future supply would be reduced. This presumption is now being realized. A further consideration affecting the situation is the deterioration of the range pastures which, conspiring with low prices, caused the reduction of the herds by marketing indiscriminately everything that could be turned to account in paying debts. The reduction of capacity of the ranges to sustain cattle both by reason of the encroachments of settlements and by the killing out of range grasses by over-pasturing renders it certain that the great ranges can never again break the cattle markets as they were broken a few years ago. The time is rapidly coming when the steer raised from the dairy cow, kept in the home pasture and crowded to become prime beef at twenty months or younger, will occupy a large place in the markets and will yield increased and steady profits to the producer because the market can not be glutted with range cattle. The producer of thoroughbred steers of the beef breeds may also see, in the near future, an inning for his class, in the fact that the top of the market is hovering near to the 6-cent line.

The Kansas Farmer has no defense to make for trust extortions, but the people it represents know from the effects of present prices upon their individual bank accounts that the trusts are not making all of the money that is coming out of the meat business.

GRANGE PIONIO.

The Grange, which once flourished in almost every farming community in Kansas, but afterwards declined until in many parts of the State it was unknown, is again becoming a thrifty institution, which is benefiting its members according to the original intent of the order, and is increasing its numbers.

The thriving farming community around Berryton has a live grange of seventy-five members. Mr. Nicholas Tevis, of Tevis, Kans., is Worthy Master.

Last Saturday this grange had a picnic in a fine walnut grove at Berryton. The address of welcome was given by Mr. George Berry, who extended to the assembled picnicers the freedom of the grove, the flowers, and shrubs which had belonged to his father.

An elegant response was made by Mrs.

J. B. Sims, of Oak Grange. This will appear in the Farmer next week.

Mrs. Nicholas Tevis gave a recitation, presenting vividly the scene at the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Capt. J. G. Waters, of Topeka, delivered a characteristic address, full of mirth, sharp hits, and, above all, patriotism.

Mr. Thos. Doran entertained the audience for a short time and ended by insisting that Captain Waters read his new poem, showing how the horses in the merry-go-round performed, and presenting other features of that kind of amusement.

A baby show was next. It became evident that a strong and hearty as well as a bright and intelligent generation is coming on. The judges were unable to determine which baby should wear the blue ribbon. They, therefore, cast lots, and the lot fell to a bright scion of the tribe of Reece.

A few remarks on dairying, by Mr. J. E. Nissley, manager of the Kansas Creamery Company, closed the program.

The picnic dinner, which preceded the other exercises, fully exemplified the culinary attainments for which the farm homes of Shawnee County are justly noted.

The jostling of people together, the friendly intercourse, the exchange of ideas of these occasions, are valuable features of the open meetings of the Grange.

INTERESTING THE PUBLIC.

One of the anxieties of successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle is to dispose of the noble animals he produces, at prices such as will remunerate him for the expense, care and skill required to breed and rear them. It is a fact that is freely conceded by the candid men engaged in breeding that the Shorthorn does not monopolize the attention of producers of beef cattle to so great an extent as formerly. This may be partly owing to improvements made in competing breeds. It is undoubtedly true that promoters of the interests of competing breeds have secured increasing publicity for the merits of their favorites. One of the questions most earnestly discussed at last week's meeting of Shorthorn breeders at Kansas City, was that of the best means of securing better recognition of Shorthorn merits. It was shown that the registry association has a surplus of \$40,000 in its treasury. The proposition to use a few of these thousands to secure the preparation of interesting Shorthorn literature, and its publication in the agricultural and stock journals of the country is a meritorious one and will doubtless be pressed vigorously to the attention of the directors.

Individual breeders can also do much to secure the preparation and publication of interesting Shorthorn literature. No advertiser can have failed to notice the fact that most agricultural papers are published for other reasons than to promote the health of the editors and publishers. Let the breeder consider his own interest in the cow that brings him \$250 calves, and compare that interest with the apathy with which he regards the old line-backed cow with her \$15 calves, or in the spotted heifer that breeds only occasionally. When the breeder's friends come to see him, he has interesting remarks to make about the noble matron and her \$250 offspring, but he forgets all about those scrub calves which just about eat their heads off by the time he can realize on them. There is recognized merit in those thoroughbred calves and their dam. The visitor, too, is well entertained with their points of excellence. If the breeder can realize that the publisher is just about as human as himself, and that the \$250 advertisement is to him incontrovertible evidence that there is something interesting and valuable back of it, he may discern one reason why interest in breeds is sometimes well sustained.

Every Shorthorn breeder should do a liberal share of advertising, remembering that advertising done judiciously is not only a direct benefit to his own interests but that it helps to promote the interests of the breed as nothing else can.

What Kind of Grass?

Editor Kansas Farmer:—As the native grasses in eastern Kansas are passing away the question of the best tame grasses for pasture is an important one to the live stock interests of this section. A mixture is doubtless advisable, but what mixture for the dry and what for the wet lands are essential considerations. Is anything better for wet land than Kentucky or English blue-grass and red-top? Is English blue-grass superior to other varieties? Is there any better method of turning cultivated upland back to pasture than to sow it to red and white clover with mixture of blue-grass?

I know what is advised by the Department at Washington, but practical results upon our soil under our climatic conditions are desired. Will some one or more speak? Holton, Kans. CASE BRODERICK.

A ROSEATE VIEW.

Henry Clews, a Wall street banker, takes a roseate view of the present year's crop and price prospect. He says: "The crops, taking them as a whole, are more than a good average. Our grain market may be expected to receive the stimulus of another season of short crops in other countries; and judging from the present temper of business on the Produce Exchange, it seems possible that while the quantity of our exportable surplus of cereals may not fully equal that of the last two seasons, yet their aggregate value may easily approximate that of either of those years. So that appearances indicate the probability of a continuance of the remarkable creditor foreign balances that have marked the fiscal years 1897-8 and 1898-9. These are prospects the importance of which it is not easy to exaggerate."

It should not be forgotten, however, that almost every man's views of any position are influenced and colored by his interests. Mr. Clews is a broker who buys and sells stocks and bonds for other people, charging a commission for his services. New York operators are prepared to sell to the outside world practically unlimited amounts of these paper properties. They are ready to buy as well as to sell, but they find their profits in selling when the outside buyers are anxious to buy, knowing that these same properties will be thrown upon the market at whatever they will bring when the inevitable break comes. The New York broker makes a commission when his client buys and he makes another commission when his client sells. He does not have to persuade his client to sell, for sell he must when the break comes. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the client, or customer, rarely pays more than a small margin on the stock he buys. His broker "carries" the balance for him. If the price of the shares fall, the purchaser must put up more "margins" or have his holdings sold to pay his debt to his broker. It so happens that in a majority of cases the outside holder declines to put up the additional margins and the "street" is the gainer, by not only the commissions paid to the broker, but by the amount of the margins also.

It is not unusual for professional traders to encourage a rising market until the outside buyers are convinced that the upward tendency is sure to continue. These outside buyers part with their money liberally in such case, and those who sold them the stocks are able, on the break which is sure to follow, to buy up their contracts at figures far below their selling price.

The crop of those willing to thus try their fortune and to be fleeced is perennial and thus a constant stream of money is kept flowing towards New York.

It is just as easy for the country customer of the broker to be a seller as a buyer. He is quite as likely to be fleeced on the selling as on the buying side of the game and by similar tactics. It so happens that the inexperienced are usually buyers, but the great broker is quite as willing to handle the money of the seller.

His profits are in the form of commissions and are sure, whether his client loses or gains. He prefers that his customers make a profit, for they are then sure to continue their deals. He has then an incentive to give out correct information and views which are likely to be realized. On this account the Kansas Farmer presents frequent excerpts from Mr. Clews' circulars, believing that they are something of an index to the probable course of events, but with an interested tendency to a somewhat roseate coloring of prospects.

NOTES ON FROST.

The subject of frost protection as it relates to the agricultural products of the country is one of great importance to farmers, fruit-growers, and gardeners. As a means of furnishing in popular form the necessary information in relation to methods of protecting crops from frost, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has had prepared and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 104, entitled "Notes on Frost." This bulletin was prepared by E. B. Garriott, Professor of Meteorology at the Weather Bureau, and defines frost and the conditions which favor its formation and states the methods of protection which have been found practicable by actual experiments. It describes how frost is formed, the seasons of frost, tells when to expect it, discusses methods of protection, and describes devices for preventing rapid radiation of heat, for charging the air with moisture, and for adding moisture to the air.

Some facts regarding freezes, which are destructive alike to tender vegetation and to plants of hardier growth, are also given.

The bulletin says that experiments and observation seem to establish the following facts: The danger of damage from frost can be materially lessened by placing early and tender plants on high grounds and crests, and hardier plants in low grounds and hollows. When ground can be selected

in the lee, or to the south and east of considerable bodies of water, the danger will be further lessened.

In the dry climate of the citrus fruit region of California and in the promising fruit districts of Arizona small and numerous fires, preferably of coal burned in iron baskets, have been found to be the most effective device used for protection against frost; second in point of utility may be placed irrigation; and the practicable process which affords the least protection in that respect appears to be smudge fires.

In the orange-growing districts of the South irrigation affords the most effective protection against frost, while in sections where this process can not be employed damp smudge fires properly handled are best adapted to general use.

KANSAS LIVE STOCK.

Official returns of assessors to the State Board of Agriculture show that live stock of all kinds, except swine, have increased in numbers in Kansas during the past year. They report 796,866 head of horses this year as against 777,828 in 1898, making an increase of 19,038, or 2.44 per cent. Slightly over half of the entire number in the State are in 32 counties, each having 10,000 or more head. Sedgwick County, with 20,674, easily ranks first, having 4,246 horses more than its closest competitor, which is Sumner, with 16,428, while the smallest number is 494 in Morton County. The largest gain made is 2,852, in Dickinson County. Among other counties having more horses than one year ago are Sedgwick, with a gain of 2,395, Montgomery 2,017, Bourbon 1,945, Rawlins 1,659, Stafford 1,575, Saline 1,146 and Johnson 1,040.

Mules and asses have made an increase of 3,615, or 4.29 per cent, and this year's total is 87,838. Sumner County leads with 2,612 head.

The net increase in sheep is 24,557, or 11.83 per cent, making the total for the State 232,039. Reno County retains first place, and tops the list this year with 40,509, or more than double the number in any other county in Kansas. The greatest gain is reported from Wabaunsee County, being 14,408, followed by Reno, with 13,792. Comanche, Cowley, Norton, Linn, Kingman, Stafford and Wallace have also made substantial gains, while Dickinson, Marshall, Butler, Cloud, Coffey and Hodgeman show a decrease. Elk, Lane, Ness and Seward counties report no sheep.

Since last year swine have decreased in numbers 425,079, or 15.37 per cent. The counties raising the most hogs are Jewell 82,670, Smith 73,916, Republic 64,457, Phillips 63,746, Reno 61,149, Marshall 58,595, Pottawatomie 58,131, Nemaha 57,985, Butler 56,266, Sedgwick 55,211 and Miami 50,697. The smallest number is 56, in Morton County.

While the pork-making industry may have been neglected somewhat during the year the propagation of dogs seems to have received unusual attention, resulting in a net gain of almost 10,000, or 5.36 per cent, the total being 180,541. Sedgwick County still retains leadership with her 5,022, but Shawnee crowds hard with 4,902.

The following table shows, by counties, the number of horses, mules and asses, sheep, and swine in Kansas, March 1, 1899:

Counties.	Horses.		Mules and asses.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Allen	8,726	1,103	735	25,853				
Anderson	8,701	1,301	1,013	28,645				
Atchison	6,245	1,241	140	23,322				
Barber	5,233	915	3,021	7,252				
Barton	9,699	1,431	46	6,154				
Bourbon	10,602	1,209	48	27,266				
Brown	10,594	1,736	1,854	46,479				
Butler	14,444	1,867	9,266	56,266				
Chase	4,906	459	1,381	15,221				
Chautauqua	7,310	1,192	20	25,742				
Cherokee	8,757	1,439	1,057	16,768				
Cheyenne	3,506	176	708	4,334				
Clark	2,336	157	575	480				
Clay	9,130	638	350	35,517				
Cloud	11,095	972	510	47,704				
Coffey	10,814	1,204	1,326	32,026				
Comanche	1,717	240	3,793	801				
Cowley	16,081	1,836	2,816	40,896				
Crawford	9,017	1,318	1,957	20,734				
Decatur	7,303	562	1,094	36,126				
Dickinson	14,794	858	319	35,425				
Doniphan	7,010	1,830	592	30,679				
Douglas	9,943	936	1,459	33,204				
Edwards	3,113	289	65	3,789				
Elk	8,730	1,439	.....	31,776				
Ellis	6,705	323	131	3,737				
Ellsworth	6,817	669	154	8,045				
Finn	3,044	316	6,889	2,442				
Ford	3,572	238	1,187	2,580				
Franklin	8,368	742	2,240	32,056				
Geary	4,905	224	610	15,378				
Gove	3,362	173	1,894	1,724				
Graham	4,570	287	583	12,222				
Grant	1,117	27	946	71				
Gray	1,806	110	1	617				
Greeley	585	48	1,218	109				
Greenwood	11,228	1,554	663	38,967				
Hamilton	1,286	104	5	340				
Harper	7,023	1,307	73	13,594				
Harvey	9,182	792	1,676	20,814				
Haskell	735	47	1,280	234				
Hodgeman	2,683	129	0,506	695				
Jackson	10,234	1,163	1,414	32,116				
Jefferson	9,795	1,259	611	28,548				
Jewell	15,400	2,080	103	82,670				
Johnson	7,887	1,137	5,203	29,541				
Kearny	1,426	88	3,182	1,395				
Kingman	8,483	1,249	3,952	18,847				
Kiowa	2,704	429	3	2,174				
Labette	10,447	1,537	880	23,038				
Lane	2,472	229	.....	869				
Leavenworth	8,881	1,574	2,093	27,641				
Lincoln	7,902	774	2	9,978				
Linn	9,861	1,158	2,058	33,521				
Logan	2,631	249	3,958	1,114				
Lyons	11,025	1,213	1,978	27,817				
Marion	10,517	461	598	25,434				

Counties.	Horses.		Mules and asses.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Marshall	13,107	1,513	6,491	58,595				
McPherson	14,191	1,052	447	29,718				
Meade	2,793	162	4,755	930				
Miami	9,551	948	2,797	50,697				
Mitchell	10,697	1,129	3,420	29,094				
Montgomery	11,088	1,765	587	33,631				
Morris	7,504	569	8	20,428				
Morton	494	108	250	56				
Nemaha	12,942	1,244	998	57,985				
Neosho	10,248	1,362	182	24,395				
Ness	6,284	387	.....	2,352				
Norton	9,888	778	6,302	40,362				
Osage	12,345	815	2,257	43,407				
Osborne	10,471	967	32	31,097				
Ottawa	8,782	1,023	25	14,567				
Pawnee	5,297	428	547	2,798				
Phillips	10,669	1,196	235	63,746				
Pottawatomie	11,599	934	2,069	58,131				
Pratt	5,427	802	1,080	8,992				
Rawlins	6,408	251	217	13,716				
Reno	15,946	2,284	40,509	61,149				
Republic	13,040	1,591	61	64,457				
Rice	10,656	1,327	59	22,473				
Riley	7,645	594	4,072	38,683				
Rooks	7,435	553	379	14,844				
Rush	5,852	381	156	3,149				
Russell	6,832	461	791	5,614				
Saline	10,603	730	298	11,881				
Scott	2,457	127	1,521	530				
Sedgwick	20,674	2,082	12,857	55,211				
Seward	674	71	.....	272				
Shawnee	13,180	938	448	32,052				
Sheridan	3,829	263	2,112	11,482				
Sherman	3,151	196	354	3,081				
Smith	12,939	1,525	696	73,916				
Stafford	8,466	1,615	11,950	13,874				
Stanton	538	27	1,855	108				
Stevens	743	96	60	213				
Sumner	16,428	2,612	1,169	28,951				
Thomas	4,288	504	131	6,173				
Trego	2,955	210	3,050	2,660				
Wabaunsee	9,101	620	18,508	26,907				
Wallace	1,580	54	8,126	322				
Washington	13,000	1,088	242	68,141				
Wichita	1,769	138	1,672	605				
Wilson	8,516	1,170	86	44,332				
Woodson	5,400	598	1,142	13,030				
Wyandotte	2,638	477	436	6,160				

As previously published, the number of milch cows in the State is 684,182, and of other cattle, 2,201,886. The net increase in all cattle is 282,003 head, or 10.82 per cent.

VALUE OF THE HORTICULTURAL INTERESTS OF KANSAS.

As a lover of full and accurate statement, and also of horticulture, I regret that the agricultural statistics of the State fall far short of giving the real condition of the horticultural interests. The fault lies largely in the indefinite and incomplete form in which this part of the statistics is gathered by the assessors. In the matter of garden and horticultural products, we have a record only of that part of the product which is sold upon the market and not the entire product. Nearly all the families of the State are producers of these products and most of them produce them in quantities sufficient only to supply the individual home. It follows that the products sold must represent but a small per cent of those actually produced. Indeed, in 1898, fourteen counties in the State sold no horticultural products at all, while the value of the production ran, doubtless, into the thousands of dollars.

Now, that which is produced for the home use of the people is just as valuable to the State as that which is produced to be sold, and statistics should cover the entire production, rather than only the surplus which is disposed of. If this were the case, the \$717,413 for garden products and the \$1,022,557 for horticultural products (statistics of 1898) would be doubled several times. It is also very disadvantageous to have all horticultural products thrown together under one heading as is now done. The common tendency is to overlook and underestimate matters thus heaped and bulked together. No reason is manifest why the number of bushels of apples, peaches, and pears produced and the value for each should not be given, the same as for corn, rye, potatoes, and castorbeans.

There is another even more important feature in regard to the horticultural statistics to which attention should be drawn. It is a feature that enhances very largely the value of the State and individual home, but which, in statistics, has no separate and distinctive value—the orchards, vineyards, small fruit plantations, forest plantations, and nurseries. While in the case of orchards, the number of trees is given and in the others the number of acres covered, no values in any case are given. This is due, of course, to the fact that this property is fixed to the land, assessed with it, and has no existence or value apart from it. Moreover, it is difficult to estimate the worth of trees or orchards, because their value is extremely variable. Nevertheless, in presenting statistics purporting to represent accurately and relatively the value of the various branches of agricultural industry we must consider our horticultural interests as having a value. Has not an apple-tree that annually produces \$10 worth of fruit as distinct and tangible a value as a cow that annually produces a calf worth \$10? The fact that the tree can not be moved from the land and sold without putting an end to its productive capacity, while the cow may be, may tend to reduce the value of the tree as compared with the cow, but does not take away its value. The value of each, depending upon its power to produce wealth, still remains.

The failure to take these values into

account results in the disparagement of one of the largest industries of the State. The orchards, vineyards, small fruit plantations, forest plantations, and nurseries of Kansas are in reality worth many millions of dollars, notwithstanding their values are omitted in the statistics.

Below is presented an estimate indicating the probable range of the horticultural values of the State. The number of trees and the number of acres given are taken from the State statistics for 1898. The values are estimated, and are largely based on opinion gained from consulting leading horticulturists of the State and from my own observations. If the values are too high for some cases it appears that they are about as much too low for others:

7,533,358 bearing apple-trees, worth \$3 per tree	\$22,600,074
191,660 bearing pear-trees, worth \$3 per tree	574,980
4,058,762 bearing peach-trees, worth \$2 per tree	8,117,524
638,233 bearing plum-trees, worth \$2 per tree	1,276,466
1,212,584 b'ring cherry-trees, worth \$3 per tree	3,637,752
3,641,385 apple-trees not in bearing, worth \$1 per tree	3,641,385
195,270 pear-trees not in bearing, worth \$1 per tree	195,270
1,966,881 peach-trees not in bearing, worth \$1 per tree	1,966,881
283,030 plum-trees, not in bearing, worth \$1 per tree	283,030
499,594 cherry-trees not in bearing, worth \$1 per tree	499,594
2,846 acres nursery stock, worth \$500 per acre	1,423,000
1,912 acres raspberries, worth \$100 per acre	191,200
3,976 acres blackberries, worth \$100 per acre	397,600
1,868 acres strawberries, worth \$100 per acre	186,800
6,364 acres grapes, worth \$100 per acre	636,400
159,859 acres artificial forests, worth \$50 per acre	7,992,950
Total	\$53,619,906

This is a large array of wealth to be totally overlooked when considering the agricultural values of the State. If we fail to take this into account it is not to be wondered at that people often underestimate very grossly our horticultural interests. One of our noteworthy State officials was recently berating the secretary of the State Horticultural Society for the expense of the society, when, as he said, "the value of the horticultural interests really amount to so little" (referring probably to the value of the garden and horticultural products marketed). Other instances of such slavish dependence upon the statistics and consequent blissful lack of knowledge might be mentioned.

Many forms of wealth has Kansas produced, but for simple use and homely enjoyment the wealth of her orchards, vineyards, and groves is the most excellent of all, and year by year it increases, appears in new places, surrounds new homes, and it is permanent; it is not to be lifted and carried away.

W. L. HALL.

Manhattan, Kans.

Fredonia Fair Notes.

Zach Williamson, of Fredonia, had the largest display of poultry, including the following: S. S. Hamburgs, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Leghorns and White Leghorns. He received first on pair of each of above except White Leghorns, which received second.

Wait & East showed two pairs of Light Brahmas which brought first and second awards.

Chas. Gardner showed Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Cochins, and took premiums on both.

H. E. Bachelder showed a pair of geese which took the "blue."

The fruit display was almost exclusively apples, there being only a few plates of pears, grapes and plums.

H. E. Bachelder received three firsts on fruit. He also had the tallest corn, and heaviest ears. The corn was fifteen feet tall, and ten ears of corn (without husks) weighed 16½ pounds. The two largest pumpkins, which weighed 92 and 84 pounds, were also brought by Mr. Bachelder.

Farmers' Institutes.

The following farmers' institutes, in which professors from the Agricultural College will take part, have been announced:

- September 11—Rochester.
- September 14—Pontiac.
- September 30—Manhattan.
- October 7—Olesburg.
- October 6—Stockdale.

VERY POPULAR.—The "Osgood" Standard Scales, manufactured by Osgood Scale Co., Central Street, Birmingham, N. Y., are the subject of an illustrated announcement to the trade, in this issue. They emphasize the fact that they want dealers and agents everywhere to handle the farm scale. The house adds a proposition to ship scales on a thirty-days' trial. The wagon scales made by this firm are becoming very popular and the sales are larger than was expected. A catalogue will be sent on application.

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

Ben's Dream.

Ben Fox was tired, as he had been at work in the garden since half-past four, that very warm afternoon, and sitting under a cherry tree to rest a few minutes before supper his thoughts were not happy ones.

"My cucumbers are beginning to blossom and there are dreadful bugs on the vines. I'll not have one left in a week unless something is done."

"Worms are cutting off the sweet corn. There are bugs on the squash vines, great horrid things, and my early potatoes are covered with potato bugs."

"I can not stay away from school, as it will soon be out and I am ranking one now; it would be too bad to stay out one day, but from half-past four till six will never do for this garden. I just wish I had some one to help me get rid of the bugs and worms."

Ben's soliloquy was interrupted by a queer sound coming from the ground, and looking about he saw a big toad blinking at him from a hole near one of the cucumber hills.

He picked up a stone to throw at the intruder when a squeaking voice cried: "Wait, I am here to help you."

"Help me, how?" Ben replied, still grasping the stone.

"Look!" said the toad. Out flew his tongue, catching a bug that was lighting on a vine.

Another and another he caught, swallowing them with great enjoyment.

"My tongue is placed in the front part of my mouth and covered with a sticky secretion something like fly-paper that your mother uses to catch the house flies, so I catch my food with ease," exclaimed the toad.

"I should think you did," Ben answered laughing.

Just then, whir, whir, close to the sweet corn flew a robin. Ben raised the stone again and drew back his hand taking aim.

"Wait, I am here to help you," cried the robin, pulling a worm from the earth close to a hill of corn, and swallowing it, followed by two or three more.

"How is that?" holding his head on one side in a quizzical manner.

"Very good; you are certainly helping as well as my friend here, Mr. Toad," and Ben carefully placed the stone behind him, feeling ashamed of his cruel intentions.

"We will attend to this garden," exclaimed the toad with a hop that was many times the length of his body.

"Yes," echoed the robin, "we will attend to it and bring our families to help us. I have three babies in the cherry tree now.

Horticulture.

KANSAS EXPERIENCE IN ORCHARD-ING.

From "The Kansas Apple."

Geo. A. Wise, Reserve, Brown County: I have lived in Kansas twenty-nine years. Have an orchard of 22,000 apple-trees; 150 are 18 years old, the rest are 24 years old. I have the Ben Davis, Gano, Jonathan, York Imperial, Winesap, and Missouri Pippin, and for my own use add to the above Grimes' Golden Pippin, and some summer varieties. I have tried and discarded Willow Twig as short-lived, and Northern Spy for shy bearing. In this county I would choose upland, northern slope, with black loam soil. Would plant 2-year-old, sound trees, without fork, thirty-three feet apart each way, and three inches deeper than they grew in the nursery. I cultivate thoroughly, planting to corn from six to eight years. I use a disk harrow and one-horse, five-tooth cultivator; I then sow to red clover, and cease cropping when the limbs reach out far enough to prevent me passing through with the hay-rack. While I would not object to a windbreak on the south side, I do not think it necessary. I wrap my trees with grass and am not bothered with rabbits. I believe in pruning trees while young; I cut off limbs that do not stand at an angle of forty-five degrees, and thin out to prevent being top heavy. I have never thinned apples on the trees, but believe it would pay. I fertilize the ground all over with stable litter. I believe it does no harm and pays to pasture the orchard with hogs. I have never sprayed any. I pick apples by hand from a step-ladder into half-bushel measures, and sort into three grades—first, sound, and not wormy; second, may be wormy, but otherwise sound; third, cider. I pack in barrels, and sell at wholesale, usually in the orchard. I sell the second grade apples in bulk; make culls into cider and feed to horses and cattle. Never have tried a distant market. Never dried any. Sometimes store a few for winter in bulk in cave; not satisfactory. Find that the Winesap and Missouri Pippin keep best. Some years apples keep better than they do others. Have never tried irrigation. Prices have varied from 60 cents to \$1.25 per barrel. I use all kinds of help, paying from 75 cents to \$1 per day.

H. M. Rice, Muscotah, Atchison County: Have resided in Kansas twenty-eight years. Have an apple orchard of 8,000 trees—5,000 one year planted, 500 five years planted, 1,000 seven years planted, 500 nine years planted, 1,000 ten years planted. Planted for commercial purpose Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, and Grimes' Golden Pippin, and for family use advise Winesap, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Jonathan, Red June, Rawle's Janet, and Romanite. Declare Golden Russet and Sops of Wine no good. Use upland; prefer north or northeast slope; any good corn land will do. Plant good, thrifty 2-year-old trees, eighteen feet apart north and south, and thirty-four feet apart east and west. Am trying 5,000 root grafts. Cultivate with five-tooth cultivator with twenty-inch singletree, and a mule, up to bearing age, with corn and potatoes as a ground crop; after that seed to clover. Do not think windbreaks essential for large orchards; would advise three rows of soft maples around small orchards. Use against rabbits a wash of equal parts carbolic acid and water. It pays to remove water-sprouts. Use all the barn-yard litter available. Pasture with horses and colts in winter only; it pays. Spray from the time the leaves appear until the apples are as big as hickory-nuts, to kill canker-worm, codling-moth, and leaf-crumpler. For borers, wash trees about June 1 with equal parts carbolic acid and water, and if any get in after that dig them out with a knife. Sort in firsts, seconds, and culls. Use barrels well shaken and pressed, marked with variety and name of grower. Usually wholesale as soon as picked. Make culls into vinegar when I can not sell them in bulk. Never dried any, and put none away for winter except a few in boxes for family use. Find that Missouri Pippin, Rawle's Janet and Romanite keep the best. Prices run from \$1.50 to \$3 per barrel. Use men, women, and boys, and pay 1½ to 2 cents per bushel for hand picking.

H. C. Riggs, Wetmore, Nemaha County: Has lived in Kansas twenty-seven years; has an orchard of 400 trees, set from two to twenty years. Advises for market Ben Davis, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, and for family use adds Cooper's Early White, Red June, and Jonathan. He has discarded Willow Twig and White Winter Pearmain, because both rot on the trees. Prefers porous clay or loam in dry bottom, with north aspect. Plants 2-year-old, low-top, fibrous-rooted trees with a spade, after marking out both ways with a plow. Grows corn and potatoes in orchard, and cultivates up to eight or ten years with

double-shovel plow. Would put wind-breaks of cottonwood or soft maple on southern exposure. Protects from rabbits by wrapping. Prunes with saw and chisel, and says it pays. Uses well-rotted stable litter while orchard is young. Thinks cautious pasturing with hogs or young calves would pay. Is troubled with some insects, but does not spray. Picks and sorts into three classes: "Winter storage," "immediate use," and "cider apples." Sells mostly in orchard. Dries only for family use. Stores in bulk, and finds that Ben Davis keeps best. Says that his trees that got the waste water from the well were much benefited. Price, about 75 cents per barrel.

P. S. Taylor, Eskridge, Wabaunsee County: Have been in Kansas thirty-two years; have 1,100 trees planted eleven years, that are now thirty-two inches in circumference. I prefer for market Ben Davis, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin, and York Imperial, and for family use would advise Jonathan, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Winesap, and York Imperial. Have discarded Rawle's Janet, Cooper's Early White, and Smith's Cider, also Winesap as a market apple. Prefer a deep, sandy loam, with clay subsoil, bottom or slope land, with northeast aspect. Plant thrifty, medium-sized, 3-year-old trees, twenty feet apart north and south, and forty feet east and west. I cultivate for six years in corn and potatoes; then sow to clover, plowing this under every third or fourth year, using the Acme harrow, run shallow. I believe windbreaks are beneficial, and would prefer two rows of white elms mismatched. I wrap the trunks of trees, for protection against rabbits. I believe in pruning out all water-sprouts and crossing branches; it facilitates gathering and the fruit colors better. I have tried thinning on Missouri Pippins, Winesaps, and Romanites, knocking them off with a pitchfork. I believe in fertilizing orchards on all prairie soils with barn-yard litter. I pasture my orchard when the trees are vigorous and the soil not wet, with calves and pigs; I believe it pays if done with moderation. I spray after the petals fall, using Paris green for codling-moth, and believe I have reduced them. For borers I use a knife and wire. I pick by hand in half-bushel baskets and sort into three classes: perfect, medium size, and culls. We sort from bins in a light airy shed, and pack carefully by hand into standard barrels, marked firsts and seconds, and haul to market on springs. I sell my second grade fruit to western wagoners; we feed culls to hogs and cows. We do best in our home market. For winter we store in bins in the cellar, and are usually successful. Prices have ranged from 50 cents to \$1. For help I employ only my three sons, and give them an interest in the proceeds.

Elbridge Chase, Padonia, Brown County: Have lived in Kansas thirty-nine years. Have 2,800 apple-trees 13 years old, running from five to eight inches in diameter, made up of equal numbers of Ben Davis, Jonathan, Winesap, and Rawle's Janet. I would discard the latter. I prefer hilltop with deep vegetable or sandy loam. My trees are doing best on eastern slope. I plant thrifty 4-year-olds. I believe in cultivation with the plow and disk harrow until the trees shade the ground so that weeds can not grow much. I grow corn for a few years, then clover for two years, after that no crop whatever. Have no use for windbreaks, and use lath two feet long stuck in the ground around the trees to protect from rabbits. I prune with a saw, knife, and shears, to keep the trees in good shape and not too bushy, and believe it pays. I do not believe it would pay to thin the apples on the tree. I would not pasture my orchard. I do not spray. I gather in sacks hung over the shoulder, as for sowing grain. Sort into two classes, packed into three-bushel barrels, pressed in and marked with the name of the variety. I sell at wholesale, but never have sold in the orchard. Minneapolis, Minn., has been my best market. Use part of the culls for cider. Never dried any. Do not store any for winter, and do not irrigate. Prices have ranged from \$1 to \$2 per bushel. I use men and boys, and pay from 2 to 3 cents per bushel for fruit left in baskets at foot of trees. For other work than picking I pay \$1.25 per day.

J. H. Bateman, Holton, Jackson County: Have lived in Kansas forty years. Have 900 apple-trees; 200 have been planted twenty-five years, 700 have been planted four years. Have made more money out of Ben Davis than any other. For family use my choice is White Winter Pearmain and Rawle's Janet. I have tried and discarded Dominie and Winesap. I prefer hilltop, with northeast slope, and a deep, friable soil; hard clay is not good. I would plant 2- or 3-year-olds, in a deep furrow, preferably subsoiled. Would cultivate as long as it don't cut the roots, with a two-horse cultivator, and would grow eighth or five years, then seed to clover. I believe wind-

breaks are very beneficial; would make them of walnut or maple. Osage orange is fairly good; all may be raised from young trees or seed. I wrap young trees in the fall with paper to protect from rabbits. I prune with the knife to prevent friction. Never tried thinning on the trees; believe it would be beneficial. Fertilizers make the trees thriftier, but cause the roots to run nearer the surface; consequently the trees suffer more in drought. I have pastured to a limited extent with calves and horses; hogs injure the trees. The worst insects I have are the flatheaded borer, which I cut out, and the curculio. Have never sprayed, but think I will. We pick from a ladder into pails or baskets and sort into two classes; we pick the best from the trees, and shake the others to the ground. I sometimes sell in the orchard; I wholesale when I can, but sell more to the buyers at the railroad station. I make some cider, and feed the balance of the culls to hogs. Our best markets are the apple buyers at Holton. Have never shipped any nor dried any. I store only for home use, in boxes in my cellar, and find that Rawle's Janet and Romanite are the best keepers. I use farm hands at from \$17 to \$20 per month.

John Graves, Day, Washington County: Have lived in Kansas twenty-one years. Have an orchard of 6,025 trees; 25 of these have been planted twenty years, 400 seventeen years, 1,200 ten years, 400 seven years, 4,000 two years. For market I grow Winesap and Ben Davis. For family use I add Missouri Pippin, Snow, and Early Harvest. Winesap best of all. I prefer hilltop, as the gophers are bad on the bottom. I prefer a black soil with lots of gravel and small stones in it. Believe that north and east slopes are best. I plant 2-year-old trees with short bodies, twenty-five feet apart each way. I cultivate with corn for about ten years, using the stirring plow and cultivator. I believe windbreaks are essential, and would use four rows of cherry-trees set close together, or a row of hedge or box-elder, mainly on the south; some on the north. For protection from rabbits I tie corn-stalks around the trees, and keep them on for three or four years, winter and summer. I prune some with the pocket-knife and saw. I do not thin the fruit unless I think the limbs are going to break. I would use no fertilizer unless the soil is very poor. Never pasture the orchard. I sprayed one year with London purple, using a barrel with a pump in it. I could not see that it did any good, so I let it go. I pick in buckets from step-ladder. People come from the west with wagons and take the apples right out of the orchard, and they don't sort much. I make some culls into cider and let the rest lay under the trees and rot. The price last year was 75 cents per bushel, and the year before 35 cents. I store a few for winter in thin layers, one above another, in racks in the cellar, and am successful. Winesaps keep the best. For picking I use good careful men at \$1 per day.

Godfrey Fine, Maxson, Osage County: Have lived in Kansas twenty-nine years. I have 700 trees planted five, ten, and twenty-seven years. For market I use Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis; for family use I plant Early Harvest, Maiden's Blush, Lowell and Jonathan for summer, and Missouri Pippin and Winesap for winter. If I were putting out now I would only plant Missouri Pippin and Winesap. I prefer bottom, and such soil as has formerly been brush and timber land. A part of my orchard slopes a little to the south. I plant thrifty 2-year-olds, with the top leaning to the southwest. I cultivate until they begin bearing; the plow is as good a tool as any, but care must be taken not to injure the roots. The best crop is buckwheat or potatoes; I have had strawberries and blackberries in the orchard, but do not consider it best; I cease cropping after they come into bearing. I believe in windbreaks; I do not know what would be best; mine is protected by natural forest-trees and Osage orange hedge. To protect from borers, I use a wash with life or strong soap-suds. I tie corn-stalks around young trees to protect from rabbits. I believe it pays to prune with the saw to improve the quality of the fruit. I think stable litter is good for old orchards, but it should not be put close up around the body of the tree. I should pasture very little, as stock of all kinds destroy the trees and injure the fruit. I have sprayed little, but can not say much about it. I pick by hand, and do not pack at all, as those that I do not find a market for here at home I sell to shippers. I sell many in the orchard, and when there is a full crop I sell to shippers and they grade and mark them. I sell culls for cider when there is a call for them. I tried drying, but did not find it profitable. I do not store any apples for winter, as I have no good place. Prices per bushel have ranged from 25 to 55 cents. I use men for help, and pay 75 cents per day.

Theodore Olsen, Green, Clay County: I have lived in Kansas thirty years. Have

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an apple orchard of 200 trees, fifteen feet high, 18 years old. I prefer for commercial purposes Ben Davis and Winesap, on second bottom, black soil, with a northeast slope. I plant 3-year-old trees, not very deep and cultivate my orchard to corn, using a cultivator run very shallow every year, and cease cropping when they begin to bear; then plant nothing. Windbreaks are essential here; I have trees planted around my orchard. I protect from rabbits by wrapping the trees with corn-stalks. I never prune, and do not thin the fruit on the trees. I fertilize my orchard with straw, and would advise its use on all soils. I do not pasture my orchard. My trees are troubled with flat-head borers and leaf-crumplers, and my apples by gouger. I spray with Paris green in June; have not reduced the codling-moth. Pick my apples; sort into two classes, pack in bushel boxes, sell in the orchard, also retail; I make cider of culls. My best market is Green. I never dry any. I store some in boxes in a cellar, and am fairly successful; I find Ben Davis keeps best. We have to repack stored apples before marketing, losing about ten per cent. Do not irrigate. Prices have been 25 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Harry L. Brown, Muscotah, Atchison County: I have lived in Kansas twenty-two years. Have an apple orchard of 150 trees, 10 to 25 years old. For market I prefer Ben Davis, Winesap, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin, and Grimes' Golden Pippin; and for family orchard Maiden's Blush, Early Harvest, Red June, Smith's Cider, and Rambo. I prefer hilltop, with a deep, sandy loam, and a gravel subsoil, northeast slope. I prefer 2-year-old, straight, thrifty trees, carefully set, 30 by 35 feet. I plant my orchard to corn, potatoes, beans and garden-truck for ten or twelve years, using a one-horse cultivator between the rows and around the trees, and cease cropping after twelve or fifteen years; plant strawberries or small fruit in a bearing orchard. Windbreaks are essential; would make them of two rows of evergreens planted around the orchard. I trap the rabbits, and wash and cut out the borers. I prune to thin and keep the tree in shape; think it beneficial, and that it pays. I do not thin the fruit while on the trees. My trees are in mixed plantings. I fertilize my orchard with horse- and cow-stable litter; think it beneficial, and would advise its use on all soils, unless very rich. I pasture my orchard with nothing but chickens; it is not advisable; does not pay. My trees are troubled with flathead and twig-borers, leaf-rollers and crumplers; and my apples with codling-moth and curculio. I do not spray. I pick my apples from ladders into baskets and sacks, and sort, as I gather them, into three classes, perfectly sound, second best, and culls. I pack in baskets and boxes. I retail and peddle my apples; feed the culls to stock. My best markets are near-by towns; never tried distant markets. We sun-dry some, and pack in sacks and boxes; we find a ready market for them; it pays. Am successful in storing apples for home use in boxes and bins in a cellar, and find Ben Davis, Winesap, Rawle's Janet and Smith's Cider keep the best. I have to repack stored apples before marketing. Do not irrigate. Prices have been from 40 cents to 50 cents per bushel, and dried apples 5 cents per pound. I pay men \$18 to \$20 per month, or \$1 per day.

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. OTIS, Assistant in Dairying Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

FROM DRY FEED TO PASTURE.

Its Influence on the Per Cent of Butter Fat.

Inquiries are frequently made as to whether changing from winter feed to pasture does not lower the test. On May 10, 1899, the herd of scrub cows belonging to the Kansas Agricultural College was divided into two lots, one half being put on pasture and the other half on soiling crops. For one week (fourteen milkings) previous and for one week after this date a butter-fat test was made of each milking of each cow. The following table gives a two-weeks' summary of the cows on pasture:

Effect of Pasture on the Yield of Milk and Per Cent of Butter Fat.

Cow.	One week before pasturing.		One week after pasturing.		Difference.	
	Milk.	Test.	Milk.	Test.	Milk.	Test.
No. 5.	174.1	3.94	160.0	3.65	-14.1	-.29
No. 9.	56.5	5.13	66.7	5.06	+10.2	-.07
No. 10.	60.9	3.33	63.9	3.80	+3.0	+.47
No. 12.	69.5	4.77	73.0	5.06	+3.5	+.29
No. 14.	89.1	4.12	90.2	4.26	+1.1	+.14
No. 22.	85.5	4.14	110.9	4.08	+25.4	-.06
No. 23.	160.2	3.90	159.2	4.15	-1.0	+.16
No. 25.	210.0	3.81	210.9	4.03	+.9	+.22
No. 27.	137.0	3.40	145.4	3.84	+8.4	+.44
No. 28.	158.1	4.28	156.9	4.37	-1.2	+.09
No. 33.	227.8	3.46	226.4	3.82	-1.4	+.36
Average	.....	3.92	.....	4.10	+3.16	+.18

In all cases the test for the week is obtained by dividing the total yield of fat by the total weight of the milk. It will be noticed that seven cows gained in the yield of milk while four lost, the average being a weekly gain of 3.16 pounds per cow. Eight cows out of eleven gained in the per cent of butter fat, the average being a gain of eighteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent. It is also interesting to note that one cow lost both in yield and test, while three others lost in yield but gained in test. In the latter case, the higher test caused each of the three cows to yield more butter fat the second week than the first. The two cows gained in yield but lost in test, the increase in yield being sufficient to cause an increase in yield of butter fat. There were five cows that gained both in yield and in test.

During the same period we carried on a similar experiment with the soiling cows, the results of which are shown in the following table:

Effect of Soiling on the Yield of Milk and Per Cent of Butter Fat.

Cow.	One week before soiling.		One week after soiling.		Difference.	
	Milk.	Test.	Milk.	Test.	Milk.	Test.
No. 1.	111.4	4.51	115.3	4.47	+3.9	-.04
No. 3.	185.9	3.38	178.4	3.45	-7.5	+.07
No. 4.	74.2	3.63	64.4	3.69	-9.8	+.06
No. 6.	192.5	3.47	187.4	3.42	-5.1	-.05
No. 7.	225.7	3.97	208.1	4.22	-17.6	+.25
No. 8.	50.4	4.43	47.3	4.55	-3.1	+.12
No. 11.	169.8	4.62	168.6	4.71	-1.2	+.09
No. 24.	233.6	2.97	238.7	3.09	+5.1	+.12
No. 26.	154.9	4.12	147.2	4.19	-7.7	+.07
No. 29.	47.6	4.54	49.3	4.42	+1.7	-.12
Average	.....	3.80	.....	3.89	+4.2	+.09

From this table it will be seen that the soiling cows did not yield as well as those on pasture. This is what might be expected in early spring while the grass is green and succulent. Only three cows out of ten gained in yield of milk, the average result being a weekly loss of 4.2 pounds per cow. Seven cows gained in the per cent of butter fat, the average result being a gain of nine one-hundredths of 1 per cent. As in the pasture lot, one cow lost both in yield and test. Six lost in yield and gained in test. Of the latter, two gained in yield of butter fat while four lost. Of the three that gained in yield, one gained in the test while two lost, but all gained a little in butter fat.

It should be noticed that the cows in this experiment were well fed during the winter, and the increase in yield due to turning on pasture was very small, and in the case of soiling cows the yield was actually decreased. The results of the experiment indicate that when cows are kept under good winter conditions there is no decrease in the test due to pasture.

D. H. O.

Feed and Management of Dairy Cows.

By J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., in Annual Report of the Cheese and Butter Association of the Province of Ontario, 1898.

The action of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, giving "Feed and Management of Dairy Cattle" a place on their program, shows in a small degree the great importance of the subject, and its importance lies in its being the chief of the various sciences which make up this, Canada's greatest industry, dairying. I call it a science, but while requiring all the exact knowledge implied in that term, it further requires the skill and fine sense of an artist to make perfect dairy farmers, upon whose management of herds depends the whole dairying industry. Though much attention has been given to this subject by farmers' institutes and conventions in every part of this country and the neighboring republic, yet there is much room for improvement, much to learn.

I have, during the last two years, had the opportunity of visiting a great many dairy farms, and the principal experimental farms and colleges throughout Ontario, Quebec, and some of the most important dairy States of the Union. I shall, therefore, let part of my address be a summary of the facts gleaned and suggestions offered in the different places visited.

As the prime force in a dairy farm, I might say first a few words on the manager. The qualifications of a good feeder and manager of dairy cattle are various. He must, in the first place, have a keen interest in his cattle; he must be able to control his temper, and he must be liberal to a degree. In short, he must be almost an ideal man, as all the first-class dairymen of my acquaintance seem to be.

Turning now to the cause of all these dairymen's conventions, the milk cow, I should like to direct your thoughts to the season best suited for having the cows "come in" or calve. I know that the general rule is for spring calving, but the best time is the fall. There are many reasons in support of this statement. A great many experiments have been carried on during a number of years in various parts of the world, and these all go to show that from fall calving cows about 25 per cent more milk is obtained than from spring calving. The reasons are obvious. During the winter the cow is free from drought, heat, and flies, and her yield is thus not affected when right in the flush of her milk, as is too often the case in summer. Then the spring grass coming toward the close of her lactation period serves as an inspiration to her wearying powers and greatly increases the waning milk-flow. Other points to which I would call your attention as favoring the adoption of fall calving are: (1) There is usually more time on the farm to attend to the cattle. (2) Calves are more economically raised, since by the time the spring grass shoots up they are ready for it, and in good condition the next winter to begin the duties of maternity.

The care of dairy calves is probably the most influential factor in the development of a good dairy herd. Keep the calves in light, airy quarters. Many farmers do not let the calves touch the cows; this is a somewhat debatable question, but I would advocate letting the calves have two or three meals direct from the cow, as it is nature's method, and the nearer we can start off in nature's footsteps the better. No difficulty will be experienced in teaching the calves to drink later, if one is careful to let it get quite hungry before attempting to feed it, and change gradually from whole to skim-milk. After the calf is well started to drink, it is advisable to give some grain in connection with the milk ration. Oil-meal has been advocated, but it seems a waste to add such expensive feed when another would do as well, or better, at less cost, as, for instance, corn-meal or oat-meal. This winter, at the Iowa station, we are feeding whole corn, and it is pleasant to hear the little fellows, 2 and 3 weeks old, crushing the corn after drinking their milk or between meals. Care must be taken to have the milk uniformly sweet. Alternate sour and sweet milk will kill any calf. To get the best results from skim-milk, it must be separated on the farm; and I believe the hand separator has come to stay, because it is profitable and because it is labor-saving. A good way to run it is to use his majesty, the dairy bull.

This brings me to a brief discussion of some points to be considered in the care of this same animal. First, in selecting him be sure he is from a deep milking strain. Do not be satisfied because he is a bull, but use him because he is a good bull. Of course, somebody must start out with him, but if you can get him after you have seen his get and are satisfied with them, you are the lucky man. Fooling with bulls is expensive, for half of each calf is from him, and one year is not enough, generally speaking, to decide on his merits. He should be kept in good, hard flesh, and be let run in a paddock. Never let him run with the cows, for he

is liable at any moment to hurt someone. Ring him early in life, and keep the ring in good repair. In winter it is best to keep him along with the cows, as he is quieter and more easily managed. If fall calving is adopted, as it should be and eventually will be, his services will be required in December and January, and he should be prepared by being in good, hard condition. Such should also be the condition of the heifers previous to and at date of calving.

The first calf of any cow should come before she is quite 2 years old. This first period of lactation is the most important in the career of the dairy cow, for upon her care and management during this period depends to a great extent what kind of a cow she will make. The first period should be long and everything should be done to develop her milking powers. A pound of grain fed during this period of lactation is worth two fed in any succeeding one. The first part of the period is the time to do the most work toward development.

The care of cows just before and just after calving demands much judgment. The cow should be placed in a box-stall and receive laxative feed for a few days previous to parturition, and it is frequently advisable to give a milk purgative, say one to two pounds of Epsom salts. After delivery, the cow should be fed lightly and have her water warmed for a few days. It is not well to have a cow fat at this time, but in a good, strong condition.

The cow should have a rest between periods of lactation. It is sometimes difficult to stop the yield of milk, but if you keep on milking you will never be able to do it. To end the period, just stop milking. That is all. Of course, a few days previous to quitting, it is necessary to give less feed. A careful watch must be kept of the udder, and if any caking appears it must be relieved. I have tried this and have tried it most successfully in a number of stubborn cases. A good plan is to give a dose of Epsom salts, as it checks the milk secretion.

1. Once safely past the critical time of parturition the great question of feeding for milk arises. There has been in the development of our various dairy breeds no more potent factor than feed. Cows imported to this country have in a few generations developed wonderfully in both quality and quantity of milk yielded. This is doubtless due to the abundance of rich feed supplied our cattle here. It is known that the average fat in milk is about 1 per cent greater now than it was but a few years ago in some of the European homes of our dairy breeds. It is in the feeding where the dairyman must show his liberality, and there is no place where liberality will secure a more generous return. About 60 per cent of all the cow can eat is required for maintenance, and it is the other 40 per cent of the food she is able to assimilate that brings a return. You can see what a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy limiting the feed of a dairy animal is, since every extra pound the animal can use is so much more from which profit may be made. Make sure you are giving your animals all they can eat, and then begin to study individual capacities and divide your feed, giving the most to the largest eaters.

2. The amount of feed, however, is not any more important than the quality. To give a cow all she can eat of, say, ensilage and oat straw, will not insure a liberal yield of milk. The digestible dry matter being low in silage, it would be necessary to eat an immense quantity to get sufficient feed, and even then the relation between the nitrogenous, or milk-forming, and the carbonaceous, or fat-forming, parts would be such as to render the yield of a large amount of milk unlikely or impossible. To the roughage, therefore, we must add concentrates; generally speaking, about 40 per cent of the dry matter should be concentrates or grains. The best roughage will depend a great deal upon what is most easily obtained and the cheapest. To insure health and a liberal yield of milk, it is almost essential to use a succulent feed

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Save \$10.- per cow per year. Send for Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., 74 CORTLANDT STREET.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

of some kind—silage, or roots, or both. Of dry roughage, clover hay is the best for milking cows, as it contains a relatively high percentage of milk-forming matter or protein. In addition, some chaff or straw may be added. Considering the concentrates to be fed, so many local conditions affect the choice of these that it is almost useless to attempt their discussion. I might discuss the properties of a few of the principal feeds available in a general way, paying special attention to their action upon the yield of milk.

3. Oats, chopped, furnish an excellent feed rich in protein, while if peas are added the mixture is still better and richer in that essential. This forms a good concentrate to feed along with silage. Oil-meal in small quantities is very useful with silage or roots, especially the former, as it is rich in protein. Bran constitutes one of the best and most valuable feeds; it is rich in milk-forming matter, and is a very healthful feed for cows. Cottonseed-meal, gluten-meal, gluten feed, and many by-products, are all excellent when fed with judgment, but prices of both milk and feed must decide whether it will pay to use them, as, for instance, with milk at 60 cents per hundredweight and bran at \$16 per ton it would pay well to use bran. Very often I am asked by farmers to give a good dairy ration compounded from the feeds under discussion, and I would suggest of these for a 1,000-pound cow, 30 pounds silage, 10 pounds clover, 8 pounds chopped peas and oats, 2 pounds bran and 1 pound oil-meal. Leaving any one of the concentrates out would necessitate increasing the others, or the clover rather than the silage.

(To be continued.)

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Sold by Druggists, 75c.] Toledo, O.

New Through Pullman Service Between Denver and St. Louis.

On June 18 the Great Rock Island Route inaugurated through Pullman Sleepers between Denver and St. Louis via Kansas City and the Missouri Pacific R'y. East-bound car leaves Denver daily at 2:35 p. m. on the "Colorado Flyer," arriving in St. Louis 6:15 p. m. the next day. West-bound car leaves Kansas City daily on "Colorado Flyer," at 6:30 p. m., arriving in Denver 11 a. m. next day. This is the fastest through car line between Denver and St. Louis. The cars are broad vestibuled, of the latest pattern and most luxurious type. Advantages in patronizing this service will be: The quickest time, no change of cars, absolute comfort. The best Dining Car Service in the world. For full information see your agent or write

E. W. THOMPSON, A. G. P. A., Topeka.

Dairymen, Don't You Know

That you are losing cream and doing work
That might be saved if you were using the

IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR

It has been proved often that it not only
SKIMS THE CLEANEST,
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**MOSELEY'S
CREAM SEPARATOR**
All The Cream in 60 Minutes.
Prices \$7 to \$16.
Catalogue Free. Agents Wanted.
Moseley & Pritchard Mfg. Co.
Mention this Paper. CLINTON, IOWA.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending August 29, 1899, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A hot week, with some hot winds on the 21st, 22d and 23d, followed by good rains in Russell, Lincoln, northern part of Ellsworth, in Cloud and the contiguous portions of Clay, Ottawa, and Dickinson, and in Saline and eastward through Morris, Lyon, Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Anderson, Franklin, and Miami, with fair rains in the surrounding counties, light rains in the southwest and none in the northwest.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The early corn is made and much of it is being shocked. The dry, hot weather of the week has damaged late corn quite materially but the showers Friday and Saturday have done much good. High winds injured hay and straw stacks in Shawnee and blew off large quantities of apples in Shawnee and Osage. Apples are falling badly in Crawford and Wilson, light crop in Jackson, and are nearly all off the trees in Labette. Prairie-haying continues, the crop being unusually heavy except in Bourbon. The second crop of clover is cut in Labette and is being cut in Douglas, where the third crop of alfalfa has been secured. Much damage by lightning in Anderson, Franklin, and Lyon, and some in Coffey. The ground is too hard for plowing in Bourbon and Jefferson.

Allen County.—Fairly good rains two nights put the ground in good condition for plowing and helped late corn; corn ripening rapidly and fodder-cutting in progress; plowing progressing; corn damaged some before the rains but will be a good crop; stock water getting low, and pastures poor.

Anderson.—Rains have interfered with corn-cutting, haying and threshing, but helped late corn, pastures and plowing; much damage by lightning.

Atchison.—Late corn cut some by continued dry weather; prairie-haying in progress, acreage small but running from one and a half to two tons per acre; late potatoes promise well but need rain.

Bourbon.—No improvement in late corn and it will not be over a half crop; haying in progress but marketable hay will be less

23d has injured late corn; worms are doing some damage to ripening ears; ground becoming dry and rain would be welcome, though not badly needed; good local rains 24th, 25th and 26th.

Osage.—Early corn made, some being cut, some on market; late corn somewhat damaged by hot weather; the wind storm of 25th blew off large quantities of apples; sweet potatoes a good crop; melons in abundance.

Pottawatomie.—Warm week with unusual percentage of sunshine; highest temperature of the year on the 23d.

Shawnee.—A wind-storm night of 23-24, damaging stacks, trees, fences; corn maturing finely; early corn about made, husks turning brown and ears heavy; prairie-haying well along, crop heavy; but little plowing done yet.

Wilson.—Slight puffs of hot winds first of week; corn dried up very rapidly; haying about done, crop good; apples dropping badly; corn-cutting in progress.

Woodson.—Good rains have improved the outlook for late corn; corn-cutting general; haying still progressing.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

The winter apples are very promising in Barber; in Cowley the apples are falling off, and in Ottawa they have dropped badly. Early corn is ripe and much of it is being cut. Late corn was damaged some by hot winds in Cloud, is needing rain in Ellsworth, is not so good as the early in Republic, while the rains came in time to save it in Russell. Plowing is finished in Cloud, Dickinson, and McPherson, is nearly done in Cowley, Reno, Sedgwick, and Washington, while in Barton, Harper, and Ottawa the ground is too dry. The third crop of alfalfa is being cut in Barber; a light crop. Grapes are a good crop in Reno, but the birds are taking them. Hail and wind did much damage in Russell, and lightning destroyed one barn. Hot winds occurred in some of the counties.

Barber.—Long hot, dry season broken on the 23d; latter part of week more favorable for late-planted forage crops; cutting third crop of alfalfa, rather light crop; winter apples very promising; cattle doing well.

Barton.—Hot, dry week; too dry to plow; hot south winds drying up things in general.

Cloud.—Late corn damaged some by hot winds on 23d, but most of the crop too far advanced to be injured; fall plowing about

good but not what is represented in the papers; stock hogs very scarce.

Stafford.—Very dry; chinch-bugs damaging corn; all late crops needing rain.

Washington.—Fall plowing nearly done; corn, grass, and pasture in good condition.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Early corn is generally made and out of danger, but the late corn has suffered. Early forage crops are being cut, while the late crops are suffering for rain. Range grass is curing on the ground nicely. Haying is nearing completion and a good crop has been put up. The ground is getting too dry to plow. Hot winds have caused some damage.

Decatur.—A good week for threshing, but hot winds for two hours on 19th and one to two hours on 21st rather trying on corn; wheat turning out 5 to 14 bushels per acre.

Finney.—Still hot and dry, with some hot winds; dry weather is wanted to cure and put up feed, but it has been too hot for either men or horses to work with comfort; flies continue very bad.

Gove.—Very dry and hot; alfalfa, millet, and prairie-haying in progress.

Gray.—Alfalfa not promising; getting very dry; hot winds three days; corn out of danger; melons abundant and excellent quality; cane and feed of all kinds holding their own remarkably well; army-worms and grasshoppers are disappearing; range grass is fine and ripening nicely, making excellent pasture.

Greeley.—Dry; crops firing; farmers cutting unmaturing corn and cane.

Haskell.—Crops and stock in fine condition; some hot, windy days; about two inches of rain fell the 24th in central part of county.

Kearny.—The hot weather of the week, with hot winds, has been quite severe, but crops of all kinds are about matured; third crop of alfalfa is being stacked, a good crop; sorghum harvested, a lighter crop; the season has been a favorable one; cattle fat; grass curing well; feed will be abundant.

Logan.—Dry all week but no damage to corn to speak of, as it is well filled out; grass curing; hay abundant.

Morton.—Warm and dry; good for haying along the river; buffalo and gramma grasses turning to hay rapidly; too dry for fall plowing or seeding; fodder crops fair to good.

Ness.—Hot, dry, windy week; corn-cutting in progress; too dry to plow; grass dry enough to burn; late corn, sorghum, millet, and gardens damaged by hot winds; showers latter part of week, cooling the atmosphere.

Scott.—Haying about completed, finest and most abundant crop of hay ever harvested in county; no threshing done yet; late corn damaged by dry weather.

Thomas.—Another week without rain; hot, dry and dusty; hot wind on 21st; corn suffering badly; grass drying up.

Trego.—Fine weather for haying and

threshing; millet and fodder crops in general good; light local showers have tempered the heat; flies have diminished and stock doing better; melons are abundant, though the hot sun cooks those exposed.

Wallace.—Early corn made; late corn drying up and being cut for feed; range grass curing nicely; a good rain would help late feed.

Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

WHEN WE GROW OLD.

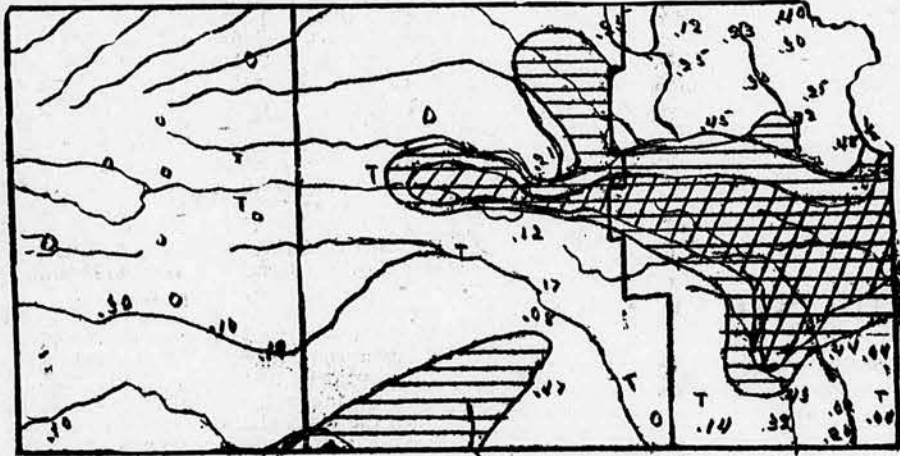
When we grow old, dear love, and from my eyes
The light and brilliance of my hot youth
dies,
And all the fairness you are prising now
Casts but its wealth o'er lip and cheek and brow,
While one by one our golden visions flee—
I ask you—will you love me faithfully
When we grow old?

When time shall turn these sunny locks to gray,
From my trim form all beauty take away,
When grace and ease and elegance are gone
And nought is left Love's fires to feed upon,
You, whom I chose my king among all men,
Still your heart's queen, shall I be reigning then—
When we grow old?

God keep you ever happy by my side!
Though age may stem this fevered passion-tide,
When worn and weary down Life's vale we stray,
Be my heart's anchor as you are to-day;
Be my true love that shall the closer cling
Through all the changes coming years may bring;
Our faith upheld—count this our lasting gain
That we so live that Love undimmed remain
When we grow old!
—Annie G. Hopkins, in Pall Mall Gazette.

"To throw good money after bad will but increase my pain." If you have thrown away money for medicines that did not cure, now begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine that never disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion.



ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1899.

than last year; plowing retarded by dry weather.

Chautauqua.—Corn-cutting is practically completed; fall plowing well along; haying finished; stock doing well on pasture.

Cherokee.—Dry week; nothing suffering yet but will need rain soon for late corn; fertilized wheat yielding well; other wheat, especially late-sown, poor.

Crawford.—Early corn made; late corn drying up rapidly; apples falling; ground very dry for plowing.

Doniphan.—Warm week; corn is doing finely.

Douglas.—Another dry week, cutting late corn considerably; second crop clover and third crop alfalfa being cut; nice showers Saturday.

Elk.—A good week for haying; hay about all in stack and a good crop; corn made and only a fair crop; but little fodder will pay to cut, owing to the hail a few weeks ago.

Franklin.—Dry first of week, good rains last of week; some corn touched by the dry weather, other pieces did not feel it; much damage by lightning in the county on the 25th.

Jackson.—A very good week on corn; a severe electric storm on 26th; apples promise a light crop.

Jefferson.—Ground too hard for plowing; two light showers.

Johnson.—Hot and dry; rain needed for late corn and pasture; early corn maturing rapidly.

Labette.—A fine week for threshing and haying but too dry for late corn; oats yielding finely, but wheat very poor; second crop clover cut; apples nearly all off the trees; Kaffir and cane doing well; plowing mostly done.

Leavenworth.—Week warm, cloudy, light showers; early corn ripening, good crop; late corn, potatoes, and pastures needing rain; stock doing fairly well.

Lyon.—Hot weather rapidly maturing the corn; severe electric storm, some damage.

Marshall.—A dry, warm week; good for haying; some very late corn would be benefited by a good rain; most of the corn is made and is considered safe from frost, though the stalks stay green and growing, the corn was never better; prairie-haying is progressing and a good crop.

Miami.—Hot, dry weather, broken by fine rains last of week; corn prospects about one-third lower than on August 1.

Montgomery.—A good week for maturing corn, plowing, and haying; pastures in good condition; flies bothering stock less than for several weeks and all stock doing well.

Morris.—A good week for haying, which is nearly finished, a good crop; ground in good condition for wheat-seeding; grapes pretty well ripened and marketed, a light crop; plums still holding on well; late Kaffir-corn heading and making a good growth; cane and Kaffir-corn being cut for feed and are heavy crops.

Nemaha.—Hot wind for several hours on

completed, and the rains this week put the ground in fine condition for wheat-seeding; sowing will be general next week.

Cowley.—A hot, dry week; ground dry and hard; all corn ripe enough to cut and is being cut; apples are falling off; haying in full progress; some plowing yet.

Dickinson.—Corn is made; late corn has been injured some by hot winds on 22d and 23d; fall plowing about completed except in central part, where the ground is too dry.

Ellsworth.—Warm and clear; late corn needing rain; early corn good and solid, late will be chaffy.

Harper.—Very dry and hot; haying in progress, yield and quality good; too dry for fall plowing.

Jewell.—First of week was very hot and dry and corn began to mature too rapidly, but the cooler weather and rains have put most of it in fine condition again; pastures are very good for time of year.

McPherson.—All the corn about ripe; fall plowing completed and all available ground ready for seeding; fine threshing weather, and much threshing yet to do.

Osborne.—Very dry week; corn is maturing rapidly and is out of frost's way; hay crop very light and drying up.

Ottawa.—Corn and forage crops are drying up prematurely; plowing for wheat abandoned by some farmers till it rains; showers last of week revived pastures some; cattle doing well; the winds have caused apples to drop badly.

Pratt.—First of week very hot and dry; light showers Wednesday and cooler Thursday; Kaffir badly burned where soil is gravelly or very hard; north part of county has had more rain all along and grass and Kaffir are quite green there.

Reno.—Dry week; hot winds 22d and 23d; threshing and prairie-haying continue, with favorable weather; plowing progressing slowly, ground getting too dry, many have finished; corn is ripe and will be a large crop, some being cut up; some early cane and Kaffir forage being cut; grapes good crop but large quantities are being destroyed by birds.

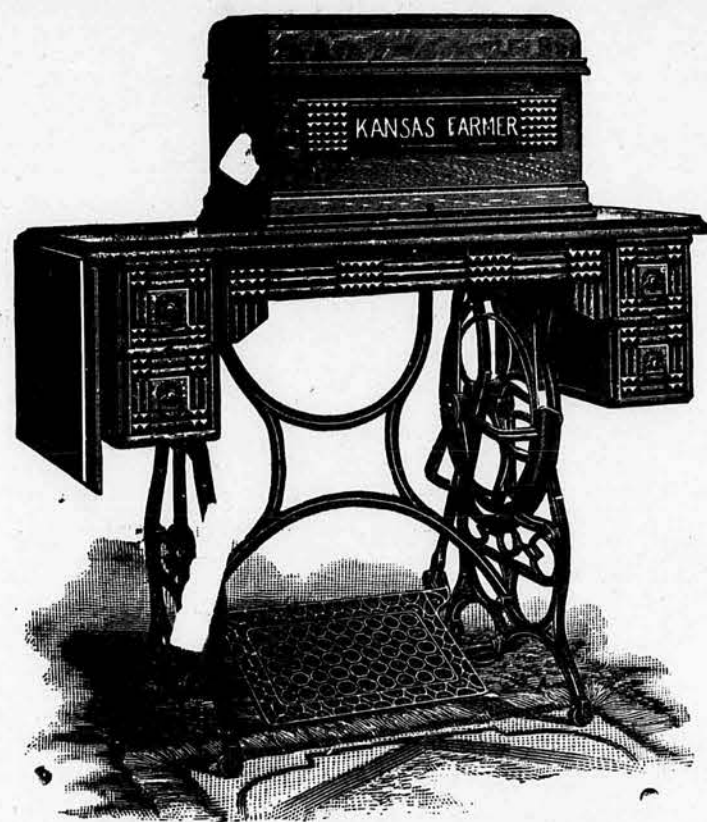
Republic.—A hot, dry week; hot winds 22d and 23d dried up the corn, will not hurt the early corn, but much of the late corn will not be so good; a refreshing rain Friday.

Russell.—Rain came in time to save late corn, which is about the only crop not safe from dry weather; hail and wind did much damage southeast of Russell City to crops and buildings, lightning destroyed one large barn; haying, threshing, and plowing are general.

Saline.—Hot days and nights, followed by good showers and cooler weather; the rain will put the ground in good condition for harrowing preparatory to seeding; corn-cutting in progress.

Sedgwick.—Dry, some cloudy weather; too dry to plow well but plowing nearly finished; some alfalfa-sowing; corn crop

\$18.98 THIS MACHINE AND KANSAS FARMER ONE YEAR \$18.98 **THE KANSAS FARMER SEWING MACHINE**



Finished in Either Oak or Walnut. Freight Charges Prepaid to All Points East of the Rocky Mountains.

High Arm Sewing Machine. This machine is of the same high grade that is usually sold by agents and dealers for from \$45 to \$50.

We Claim for It That it has all the good points found in all other machines of whatever make; that it is as light running a machine as any made; that every part is adjustable and all lost motion can be readily taken up; that it has the simplest and most easily threaded shuttle made; that all the wearing parts are of the best case-hardened steel.

The Attachments supplied without extra charge are of the latest design, interchangeable, and constructed to slip on the presser bar. They are made throughout of the best steel, polished and nickel-plated, and there is not a particle of brass or other soft metal or a single soldered joint about them. They consist of Ruffler, Tucker, Blinder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Slide Plate, Shirring Slide Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread-Cutter, Foot Hemmer and Feller.

The Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screwdrivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, Certificate of Warranty good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book.

Guarantee: We give with it the manufacturers' guarantee, who agree to replace at any time, in TEN YEARS any part that proves defective.

Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas., to whom inquiries relating to this department should be addressed.

After the Honey Season.

Go through every colony and note their condition. Some one, and maybe several of them will be without queens, and will become a total loss. The robber bees will find them if they have not already done so, and carry away all their honey. Most all queenless colonies go this way if left long thus. It is not only important to have good laying queens in colonies at all times, but especially so during autumn, for each hive must depend principally on bees reared in autumn to pull them successfully through the winter.

It is a good time to requeen colonies now, as queens can be bought very cheaply, and each and every hive that has not come up to standard requirements during the past honey season should be requeened. It is best to have the work of requeening all done by the middle of September, so the queens will have ample time to get down to business and produce a good lot of brood.

Remove all surplus honey and especially marketable honey, and it may be as well to remove all the surplus boxes from the hives, so that all late gathered honey will be stored in the brood chamber for the bees in winter. It is very exceptional that any surplus honey is stored in autumn, and if the bees gather enough to make a good living, and to keep the queens laying, they are doing well indeed.

As to stores for winter, make a thorough examination during early autumn—say about the first of September—and if there have not been frames of honey previously prepared for those that may have but a limited supply, then feed up during warm weather so the bees can have a chance to put their household in the best possible shape to withstand the winter.

Watch closely for the colonies that do not have any brood in their combs now. A queen that does not keep up brood-rearing to some extent now ought to be superseded; she is possibly an old queen, or in some way defective. We may as well decide, sooner or later, that all queens should breed more or less the entire summer and autumn, and if one fails and allows the hive to become destitute of brood in the combs, she should be pronounced useless and replaced.

The present season has been one of general discouragement for the beekeeper. While the principal honey-producing clovers and blossoms generally early in the season promised an immense honey crop, yet the usual amount of nectar was not there, and this seemed to be more general all over the country this year and no locality or State comes up with any big yield yet heard of.

But now comes the season when the fruit-grower and the beekeeper must exercise patience with each other. Bees will work on decayed fruit and frequent the cider mills to the detriment of both the beekeeper and the fruit-grower. While it may seem that bees injure fruit to some extent, they really do not damage in any way good sound fruit. The birds are responsible in most case for puncturing ripe fruit, especially grapes, and the bees suck the wasting juices only, and while it may seem that the bees are damaging fruit badly, yet it is not the case. The fruit-grower should not forget that he is largely indebted to the bees for his crop of fruit from the important part they took in fertilizing the blossoms during the spring time. To be an intelligent fruit-grower one must become acquainted thoroughly with pollenization of fruit blossoms, and by studying this he becomes acquainted with the nature and habits of the honey bee, and when once these are understood he will have no more cause for suspicion.

He eats heartily in the hottest weather who uses Prickly Ash Bitters. It keeps his stomach, liver and bowels in perfect order.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 22—Allen Park, Poland-Chinas, Columbia, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 27—Hamp B. Watts, Herefords, Fayette, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 29—W. N. Winn & Son, Poland-Chinas, Springfield, Ill.
OCTOBER 2—M. C. Vansell, Poland-Chinas, Muscotah, Kas.
OCTOBER 14—Gus Aaron and John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kas., Poland-Chinas.
OCTOBER 17—George Bothwell, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 18—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 19—Thos. W. Ragsdale, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 20—John Burrus, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 28—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
OCTOBER 1—W. T. Clay, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 2—T. J. Young, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 6—7—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 10,073; calves, 634; shipped Saturday, 931 cattle; 170 calves. The market ruled fully steady on good to choice fat grades and slow to 10c lower on common and thin cattle. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
105.....	1,326 \$5.90	48.....	1,295 \$5.90
60.....	1,318 5.75	18.....	1,200 5.70
36.....	1,233 5.65	40.....	1,090 5.30
22 mix.....	771 5.15	2.....	915 4.50

WESTERN STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
39.....	1,198 \$5.30	100.....	1,127 \$4.50
92 fdr.....	1,089 4.30	3.....	1,046 4.00
76 fdr.....	913 3.85	16 stk.....	804 3.65
30 stk.....	801 3.45	4.....	817 3.50

NATIVE HEIFERS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
35.....	794 \$4.10	3.....	623 \$4.00
35.....	723 4.00	1.....	970 3.75

NATIVE COWS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
2.....	1,105 \$5.15	1.....	1,250 \$4.00
1.....	1,460 3.75	2.....	1,025 3.35
14.....	829 3.15	4.....	1,080 3.00
6.....	856 2.45	1.....	870 1.25

NATIVE FEEDERS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
4.....	960 \$4.55		

NATIVE STOCKERS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
6.....	416 \$5.00	1.....	510 \$4.80
1.....	600 4.75	26.....	870 4.55
14.....	550 4.25	1.....	510 4.25
1.....	440 4.25	3.....	486 3.75

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 4,482; shipped Saturday, 619. The market was steady to 2½c higher. The following are representative sales:

8.....	133 \$4.77½	104.....	152 \$4.70	50.....	170 \$4.70
60.....	174 4.70	18.....	168 4.70	13.....	140 4.70
37.....	151 4.67½	31.....	174 4.65	72.....	196 4.65
64.....	143 4.65	103.....	185 4.62½	79.....	195 4.62½
62.....	212 4.60	85.....	235 4.60	90.....	210 4.60
24.....	122 4.60	88.....	195 4.60	75.....	177 4.60
77.....	184 4.60	69.....	216 4.60	70.....	271 4.57½
69.....	284 4.57½	71.....	253 4.57½	55.....	215 4.55
61.....	227 4.55	64.....	231 4.55	88.....	235 4.55
73.....	216 4.55	68.....	233 4.55	85.....	240 4.55
59.....	377 4.55	54.....	228 4.55	56.....	204 4.55
25.....	252 4.55	51.....	227 4.52½	85.....	244 4.52½
72.....	246 4.52½	60.....	243 4.50	64.....	247 4.50
24.....	237 4.50	53.....	300 4.50	82.....	225 4.50
83.....	251 4.50	30.....	244 4.50	67.....	273 4.50
48.....	277 4.45	14.....	174 4.30	82.....	219 4.42½
1.....	380 4.00	4.....	310 4.00	2.....	290 4.00
1.....	300 4.00	2.....	60 3.50	1.....	180 3.25

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 3,662; shipped Saturday, none. The market was fully steady. The following are representative sales:

11 lambs.....	68 \$5.25	1 sheep.....	110 \$4.25
68 lambs.....	65 4.10	107 West.....	95 3.60
2 lambs.....	80 3.50	14 sheep.....	111 3.30
20 Nav.....	97 3.25	13 Nav.....	79 3.15

South Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, Neb., Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; native beef steers, \$4.80@5.90; western steers, \$4.00@4.60; Texas steers, \$3.60@4.20; cows and heifers, \$4.25; canners, \$2.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@4.70; calves, \$4.00@6.25; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.80@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market 5c higher; heavy, \$4.30@4.40; mixed, \$4.35@4.40; light, \$4.35@4.60; pigs, \$4.35@4.40; bulk of sales, \$4.35@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,600; market active and strong; yearlings, \$3.80@4.10; western muttons, \$3.60@3.90; stock sheep, \$3.50@3.90; lambs, \$4.25@5.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market steady for natives, slower for Texans; beef steers, \$1.00@2.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@5.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@5.25; canners, \$1.50@2.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00@4.65; Texas cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market 5 to 10c higher; pigs and lights, \$4.75@4.85; packers, \$4.60@4.80; butchers, \$4.70@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; market strong; native muttons, \$3.50@4.20; stockers, \$2.25@3.65; lambs, \$4.00@6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,500; market steady; beefs, \$4.40@6.50; cows and heifers, \$1.75@4.85; Texas steers, \$3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; market strong on light and mixed, dull on packers; mixed and butchers, \$4.80@4.80; good heavy, \$4.50@4.70; rough heavy, \$4.00@4.30; light, \$4.50@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; market slow; sheep, \$2.75@4.40; lambs, \$3.75@5.70.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Aug. 28.	Opened	High'st	Lowest	Closing
Wht—Sept....	70%	70%	69%	70%	70%
Dec.....	72%	72%	71%	72%	72%
May.....	75%	75%	74%	75%	75%
Corn—Sept....	31%	31%	30%	31%	31%
Dec.....	28%	28%	27%	28%	28%
May.....	29%	29%	28%	29%	29%
Oats—Sept....	20%	20%	19%	20%	20%
Dec.....	19%	19%	18%	19%	19%
May.....	21%	21%	20%	21%	21%
Pork—Aug.....	25	25	24	25	25
Sept.....	25	25	24	25	25
Oct.....	25	25	24	25	25
Lard—Aug.....	5 17½	5 25	5 17½	5 25	5 25
Sept.....	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25
Oct.....	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25
Ribs—Aug.....	5 15	5 22½	5 15	5 22½	5 20
Sept.....	5 15	5 22½	5 15	5 22½	5 20
Oct.....	5 20	5 25	5 17½	5 25	5 25

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Mo., 28.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 326 cars; a week ago, 222 cars; a year ago, 617 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 2, 66½c; No. 3 hard, 63½@65½c; No. 4 hard, 67@61½c; rejected, 55c. Soft, No. 2, 60@70½c; No. 3 red, 65c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 52 cars; a week ago, 62 cars; a year ago, 43 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 28½@29½c; No. 3 mixed, 28½@29½c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 27c; no grade, nominally 26c. White, No. 2, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28½c; No. 4 white, nominally 27c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 23 cars; a week ago, 6 cars; a year ago, 20 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3 mixed, 19@19½c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 18c. White, No. 2, 22@24½c; No. 3 white, 20c; No. 4 white, 20c.

Rye—No. 2, 53c; No. 3, nominally 52c; No. 4, nominally 50c.

Hay—Receipts to-day were 119 cars; a week ago, 144 cars; a year ago, 73 cars. Quotations

are? Office prairie, \$5.75@6.00; No. 1, \$5.25@5.75. Timothy, choice, \$7.50. Clover, pure, \$5.00@6.00. Alfalfa, \$7.00@8.00.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 73½c; No. 3 red, 70½@72½c; No. 2 hard winter, 68c; No. 3 hard winter, 67@68c; No. 1 northern spring, 71½@72c; No. 2 northern spring, 71@71½c; No. 3 northern spring, 66@71½c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31½@32c; No. 3, 31½c.

Oats—Cash, No. 2, 21c; No. 3, 20½c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, elevator, 70½@70¾c; track, 70@70¾c; No. 2 hard, 68@69½c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 30½c; track, 31½@32c.

Oats—Cash, No. 2, 22c; track, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 27c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Aug. 28.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 11½c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 19c; firsts, 17c; seconds, 11c; dairy, fancy, 15c; store packed, 11½c; packing stock, 11c.

Poultry—Hens, 7½c; broilers, 8½c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 5@6c; geese, 5c; turkeys, hens, 7c; toms, 6c; pigeons, 75c per doz.

Vegetables—Pieplant, 10c per doz. bunches; Radishes, 5c per doz. bunches. Green beans, 20@35c per bu. Peas, 40@75c per bu. Sweet corn, 5@8c per doz. Tomatoes, home grown, 35@60c per bu. Cucumbers, 40@60c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 20@40c per doz.

Grapes—Home grown, 6c per lb.

Potatoes—Home grown, new, 25@30c per bu.; Kaw valley, sacked, 30@35c per bu. Sweet, 60@75c per bu.

Melons—Watermelons, home grown, \$2.00 per doz. Cantaloupes, home grown, 20@45c per doz.

Low Excursion Rates to Atlantic Seaboard.

Remember, the Nickel Plate Road has solid through trains between Chicago and New York City. Also don't forget that the prevailing low-rate excursion tickets announced for the first four days in September are on sale everywhere over the Nickel Plate Road. Reserve sleeping car space early. (34)

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1899.

Pratt County—John Mawdsley, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. J. Shepherd, in Center tp., July 15, 1899, one light red cow, 5 or 6 years old, I. L. on right hip, and ear marked; valued at \$28.

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Marvel, in Howard tp., (P. O. Valada), August 4, 1899, one bay mare, 15 hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, large star in forehead, hind feet white; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24, 1899.

Gray County—C. A. Dabb, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Baker, in tp. 27, R. 30, June 31, 1899, one black mare mule, harness marks; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by P. M. Lee, in Cherokee tp., (P. O. Coffeyville), July 26, 1899, one brown pony mare, about 8 years old.

September Notes.

Sow grass seed at the first opportunity. Commence cutting corn in good season. Feed a little grain to the young, growing stock.

Meadows should not be grazed down too close.

In sowing grass seed for meadows use plenty of seed.

When weaning let the young stock stay in the old pastures.

For fall wheat work the surface of the soil into a good tilth.

This is a good month during which to wean all young stock.

To grow a good crop of wheat the soil must be reasonably rich.

Select out in the good season the stock intended to be kept over.

Unless to be shucked out soon, put the fodder up in large shocks.

It is best to commence feeding early the stock intended for market.

Clover that is cut for seed should be handled as little as possible.

Get the hogs intended for early marketing on full feed as soon as possible.

The next two months are the best of the year for fattening stock economically.

Have the shelters all fixed up in good season, so as to be ready when needed.

It is best to watch the dams, in weaning, to see that the udders are not impaired.

Even with fattening hogs it is a good plan to give a daily feed of good mill-feed slops.

See that there is a good supply of bedding stored under shelter to be used during the winter.

As soon as the grain has hardened is the best time to select out the seed corn for next season.

When the clover is threshed, stack up the straw in good condition. It makes splendid bedding.

With both grass and wheat sown in the fall, it is important to provide good surface drainage, in good season.

Potatoes may be dug now at any time and be spread out in a cool, dry place where there is good ventilation.

It is very important at this time to see that young, growing stock does not fall in condition. Keep thrifty by all means.

It will save time later on if the feed lots and racks are arranged conveniently. Do this kind of work while there is time.

When the conditions will admit it is best to sow wheat reasonably early, that the plants may get well started before winter.

Market in good season all stock not to be fattened or wintered over. The supply of feed and the amount of shelter should determine the amount of stock to be kept.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF.

Dewey's reasons for going to Trieste may easily have been sentimental ones, and every formal gun he fired in answer to the peaceful cannonade at the Dalmatian seaport a salute to the memory of the one preëminent naval hero of a country almost altogether inland—Admiral Tegethoff—the man whom the foremost writing authority upon modern naval warfare exalts as "standing forth in the long period from Trafalgar as the one war commander who can be matched with Farragut."

This man who fought and won against odds the first naval battle on any sea in which iron-clads were engaged in squadron on both sides died in his pride long ago, and the name even of the battle of Lissa is forgotten except by those who make a study of naval history.

But an imperial order provides that so long as the Austrian Empire endures an Austrian battle ship shall bear his name, and Admiral Dewey, the next man since Farragut who "the torpedoes and went ahead," when he rounded the Brindisi Heel of Italy and sailed up the Adriatic to Trieste, sailed through the waters where Tegethoff won his fame, and exchanged signals with the batteries of the great Austrian port just one day too late to have his salutes count in the celebration of the thirty-third anniversary of the Lissa fight.

Maybe, like as not, that was a small piece of Dewey diplomacy, rather than an accident to the shaft of the Olympia—in view of his subsequent visits to Italian ports.

For in that all but forgotten fight of the war of 1866, the true benchmark of modern naval history, the Italians were unexpectedly beaten, contrary to all the predictions of the naval experts, and with all the odds of ships, armor, guns and modernness of material in their favor. It was more than a defeat. It was a national humiliation. And the young blood of new national life was just then flowing strong in united Italy.

It was quick to catch the infection from the fight of the Monitor and the Merrimac, and, after going into debt to the amount of over \$60,000,000 for naval expenditures, had a navy in 1866 which measured quite even with those of France, England and the United States, then the foremost naval powers in the world. Her best two ships, the Re d'Italia and the Re di Portogallo, had been built at Webb's shipyard, New York, at a cost of over \$1,000,000 each. They carried 7-inch armor and a formidable armament for their time; the first named two 150-pounders, with 30 6-inch gun and four smooth-bores; the second two 300-pounders and 26 6-inch guns. They had the Affondatore, a turret ram, built in England, armed with two 300-pounders as her main battery, and a 26-foot ram, supposed to embody all that had been learned in our Civil war. They had other iron-clad vessels besides, and altogether went into the fight off Lissa with an advantage of 276 rifled guns against 121, so largely superior in size that they were able to fire a weight of metal four times that discharged by the Austrians.

The Austrian fleet was in a state of unpreparedness, but Tegethoff was a Nelson. The Krupp guns of his flagship were detained in Germany by reason of the hostilities between Austria and Prussia, and he filled their places with smooth-bores. Another of his largest vessels lacked her bow armor, and he put on a heavy thickness of planking. With odds of almost two to one against him from every theoretical point of view he sailed out of Trieste and sought the enemy, as Dewey when he sailed into Manila bay, and, once more, as it was at Manila, and off Santiago, and as it had been at Trafalgar, the battle and the victory were to the men behind the guns and the brains behind the men.

The battle of Lissa was almost Homeric in some of its characteristics. The Italian vessels were painted gray, and "Ram everything gray!" was Tegethoff's last signal to his fleet. He formed his fleet in wedge shape, with his flagship at the point, and when he rammed the Re d'Italia only 166 were saved of its crew of 400. It is related in the official report of the commanding Italian admiral, Persano, that its captain, Faa di Bruno, when he saw that his ship was lost, with the words, "The captain must die with his ship," blew out his brains with his revolver.

It is of record even in the Austrian reports that in the brief time when the Re d'Italia was visibly lurching before its final plunge an Italian marine nailed her colors fast, so that they should not be a trophy of the enemy. When the Italian ship Palestro was set on fire by the Austrian shells and the fire was approaching its magazine,

its captain, Capiellini, refused to leave his quarterdeck, saying:

"Whoever likes can go, but, as for me, I stay."

And his officers and crew followed his brave example, cheering their country and their king.

There were 230 officers and men aboard the Palestro, and only 19, of whom only one was an officer, were picked up after the explosion.

This is not Casabianca poetry. It is history, and it may suggest one reason why Dewey made the port of Trieste just in time to do honor to the greatest Austrian naval hero without offending the sensibilities of a country which would be his natural next stopping place.—Chicago Tribune.

A Mimic Ocean.

Among the many astonishing sights which the visitor to the Paris Exposition of 1900 will enjoy, not the least surprising will undoubtedly be those of the Sea Palace and the Mareorama.

The Palace of the Sea—a title, perhaps, a little too suggestive of Margate and the Hall by the Sea—was imagined by Monsieur I. Francon, and will be executed from the plans of the architect Charles Finot, made from the sketches and designs of that well-known painter, Paul Simons. This immense building, capable of holding 6,000 persons, will contain a sheet of water nearly 400 feet long by about 200, upon which will maneuver a fleet of French men-of-war of the cruiser class and of the latest design. This squadron will go through various evolutions—bombarding the coasts, attacking and defeating imaginary enemies, escaping from destruction, and representing, in short, all the details of a naval combat. It will easily be understood that it is at present impossible to give complete particulars, or, indeed, to explain by what mechanical means these men-of-war, 16 feet long, will go through their evolutions automatically, pointing their electric projectiles and firing their guns. We must be content, for the time being, to know that the inventor intends to make good use of torpedoes and submarine mines, and that ships will be burned and sunk in such a way as to give a complete illusion of reality. Thanks to a cleverly managed optical deception, this tank of only a few thousand square yards will present to the onlooker the semblance of a limitless ocean, the eye being so tricked that it will fail to see the opposite crowd of spectators.

But this sheet of water, with its burden of floating war-engines for defense and destruction, will not be the only attraction to be offered the public. It is, indeed, only the ceiling, so to speak, of a second floor where greater marvels will be prepared to surprise and astound the sightseer. By means of an ingenious arrangement of the diving bell, the visitor will descend underground to a distance of 20 feet, when he will find himself in an enormous glass receptacle with transparent sides, covered and filled with water. Here he will probably be conscious of the mixed sensations of astonishment, fear and delight, for he will find himself apparently at the bottom of the sea. All around him will spring, in its fairy-like fantastic form, that luxuriant and unknown vegetation which the ocean conceals in its bosom. He will be able to feast his eyes on forests of beautiful seaweeds; to examine, with a curious mind, madrepores and corals; and to watch and inspect an infinite variety of fish and different forms of marine life. Into the depths of this admirably simulated representation of the real ocean, divers will descend from time to time to show their methods of working; and pearl-fishers, specially re-

cruited from the East, will take their graceful plunges as though really at their hazardous task of exploring the sea's profundities for the jewels for beauty's adornment. These subterranean glass galleries will be lighted by electricity and the spectacle should be both instructive and interesting.

The Mareorama is an extremely ingenious and clever application of the panoramic principle, only in this case the idea is greatly developed and given a certain amount of life. The inventor, Monsieur Hugo d'Alesi, does not content himself with simply showing the sea to the public; he takes them on it, contriving to give a perfect illusion of a sea voyage, the route taken being via Marseilles, Sfax, Naples, Venice and Constantinople. The visitors—or, rather, the travelers—are to be placed on an extremely well-represented steamer, fitted with masts, rigging and smoking funnel, and furnished with a crew, who will carry out the imaginary necessary maneuvers. After the supposed bustle of departure, the panoramic pictures will unroll themselves before the supposititious tourists, giving all the impression of passing scenery. These pictures are 46 feet high and over 3,000 feet long. Every one knows the phenomenon that the movement of an object which completely fills the field of vision gives the motionless spectator the impression of personal movement; and it is thus that the Mareorama gives a perfect illusion of a real sea voyage. Various incidents have been arranged to occur on the imaginary journey to give a still further air of realism. Thus, the steamer will meet and pass through a naval squadron, and there will be many occurrences to impart local color. At Sfax there is to be an embarkment of the harem of a rich Eastern potentate, with an accompaniment of slaves of various countries; and at Naples the traditional boatmen will come on board to sing and dance the tarantella. To make the expedition complete, there is even to be a storm at sea. It only remains for those possessed of more imagination than their fellows to suffer the usual ill-consequences of a sea voyage to render the enterprise exact in all its details.—Chamber's Journal.



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 Wisconsin State Fair—Milwaukee, Sept. 11-15.
 Indiana State Fair—Indianapolis, Sept. 18-23.
 South Dakota State Fair—Yankton, Sept. 25-29.
 Illinois State Fair—Springfield, Sept. 25-30.
 Michigan State Fair—Grand Rapids, Sept. 25-30.
 Texas State Fair—Dallas, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
 Denver Horse Show—Denver, Col., Sept. 29-30.
 St. Louis Fair—St. Louis, Oct. 2-7.
 Utah State Fair—Salt Lake, Oct. 3-7.
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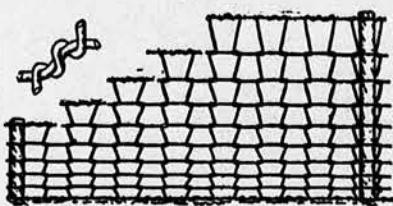
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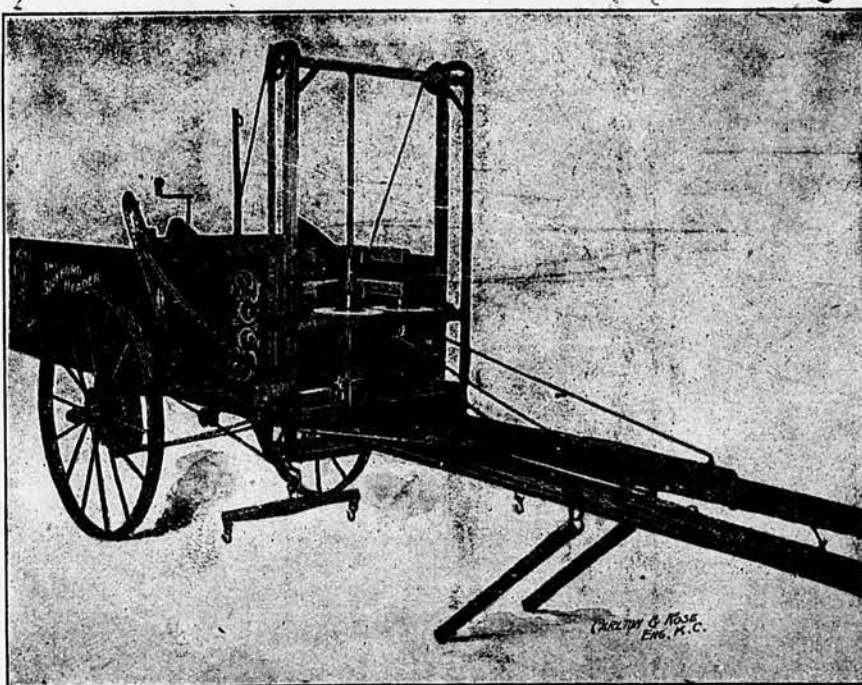
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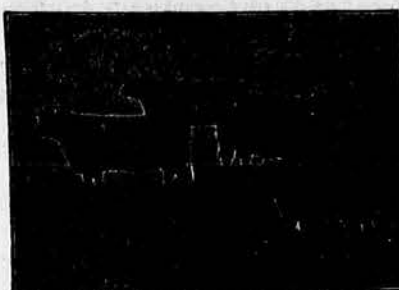
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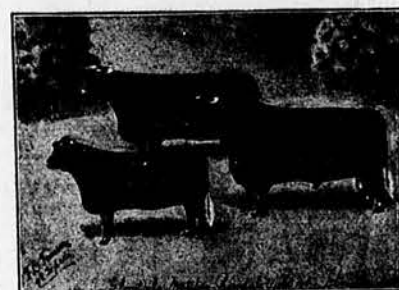
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