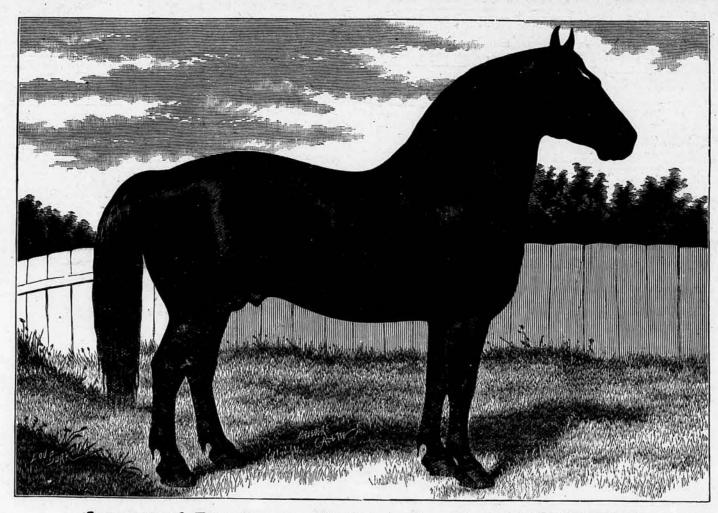
VOL. XXXIX. NO. 38.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

## **એ છે. પોરાવેન પારાવેન પ**



Imported Percheron Stallion, Reveur (30216) 13640

Owned by J. W. @ J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans. The sweepstakes draft stallion at the Central Kansas Fair at Hutchinson.

## 

### Breeders' Directory.

SWINE.

D. TROTT ABILENE, KANS., famous Du-roc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.

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

M. H. ALBERTY, - - Cherokee, Kansas DUROC-JERSEYS.

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Has 80 pigs of March, April, and May, 1901, farrow for
this season's trade at reasonable prices.

J. B. DAVIS. Fairview, Kansas.

MOUND VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS Has some very fine spring pigs of either sex for sale at famine prices. Give us an order and we will surprise you as to prices and individuals. Most popular blood represented. Everything guaranteed as represented. W. P. WIMMER & SON, Mound Valley, Kans SWINE.

POLAND-CHINAS, only a few fall gilts bred but they are CHOICE. Write for one. Don't delay. SPAULDING, Richmond, Kansas.

A FEW POLAND-CHINA PIGS
FOR SALE.

Fine individuals. "Chief I Know" and "Look Me
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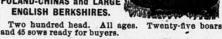
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SUNNYSIDE HERD OF **Pedigreed Poland-China Hogs** 

We now have for sale some extra good young boars, and a lot of gilts 8 to 10 months old. All good. Gilts will be bred or sold open as desired. This is a choice lot of young stuff that will be priced cheap, quality considered.

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25 Boars and 25 Gilts of late winter farrow, sired by Searchlight 25518, and Look No Further. Dams of the Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains. Prices low to early buyers.

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### Ridgeview Farm Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Have for sale—spring pigs of quality, at reasonable figures. Write us before buying. MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans

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Jno. D. Marshall, Walton, Harvey Co., Kans., Breeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good bone and fine finish and style. For SALE—Thirty October and November gilts and 15 boars; also 100 spring pigs, sired by Miles Look Me Over 18879. Prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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I have for sale a few October boars and gilts, 4 bred sows, and 70 winter and spring pigs, good head and ears, large-boned. Come and see them, or write me.

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The prize-winning herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28608, World Beater, and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra-large, richly-bred sows.

Inspection or correspondence invited.

CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. HABELTINE. DORGUESTER, GREEN Co., Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

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E. S. COWEE, Eskridge, Kans., R. R. 2, Breeder of PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE Kids' Duke 96687 at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

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Of either sex, at private sale. I also have 140 % to % high-grades at private sale. ALBERT DILLON, Hope, Kansas

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1,300 acres. Pure-bred stock only. Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Light Brahmas, and Belgian hares. Stock of all kinds for sale. Pedigreed hares, \$2. O. B. WHITAKER, Proprietor, Shady Bend, Kans.

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Shorthorn Cattle, and Poland - China Swine.

Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot. JAMES A. WATKINS, Whiting, Kans.

### BREED THE HORNS OFF BY USING A RED POLLED BULL.

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Breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd headed by Powerful 4582. Pure-bred and grades for sale. Also prize-winning Light Brahmas.

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The Scotch buil, Gwendoline's Prince 180913, in service. Also the imported Scotch Missie ball, Aylesbury Duke. 100 head of the best Scotch, Bates, and American families. High class Duroc-Jersey swine for sale. J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

**=125**=

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C. E. LEONARD, Bellair, Mo.

Males and females for sale. Inspection especially invited. Lavender Viscount 124785, the champion bull of the National Show at Kansas City, heads the herd. ED. PATTERSON, Manager.

Railroad and Telephone station, Bunceton, Mo.

## SYCAMORE SPRINGS STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

H. M. HILL, Prop., La Fontaine, Kans.

No Shorthorns for sale at present, but will have a few young things in the spring. Personal inspection of our herd invited.

Correspondence Solicited

H. N. HOLDEMAN. GIRARD, CRAWFORD CO., KANS., Breeder of

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### CLOVER CLIFF FARM. REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE



Also German Coach, Saddle, and trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stailion Habbo, and the saddle stailion Rosewood, a 16-hand 1,100-pound son of Montrose in service. Visitors always welcome.

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CATTLE.

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25 Choice Young Bulls For Sale J. F. TRUE & SON, - Proprietors. P. O., Perry, Kans. R. R. Station, Newman, Kans.

# Norwood Shorthorns. V. R. ELLIS, Gardner, Kans.

Sir Charming 4th at head of herd. Cruickshank-top prosses on best American families. Young stock for sale

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Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas.

Special Offerings: For Sale—One imported 4-year-old buil, 10 yearling buils, 9 buil calves, 16 year-ling helfers, and 12 helfer calves.

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PURE BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE. Herd Bull, Imported British Lion 133692 Young stock for sale.

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Herd headed by Acomb Duke 18th 142177. Herd com-posed of Young Marys, Galateas, and Sansparells. Young bulls for sale.

A. M. ASHCRAFT, Atchison, Kans. R. F. D. No. 3. Inquire at Ashcraft & Sage Livery Barn, Main Street

# East Lynn Herefords

Special Offering: Eleven cows and heifers, from 8 months to 8 years old. Cows bred to Java of East Lynn; all regular breeders and registered; all of registered bulls, from 8 to 20 months old. These bulls are large and bred right. If you want a bargain, write me or come and see them.

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## Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

The Oldest and Largest in the United States

Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near lola and La Harpe, Allen Co., Kans., and address Thos. J. Anderson, Manager, there; or

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H. M. SATZLER, BURLINGAME, KANSAS,

BREEDER OF

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Stock For Sale.

# ..SUNFLOWER HERD..

SCOTCH, AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE,

POLAND-CHINA'SWINE Herd Bulls, Sir Knight 124403, and The Baron

Herd Boars, Black U. S. 2d 25582 S, and Missouri's Best On Earth 19836 S.

REPRESENTATIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

Address ANDREW PRINGLE,
Rural Route 2. Eskridge, Kans Eskridge, Kansas.

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Breeds Only the Best, Pure-Bred

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CROWN, 125698, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharen Lavender 143002. FOR SALE JUST NOW—16 BULLS of serviceable age, and 12 Bull Calves, Farm is 1½ miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pac., R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from three of the great herds of Ohio.



GLENDALE SHORTHORNS, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Leading Scotch, and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bull Scotland's Charm 127284, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Twenty bulls for sale.

C. F. WOLFE & SON, Proprietors.

CATTLE.



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SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE, AND

... REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES.

The Property of

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IMP. COLLYNIE 135022, Bulls in Service:

IMP. MARINER 135024, AND IMP. LORD COWSLIP.

HERD is rich in the best Cruick-shank blood and contains 10 fe-males imported direct from Collynia and Uppermill. For Sale—10 bulls-herd headers—of choicest Scotch and Cruickshank breeding. No females for sale at present.

Registered Percherons (Brilliants) in Service. DIRECT 18839 (by Bendago by Brilliant, dam Fenelo by Fenelon by Brilliant.) Bendago's dam the famous prize-winner Julia by Le Ferte For Salk—Three 2-year-old stallions by Direct

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### PERCHERON HORSES

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towarda, Kansas. Importers and Breeders. Largest Herd in the State. Inspection Invited.

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GARRETT HURST, Breeder, Zyba, Sumner County, Kansas. Young stock for sale of either sex. All registered.

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The largest herd of Percheron horses in the west and the best bred herd in America. A choice collection of young stallions and mares always on hand. Prices con-sistant with quality. Address, or come and see at

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25 Mammoth, Warrior, and Spanish Jacks Now For Sale.

Quality and Breeding Unexcelled. Inspection and Correspondence Invited.

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For Sale—25 Clydesdales, including 8 registered stallions of serviceable age, and 18 mares.
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At the newly furnished and decorated hotel. Steam heat and electric elevators. Formerly the Clifton House, but now the

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Corner of Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue. Located most central to the wholesale and retail stores, theaters and public buildings.
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ANGORA GOATS. Registered and high-grades for sale in lots to suit customers, by S. D. MOHERMAN, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHEVIOT SHEEP, AND POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. Some fine rams for sale. The Cheviots are rustlers smooth, clean face, allowing clear vision to approach-ing danger. Write for prices and circulars. ing danger. Write for prices and circulars.

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Ram lambs, yearling, and 2-year-olds. Grand quality at drouth prices. Wet or dry we are always headquarters for Shropshires.

Write your wants.

KIRKPATRICK & SON. - - Wolcott, Kansas.

### *100 DELAINE-MERINO* ...RAMS...

I have for sale, 100 1- and 2-year-old big-boned, and well-wooled rams, the kind to use on flocks to get high-priced wool and good mutton. Address

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CAREY M. JONES,

Live Stock Auctioneer, Davenport, Iowa. Have an extended acquaintance among stock breeders. Terms reasonable. Write be-fore claiming date. Office, Hotel Downs.

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R. L. Harriman, Live Stock Auctioneer Bunceton, Mo.

SALES made everywhere.
Thoroughly posted and up-todate on breeding quality and
values. Have a large acquaintance among and am
selling for the best breeders
in the country. Terms low. Write for dates.

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Special attention given
to selling all kinds of pedigreed stock; also large
sales of graded stock.
Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Menion Kansas Farmer.

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Marshall, Mo-Sales Made Anywhere Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high-class stock held in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. Large acquaintance among the leading stock-breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming your date. claiming your date.

# Centropolis Hotel.

The best \$2.00 (and \$2.50 with bath) Hotel in America. W. J. KUPPER, Proprietor. CLARK D. FROST, Manager.

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LIVE STOCK ARTIST. H. L. RITCHIE, 504 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Sketching, and photographing live stock a specialty. Write for particulars.



9

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NO WATER IN THE MILK

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I am using a Chandler Cream Extractor
which I got on their free offer and more than satisfied all the same mix water with the milk gets morecream
makes better butter, requires no labor.
Mrs. Maggie Tarbaugh. Send today. O. F. CHANDLER & Co. 1439 Walnut St. Kansas City. Mo.

Cream Separator FREE In order to introduce in every neighborhood the best and cheapest Cream Separator ever manufactured we make you this libration of cows living in your vicinity. Send today your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Write at once to

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### THE SMITH CREAM SEPARATOR.

The only separator on the market that does not MIX the milk and water, and sold under a positive guarantee. More Cream, Better Butter, Milk fine, and no labor at all. Get a SMITH. Agents wanted. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Smith's Cream Separator Co 118 West Locust-St., DesMoines, Ia

# Agricultural Matters.

More About Pasturing Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A \*short time ago I wrote a letter to the KANSAS FARMER advocating the planting of soft instead of hard wheat this fall on account of the superior winter pasturage furnished by the former. I have had so many letters from readers of the FARMER asking all kinds of questions about pasturing, tow much so sow, when to sow, etc., that for their information, as well as others interested, I will give more fully my last season's experience. Last fall we planted 8,000 acres in wheat on Ranch 101, on the Ponca Reservation, near Bliss, lahoma. We began sowing wheat September 2, and finished October 15. On our richest bottom land nearly 2 bushels to the acre was sowed while on some of the upland where the soil was not so rich only a bushel and a peck was

On the 8,000 acres of wheat wintered 6,000 head of cattle. Some of the cattle were turned in on the first planted wheat about October 10 and all of them were on the wheat by November 10. Our wheat fields fenced off into fields of from 500 to 2,500 acres each, with water in each field. We thresh the wheat in the field, and stack the straw in good shape, and usually salt it as it is being threshed. Stock will eat a good deal of such straw even when they can get green wheat, and it also gives them a protection during storms and a place to bed at night. In one field of 1,200 acres we turned in 750 Texas steers October 10. A short time before we had shipped 10 cars to market, they being an average lot of this herd. brought \$2.60 per hundredweight. During the last days of December the 750 head were marketed and sold right along with corn fed cattle, bringing from \$3.90 to \$4.15 per hundredweight. The profit in this herd of cattle more than paid all expenses on the field of wheat, even to the harvesting. After these cattle were shipped another lot was turned on and remained until April 1, coming off in fine condition. They were then fed on corn fodder until April 18, then turned in the grass pasture—grass in this section being good by that time. The cattle were never off this field a day, wet or dry, until they were marketed or taken off in the spring. This field averaged 35½ bushels at threshing. Not having graineries to store all of our wheat on the ranch, a part of it sent to Winfield, Kansas, and stored there in an elevator. We have shipped a number of cars from that lot to different places for seed purposes, and on every car Mr. B. F. Wood, Kansas grain inspector, has issued certificate of grade No. 1. This wheat, the "Frost Proof May," has a This smooth head and doesn't shatter easily. It stands up well and is the earliest wheat grown. It makes more winter pasturage than any wheat we have found, and stands the winter as well as the hardiest hard wheat, the thermometer having been as low as 18° below zero, and none of it winter killed. We have had some costly experience in our attempts to find a wheat that would make good pasturage and not winter kill. We have grown this wheat long enough to have passed the experimental stage. Each season we plant small lots of "experiment wheats," and we have found none that gives such satisfaction as "Frost Proof May." Any of your readers desiring samples of this wheat or any other information will be accommodated by addressing me, enclosing stamp for postage.

J. C. MILLER.

### Can Not Kansas Entomologists Do as Well?

Information comes from Manila that enormous swarms of locusts have seriously damaged the crops in the southern islands and have also made their appearance in the region around Manila. The Philippine commission is taking prompt measures to stop the ravages of this insect pest. Having a supply of the fungus culture that has been used with such remarkable results in killing locusts in South Africa, an agent of the health department has been as signed to distribute it in the regions where the crops are being destroyed. This remedy is comparatively new, but is reported to have proved to be most efficacious in regions where it has been tried, and there is reason to believe that it will stop the ravages of the pest in tne Philippines.

accounts, the swarms of locusts that has been eating everything green in parts of Cape Colony suddenly became the victims of an epidemic that destroyed nearly all of them. An investigation was set on foot to try to discover what kindly influence had so unexpectedly rid the country of the little pests. The result of the investigation seemed to prove conclusively that the disease was the result of feeding upon a fungus growth which was not only poison of the locust eating it, but also so infectious that a few of the diseased insects could in a very short time communicate the malady to millions of oth-

In the following year, 1896, there was every indication that Natal would suf-fer from a plague of locusts, when suddenly the epidemic broke out in the new crop of insects to the great relief of the colony, whose crops were thus saved from destruction. Then the idea occurred to somebody that it might be possible to infect numbers of the locusts with the malady and send them abroad to propagate it whenever their brethren became troublesome.

The Bacteriological Institute of Grahamstown, Cape Colony, began a series of experiments with the fungus and the locusts. The investigation resulted in obtaining a pure culture from the fungus, which is now known as the locust fungus. All the insects brought into contact with it died in a few days.

South Africa, it is said, teemed with locusts in 1897. Great swarms of them threatened to desolate large areas from Cape Colony to Rhodesia. Now or never was the time to test the efficiency of the locust fungus. Experiments on a large scale in the artificial propagation of the disease were conducted in Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia. The re-sults surpassed expectations. Millions of the insects perished within a few days after a few individuals infected with the culture had been turned loose among them. The best results were obtained in rainy weather when the lo-custs remained longest in one place, thus facilitating the thorough dissemi-nation of the disease among them. The least results were in hot, dry weather, when the flight of the locust was rapid, and the sick being left far behind, a great many escaped the infection.

### How to Escape the Hessian Fly.

Director Chas. E. Thorne of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has sent out the following suggestive press bulletin:

In the fall of 1900 the Ohio Experiment Station made weekly sowings of wheat from August 31 to October 26 at the Central Station at Wooster, and from September 1 to October 13 at the substation at Strongville, 40 north. Other sowings were made at both places from September 18 to October 1. In both tests the first sowing was practically untouched by the fly. At Wooster, the wheat sown September 7 and 14 was more than half destroyed, and that sown September 28 made about three-fourths of a crop, and that sown after October 1 escaped injury. At Strongville the injury culminated in the sowings of September 15 to 18, the wheat sown on the later date being almost completely destroyed. On wheat sown after September 25 there was but little injury.

At Columbus, wheat sown October 4 and 5 suffered but little. In the southern part of the State wheat sown before October 10 was considerably injured, while that sown after that date measurably escaped.

It will be observed that the dates of safety from the fly indicated by these experiments are generally later than it has heretofore been supposed to be necessary to wait to avoid the fly; but in a condition, he claimed, very near at 1877 Prof. A. J. Cook, writing of the disastrous attack of fly in that State observed that destructive attack was reneatedly observed on wheat sown as late as September 20, and Director C. D. Smith, of the Michigan Experiment Station, has reported severe injury to wheat sown there the 20th of last September.

It seems, therefore, that the date of actual safety, in seasons of general prevalence of this pest, is so late as to incur as great a risk of winter-killing as the ordinary risk from the fly. The farmer who will observe closely, however, has it in his power to reduce his risk somewhat by the following meth-od: Sow a part of the crop at a medium early date, say September 15 to 18, for the southern part of the State; and then in about three weeks examine the wheat



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ACENTS WANTED—To solicit farmers in neighborhoods not already taken. Thousands in use. Sell wherever shown. Best thing for the farmer ever invented. Write for special terms to agents, booklets, etc.

Send us your name and that of your nearest neighbor and the shortest distance from your house to his and we will send you full particulars and facts on Telephone construction worth while knowing.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY CO., S. Green Street. CHICAGO. 

has commenced its work the very small, white maggots which later develop into the "flaxseeds" should be found sucking the juice from the plant. maggots are at first so small that it will require close searching to discover them, and a magnifying glass of low power will be a help, though not abso-

lutely necessary.

If the maggots are found it will be wise to delay seeding a few days long-er; but if none are found the whole crop may be sown with good assurance of escape.

The advantages of this method are not only that it will enable us to discover whether the fly is present in injurious numbers at an earlier date, but that if the fly be present it will prob-ably be attracted to the early sown wheat and induced to deposit all its eggs, thus effectively protecting the wheat sown later. To accomplish this object a considerable area must be sown, for we have had no evidence that the tenth-acre plots used in our experiments in early and late seeding have exerted any protective influence on the remainder of the field in which they were located. On the other hand, we have found the general attack upon our field work to be made at about the dates when the weekly sowings were most

Numerous instances have been reported in which wheat sown one day has been attacked by fly while that sown the day following has escaped. These can only be satisfactorily explained on the assumption that the earlier sown wheat attracted the fly and proved sufficient in area to occupy all the flies in the immediate neighborhood.

severely attacked.

In case of an injurious attack developing upon the early sown wheat it should be turned under, in order to de-stroy the insects and prevent a further attack the following spring. of turning under and reseeding would usually be small in comparison to the loss which would result from the fall attack and from carrying over a host of flies to prey upon the crop during the spring.

### Possibilities in Increased Wheat Yields. FROM THE NATIONAL RURAL.

A cry similar to the one questioning what will become of the world when the coal supply gives out was that of Sir William Crooke as to the conditions here when the world will not produce enough wheat to supply all the people-

However, the Minnesota School of Agriculture has assumed that when the time comes that the total acreage now planted and to be planted in wheat produces all of the wheat possible under present conditions, there is still a broad avenue of escape, and that is through increased yield per acre—the yield might in time be doubled or even trebled by the application of wheat culture of the scientific methods and experiments to which Sir William Crooke looks for the creation of a new kind of

The Minnesota station reports that by cross-fertilization new varieties of wheat have produced the average yield of 27 bushels, as against 19 bushels per acre of the old kind.

The test was a fair one, neither field ried, and there is reason to believe that will stop the ravages of the pest in the well known "flaxseeds" of the fly are found. It will be too early as yet Only six years ago, according to find the "flaxseeds," but if the fly wheat supply is quite possible without highest export in any season.

any increase of wheat-bearing acreage. In a report on the experiments the statement is made that when the new wheat is in use in the 3 States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, assuming that an increase of only 2 bushels per acre is secured, the total yield of the States named will be at yield of the States named will be at least 30,000,000 bushels greater than the present varieties are yielding. Again, supposing the average price to be 60 cents per bushel this increase would make this one region richer by \$18,000,000 each year.

### The American Wheat Crop.

Following are comments and estimates on the American wheat crop by the "Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade News" of London, England:

Cables received this week state that the spring wheat threshing is proving disappointing, but this has apparently no effect upon holders, who have been hurrying their wheat to market, with the result that the shipments to Europe lately have beaten all previous records, averaging 925,000 quarters per week for the past month for Europe only. Operators still entertain some doubts as to the real extent of the crop, the estimates of which vary from 650,000,000 to 750,000,000 bushels. Bearing in mind the tendency to under-estimate the American crop, it may be well to assume that it will reach a total of 700,-000,000 bushels, which was practically the total of the 1898 crop. This latter crop, however, came at a time when the reserve stocks were down to their irreducible minimum point, viz., 50,000,000 bushels, so that if we start from that point we may obtain a fair view of the position.

|   | Crop of 1898   |
|---|--|
|   | Total Supply   |
| 1 | Exports 12 months ended July 31,<br>1899   |
|   | Total distributed625,000,000   |
|   | Leaving Visible and Invisible on  August 1, 1899   |
|   | Total Supply Aug. 1, 1899700,000,000   |
|   | Exports 12 months ended July 31, 180,000,000 Home requirements   |
|   | Total distributed585,000,000   |
|   | Leaving Visible and Invisible on August 1, 1900  |
|   | Total Supply Aug. 1, 1900695,000,000   |
|   | Exports 12 months ended July 31, 1901  |
| ١ | Total distributed625,000,000   |
|   | Leaving Visible and Invisible on August 1, 1901  |
| 1 | Total Supply Aug. 1, 1901770,000,000 Total Supply Aug. 1 1900695,000,000 Total Supply Aug. 1 1900695,000,000 |

Total Supply Aug. 1, 1899....700,000,000 Total Supply Aug. 1, 1898....750,000,000 Leaving 50,000,000 bushels as the ir. reducible minimum, and allowing the home requirements to the 450,000,000 bushels, including the extra quantity required to take the place of maize, the deduction is that America could, if necessary, export 270,000,000 bushels in the forthcoming season, which is about 50,-000,000 bushels larger than the previous

### AGRICULTURAL QUESTION.

Since the agricultural college question was brought to public attention a few weeks ago several prominent papers have taken part in the discussion. It seems to be generally understood that a good many agricultural colleges are at the parting of the ways, and that the decision must now be made whether they are to fulfill the purposes for which they were created with fidelity and with honor, or are to sink into mediocre institutions without definite aim.

The fact that our Kansas State Agricultural College and the experiment station connected with it need some improvements, which have been proposed by the proper committee of the board of regents, and that such improvement has been advocated by the KANSAS FARMER, has been distorted by some into an assumption that the institution is all wrong and therefore needs making over. That other improvements than those at present suggested will be made in due course can scarcely be These improvements need not come in the manner of revolution, unless those in authority neglect to make them successively. But that the Kansas institution will be in the advance guard of the practical agricultural colleges and that its experiment station will be made to do with energy the special work in plant-breeding and in soil-physics, which our peculiar conditions so strongly demand, may as well be recognized by those on whom the responsibility rests.

The proposition now pending, and which the regents have been postponing in a manner which seems unreasonable, does not affect the teaching of the college, but provides for the vigorous prosecution of the work of plant-breeding. How can the farmers of Kansas be expected to patiently endure the uncer-tain, irregular, and unproductive man-ner in which the Kansas station has conducted this work, when the farmers of Kansas are confronted with an improved yield of 2 bushels on every acre of wheat wrought for their chief competitors by the Minnesota Experiment Station? It need not be thought that this demand for effective work at plant breeding, at the Kansas State Experiment Station, will prove temporary, and that public attention will soon be diverted from it. Kansas is not the kind of State to mutely submit to being distanced in a matter affecting the wel-fare of the people to the extent of sev-eral millions of dollars each year. The KANSAS FARMER refuses to believe that the gentlemen of the present board of regents will neglect the present opportunity to honor their own records by providing for this work according to the recommendation of the resolution ber 25. As an illustration of the positions taken by prominent papers we copy the following, including an edito-rial from Wallaces' Farmer on a phase of the problem in Iowa, and a characteristic letter from Hon. Edwin Taylor:

### The Full Current.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-How I wish I could say some word that would help, even ever so little, to swing the agri-cultural college into the "full current" which would bear it into greater usefulness and renown!

We are told that that institution is now at the parting of the ways. Three of the regents want to put the study of farming in the background, reduce the appropriation for that branch of investigation and then lock it up from all but those who have had a previous "four years 'course." The actual farm operations on a working scale, introduced at the agricultural college in the last few years, those object lessons in dairyfeeding, stock-breeding, and crop-raising which have made the last five years of that school worth more than all its previous existence to the State of Kansas, are to be whittled down and then bottled up—if these gentlemen have their way.

What they really want, it would seem is to have the State university duplicated at Manhattan.

Another portion of the board of regents favor keeping the university at Lawrence and building up at Manhat-tan a school where a farmer's son may be taught the art of farming and the use of tools as a first consideration.

A great majority of the sons of our Kansas farmers will never go higher in the way of a general education than the country academy or the village school. They have neither the time nor the money for four years at college.

But they are abundantly prepared for instruction and drill in what might be agricultural college of which he had called agricultural tactics and strategy any knowledge. -the details of farm operations con-

COLLEGE ducted in the most efficient manner standing for "tactics," "strategy" representing the part played in the business of farming by system, forecast, routine, and all other factors that make for its success. It means prosperity for such young people, and for the State of which they are a part, to have those "special courses" thrown open without the limitations that are proposed.

The end and aim of the agricultural college, as held by Congress and the State legislature, is not scholarship but business. The act of October 1890 is most specific—"to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanics, arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR APPLI-CATION TO THE INDUSTRIES OF LIFE."
(Small caps mine.)

The department of applied farming ought to be the lead of the agricultural college "corner." It should be given the freest scope, not less for the young farmers than for the old. Kansas agri-culture has received a distinct impetus from that department of late years. Its future promises even greater good to the greatest industry of the State if only the regents would let up from hiding its light under a bushel. EDWIN TAYLOR.

Edwardsville, Kans.

### The Iowa Agricultural College. FROM WALLACE'S FARMER.

A trustee of the agricultural college writes us as follows:

"Your recent editorial entitled 'Sustain the Agricultural College' would lead us to suppose that you had been a member of the board and thoroughly acquainted with the past history of the college. At least, you could not have described it more accurately if you had been a member for the last two years. I hope you will have a good deal more to say about the necessity of greater support from the State of the agricultural side of the institution and its different departments, and also of the ex-

periment station.
"There is a great field open for in vestigation demanding both money and work. I think we should have a permanent fund provided by the State of not less than \$50,000 with an increase for the next ten years of not less than \$5,000 and I believe it should be \$10,-000 a year. Experiments commenced should have funds enough to carry them on for several years in order to make them really valuable. This is expensive work and money ought to be where it can be had to carry on the work. The State would get it back a hundred You know this as well as I do. times.

"I appreciate such talk coming from the leading agricultural paper of the State. We need more men that will speak out plainly. If we had a little more plain talk, we would not have as hard a time to get what belongs to us." Our correspondent, who looks at

things from the inside, is entirely right. One great trouble with the various agricultural colleges is that the funds in tended for the education of the young people in "agriculture, the mechanic arts and sciences relating thereto,' have been diverted to giving a general education such as can be had in colleges and universities. This could hardly be avoided at the time for several reasons. First, farmers generally, when land was cheap and retained its virgin fertility, did not realize the necessity of an agricultural education. Second, competent teachers of agriculture were not to be had. There was a vast amount of knowledge lying around loose, but it had not been put in what teachers call the "pedagogic" form; that is, in form adapted to teaching. There were no text books. The literature had to be created. There was an teachers in other lines and it was therefore easy to divert the funds intended for agricultural education to the educa tion of men for doctors, lawyers, and preachers.

In the last few years farmers have begun to realize the necessity for more thorough education in agricultural lines and of experimentation in order to find out what to teach. It will take some years for the farmer to get his own and reconstruction will be necessary in nearly all the agricultural colleges.

We met with the article above mentioned for the first time when on our way home from Europe. We handed it to a professor in an agricultural college, who handed it back with the remark that the statements made with reference to the Iowa Agricultural College were in a large measure true of every

The trustees in agricultural colleges

are not chosen primarily with reference to their fitness. They are chosen by the various State legislatures and largely for political reasons, the assumption being that any man who has attained a certain degree of prominence in his party is competent to direct agricultural education. Sometimes very excellent men are chosen; at other times men who have no sympathy whatever with agriculture; and the worst man is frequently a farmer with a political bee buzzing around in his bonnet. Sometimes men are chosen who are graduates of the college and who wish to make it more literary in character, in order to put, as they imagine, more value into the sheepskins or diplomas which they received at graduation.

The fact that the college authorities have dropped out the word "agricultural" from the title shows how far this feeling goes. The real title of the Ames college is the "Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts." is a pretty long title, but it would have been far better to have dropped out been far better to have dropped out the word "State," which is implied in the word "Iowa," and to have retained the word "Agricultural." We never read that title, "The Iowa State Col-lege," without thinking what the elim-ination of the word "Agricultural" means. It means that the men who are in charge of it are not in as full sympathy with agriculture as they should

This may seem in some quarters plain talk; but as our correspondent suggests, it is time for plain talk on this subject. If agriculture is to succeed in the future, there must be every opportunity afforded for our farmers' sons to get the best possible agricultural education. How to help bring this about is another question, which will have to be answered later.

### Farm School or College?

CORRESPONDENCE KANSAS CITY STAR.

The approaching meeting of the board of regents of the State agricultural college promises to be marked by an interesting contest. There is at stake the broad question of the ultimate purpose of the institution and the policy upon which the appropriations shall be expended. Two factions exist, both in the board and among the friends of the institution. One, led by Secretary F. D. Coburn, desires to make the college purely an agricultural school. The success of the Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota colleges is pointed to as examples of what can be done in building up the farm and dairy lines. It is the argument of this faction that the 3 State schools should pursue different courses—that the agricultural college should make farming predominant, the State normal school should train teachers, and the State university educate This, it is in the professions and arts. claimed, is the intention of the State's school system, and that there should be no overlapping of one school upon the functions of the others.

The other faction, led by President Nichols, desires to make the agricultural college a strong general school, paying especial attention to chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, and mathe matics. It opposes special work in dairying, stock-feeding, or crop-raising, at least until after a general education has been secured. Strong opposition is made to the three months' course in dairying and farming, and it is proposed to cut this out of the college's curricu-Students are to be compelled to take the full four years' general course before entering these special classes. It is argued that students should be able to secure at any of the State's schools a full preparation for any purpose in life, and is a part of the tendency that has led to the extension of the State university's courses into broader fields that are also covered by the agricultural college.

DIVISION OF THE REGENTS.

Last winter the legislature passed a

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law making the president of the col-lege a regent of the school, ex-officio. This has been in effect only since April
1. President Nichols is supported by 2 members, E. T. Fairchild, of Ellsworth is one of these. He is principal of the Ellsworth city schools and is credited with being a candidate for State superintendent of instruction at the close of Superintendent Nelson's term. He is a school man rather than a farmer and opposes the special farm work on much the same ground as President Nichols. Dr. Hunter, of Blue Rapids, a practicing physician, is also of this belief. He has for two years opposed the extension of farm studies in the college and wants to give the boys and girls a general education. He is specially interested in electrical engineering and wants more attention given to that branch.

With Secretary Coburn are Captain J. S. McDowell and Senator Stewart. The former lives at Smith Center and is a strong advocate of farm education. He has been on this side of the controversy from the beginning. Senator Stewart, of Iola, is a farmer and naturally wants to build up that branch of the work. He is a strong believer in Secretary Coburn and votes with him on almost every porposition.

The seventh member of the board, in

this contest the deciding factor, is J. S. Saterthwait, of Douglass, Butler County. He was a typesetter and several years ago started the Tribune in Douglass, which he yet manages. He votes sometimes with Secretary Coburn and sometimes with President Nichols. He has taken no sides in this difference.

MR. COBURN'S PLANS.

At the June meeting of the board Secretary Coburn presented 13 resolutions providing plans for improving the dairy and farm work of the college and based to some extent on what the Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota colleges are do-The board was divided, 3 and 3, and Regent Saterthwaite voted sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other with the result that nothing definite was accomplished. The income of the college is divided July 1 for the fiscal year, the appropriation being apportioned among the departments farms, mathematics, chemistry, etc.
The president of the college makes a
schedule, the board amending and
adopting it. This year President Nichols gave \$5,000 for the expenses of the farm department and it was adopted by the usual close vote. This is for the year ending June 30, 1902. It cost \$6,300 to run this department last year and the new plans proposed by Secretary Coburn so increase the expense that it will take close work to get through with

The \$5,000 appropriation was for all



# **Grow Frost Proof May Wheat!**

A soft variety, smooth head, and big, stiff straw. Makes an immense amount of WINTER PASTURAGE. Out-yields all others, and graded this year No. 1. Yielded 35 to 42 bushels per acre. Stands the winter as well as the hardiest hard wheat. Can be sown as late as October 20. Price \$1.00 Per Bushel F. O. B. Bliss, Oklahoma. Add 20 cents for 2-bushel seamless sacks. Prompt shipment.

J. C. MILLER, Superintendent RANCH 101

BLISS, OKLAHOMA. Largest Growers of Seed Wheat in the World. expenses in dairying, stock-feeding, and crop production. At the Wisconsin school the dairy work alone cost \$7,000, and at the Minnesota school the 3 lines of work for which \$5,000 was ap-

propriated cost \$40,000.

The advocates of the dairy and farm departments point to the school's history as upholding their theory. In 1892-3 the college spent for farm work \$6,851 and the total attendance was about 600. The attendance on the farm classes has increased faster than the attendance on the college proper. In 1896-1897 the enrollment in the farm classes was 115. Last year, 1900-1901, the enrollment was 1,178. In 1892 there was no dairy work whatever and in that farm work received over \$6,000 with 600 pupils at the school; now \$5,000 is appropriated with an enroll-ment in the college of 1,321.

There will be at the meeting of the

board, September 25, an attempt to re-consider the amounts given out and add at least \$2,000 to the farm department. FARM BOYS WENT TO OTHER STATES.

During the early '90s the Kansas farm boys who wanted to take a short course in dairying and farm work went to the Wisconsin and Iowa colleges. They spent three to five months in the proper departments and came back to take .charge of creameries and milk stations. About 150 took such courses annually During the past three years the State agricultural college has educated this class and the students are filling the positions in creameries all over the State. Many of these boys could not have taken a full college course before entering on the dairy work and would have sought in some other State the special education they wished. President Nichols holds that they should have a better general education be-fore taking up these short courses. The other side argues that these boys will not take the college course and it is better to keep them in Kansas than to allow them to go to other States.

Governor Stanley in his message last winter asked the legislature to take acwinter asked the legislature to take action on the tendency of the State schools to overlap each other in their work, but nothing came of it. The agricultural papers are taking up the fight and promise to make it very interest-

When he was West last summer the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, intimated that with greater specialization there could be given considerable extra government appropriation to the college, making it a central experiment station for this and adjoining States. This, too, is used as an argument by the advocates of a farmers' school.

### A Farmers' Fight.

CORRESPONDENCE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL

Shall practical agriculture hold first place in the curriculum at the Kansas State Agricultural College, or shall it be relegated to the rear to make more room for physics and the other sciences.

Those in favor of keeping agriculture to the front have taken up the cudgel and before the matter is settled, unless it is settled their way, there will be a shakeup at the agricultural college which will make the troubles under the Populist management fade into insignificance.

The KANSAS FARMER is leading the fight. Backed by the agricultural element of the State, which, in reality, is almost all the State, including all the prominent and influential farmers, it is attacking the manner in which things are being shaped at the college. It claims that the purpose for which the college was founded is being lost sight of and insists that the management should come back and run the institution on original principles.

Fovernor Stanley different State educational institutions were drifting from their moorings and last winter, in his message to the legislature, he called attention to the fact, and urged that some steps be taken to carb the tendency of each institution to overlap into the work intended for the other. At that time he called at-tention to the fact that it was originally planned for the science of agriculture and the mechanic arts to be taught at the agricultural college. He also told what the university was supposed to teach, and also the State normal school. But the legislature paid no attention to the suggestions and took no steps to

check the overlapping.
Seeing that the administration could not remedy the growing practice the KANSAS FAMER decided to take up the fight. Being the official organ of the Kansas farmers, it felt more competent healthy condition and you can defy disto straighten out things at the agriculease. Prickly Ash Bitters is a suc-

State educational institutions, so it is devoting its attention to the Manhattan school.

It has a hard task on its hands but it will probably succeed for its fight is the farmers' fight and when once they get aroused they will right things or know the reason why. The FARMER is handicapped on the start by the fact that the majority of the members of the board of regents are not farmers. They are doctors, school teachers, editors, and the like. Only 2 members anything about practical agriculture—Senator Stewart and F. D. Co-burn. Then again the president of the institution, Prof. E. R. Nichols, is not versed in the science of agriculture. He is a professor of physics and a good one. But as for agriculture he makes no pretensions of knowing anything about it. Thus, in its fight to get the college back to "first principles," the Kansas Farmer has the opposition of a majority of the regents. position of a majority of the regents and the president of the institution, but it is predicted that it will finally win. The people of the State will rise up and demand that agriculture be kept at the front, and, if the present management fails to heed the ultimatum, then there will be a new management.

No charge of bad faith on the part of the management is made. Ignorance of the true purposes of the founding of the college and the environments of those in charge are given as the excuse for

the diversion.

The FARMER states the case thus: "The people of Kansas are an intensely practical people. They believe to the fullest extent in education that is of practical use. They expect the agri-cultural college to be the best and biggest institution of its kind in the world, and that it will not have to take second place as to any feature of its work. They do not want it to be a weak imitation of a university, nor to be a second-rate or even a first-rate academy The young men and young women of Kansas are entitled to the best and strongest agricultural college that can be provided, and in this State of farms and farmers it is important to empha-size the word 'agricultural.' This de-partment of both the college and the experiment station should be the prominent and distinguishing feature.

In thus urging the advancement of our already great agricultural college experiment station to the front rank, personal interests of the workers in the institution have not been consid-If present incumbents are the best that can be secured for the compensation available, the regents are to be congratulated on their success in this regard. If the means at command can be made to secure the services of bet ter talent, more energy, or greater in-dustry in any department, it should be a guiding principle that nothing is too good for the Kansas Experiment Station, and the young men and women who will make the State's future. If making prominent the agricultural department seems likely to give any one man undue prominence, a division may be made to equalize distinctions. But that the peculiar features required by the most advanced conception of a real 'agricultural' college and experiment station should be made conspicuous is demanded by the interests of the farmors of this State of farmers, and by the needs of young men and women, the brothers and sisters of those who are making Kansas famous in every place they have entered."

### Much Wheat on Small Area.

Sam Bethers, of Pollard, Rice County, writes to the Rice County magic.
"After reading Secretary Coburn on
the wheat product of Kansas the
thought occurred to me to inquire:
How much of that amount our school writes to the Rice County Eagle: district, containing 71/2 sections of land, contributed? As threshing is just completed and two machines did about all the work, it required but little inquiry to get the amount, machine measure, of each farmer in the district. It foot ed up 55,886 bushels of wheat that will test 60 pounds and upward, and will weigh out over 60,000 bushels. We know this amount will look big to many, but those who live in this part of Kansas will not be surprised. "The population of our district is 129.

I think it is estimated that it takes 9 bushels on an average to bread us a year, which would take 1,161 bushels. So, if we had to live to eat all we raised this year it would take us over forty-eight years."

Put your stomach, liver and blood in tural college than at the other two cessful system regulator.

# The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

October 8-10, 1901—American Berkshire Association Sale at Kansas City. October 25, 1901—National Galloway Sale at Kansas City, under the auspicles of the American Galloway Breeders Association

October 23, 191—National Galloway Sale at Kansas City, under the auspicies of the American Galloway Breeders Association.

November 21, 1901—Ernst Bros., Shorthorns, Tecumsch, Neb.

November 20-22, 1901—National Hereford Exchange, East St. Louis, Ill. (Sotham management.)

December 10, 11, and 12, 1901—Armour-Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City.

December 13, 1901—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City.

January 28 to 31, 1902—Sotham's Annual Criterion Sale at Kansas City, 1902—C. A. Stannard and others, at Kansas City, Mo., 200 Herefords.

March 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham Management.)

April 22-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Cmasas City, Mo. (Sotham Management.)

May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Sotham management.)

June 24-28, 1902—Natiodal Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)

### The Sheep Situation.

Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa agri-cultural college, is quoted as follows: The American people have been characterized as a nation of pork eaters and pork producers, with little or no appre-ciation of good mutton. However this may have been in the past, the conditions are rapidly changing. Perhaps wool is largely accountable for the read-justment and changed conditions; at any rate, there is a constantly increasing demand for good mutton in the United States. The Chicago market alone in 1894 took nearly a million more mutton sheep than during any previous year, and the receipts of 1898 are the largest on record. Notwithstanding the impetus of increased demand and good prices and the rapidly increasing population, the number of sheep in the United States is considerably lower than in former years. The average of the num-bers on hand each year, January 1, from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, was 44,448,885, and the average of the number on hand January 1, from 1896 to 1899, inclusive, was 37,972,212. During the former per-iod 2 Canadian provinces, Quebec and Ontario, sent to our markets 1,524,946 head of sheep, valued at nearly \$5,000,000. This importation of sheep from Canada still continues, notwithstanding the fact that a heavy duty is imposed, and that Canadian mutton is also made on higner priced feeds and lands than prevail in our own country. During the past year the number of sheep imported at Buffalo alone was 175,697, valued at \$574,882. We have also been importing \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 worth of wool annually during the recent years."

From the figures given we take it that Professor Curtis wrote the article a year ago or more. The facts to which he calls attention led us to an investigation of the subject presented, and the present unsatisfactory condition of the sheep market was another problem upon which we desired information. Several interviews with the best-informed sheep buyers at the stock yards in this city have furnished us some data which may be worth considering.

It is known, of course, among all sheepmen that the prices for lambs and sheep are comparatively low—the complaint is that they are so low that continued effort to raise sheep is not war wanted, and breeders and feeders can't make any money from this class of live stock. The question naturally arises, Why are prices low? To which there are all kinds of answers—some entirely superficial, some locally sound, but na tionally incorrect, and others indefinite.

In the first place it is the pretty well supported opinion of one sheep expert that present prices are indicative of a final settling down to a fair standard that they are low in the same proportion that prices of a year ago were high. The latter were abnormally high prices. It was the existence of these high val-ues which makes the present prices seem so low. The fact is that prevailing quotations are not unduly low, according to this authority.

One buyer said that the country could well support twice as many sheep as it now has. This would mean an increase of more than 250,000,000. The supply is not greater than the demand. Statistics show that the receipts of sheep at all points were larger for the half-year just closed than for the same period last year. The increase, for instance, at the Chicago vards was about 50,000 in round numbers. Similar gains were made at various other markets.

One factor which has perhaps been instrumental in lowering prices is the large number of lambs on the ranges. The Western country is abundantly stocked with them and everywhere



# EYES SPEAK

Volumes, at times, of woman's volumes, at times, or woman's nappi-ness or misery. The dull, sunken eye, with its dark circles almost surely speaks of womanly ill-health, and its attendant suffering. With the dull eye goes usu-ally the sallow, sunken cheek, the drawn mouth, the shrunken form—the whole glory of woman's beauty marred by the effects of disease.

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the diseases which undermine the health and mar the beauty of women. It estab-lishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

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"Will recommend Dr. Pierce's medicine to every person who may inquire as to what it has done for me. I was troubled with female weakness, and began to think I would never be well. If I had continued the treatment prescribed by my doctor I don't know what would have become of me. When your treatment was commenced my weight was 108 pounds, at present it is 130. Have healthy color and my friends say I look well. My best thanks to you and my best wishes, too, for what you have done for me."

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**CURES SORE SHOULDERS,** COLLAR GALLS, SCRATCHES CRACKED HEELS, SITFASTS, CHAFES, ROPE BURNS, WIRE CUTS SORE TEATS, OLD STANDING SORES AND ALL FLESH WOUNDS ON

MANORBEAST 25 and 50 Cents

SEND 44 FOR TRIAL SIZE TO 9. H. DeHUY. Ph. C., STATION A, DENVER, COLORADO.

Goulding & Co., City Stock Yards,

DENVER, COLO., Jan. 10, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—After an experience of over twenty years in the care & handling of live stock, I feel justified in recommending your Balmoline as the BEST HEALING SALVE that has been put on the market. Horsemen and others cannot make any mistake in it's use GEO, L. GOULDING. 1/

# **Employment**

is effered to Women, Men, grown Girls and Boys in the vicinity of their homes by our Subscription Department. We give liberal compensation; the most generous terms ever offered. Prompt reply secures a desirable and permanent position as our special authorized representative, with exclusive rights. Previous experience desirable, but not necessary. FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, for years a leader among the best 10-cent illustrated magazines for the home, is stronger, brighter, better than ever. Articles, Stories by famous writers; illustrations by well known artists. Outfit free to persons accepted as agents. Write us a postal to-day and name two references. This is an opportunity too good to neglect.

That Pays

FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE, (Founded 1855) 141-147 Fifth Ave., New York.

there has been a general increase in breeding. Many small farmers embarked in the sheep business on a small scale when the prices of wool and mut-ton were high, and they are still in the business, contributing their individually small, but collectively large, quotas to the market.

One reason why Colorado lamb feed ers lost money last year on their lambs is because they paid too much for them bought them on the basis of the pre-ceding year's prices. In other words, they exhibited bad judgment. The lamb feeder must know pretty well what the price of lambs is going to be before he buys them as feeders. In many instances feeders sold fed lambs for considerably less than the purchase price.

The decline in the price of wool has, of course, had something to do with lower prices for sheep, but figures show that the decline has affected both shorn and unshorn in about the same propor-

As to the future values, the opinion among sheepmen seems to be that a gradual settling down is to result. Some look for a still greater decline. All think

it wise to stick to the sheep business despite temporary adverse conditions.

From A. C. Halliwell's daily Live Stock World, published at the yards, we find that the top price in June, 1900, for these was \$5.50 and the average \$4.55. sheep was \$5.50 and the average \$4.55 while for the same month in this year the top price was \$4.50 and the average lower than the 1900 average by about 75

The importation of sheep from Canada has included large numbers of breeding stock while Buffalo has been a natural market for Canadian mutton sheep. We do not necessarily consume Canadian mutton simply because it is sold at Buffalo. It is probable that we consume no more of Canadian mutton than Canada consumes of our native mutton.

A great many sheep raisers will likely quit business as a result of present market conditions, but a large majority of them will take good advice and stick to it. In time a general adjustment will take place and a firm foundation will be established. Those who continue in the business will enjoy the benefits which logically will follow.

About all that can be said of the present situation is that prices are not high enough for those who have learned to expect none but high prices.

Don't be discouraged.

Better times are coming for the sheep

If you have marketable stuff remember that in a long series of years the man who sells a thing when it is ready for market is uniformly successful.

What did the swine growers do when they were compelled to sell top-notch stuff for \$3.20? They sold at that price, of course, but they didn't quit raising

What did the horsemen do when they found choice animals going at from \$50 to \$75? Well, some of them quit, but others stuck to the horse-breeding business. And what are good horses worth

Stick to your business, Mr. Moral: Sheepman.-Farmers' Voice.

### Tebo Lawn Herd of Shorthorns.

The greatest herd of beef cattle of uniform type in this or any other country in the unanimous opinion of every visitor is Colonel Casey's Tebo Lawn Herd of Shorthorn cattle. No other breeding establishment of pure-bred beef cattle has been so conspicuous in the public eye in the advance movement of improved stock for 1900 and

The Tebo Lawn Herd is at the home farm of Col. G. M. Casey, which comprises 25,000 acres of splendid land at is handsomely improved and thoroughly equipped for the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. Six hundred acres of the farm is fenced into a deer park, which contains 300 deer; in another park of 40 acres there are 5 buffalo, 2 elk, and a West-Highland cow, which will be sold to make room for the show and sale

The management of this notable establishment is in the hands of that oldtime breeder and authority on Short-horn lore, Mr. E. M. Williams, formerly of Kansas. The herd numbers less than 200 head of pure-breds, all ages.

The herd bulls now in service are all notable animals, the latest acquisition is Alice's Prince, which stands at the head of the herd (see quotation from Breeders' Gazette). He will be shown this season only. Alice's Prince is as-sisted by Imp. Blythe Victor 140609,

sired by Golden Victor (70542), dam, Blythesome 16th, by Wanderer (60188); second dam, Blythesome 9th, by William of Orange (50694). He is beyond all question a first-class show bull. He is a bull of immense substance and flesh and smooth all over. He is 3 years old and weighs 2,500 pounds. A close measurement around the heart girth shows 8 feet 9 inches. This bull in ring this fall will make a deal of trouble for all comers. Calves by him are of great promise though quite young. Great things are expected of him as a breeder. He has been used quite extensively on the Casey mixture, and this cross will result in the production of a class of cattle that everybody will

Admiral Godoy 133872, calved March 9, 1898, bred by C. E. Leonard, was sired by Godoy 115675, first dam, Ravenswood Scotch Duchess 6th, by Imp. Barbarossa 68197. He is an American-bred bull, bred by one of our very best breeders and is a credit to any breeder on either side of the water. He is indeed a wonderful bull, of the greatest scale, yet smooth and highly finished. He is a great favorite. He was 3 years old last April and weighs 2,600 pounds. A few calves have come by Admiral Godoy and they are beauties.

THE "CASEY MIXTURE."

We have been asked by a large num-ber of breeders, what is "Casey's mix-ture?" We will now attempt to answer that question. In the first place they

ered. What magnificent fronts they have, how full and perfect they are behind the shoulder. Then look at those splendid and well-filled udders and you know you stand before the best com-bined beef and milk producer in the

The herd bulls in service in the herd before the present one were Geneva Lad, a roan, his sire costing \$1,500. Colonel Casey states he was a first-class show bull and took many premiums a local fairs in Missouri. He was a bull of splendid scale, weighing in ordinary condition 2,300 pounds. Colonel Casey says that he was his ideal of what a bull ought to be.

Cambria Duke was also a fine show bull and Colonel Casey attributes much of whatever excellence his cattle may possess to the use of this bull and his wonderful son, Governor Sayers. The bull, Cambria Duke, did not come into the herd until he was 5 or 6 years old, and Colonel Casey regrets very much that he did not own him in his younger days. He kept him until he

The next bull was Geneva's Oxford, out of Rosette 4th. This cow, Rosette 4th, is yet considered by Colonel Casey to be the best cow he ever owned. He has neither bought nor seen any cow that, in his opinion, was her equal. She produced for him 2 bulls, Geneva's Ox-ford, by Oxford Barrington, and Gov-ernor Sayers, by Cambria Duke. Colonel Casey says that he would gladly pay

M'KINLEY NO. 10.

A Prize-Winning Dickinson Delaine-Merino Ram, Bred and Owned by J. N. Grau, Asherville, Mitchell County, Kansas.

consist of about 60 head of Shorthorn cattle that have been bred by Col. G. N. Casey for more than twenty years. In the second place it is perfectly safe to say that no breeder now living, either in America or Great Britain, can show a better lot of cattle of his own breeding. In fact, many who have seen the "Casey mixture" are much inclined to place them at the very top. They are certainly a very beautiful and attractive herd of cattle and we can say to all lovers of fine cattle that it is worth traveling a thousand miles to see them in their entirety. To thoroughly appreciate them you must see them all. Such wonderful uniformity is seldom seen in any herd. A prominent breeder and a very discriminating judge who visited the herd with us, said, "how did you Shawnee Mound, Henry County, Mo.; get such uniformity, such a striking located 10 miles north of Clinton, the county seat of Henry County. The farm ager, Mr. Williams, if they were inbred. He replied, "Not at all." In no sense of the word were they even line bred. The manager then went on to state that when he first looked at the herd, about a year ago, he was profoundly impressed with the wonderful and striking similarity that existed in this herd, knowing from an investigation of the pedigrees that there had been no inbreeding and nothing like line breeding. And that after a careful investigation into all the causes that might have produced it he could come to but one conclusion and that was, that it was the work, the splendid and enduring work, of a man of the highest order of ability, a man of genius. And in this view of it we most heartily concur. Look at the heads and horns, fit models for the greatest artists in stone or on canvas, but models which they can but imperfectly imitate. Look at the broad, level backs, see bred by W. S. Marr, calved April 8, 1898, how evenly and smoothly they are cov- Imported Clara 58th.....

at this time \$3,000 for a bull as good as either of them.

Governor Sayers was a very large bull, weighing when in fine condition, 2,700 pounds. He was, in the opinion of Colonel Casey, by far the best bull he ever owned. He was used on all the cows of the herd and their pedigrees disclose this fact.

The next bull was Neptune of Willow-Lodge, bred by Thomas Schnell, of Canada. This bull was a splendid bull and a splendid breeder. He was the sire of many of the celebrated Casey show

Baronet 3d was a bull of fine size and fine finish. He very closely resembled his illustrious grand sire, Imp. Baron Victor. This bull was sired by Baron Lavender 3d, the sire of Col. C. E. Leonard's great show bull, Lavender Viscount. Manager Williams thinks that he did as much or more good than any other, as his get are invariably top notchers.

ADDITIONS TO HERD IN 1900 AND 1901. Mar. 8, 1900—At J. R. Crawford & Son's Sale, Newton, Iowa.

|    | Nonparell of Meadow Lawn 2d  |
|----|--|
| ł  | Nonpareil of Meadow Lawn 6th 400                                   |
|    | Nonpareil of Meadow Lawn 7th 425<br>Duchess of Surrey 500          |
| ١  | Hortense of Bonnibrae  |
|    | April 3d, at F. A. Edwards Sale, Webster City, Iowa.               |
|    | Golden Lassie  |
|    | Lavender Countess  |
|    | Oakland's Queen  |
|    | Kirklevington Belle  |
|    | May 17, 1900—At T. J. Wallace's Dispersion<br>Sale at Kansas City. |
|    | Rosedale Violet 9th  |
| 41 | [ [프로크   |

May 23-At G. L. Gerlaugh's Sale, Osborne, Ohio.

# MILWAUKEE PEOPLE

Could Hardly Believe It. A
Prominent Woman Saved From
Death by Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound.

" DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :- I suppose a large number of people who read of remarkable cure will hardly believe it; had I not experienced it myself, I know that I should not.



MRS. SADIE E. KOCH.

suffered for months with troubles peculiar to women which gradually broke down my health and my very life. I was nearly insane with pain at times, and no human skill I consulted in Milwaukee could

bring me relief.
"My attention was called to Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; the first bottle brought relief, and the second bottle an absolute cure. I could not believe it myself, and felt sure it was only temporary, but blessed fact, I have now been well for a year, enjoy the best of health, and cannot in words express my gratitude. Sincerely yours, SADIE E. KOCH, 124 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis."—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

| Imported Bessie 51st   | 00                   |
|--|----------------------|
| Aug. 6, 1900—At W. D. Flatt's (of Canada<br>Sale at Chicago.   | .)                   |
| Imported Mayflower 5th 2,60  | 00                   |
| Oct. 18-At National Shorthorn Sale a<br>Kansas City, Mo.   | t                    |
| Secret Sonsie 3d   | 00                   |
| Imported Collynie (rented of Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans, one year)  | 00<br>50<br>00       |
| At the Robbins-Wornall Sale at Kansa<br>City, Mar. 5.  | ıs                   |
| Silene 2d 8  | 25<br>00<br>10<br>18 |
| May 12—T. R. Westrope, South Omaha.           Sweet Violet 2d  | 00<br>05<br>00<br>10 |
| Mar. 29-B. O. Cowan's Sale at Kansas Cit   | ty<br>00             |
| Imp. Village         Belle         1,0           My         Hannah         Lady         1,0           Belinda         2d         8 | 65                   |
| At the Close of Harding, at Private Sal<br>Alice's Prince  | 750                  |
|  | 750                  |
| Total amount of purchases in 1900 and 1901\$49,5   | 45                   |

and last Colonel Casey wishes to be known as "a steer man." No man having shipped cattle to the Kansas City market has copped the market so often with steers of his own feeding as he. In fact it has become a common expectation that when the Colonel comes with a train load of steers they will top the market for the day. While we contemplate reference to the fine lot of Shorthorn show cattle, in deference to the Colonel's love for good steers we should not omit the 15 choice 2-year-old Shorthorn steers which he proposes showing at Kansas City and Chicago. They are the pick of 42 head now on full feed under the management of that experienced feeder and fitter, E. M. Williams. They are high grade and unregistered Shorthorns. In singling out the top ones of the bunch it was our opinion that 10 or a dozen were so superior in breeding, general conformation, and condition that any one would have made a good strong fight in class at any fat stock show. It is the purpose of Manager Williams to show these pets of Colonel Casey's at Kansas City and Chicago in their 2-year-old form weighing 1,700 pounds or better.

Colonel Casey's at Kansas City and Chicago in their 2-year-old form weighing 1,700 pounds or better.

Colonel Casey has attended and topped the leading sales of Scotch Shorthorns for the past two and one-half to three years; \$2,500, \$2,600, \$3,705 are prices he has paid for the best things. He has a twofold purpose in buying this class of cattle. One is to compare them with the "Casey mixtures," and another is to maintain a Scotch herd from which people may draw their breeding stock to further the development of this type. The writer believes that the great matrons now at Tebo Lawn purchased at the sales in no wise overshadow the matrons known as the "Casey mixtures;" in fact, the great low, thick bodies, broad, smooth, level backs, neat, contented-looking heads, and the wide extended udders on those cows thus styled are so marked that they may be such as a summary of the most thick by this sucking calves at foot

fine, strong calves and have been a source of profit to Colonel Casey, as well as of immense satisfaction.

Imp. Collynie, recently leased of Messrs. Hanna, Howard, Kans., at \$1,000 per year rental, will soon be returned to his owners. The famous bull secured in Ohio at the Gerlaugh sale, Imp. Blythe Victor, has thickened much during the past year, and at 3 years old is practically a 2,500-pound bull, with shortness of leg, thickness of body, great padded back and loin seldom found. His heart girth is 8 feet 9 inches. He is assisted by that beautiful son of Godoy, known as Admiral Godoy, which as a 3-year-old weighs 2,565 pounds and measures 8 feet 10 inches around the heart. Victor Bashful is another one that is being used to good advantage. He is by Victor Baron, dam the Bashful cow of Storm Lake reputation, and it should be noted that Victor Bashful has three Field Marshall crosses. The pride of the farm, however, in Manager Wi'liams' eye, is the great son of Alice's Prince named Prince of Tebo Lawn. Calved Sept. 2, 1900, he weighed 1,130 pounds at exactly 11 months of age. His heart girth is 6 feet 4 inches, measured by a Gazette representative. Mr. Williams expects to have him in his yearling form at 1,250 pounds. His dam is Rosedale Violet 9th. We have never seen such development in a bull calf. His outstanding Shorthorn character, great breadth and thickness easily stamp him a model of the feed yard type. His chine, thickness of back, and mellowness of flesh are marvelous. However, he has a rival in Professor, a beautiful roan dropped Oct. 3, out of Imp. Clara 58th, and sired by Imp. Scotland's Crown. He is named in honor of Professor Curtiss who selected Scotland's Crown. His weight is 990 pounds at 9 months old, and his heart girth is 5 feet 11½ inches. Such handling qualities as this calf possesses are seldom found.

### THE 1901 SHOW HERD.

The show herd is to be exhibited at the Royal Show at Kansas City in October and the International at Chicago in December. It will consist of 50 head in all, 35 pure-bred and 15 2-year-old high-grade Shorthorn steers. It will be the greatest single display of Short-horns, or in fact of any beef breed, ever made in America.

The steers are the finest the writer ever saw. At Kansas City they will compete for the \$500 prize offered by Strahorn, Hutton & Evans, a Kansas City live stock commission firm, for the best car lot of grade steers. The American Shorthorn Association agrees to duplicate this offer, making the aggre-

gate prize \$1,000.

Below we give the names of the purebred animals to be shown, also their age and weight, which makes a signifi-

| cant showing.      |        |  |
|--------------------|--------|--|
| Bulls.             | Age.   |  |
| Alice's Prince     | 5 vrs. |  |
| Imp. Blythe Victor | 3 yrs. |  |
| Admiral Godoy      | 8 yrs. |  |
| Victor Bashful     | 1 yr.  |  |

| Victor Abbott 1 yr.                      | 1,6 |
|--|-----|
| Scottish Lavender14 mos.                 | 1,4 |
| Prince of Tebo Lawn12 mos.               | 1,2 |
| The Professor11 mos.                     | 1,0 |
| Prince Ruby12 mos.                       | 1,1 |
| Roan President10 mos.                    | 5   |
| Females.                                 | N.  |
| Sweet Violet 2d 5 yrs.                   | 2,1 |
| Imp. Mayflower 5th 3 yrs.                | 1,5 |
| Golden Abbotsburn 5 yrs.                 | 1,8 |
| Rose Western 2d 8 yrs.                   | 1,6 |
| Rosedale Violet 9th 8 yrs.               | 1.8 |
| Third Rosamond Flower 4 yrs.             | 1,  |
| Miss Baronet 7 yrs.                      | 1.  |
| Hortense Bonnibrae 5 yrs.                | 1,  |
| Imp. Clara 5th 3 yrs.                    | 1,0 |
| Princess Violet 2 yrs.                   | 1,  |
| Princess Flora 2 yrs.                    | 1,  |
| My Hannah Lady 1 yr.                     | 1,  |
| Secret Wonsie Lady 1 yr.                 | 1,  |
| Amanda Ellerslie 1 yr.                   | 1,  |
| Duchess of Tebocalf                      | 150 |
| Belinda 2dcalf                           | 110 |
| Nellie of Ellersliecalf                  |     |
| Sweet Violet 3dcalf                      | 1/1 |
| 15 steers 2 yrs.                         | 1,  |
| 등면 [[[[[[[] : [[] : [[] : [] : [] : [] : | -,  |
| m  |     |

To a Kansas Farmer representative, lanager Williams said: "People must Manager Williams said: not think that they must be millionaires in order to be able to buy cattle at Tebo Lawn. We have only first-class bulls for sale, but they can be bought for \$250. No females of the 'Casey mix-ture' are for sale at present, as Colonel Casey believes that they will in time, when the public is more familiar with their merits, sell as high as the top-notchers that he has acquired in his late purchases."

It is indeed a rare treat to visit Tebo Lawn Herd. All are made welcome. Any one desiring any information about this great herd should address, E. M. Williams, Manager, Shawnee Mound,

### A Glowing Report.

A Glowing Report.

The Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, has just received the following letter which requires no comment. It is only necessary to state that the writer of the letter is one of the most prominent of the Dunkards and a man upon whose word the utmost reliance can be placed:

To my many friends:

We visited the territories of Alberta, Assinibola, and Saskatchewan, and found them far surpassing our imagination. The soil of Canada, as a rule, equals if not excels the finest prairie farm lands of Indiana.

Western Canada offers as fine opportunities for mixed farming as any place in my knowledge. The long, sunshinydays, together with the rich soil, produce very fine wheat, oats, barley, flax, and other cereal products. There is scarcely any attempt to raise corn, except early varieties for table use. From the standpoint of getting this land ready for the plow, I must say that I never saw such a vast extent, practically all ready, so all that one has to do is to hitch up the plow and go to work. This is not the case with all the Canadatan land, however; some of it has quite a bit of timber, much of it may be called brush land and some of it has lovely forest groves, dotted here and there.

This country excels as a grazing or ranching country, because they have such rich grass, having an abundance of rain to keep it fresh. They also have plenty of water streams, and as a rule water may be reached at a depth of from 20 to 40 feet. From this you see there can be plenty of hay mown for winter feeding, and reliable farmers tell me that their stock will feed on hay alone, and be ready for market in the spring. A farmer said that he did not consider it would cost any more than \$4 or \$6 to develop a three-year-old steer.

Canada offers a fine opening for a young man or a man who is renting land.

he did not consider it would cost any more than \$4 or \$6 to develop a three-year-old steer.

Canada offers a fine opening for a young man or a man who is renting land. One hundred and sixty acres of good black land will cost you only \$10 at the time you enter it, and by plowing and cultivating 5 acres each year for three years, gives you 160 acres of good land for \$10. This land can be bought from the railroad companies, private corporations, or the government, for \$3 to \$4 per acre.

From a financial stanapoint, I believe that for a series of years (five) a young man can make \$10 in Canada, whereas he would only make \$1 here, and I feel sure that I spent more money to get my 80 acre farm in White County, Indiana, cultivated, than it would cost me to cultivate 800 acres in Canada.

Regarding the winters, the people never suffer from the cold, as the weather is dry and invigorating, and in many places farmers and herders allow their stock to run outside the year round.

Free creameries are established by the government, and run exclusively in the interest of the farmer.

I visited Thomas Daley, a farmer near Edmonton, Alberta, who showed me oats he had raised, some of which took the first prize at the Paris Exposition last year. The same yielded 110 bushels to the acre in 1899. Yours truly, FRANK FISHER.

Mexico, Ind.

### Does Advertising Pay?

William C. Smith, manager Modern Mexico, writes us as follows: "We are sending you a letter to show you the long life of advertising. The advertisement appeared in your columns just six years ago this month.

Our publication office was removed from Topeka to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to New York, and the letter answering the advertisement has followed us to both of these cities."—New York. September 12, 1991.

J. C. Miller, manager of 101 Live Stock Company, writes: "We wish to express to you our satisfaction at result of our ad in your last edition. From all parts of Kansas, and from other States as well, letters are reaching us referring to our ad, and the article on wheat in your last issue. In our wishes to reach farmers of Kansas and Missouri, we are satisfied that your journal is the proper way to do it. We expect to issue a corn seed ad in early spring, and will certainly call on you. It may interest you to know that on September 5 we shipped 5 carloads of seed-wheat from Winfield, Kansas, where we had stored it in the purple and his sire and grand dam were first prize winners."

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (the clothier) says if any sufferer from kidney, bladder or kindred diseases will write him he will tell them what he used. He is not a dealer in medicine and has nothing to sell or give, just directs you to a simple home cure that does the work.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

every bushel of it was graded No. 1, and tested 63 pounds. If any farmer in the West can beat this on so large a quantity of wheat, 3,497 bushels, we would be glad to hear from him. All of this wheat was of our Frost Proof May, and Mammoth Red varieties, and was heavily grazzed all through winter and until April 1. We express again our entire satisfaction over results of our advertisement."—Bliss, Okla., September 8, 1901.

### Gossip About Stock.

Several Kansas breeders were visitors at the Missouri State Fair last week. Among those noticed by a Kansas Farmer repre-sentative were V. P. Ellis, Gardner, John Bollin and Gus Aaron, of Kickapoo, J. C. Robison, Towanda, and N. B. Sawyer, Cherryvale.

Albert Dillon, of Hope, Kansas, reports the sale of a car-load of three-fourths and seven-eighths Hereford heifers, and 1 registered Hereford bull, at a satisfactory price to H. N. Lyons, of Greensburg, Kans. Mr. Lyons has started a Hereford herd of cattle in Kiowa County, and has made quite an acquisition to the herd by this purchase from Mr. Dillon.

This is a world of change. For many years the Linwood Farm herd of Shorthorns, owned by U. S. Senator W. A. Harris, occupied a permanent place in the kansas Farmer. This farm is now owned by Geo. Adams, of Colorado, and the farm is devoted to high class and pure bred Hereford cattle, under the management of that ploneer Hereford veteran, Geo. Morgan. The Linwood Herefords have a regular card in this issue. Further details of interest concerning this herd will appear later.

In this issue we present a good picture of McKinley No. 10, the head of the Dickinson Delaine Merino flock, owned by J. N. Grau, of Asherville, Mitchell County, Kans., who is advertising rams of this class for sale. McKinley weighs, without fleece, 180 pounds, and shears from 22 to 30 pounds of fine Delaine wool at each clip; the length of staple being 33½ inches. He is a very strong, vigorous ram that gives all of his get a good covering of wool and large sized body, the very kind of sheep needed in all the farm flocks of Kansas.

the farm flocks of Kansas.

D. Trott, of Abilene, Kansas, writes: "Pigs in the Ash Grove herd are being fed for growth and usefulness. They are coming along in nice shape. Can supply both old and new customers with a good Duroc-Jersey or Poland-China. Now is a good time to prepare for another season. Good ones can be bought at a reasonable price. There will not be as many kept for breeders this season as usual, which will have a tendency to make fat hogs scarce, and this will also mean higher prices for fat hogs another season. Those who have a nice lot of marketable hogs will be in luck. Now is the time to prepare a field of rye or wheat makes lots of feed, and will make growth. It will also save the corn, and corn saved means money saved, and this will help fatten the pocketbook."

By referring to the report of the Missouri State Fair it will be noticed that our new advertiser of Duroc-Jersey swine, Mr. Harry Sneed, of Smithtown, Mo., was the principal winner of the Duroc-Jersey premiums. He has quite a number of splendid pigs for sale. The sires of those offered are, Brilliant 9295, by Prince Morti 7093, bred by Geo. D. Haskins; Morti Prince 7765, bred by Jno. Stribling & son, Earlham, Iowa, dam Louden Choice 16632, by Net Chief 7605. The dam of the champion pigs is My Jewel 17500, by Washington 3d, 3849, bred by J. C. Wood, he by Washington 2d 3029, bred by Geo. W. Trone, of Iowa. The dam, Miss Roberts 5th, raised a litter of 9 show winners. Mr. Sneed made 9 entries and won 8 first prizes. Parties desiring a modern type, fancy-bred Duroc-Jersey will find it to their interest to order from Mr. Sneed.

der from Mr. Sneed.

We call attention to the new advertisement of W. P. Harned, of Vermont, Mo., who has about 25 buils from twelve to eighteen months old by that celebrated buil Godoy, whose dam is by Roan Gauntlet 2d, dam by Champion of England. Godoy is the only living buil strong in that blood, one of the most desirable things to secure, in the opinion of many of our best breeders. Mr. Harned will also sell 25 yearling heifers, on which he will make special rates to buyers. Among the buils offered for ready sale are 3 young Cruickshank buils, by Godoy, old enough for service, 2 out of Victoria cows, and 1 out of Old Flora Glamis, she by Lord Glamis. Mr. Harned has had the reputation of supplying animals of a good beefy type at figures that are quite an advantage to buyers. He is anxious to close out these buils and heifers at once so that he may take a much needed rest from active work for the winter.

M. L. Somers, owner of Sunnyside Po-

M. L. Somers, owner of Sunnyside Poland-Chinas, Altoona, Kans., reports swine land-Chinas, Altoona, Kans., reports swine conditions as follows: "Our herd was never in better condition. We have a fine lot of glits that we shall breed for sale during the winter and early spring to farrow April and May litters. These sows will be bred to a male having a combination of the blood of Best on Earth, Black U. S., and Corwin. Our sows always bring good large pigs, averaging 8 or 9 to the litter. Owing to the limited demand for boars this season we will save only the tops, and mail order buyers will secure something extra. We look for higher prices in the winter and spring for fat hogs, consequently bred sows next spring will be in great demand. We have made no show at the fairs, account the short corn crop and the great caution of buyers about investing just now. We have a boar that was fitted for show that is now for sale. He was bred in the purple and his sire and grand dam were first prize winners."



# Brain Markets.

Conducted by James Butler, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association.

"The human race is divided into two classes,— those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and say, why wasn't it done the other way."—Oliver W. Holmes.

### How It Is Done.

We give below a regulation as amended June 18, 1901, governing commission and brokerage of the Board of Trade at Kansas City, Mo. Farmers should read it carefully and preserve it for future reference. It shows the business regulation of great successful enter-prises. The regulation is as follows: Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.

Secretary's Office.
Regulation 9 as amended June 18,

1901, governing commissions and brokerage.

Regulation 9. a. The following commissions shall be charged on all consignments of grain. Wheat, rye, barley, or flax-seed, 1 cent per bushel; corn and oats, 1/2 cent per bushel; mill stuffs, \$5 per car; seeds of all descriptions, except flax-seed, 1½ per cent. Commission for buying and shipping grain of any description on order, not less than ½ cent per bushel. Commission for buying and selling for future delivery, ½ cent per bushel. Provided, that onehalf these commissions may be remitted to active members of other recognized exchanges, resident and doing business on such exchange. Where the actual grain is delivered the regular commission on consignments shall be charged. Regular brokerage charge \$1 per car, and a grain broker to be defined as one who buys and sells grain not for his own account, but as the agent of principals, and where the names of the principals are announced in the making of the contract, and the broker at no stage of the transaction becomes the actual owner of the property. Purchases of grain in the country by any member of the Board of Trade for the account of any other member of the Board of Trade, or for any firm or corporation who may be represented by a membership in the Board of Trade, shall not be considered as a brokerage business, but must be handled as regular consignment business. In case of trading between members of the Board of Trade, one-half of the regular commission may be remitted, except on future trading, on which the following scale shall apply buying or selling, giv-ing up the name of the principal before the close of the market, per 5,000 bushels, 50 cents. For buying and selling, closing the trade and clearing the same day per 5,000 bushels, \$1.50. For buying or selling, applying the off-setting trade to the principal through the clearing house per 5,000 bushels, \$1.50. For buying and selling and clearing when buying and selling and clearing, when carried for more than one day, per 5,000 bushels, \$3.12½. A fine of \$100 to \$500, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, shall be imposed for the first offense and expulsion from the Board of Trade for the second offense (with no alternative on the part of the Board of Directors) of any member of the Board of Trade who may himself or whose firm or corporation of which he may be a member or employe, be found violating these rules in remitting any such commission by refunds, re-bates, allowances to railroad agents, or in any other manner.

Purchases of consigned grain by the consignee after its arrival and sale with the object of defeating the above rules shall be considered only a subterfuge and punishable as above.

Any member as above described who shall be found guilty of offering to violate these rules by proposing to remit commissions in any manner whatsoever shall be considered guilty of cutting commissions and punished as above. In all cases where fine is imposed, member shall stand suspended from the privileges of the exchange until that fine is paid, and the member reinstated by the Board of Directors.

E. D. BIGLOW, Secretary.



# The Some Circle.

### MY GARDENS.

Pale lliacs will I plant
In my heart's garden,
And rosemary and rue
In my heart's garden,
Bright daffodils for spring,
And hare-bells which shall ring
Old chimes, dear thoughts to bring
To my heart's garden;
An oak tree strong shall grow
In my heart's garden;
The lvy green shall cling
To dead hopes, covering
The ruin wrought, my king
In my heart's garden.

Sweet violets shall grow
In my mind's garden;
No evil deeds shall stay
In my mind's garden;
Thought-wildings fair though frail,
Pure lilies of the vale
Their fragrance shall exhale
In my mind's garden.
Bloom old-world asphodels
In my mind's garden,
And poet's primroses
In my mind's garden,
In shamrock sweet enshrined
Shall eglantine be twined
With dream flowers both combined
In my mind's garden.

White lilies will I plant

In my mind's garden.

White lilies will I plant
In my soul's garden,
And one Rose mystical
In my soul's garden.
The myrrh of suffering
In censers rich to swing
Shall come all hallowing
From my soul's garden.
Life's fadeless flowers must bloom
In my soul's garden;
The dew shall softly fall
In my soul's garden;
The hawthorn white shall glow,
An altar-cloth of snow
With globe flowers fringed below,
In my soul's garden.
—L. A. C., in Leisure Hours.

### THE MAN OF THE WEEK.

Charles V. Riley.

(Born September 18, 1843; died September 14, 1895.)

Twenty-five years ago the farmer knew very little about the entomologist and his work. It is also probable that the cared very little. To-day the situa-tion is different. Of the scientific friends of the farmer, none are better known for genuine usefulness than the entomologist. Meantime the once despised student of bugs has acquired a new name—he is an "economic" entomologist, or he is a stranger to the farmer. Entomology is no longer a stranger to the proposed or studied for science to be promoted or studied for its own sake; its standing, at least from the farmer's point of view, depends upon its service to agriculture.

The economic entomologist can point to results; he can say with emphasis that his profession pays its way; that it justifies its existence by real service that can be meaured by a standard which all men understand; that it has saved millions upon millions of dollars saved millions upon millions of dollars to the cultivators of the soil. So the economic entomologist has come to be a man of dignity and importance. He does not feel slighted when he is called a "bugologist." He knows that "bugs" are commoner than most people like to confess and that the man who can find a new way to fight an old bug is hound. a new way to fight an old bug is bound to be appreciated. So the entomologist holds up his head, and we respect him for his worth and for knowing it. The name of Charles V. Riley epit-

omizes the history of economic ento-mology in the United States. When the story of his life and work has been adequately told, the history of economic entomology in the nineteenth century will have been written with reasonable fullness. The merest outline of his career can not fail to be instructive. was a worker and a winner. He did things and did them well.

Though born in London, Riley's early youth was spent some 15 or 20 miles from the place of his birth at the little education was begun. After his eleventh year he studied at Dieppe, France, After his elevand Bonn, Germany, and in his seven-teenth year came to the United States. He then knew the three greatest living languages in which modern science is written-English, French, and Germanand was prepared to be a useful laborer for three years on an Illinois farm. To the wide-awake, keen-eyed student these were profitable years. He had become interested in insects, and here he could study them in their native haunts. He began to write for the agricultural pa-pers. In 1863 he went to Chicago to become one of the editors of the Prairie Farmer. A year of editorial work was followed by six months of service as a soldier in an Illinois regiment. Out of the army he returned to his editor's desk. Entomology had become his passion. His studies and his practical observations had made him the best equipped man in the world for the opportunity that lay before him. He was a man with a mission.

Missouri is not supposed to be one

of the most progressive of States; yet Missouri was the fourth State to appoint an official entomologist, and her authorities were wise enough to invite Riley to organize the work of the new He accepted the appointment and began his new duties on April 1, 1868, publishing his first annual report in December of the same year. An original man in a new field, Riley could not but publish instructive reports. Of Riley's Missouri Reports Dr. L. O. How-ard ,the present entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, has written as follows:

"Riley's 9 reports were monuments to the State of Missouri, and more especially to the man who wrote them. They were original, practical, and scientific. Their value to the agriculturist, as well as to scientific readers, was greatly enhanced by a remarkable series of illustrations, which were drawn by the author and engraved upon wood by the most skillful wood-engravers of

When the great grasshopper plague of the middle seventies caused Congress to establish the Entomological Commission in 1877, the successful work done in Missouri pointed to Riley as the man to be placed at the head of the commission. Five valuable reports were published by this body. In 1878 Mr. Riley was appointed entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, an office which he resigned at the end of a year, only accept a reappointment two years later; after which he retained the position until June, 1894.

The period of Riley's public services witnessed the great development of the practical science of entomology. The people had learned to appreciate the work of careful students of insects; governments had been taught the great value of their services; and the new science of economic entomology had earned the right to be recognized as one of the chief aids to agriculture. And C. V. Riley had been the leader in all the work that made for the progress of his favorite science

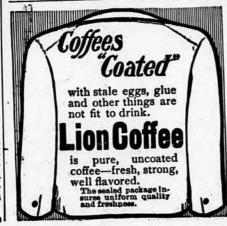
One of Riley's triumphs was the introduction from Australia of the ladybird that saved the orange and lemon groves of California from the Ravages of the white scale. "This one insect," says C. L. Marlatt, one of the most competent of the younger entomologists, "saved the State its citrus industry, or the equivalent of many millions of dollars." A dozen years ago Prof. W. Henry described the fight against the scale insect as "the best stroke ever made by the Agricultural Department at Washington."

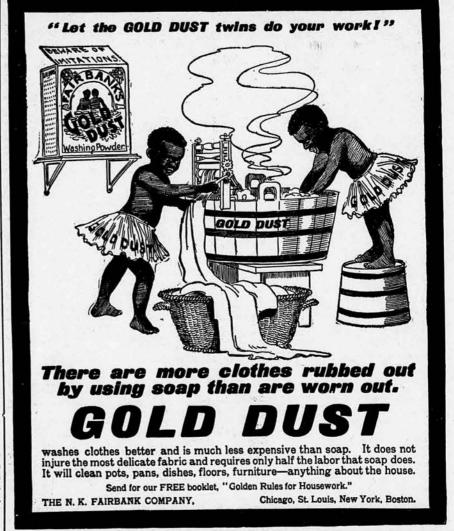
But this is only an example. The fight against the San Jose scale was hardly less brilliant in the early years, although it had to be renewed under new conditions after the insect was carried from California to Eastern States. It is not yet forgotten that the French government decorated Mr. Riley with the cross of the Legion of Honor for his services to the vine-growers of France. The "Riley nozzle," which its inventor would not patent, was of great service to fruit-growers, being the first really successful spraying device. really successful spraying device of-fered to the public. These, also, are only examples of Mr. Riley's great services to agriculture. Let two estimates of the man and the scientist be added:

R. Fream, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, described Mr. Riley as "the greatest agricultural entomologist of our age;" and L. O. Howard, in a recent conversation with the writer, characterized him as "the founder of our new economic entomology; a man of the broadest scien-tific knowledge and of the most perfect ability to apply his knowledge practicalhames. Here his ly; his work placed American entomology foremost in the world in t of science applied to agriculture."

D. W. WORKING. Denver, Col.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.





The Modern Machine Shop.

"As compared with the old-time shop, with its incessant clatter and din," said a shop superintendent, "the modern machine shop might almost be described

as noiseless.
"You used to hear in such places a constant rattling of wheels and a more or less continuous pounding. Now you might go through a big shop from top to bottom and never hear a hammer stroke. And instead of a general jangle of sounds you would only hear a smooth, uniform hum; a noise, to be sure, but not half so much in volume as that heard in the old-time shop, and actually musical as compared with it. All this is due to vastly improved mod-ern methods of work and enormously improved modern machines.

'In old times they used to chip and file all flat surfaces. You can imagine what sort of racket such work as that must have made. Then we got the metal planer, which did the work better and, of course, at far less cost and which gradually did away with most of the chipping and filing. The planer can screech some now; but that doesn't begin to make the noise it used to, and the noise it does make is not to be compared with that of the chippers and

"The old-time gear wheels were far more rattly and noisy than those of today. Extensively used in machine shops in one way and another, such wheels were formely all cast. Nowadays gear wheels for use where such accuracy is desirable, are made by automatic gear-cutting machines, which cut the teeth on them with mathematithemselves beautiful productions of machine tool work; and when they come to be brought to use they make, of course, with their perfect form and their nice adjustment, one to another, far less noise than the old-time ordinary cogged-wheels.

"Another common source of noise in the old-time shop was found in the pounding of work of any sort that was to be turned on arbors in the lathes. There is nothing of that sort, or next to nothing, done in machine shops nowadays, that is, in the shops with modern equipment. Such work is pressed on the arbor, noiselessly, with a compound screw; or by hydraulic power; or by steam power; the work being pressed off the arbor, when finished, in like manner.

"In old times when they wanted to cut off a bar of steel they used to send for the blacksmith and his helper, who would come in with sledges and chisel and pound away at it. Now they would send such a bar to the cutting off machine and have it sawed off, with no noise at all.

"Hack saws, of course, are old, but ness.

nowadays there are used for sawing metals in machine shops, lots of power hack saws; these save a great deal of time, and incidentally, sparing the shop a whole lot of cold chiseling and hammering.

"In short, the work in machine shops is nowadays more and more of it being done by wonderful labor and time-saving automatic machine tools that are comparatively noiseless in operation; and, in handling the work, power is brought more and more into use, and used more and more noiselessly; and so, with these improved methods and appliances, the modern machine shop is far less noisy than its old-time pred-ecessor."—New York Sun.

### One Thing Coming.

"I was in the newspaper business once myself," laughed the portly party. "When I left college I decided that nothing but journalism would cater to the strenuous life that I proposed to lead. In looking over the situation, I realized that the eastern field was too cramped for my swelling ambition; so I decided upon the free and boundless West as the only spot where my budding genius could properly expand unhampered by the conventionalities of the effete East.

"Well, I found a small town in the West where there was no paper, and proceeded at once to fill a long-felt want. Soon after I had established my great molder of public opinion a lynching took place, and I felt that the situation called for a few burning words upon the subject. The result was a two-column leader, wherein I handled the outrage without gloves. I can not now cal accuracy. Such wheels as these are recall what I said except the end, which read something like this: 'Gentlemen, think twice before you again drag the name of our beautiful and future great city through the mud.

"The edition containing my inspired and burning words was hardly issued when I had a call from a delegation of my fellow-citizens.

What can I do for you, gentlemen?' I asked, realizing that I was facing a

condition, not a theory.
"'We've kim yere,' said the spokesman, 'to inform you that we don't take no shine to that thar article of yourn 'bout lynchin'. Our first impression was to bring a rope along with us; but we remembered what you said 'bout thinkin' twice; so we've jes' called to let you know that we've had our first think. We'll be yere again to-morrow.

"I took the hint and the first train out of town."—Detroit Free Press.

If your food does not digest well, a few doses of Prickly Ash Bitters will set matters right. It sweetens the breath, strengthens the stomach and digestion, creates appetite and cheerful-

# The Houng Folks.

RUTH.

I walked beside the ribboned corn One sacred, silent Sabbath morn, The soft wind in the branches stirred, I heard a single fluting bird. I heard a single fluting bird.
And far away o'er stream and tree
The distant church bells chimed for me.
And back from childhood's mist and dream
There came a dear and radiant dream.
I know not why, this day, in sooth
My thought should stray to that fair Ruth
Who in the barley harvest's sheen
Still walks, still bends the ears to glean,
Still in the dusk of glimmering dawn
Flits homeward e're the dusk be gone,
And in Naomi's locking clasp
Finds hope and joy within her grasp.

But it is Ruth I seem to see,
Sweet, slender, lissome, beckoning me
To that still time of childish bliss,
Earth's dearest thing, my mother's kiss,
When in a Bible worn and old,
But worth far more than gems and gold,
We little ones on Sabbath day
Would read the stories, spell our way
Through Abraham and Isaac down
To David's deeds of great renown
And find no lore in all the books
So sure to wake delighted looks
As those old Bible stories did,
Between those leathern covers hid.

Ruth and Naomi, deathless pair, Your voices touch this mountain air; A vision of you, age and youth, Naomi grave and smiling Ruth, Unto my eyes to-day is borne Here, by these fields of waving corn. -Margaret E. Sangster, in Christian Intelligencer.

### A Sermon on Success.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, IN IMPLEMENT TRADE JOURNAL.

Text: Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.—Proverbs, 22:29.

How shall a young man succeed?

Don't dodge. I am not going to tell "how I got my first thousand dollars." I am not going to deliver a lec-ture on morals, or on turning church

membership into cash.

The point is one which concerns every employer and every employee. is the practical, ever-present problem of giving and getting intelligent service.

Not all of us can get rich. Not every one can be a Russell Sage, or a James J. Hill, or an Andrew Carnegie, but all of us can better our condition.

If we are office boys, we can be better office boys, and when promotion time comes we will take a step up.

If we are salesmen we can be real salesmen, and our salaries will increase

accordingly.

That is what I mean by success. Not very startling, is it? But only an employer knows how earnestly employers look for successful workers.

The head of one of the best houses in New York recently said to me: "The greatest trouble we have is to get intelligent junior clerks."

Every growing business has the same want. The trouble is to find some one worthy of promotion.

Business is too full of those who have "bad luck" and whose efforts are "not appreciated"—who are "not treated right." And most of them also "missed the boat," or "the clock was slow," or "wasn't hired for that," or "was perfectly willing to do it if you had told me.

They don't care whether they are handling books or bricks, and handle either badly.

The joy of being interested in their work, for the sake of the work, is not theirs. The satisfaction of clear achievement—of doing the thing right for the sake of doing it right—is an unknown generation known sensation.

They work for six o'clock and six dollars.

They do not realize that the game of business is as interesting, and requires the head of his department. as much skill, as the game of billiards

I know a carpenter—a friend of mine —who has absolutely declined to leave a job that I said was "good enough." He said "I can't leave it that way. It isn't right, and I wouldn't be comfort-

My friend is never out of a job.

"No, you leave it another day. I can't let it go out like that." A pair of trousers is a work of art with that man and he is able to charge the highest price in New

I know a young man who was a threedollar-a-week office boy only a short time ago, but everything he did was done so well that many things were given him to do. All days and all hours

to laziness and vanity.

Competence is mainly a willingness to work and think.

Honesty has something to do with it—but no man who really thinks win be dishonest.

A good many people only think that they think. Others have thoughts that are warped—they can't think straight. They are handicapped by the idea that somebody is getting the best of them.

They waste time wailing about the

imaginary favoritism which advances some one else.

Too many do not know where they

are going, and do not specially care. They do not know wnether or not tney are profitable to their employer—

and they do not specially care. They do not study the business they are in-or any other business.

What shall they do to succeed? First—Think.—Second—work. That will get them to wherever they

ought and deserve to go.

The young man should study to learn why his work should be done as he is told to do it.

He should not be content to know simply enough to twist the wheel of a copying press. He should know just how hard to twist it, and how long, and how wet to make the blotters, to produce the cleanest copy of the letter. And he should learn why letters need to be copied.

That leads him to some other knowledge of the business.

Possibly he can suggest some simpler or safer way of handling the letters

before, or after, copying.

That leads to a consideration of the filing system. That leads to thought of the letters received and their relation to the letters sent out.

That leads right into the heart of the business.

Is the young man a clerk in a wall paper store? The facts about the wall paper are interesting. Let him study

Years ago I asked a wall paper clerk

how wall paper was made.

He said it was "made by machinery."
Luminous thought! Six dollars a week was too much salary for that boy.

The making of wall paper is as interesting as a fairy story.

The acts and history of every business are entertainment par excellence, if they be considered as entertainment and not as labor.

Th other day a wagonmaker showed me a rack swung from his ceiling, where the air was driest. He said: "That stuff has been seasoning for eight years that I know of, and I don't know how long before. Some makers use kiln-dried stuff, but kiln-drying takes the life out of it." He told me many other things—all entertaining all' instructive—all good points" for a salesman to know. "talking

Does the grocery clerk who scoops out a pound of coffee know, or care, where it comes from, how it was roast ed, what makes it good, bad, or indifferent?

It's a hundred to one he does notand the one is the one who earns and

gets promotion—who succeeds.

Every item in a grocery stock, or a hardware shop, or a clothing store, has a story of vital interest, and a knowledge of that story will help a young man to succeed. man to succeed.

Let him know the goods he is handling and the work he is doing. Let him study the goods and the work. Let him think how the handling may be simplified and the work made more effective, and let him submit his sugges-

The main thing is that he shall be —and is more exhilirating, once one more interested in his work than in his finds it out.

The main thing is that he shall be asset by the destroy, which that this or that finds it out. his appearance than for what he ac- it is not his work; if he does not try to complishes—that he shall understand once and always that honest, straightforward, continuous, earnest, and fairly intelligent work will win every time in spite of the trusts and all other obstacles.

[The boys from the farm win the greater percentages of successes than their fellows from town because they are preëminent in possessing the qualities described by Mr. Bates.—Editor.]

### He Understood.

"A number of years ago," said the well-known attorney who was in a reminiscent mood, "I was called up into the

Incompetence is generally not due to the stand whose testimony was particularly damaging to my client's case. I ularly damaging to my client's case. I believed then as I believe now, that the old man was lying, but to prove it was another matter, as he told a straight story and stuck to it; so I was rather discouraged when he was handed over to me to be cross-examined.

'You understand, of course,' said I, 'the solemn obligation of the oath you gave when you took the stand?'

"He merely grunted in reply.
"I suppose,' said I, blandly, 'that you understand the nature of an oath?'

"'I guess I do,' he growled.
"'Well, give me an illustration of your idea of an oath,' said I.

"I was totally unprepared for what followed. The old man shifted his quid of tobacco, took a firm grip on his chair and ripped out a string of oaths that threatened to raise the roof. It was simply awful. I have heard hard swear-ers in my life, but nothing to compare to that. The profanity he used would have kept a six-mule team on the jump for a week. His expletives were highly picturesque, abounding in fertility of invention and unlimited lung power.

"When the judge caught his breath he fined the fellow for contempt of court, and when I addressed the jury I made the point that he couldn't be believed under oath, and won my case. I could afford to be charitable, so I prevailed upon the judge to remit the fine against the old man."—Detroit Free Press.

### Jackson and the Clerk.

A gentleman in Pennsylvania has a queer document which came into his family's possession many years ago, and shows an interesting phase of Andrew Jackson's character as well as a glimpse of the simple times of his presidential term.

It appears that a clerk in the State Department contracted a tailor's bill for \$64.50, and the tailor, finding himself unable to collect the amount, laid the matter before the president in an appealing letter.

Jackson promptly decided that this was a matter to which he must attend personally; so he transmitted the tailor's letter to the secretary of State,

with the strong recommendation:
"Referred to the Secretary of State.
If on inquiry the fact stated be true, unless the clerk pays up his debt let him be forthwith discharged. "The Government would become a

party to such swindling provided it permitted its officers to become indebted for necessaries and not see that they paid their debts out of their salaries.
"Honest men will pay their debts;

dishonest men must not be employed by tne Government. "This case is referred to Amos Ken-

dall, Esq., on \$10 per month being secured to C. E. Kloff, Mr. Gooch to be continued in his office. -Youth's Companion.

### Don't Be Afraid to Work.

One thing that keeps young men down is their fear of work. They aim to find genteel occupations, so they can dress well and not soil their clothes, and handle things with the tips of their fingers. They do not like to get their shoulders under the wheel, and they prefer to give orders to others, or figure as masters, and let some one else do the drudgery. There is no doubt that in-dolence and laziness are the chief obstacles to success .

When we see a boy, who has just secured a position, take hold of everything with both hands and "jump right into his work," as if he meant to succeed, we have confidence that he will prosper. But, if he stands around and asks questions, when told to do anycarry out his orders in the correct way; if he wants a thousand explanations when asked to run an errand and makes his employer think he could have done the whole thing himself—one feels like discharging such a boy on the spot, for he is convinced that he was not cut out for success. The boy will be cured with mediocrity or will be a failure. There is no place in this century for the lazy man. He will be pushed to the wall .-Success.

### Extension of Limit

on Buffalo Pan-American tickets via Nickel Plate Road. \$13.00 for round trip, tickets good 15 days; \$16.00 for given him to do. All days and all hours looked alike to him, and the doing of his task promptly and right was what chiefly concerned him. Now he has a responsible position and he is getting a little nearer the top every day.

And I know many incompetents—
And I know many incompetents—
most of them have dropped by the way.

All days and all hours iniscent mood, "I was called up into the northern part of the State on an important lumber suit. I was anxious to win the for a number of reasons, and I strained every nerve to get a verdict in my client's favor. I had every hope that I would succeed till the opposing in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Address that I would succeed till the opposing John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 and the doing of northern part of the State on an important lumber suit. I was anxious to win cars and first-class dining car service on American Club plan. Meals ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 and the doing of northern part of the State on an important lumber suit. I was anxious to win cars and first-class dining car service on American Club plan. Meals ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 and the doing of northern part of the State on an important lumber suit. I was anxious to win cars and first-class dining car service on American Club plan. Meals ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 and 112 and 112 and 113 a

# BAD DICESTION

Imperfect digestion is more serious and far-reaching in its effect than is generally understood. This state of health is like an open gateway to disease because germs that may be in the air we breathe at once seize such an opportunity to attack the vital organs. They slowly undermine the strength and energy, and a collapse comes—usually at a time when a strong healthy body is most needed.

# PRICKLY ASH **BITTERS**

Is a fine regulating tonic which filters through the body, casting out injurious matter, stimulating the digestion and nourishing and strengthening every weakened part. It also purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite and creates energy. In this way it restores the system to perfect order.

For irregular bowel move-ments, chronic, constipation, flatulence, belching, foul breath, and other troubles due to indigestion or obstruction in the bowels, Prickly Ash Bitters is a

SOLD AT DRUGGISTS.

\$1.00 Per Bottle.





HOT BLAST has 12-, 14-, and 16-inch fire pots. Send for Catalog which shows 26 dif-ferent styles of ranges, cooks, and heaters at factory prices; every one GUARANTEED. We Pay Freight to Kansas City.

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

E. B. COWGULL. President
J. B. McAffer. Vice-President
D. C. Nellis. Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR.



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ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.

Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year. including a copy of the Kansas farmer free.

Riectros must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable reforeances are given.

orences are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders:

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

### BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

The New York Produce Exchange has just taken action to admit Kansas hard winter wheat No. 2 to delivery on contracts in that market.

A Savonsberg, Kans., subscriber wants some Kansas Farmer reader with experience to tell him how to prevent worms from getting into fruit dried in

Hog values reached the \$7 mark in the Chicago market last week. Two loads of fancy 342-pound hogs sold for that amount, the highest price realized for hogs in September for many years.

The Missouri State Fair, held at Sedalia, Mo., last week, was quite a success for the first attempt. When will Kansas hold a representative State fair or exposition? Kansas is now the only Western State which lags behind in this particular.

William McKinley's death by the assassin's bullet is the third from this Lincoln was shot at about the close of the great war of the rebellion by a partizan of the cause that had lost. His death caused the greatest consternation. Prompt punishment was meted out to the man who fired the shot and to those who in any way aided him. James A. Garfield was shot by a degenerate who was a partizan of a faction of the Republican party whose wishes were not followed by the President. The assassin was tried and executed. William Mc-Kinley was shot by an avowed anar-chist who seems unable or unwilling to connect any one else with the crime. If the anarchist "circles" are organized as they are supposed to be and work upon plans suggested ft is doubtful if the assassin will be able to designate the person who assigned to him the task or to criminally connect any one with it. It may also be that the person who assigned the task is unaware that he did it. But the existence of an organization so villainous as to order the assassination of the president and so consummately cunning as to make deso consumately culture as to make the tection of its prime movers impossible anarchist would so modify conditions is a menace too terrible to be allowed to of society as to cease making criminals, is a menace too terrible to be allowed to of society as to cease making criminals, week while at police headquarters to the rapidity and extent to which merit contine. If its purposes were benefi- and that laws and officers of govern- assist in arranging for attorneys for alone has forced recognition of a very

are at variance with the perpetuity of free institutions.

# THE PRESIDENT DEAD—THE COUNTRY LIVES.

President McKinley died at the hour of 2:15 last Saturday morning from the effects of bullet wounds received at the hands of the assassin, Czolgosz at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo. The surgical operations performed were thought to have assured his recovery. Up to Thursday night confident asser-tions were telegraphed to the country that the President was rapidly recovering. He had been allowed on Thursday to eat solid food. This did not agree with him and a dose of calomel and oil was given to remove it. By Friday morning his condition was exceedingly serious. Friday evening he was reported to be dying. Powerful stimulants were administered but the end came as stated at 2.15 Saturday morning.

The report on the autopsy states that death resulted from gangrene caused by the shot through the stomach.

The administration of President Mc-Kinley has been one of events of world importance. The war with Spain, the liberation of Cuba, the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines were great events. The establishment of confidence and fellow feeling between the North and the South through mutual interest in the cause of Cuba is an event of no small consequence. The contest with Spain and its quick victory placed this country on a footing with other world powers which could have been gained only by war. The attitude and course of this country in the trouble of the great powers with China was such as to commend this government both to China and the other powers and at the same time to secure to this country every trade advantage secured by any country.

The administration of President Mc-Kinley has been singularly consistent. The representative of definite ideas of governmental policy, President McKin-ley carried out the policies and pur-poses of his party with marked ability

and fidelity.

It is creditable to the nation that while nearly half of the voters registered their judgment in favor of dif-ferent policies the people almost as one man have lifted their voices in praise of the fallen chieftain and have laid aside for the time their contentions as to whether his policies or those of the other party were best for the nation. It is felt that the hand of violence raised against the president is raised against every individual, every household, every institution. The establishment of the present order of society with its safeguards for the people against vio lence and against oppression has been costly to the race. Resentment of the puny effort to strike it down is universal. It is well, however, to remember that the genius of our institutions is too well rooted in the race inhabiting this land to be overthrown.

The fact that the administration of the government devolves upon the strong hands of Theodore Roosevelt, a man who has never quailed before obstacles but has resolutely and ably performed every task to which his fellow citizens have called him, and the further fact that his views of governmental policy are in harmony with those of his predecessor will go far to allay feelings of alarm as to the immediate fu-

### ANARCHY.

Modern dictionary-makers have suc-

otic condition of society; social and po-litical confusion and disorder; as, absolute monarchy is better than absolute anarchy.'

Immediately after Leon Czolgosz had fired the two shots which resulted in the death of President McKinley, he stated that he was an anarchist and had done only his duty. The anarchists of the world have usually made their most noticeable demonstrations against the highest rulers of the lands in which they have operated.

Their philosophy appears not to justify these high-handed crimes. When an anarchist talks seriously he points to some exemplary citizen and inquires whether that man needs any laws to regulate his conduct towards the rest of mankind. He follows the answer by the assertion that criminals are the results of conditions and laws; that the

cent instead of diabolical its methods ment would thereupon become unnecessary. Anarchists usually claim that acts of violence done to rulers by professed anarchists are the acts of persons who, while appreciating the advantages of a condition of society in which rulers are expected to be unnecessary and undesirable, have assumed that the removal of rulers would remove the necessity for their existence.

It is almost impossible to believe that any considerable number of people are in favor of a condition of society which must result from the absence of human government while the present propensities to do evil remain, or that sensible people can expect that the vicious will be reformed by destruction of the bar-

riers to crimes and misdemeanors. What are the workings of the anar chists organization? Some years ago the writer met a very gentle, mild-mannered, elderly man who seemed to know a good deal about the working details of the anarchist organization, of which the Nihilists of Russia were then the aggressve branch. From this man, who was long since lost sight of and whose name is forgotten, it was learned that there are several "circles" one within There was described a "circle" of propagandists whose mission was said to be to foment discontent with the present organization of society and to picture to the discontented the advantages of an ideal state of so-ciety in which all shall do right without fear or restraint of officers or law. The description of intermediate "circles" is not remembered, but the inner "circle" of all was described as an organization whose workings were so secret that no member ever knew who the other members were, never saw them face to face in the "circle." The obligations were taken in solitude so far as sight could determine, and but one person besides the candidate was present. After tak-ing his obligation the new member of the "inner circle" drew a "number." This "number" designated whatever "duty" he was to perform. He knew not who appointed his duty for him and the person who appointed the duty did not know who had received the assign-ment. The "duty" of making assign-ments was assigned by lot and no one save the member who made the assignments ever knew who had made them. As described, the organization was most skilfully designed to prevent the implication of any except the one person who might be apprehended in the act.

These details were drawn out in the mild-mannered old anarchist's effort to prove to the writer that the Czar of Russia could not possibly escape, and that the Russian government could not repress Nihilism. They have been forcibly brought to mind by recent events, not the least significant of which was the wish of a Russian anarchist in Kansas a few days ago that he had drawn Czolgosz's number, and by the remembrance of the fact that a young man who had been appointed to assassinate the King of Italy committed suicide rather than perform the task.

That such an organization is dangerous in the last degree need not be said. That it is the duty of the government to eliminate such organization from American soil is painfully apparent since the assassination of President Mc-Kinley. That the American people are ready to vigorously prosecute the work of elimination admits of no question. But that there is grave danger that the present enthusiasm may lead to the punishment of the innocent as well as the guilty is realized by persons high in authority. Should the eradication of a treasonable band of anarchists lead to curtailment of the liberties which have been won at so great cost and have the American people to stimulated greatness, the game might not be worth the sacrifice.

Another consideration of moment is the impotence of even despotism, unaided, to cope with the evil. The most despotic of civilized governments is that of Russia. Its repressive efforts in Poland have been charged with causing the rise of anarchy, and have certainly been ineffective in suppressing it. The Polander is the typical anarchist. He thinks that whether he is right or wrong, the authorities are against him. The history of his country must be confessed to give some ground for this be lier which has become hereditary with the Polanders. Carrying his hatred of constituted authority with him to this country the Polander has taught it to his children and spread it among his fellow laborers. It crops out in the larger cities and is industriously disseminated wherever willing hearers can be found among massed laborers.

Miss Jane Addams is devoting her life to lifting up the under world in Chicago. She stated a political axiom last week while at police headquarters to

some people who had been arrested, when she urged that the people be made to feel that the authorities are on their side when they are right, and against them only when they are wrong.

In the present enthusiasm to eliminate anarchy, a good many have assumed that the anarchist ought to be punished with or without observance of the forms of law. This doctrine is itself nothing less than a form of anarchism. If extensively acted upon, it may easily bring on reprisals and re-taliation to the extent of chaos in society. Persons of property and persons of family may well pause before encouraging the idea that the citizen or the mob may without process of law punish offenders. The sanction and practice of such doctrine might easily produce anarchists faster than the hangman's rope and the state could dispose of them. The incendiary with his torch, the midnight assassin, the avenger with his bomb are too plainly vis-ible in the vista of such lawlessness to make it seem possible that any citizen of respectability, any writer with good purpose, any official who respects the dignity of the law, and especially that any minister of the gospel of Christ should sanction summary and unauthorized punishment for either ordinary crime or for crime having a political aspect.

Anarchy can doubtless be eliminated from this country. To eliminate it will require the exercise of the severity of the law in a regular and orderly way, the suppression of violence whether against those suspected of anarchy or against other citizens, and by making it more than ever apparent through the public press and every other channel that the law and all legal authority are on the side of those who do right and against only those who do wrong.

### Kansas and Her Alfalfa.

The past summer of diversified weather has served admirably to emphasize the desirability of growing alfalfa in the middle West, and also testified forcibly to its adaptability. The wonderful per-formances this year of this widely ex-ploited plant have attracted attention anew to its worth, it having already yielded 2, 3, or 4 cuttings, and the stockman who was possessed of even a small acreage is in an enviable situation. The intelligent Kansas farmers, whose State far and away leads all others in alfalfaproduction, are constantly bettering their conditions and chances for success by devoting larger areas to its culture, as is conspicuously indicated in official statistics compiled by the State Board of Agriculture. For instance, the first official notice was taken of alfalfa by the board in 1891, when the total returned was 34,384 acres; this year its field extends over 319,000 acres, showing the phenomenal increase in the ten years of over 828 per cent. Even when first considered of sufficient importance to be officially recognized as belonging to Kansas' repertoire of crops a can-vass of the returns for that year (1891) shows that with the three exceptions of Atchison, Johnson, and Miami, each county devoted more or less land to its growth, Finney County leading with 5,717 acres; while the counties ranging between that number and 1,000 acres were Kearny, Chase, Cloud, Gray, Lyon, Saline, Sedgwick, and Wabaunsee, and of those claiming an acreage at all Linn was among the smallest, having 2 acres. Now, while not the foremost, Finney has 12,545, and Linn 261, and the 3 counties mentioned as having none in 1891, have a total of 621 acres.

The following table shows, according to their rank, the 26 present leading Kansas counties in alfalfa acreage, with their acreage for 1901 and also for

|                     | 1901.    | 1891.  |
|---------------------|----------|--------|
| Counties.<br>Jewell | Acres.   | Acres. |
| Jewell              | 21 . 994 | 296    |
| Butler              | 15.669   | 503    |
| Norton              | 14 401   | 442    |
| Finney              | 19 545   | 5 717  |
| Chase               | 10 290   | 1 401  |
| Republic            | 10 389   | 496    |
| Republic            | 0.650    |        |
| Mitchell            | 0 101    |        |
| Phillips            | 9,131    |        |
| Wabaunsee           | 8,918    | 1,031  |
| Lyon                | 8,871    | 1,098  |
| Sedgwick            | 8,399    | 1,023  |
| Osborne             |          |        |
| Greenwood           |          |        |
| Smith               | 7,568    | 53     |
| McPherson           |          | 980    |
| Marion              | 7.024    | 851    |
| Saline              |          | 1.099  |
| Cloud               |          | 2.018  |
| Kearny              |          | 2 188  |
| Decatur             | 6,011    | 160    |
| Pottawatomie        | 5,761    |        |
|                     | 5 70e    |        |
| Cowley              |          |        |
| Riley               | 5,625    |        |
| Reno                | 5,481    |        |
| Ottawa              |          |        |
| Rice                | 5,362    | 635    |
|                     |          | -      |

Totals ......227,995 This table is strikingly suggestive of wonderful field crop. As will be noted the total acreage of the 26 counties in 1891 does not greatly exceed that of the one county of Jewell in 1901, and the combined acreage of the 2 counties of Jewell and Butler in 1901 is greater by over 3,000 acres than the entire State's alfalfa area in 1891. It is difficult to adequately comprehend the magnitude of the increase, and however prodigious it may appear so expressed it is a fact that Smith County gained over 14,179 per cent in acreage in the ten years, Phillips over 8,126 per cent, etc., etc., in a less degree to the end, those mentioned being given as striking examples.

This year's figures proclaim an increase for the State of 43,134 acres, or more than 15 per cent over one year ago. Among those counties leading in ago. Among those countries leading in alfalfa and showing greatest per cent of gain for the year are: Jewell, 21,-994 acres, gain 24 per cent; Butler, 15,-669 acres, gain 21 per cent; Norton 14,-401 acres, gain 25 per cent; Finney, 12,545 acres, gain 9 per cent; Chase, 10,390 acres, gain 8 per cent; Republic, 10,389 acres, gain 27 per cent; Mitchell, 9,659 acres, gain 14 per cent; Wabaunsee, 8,978 acres, gain 22 per cent; Osborne, 8,371 acres, gain 29 per cent; and Greenwood, 8,253 acres with a gain of 9 per cent.

All portions of the State display re-markable and increasing interest in alfalfa-growing, as is demonstrated by the large gain. Some counties presenting notable examples of the continued activity in sowing alfalfa, are Hodgeman with an increase 243 per cent; Harper, 210 per cent; Neosho, 84 per cent; Miami, 80 per cent; Barber, 67 per cent; Clark, 50 per cent; Marshall, 44 per cent; Decatur, 42 per cent; Meade, 42 per cent; Ellsworth, 40 per cent; Smith, 39 per cent; Graham, 32 per cent; Sumner, 31 per cent; and Osborne, 29 per cent.

Alfalfa seems to flourish in well-nigh all sections of the State, and after once gaining a firm roothold can be safely relied upon to produce from 2 to 4 cuttings, whether the season be wet or dry. Preparations are going on for seeding additional lands to this remarkable plant, and in the light of all experience it appears a most judicious thing to do.

### Missouri State Fair.

Last week Missouri held her first State fair, conducted by the State Board of Agriculture, the officers of which are Norman J. Colman, president; N. H. Gentry, vice-president; C. W. McAninch, treasurer; and J. R. Rippey, secretary.
These officials have labored under dif-

ficulties that seemed almost impossible to surmount. They were limited in the State's appropriation to \$50,000. With this limited amount of money and only five months' time in which to complete all arrangements, they have accomplished results that are gratifying in the extreme. Just one hundred and fifty days ago the present fair ground site was a bleak prairie located about 2½ miles southwest of Sedalia. To-day this tract of land containing 120 acres looks like a small city. Substantial frame build. Substantial frame buildsmall city. ings, light, airy, and commodious, have been erected for the accommodation of the live stock departments, and for the agricultural and art exhibits. A mile race track, said to be the best in Missouri and possibly in the West, is one of the chief attractions. Six large barns have been built on the west side of the race track for the accommodation of the runners and trotters. The only feature that could be criticised in the least is the amphitheater at the track. This is not enclosed and is only a temporary structure. The time was too short to permit the erection of a permanent amphitheater, though tons upon tons of the material one side. The temporary arrangement, however, is a worthy makeshift, and no one should complain.

The arrangements for caring for and showing the live stock are the best provided by any State fair. A large 2-story barn with the pens conveniently arranged has been provided for the hogs and sheep. The animals will be shown in a splendid show ring, surrounded by tier upon tier of seats, located in the center of the building. Hog and sheep exhibitors are extremely well pleased and congratulate the fair management on their work. There are 2 large barns for the cattle departments; 1 for the beef breeds and the other for the dairy cattle. The large show tent for the cattle was erected recently. It is large and roomy and much like the tent used

at Kansas City last fall.
In so far as they have gone in the way of buildings, they are modern in all respects and of a permanent character. No State in the West has a better class of buildings and the management cer-

tainly deserve congratulations for the success achieved this year. Owing to a limited amount of advertising and a rainy week the attendance did not reach the 100,000 mark, but a better conducted fair has not been held this year.

While the show of agricultural and horticultural products was not large, it was considered a creditable State display for a drouthy year. The principal attraction at this fair was the live stock display, and the principal exhibits and awards are given herewith:

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn cattle exhibitors were: C. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo.; H. A. Barber, Windsor, Mo.; J. G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Ind.; George Bothwe.., Nettleton, Mo.; T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo.; C. C. Corning, Liberty, Mo.; and N. H. Gentry, Sedalla, Mo.
Bull three years old or over, first, C. E. Leonard; second, J. G. Robbins & Sons; third, H. A. Barber.
Bull two years old and under three, first, George Bothwell.
Bull one year and under two, first, Bothwell; second, Wornall; third, Leonard.
Bull under one year, six entries, first, Bothwell; second, Gentry; third, Robbins; fourth, Bothwell.
Cow three years or over, first and second, Robbins; third, Barber.
Cow two years or under three, first, Robbins' Ruperta.
Heifer one year and under two, first, Robbins' Ruperta.
Heifer one year and under two, first, Robbins' Ruperta.
Heifer one year, first, Bothwell; second, Wornall & Son; third, Bothwell; fourth, Wornall.
Heifer under one year, first, Bothwell; second, Robbins; third, Leonard; fourth, Robbins; fifth, Gentry.
Four animals, either sex, get one sire, first, Bothwell; second, Robbins; third, Wornall; tourth, Leonard.
Two animals either sex, produce of one cow, first, Bothwell; second, Wornall; third, Leonard.
Herd to consist of bull two years old or over, cow three years old or over, heifer two years and under three, heifer one year, first, \$75, to J. G. Robbins & Son.
Young herd to consist of bull under two SHORTHORN CATTLE.

one year, first, \$75, to J. G. Robbins & Son.

Young herd to consist of bull under two years old, two helfers one year and under two, and 2 helfers under one year old, all except bull to be bred by exhibitor, first, \$75, to Robbins & Son; second, \$35, Bothwell; third, \$35, Wornall & Son, Sweepstakes bull, any age, \$30, awarded to Lavender Viscount, owned by C. E. Leonard.

Sweepstakes cow, any age, \$80, to Ruschell & Sweep

Sweepstakes cow, 'any age, \$80, to Ruberta, owned by Robbins & Sons.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

It was a battle royal between Missouri's leading show herd for the season of 1901, consisting of the following breeders: T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; C. E. Wall, Leoton, Mo.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

E. Wall, Leoton, Mo.; C. Harris, Mo..

Mo..

Hereford Awards—Bull, 3 years old or over, first, to Sotham's Improver; second, Gudgell & Simpson's Dandy Rex.

Bull, 2 years and under 3, first and second to O. B. Harris, on Lomax and Premier; third, Sotham's Checkmate.

Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, Gudgell & Simpson's Martinette; second, Sotham's Thickflesh.

Bull, under 1 year, first, Harris' Good Bull, under 1 year, first, Gudgell &

Simpson's Martinette; second, Sotham's Thickfiesh.

Bull, under 1 year, first, Harris' Good Enough 3d; second and third, Gudgell & Simpson's Belisarveis Paladine.

Cow, 3 years or over, first to Harris' Betty 2d; second, Gudgell & Simpson's Mischevious; third, Sotham's Pure Gold.

Cow, 2 years and under 3, first, Gudgell & Simpson's Modesty; second, Sotham's Golden Lassie; third, harris' Lady Dew Drop 2d.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2, 6 entries, first, Gudgell & Simpson's Honora 3d; second, Harris' Kassil 3d; third, Gudgell & Simpson's Honora 5d; second, Harris' Kassil 3d; third, Gudgell & Simpson's Silver Lining 5th.

Heifer, under 1 year, 7 entries, first, Harris' Lucile 2d; second, Gudgell & Simpson's Roselle 2d; third, Harris' Troublesome.

Exhibitors' herd, first to Gudgell & Simpson's herd, headed by Dandy Rex; second, to Harris' herd, headed by Improver.

Get of sire, first, Harris' Benjamin Wilton; second, Gudgell & Simpson's Lamplighter; third, Sotham's Corrector.

Produce of cow, first, Harris' Betty; second, Gudgell & Simpson's Mignonette 7th; third, Sotham's Grove Lassie.

Breeders' young herd, first, Gudgell & Simpson; second, O. B. Harris; third E. F. B. Sotham.

Sweepstakes bull, 7 entries, Sotham's Improvers Simpson; second, O. B. Harris; third E. F. B. Sotham.
Sweepstakes bull, 7 entries, Sotham's Improver.
Sweepstakes cow, 5 entries, Harris' Betty

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill., and Edwin Reynolds & Son, Profitstown, Ill., made the show of Angus cattle, and the awards were as follows:

Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, Gardner; second, Reynolds & Son.
Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, Gardner; second Payrolds & Son.

Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, Gardner; second. Reynolds & Son.
Bull, under 1 year, first, Reynolds & Son; second, Gardner.
Cow, 3 years or over, first, Gardner; second, Reynolds & Son.
Cow, 2 years and under 3, first, Gardner; second, Reynolds & Son.
Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, Reynolds & Son; second, Gardner.
Heifer, under 1 year, first Gardner; second, Reynolds & Son.
Exhibitors aged herd, \$50 prize, was awarded to E. Reynolds & Son.
Breeders young herd, first, C. H. Gardner.

Cameron, Mo., made a very creditable and attractive exhibit, and was awarded first and second in almost every class in which he had made entries.

SWINE DEPARTMENT.

SWINE DEPARTMENT.

Chester Whites—A very creditable display of Chester White swine was shown by the following breeders:
John M. Ketcham, Lovelake, Mo.; S. D. Harris, Tarsney, Mo.; H. Rauscher & Son, Ashton, Mo.; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.; Blodgett, Bros., Beatrice, Neb.; P. K. Corder, Blue Springs, Mo.; W. P. Hazlett, Barnard, Mo.
Chester White awards: Doar, 2 years old or over, first, H. Rauscher & Son; second, Dorsey Bros.
Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Blodgett Bros.
Boar, 6 months and under 12, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Jno. M. Ketcham, Boar, under 6 months, first, Ketcham; second, Rauscher & Son.
Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Blodgett Bros.
Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Redeam, Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Blodgett Bros.
Sow, 6 months and under 12, first and second, Dorsey Bros.
Sow, under 6 months, first, Ketcham; second, Rauscher & Son.
Boar and 3 sows, 1 year old or over, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Rauscher & Son.
Boar and 3 sows, 1 year old or over, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Rauscher & Son.
Boar and 3 sows, 1 year old or over, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Rauscher & Son.
Boar and 3 sows, 1 year old or over, first, Dorsey Bros.; second, Rauscher & Son.
Boar sow, first, Ketcham; second, Rauscher & Son.
Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, first, Ketcham; second, Rauscher & Son.
Four swine, get of boar bred by exhibitor, first and second, Dorsey Bros.

er & Son.

Four swine, get of boar bred by exhibitor, first and second, Dorsey Bros.
Champion boar and sow, any age, both to Dorsey Bros.
Duroc-Jersey exhibit and awards—A splendid showing of Duroc-Jersey swine was made by McFarland Bros., Beman, Mo.; H. H. Taylor, Sedalia, Mo.; Harry Sneed, Smithtown, Mo.; and Victor B. Morgan, Warsaw, Mo.
The awards were as follows:
Boar. 2 years old or over, first, McFarland Bros.

Boar, under 6 months, first, H. Sneed;

Boar, under 6 months, first, H. Sneed; second, McFarland Bros.
Sow, 2 years old or over, first, H. Sneed.
Sow, 1 year and under 2, first McFarland Bros.

Sow, 6 months and under 12, first, Mc-Farland Bros.; second, H. Sneed. Sow, under 6 months, first, H. Sneed; sec-ond McFarland Bros. Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, first, H.

Sneed.
Four pigs, under 6 months, produce of same sow, first, H. Sneed; second, Mc-Farland Bros.
Four swine get of boar, ared by exhibitor,

Four pigs, under 6 months, produce of same sow, first, H. Sneed; second, Mc-Farland Bros.
Four swine get of boar, ored by exhibitor, first, to H. Sneed.
Champion boar and sow, any age, both to H. Sneed.
Poland-China Exhibits and Awards—Splendid exhibits were made by S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.; J. M. Belcher, Raymore, Mo.; John L. Clark, Bolivar, Mo.; W. P. Hayyelett, Barnard, Mo.; J. H. Young, Richards, Mo.; J. Tennant & Sons, New Hampton, Mo.; F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo.; E. H. Rodgers, Bunceton, Mo.; Winn, Mastin & Oviatt, Kansas City, Mo. Boar, 2 years old or over, first, J. M. Belcher; second, S. W. Coleman.
Boar, 1 year and under 2, first and second, J. R. Young.
Boar, under 6 months, first, Winn, Mastin & Oviatt; second, J. R. Young.
Sow, 2 years old or over, first, Winn, Mastin & Oviatt; second, J. R. Young.
Sow, 1 year and under 2, first and second to Winn, Mastin & Oviatt; Second, J. R. Young.
Sow, 6 months and under 12, first and second to Winn, Mastin & Oviatt, Sow, 6 months and under 12, first, J. Tennant & Sons; second, W. P. Hayzlett.
Sow, under 6 months, first, Winn, Mastin & Oviatt; second, J. R. Young.
Boar and 3 sows, 1 year and over, first, Winn, Mastin & Oviatt; second, J. R. Young.
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, first, W. P.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, first, W. P.

Hayzlett.
Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, first, J. R. Young; second, W. P. Hayzlett. Four swine, get of boar bred by exhibitor, first and second, Winn, Mastin & Oviatt. Champion boar, any age, \$25, to J. R.

Champion boar, any age, \$25, to J. R. Young.
Champion sow, any age, \$25, to Winn, Mastin & Oviatt.
Berkshire Exhibits and Awards—The exhibitors were: J. H. Blodgett, Beatrice, Neb.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalla, Mo.; C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo.; C. F. Gilbert, Archie, Mo.
The awards in detail were as follows:
Boar, 2 years old or over, first, J. H. Blodgett.
Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, J. H.

Blodgett.
Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, J. H.
Blodgett; second, N. H. Gentry.
Boar, 6 months and under 12, first, J. H.
Blodgett.
Boar, under 6 months, first, C. F. Gilbert; second, J. H. Blodgett.
Sow, 2 years old or over, first, J. H.
Blodgett.
Sow, 1 year and under 2, first and second, to N. H. Gentry.
Sow, under 6 months, first and second to J. H. Blodgett.
Boar and 3 sows, 1 year and under, first to N. H. Gentry.
Four pigs, under 6 months, produce of

to N. H. Gentry.
Four pigs, under 6 months, produce of same sow, first, J. H. Blodgett.
Four swine, get of a boar bred by an exhibitor, first, N. H. Gentry; second, J. H. Blodgett.
Champion boar, any age, first, \$25, to J. H. Blodgett.
Champion sow, any age, \$25, to N. H. Gentry.

Gentry. SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

Helfer, under 1 year, first Gardner; second, Reynolds & Son.
Exhibitors aged herd, \$50 prize, was awarded to E. Reynolds & Son.
Breeders young herd, first, C. H. Gardner. Sweepstakes bull, any age, C. H. Gardner. Sweepstakes cow, any age, awarded to Reynolds & Son.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.
C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo., made the only exhibit of Galloway cattle, although E. W. White & Bro., of Estherville, Iowa, had made entries, but failed to appear, consequently Mr. Moody made a clean sweep of all the first prizes for which he had entered, including sweepstakes, DAIRY BREEDS OF CATTLE.
The exhibitors of dairy breeds of cattle are as follows:
The contest between Jerseys was largely between Rolla Oliver, Wm. H. Bruns, and W. S. Coleman.
W. S. Coleman.
W. S. Coleman.
In Holstein Friesians, M. E. Moore, of the contest between Friesians, M. E. Moore, of the contest between

and second in all classes except on pen of 4 lambs.

Oxfords—The exhibitors in this class were Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis, and C. E. Herman, Bristow, Mo. Dick Stone, of Illinois, made entries, but did not show up with his sheep.

McKerrow & Son took all of the first and a portion of the second in this class, including both sweepstakes for ram and ewe.

ewe.

Merinos—Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ills., made a good display of American Merinos, and were awarded first and second prizes throughout all the classes.

Geo. Harding & Son made a splendid show of ramboulilets, or French Merinos, and received first and second premium in every class.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

every class.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

The weak feature of the horse department was the failure to have a showing of draft horses, although most excellent provision had been made in the way of modern barns for the convenience of exhibitors, and no doubt next year there will be a great show of draft horses. This year the horse show was confined to a large exhibit of roadsters and saddle horses. There was a splendid showing of jacks, jennets, and mules, one barn being entirely filled with this class of stock. The complete list of horse exhibitors are as follows:

Standard Roadsters—H. E. Colven, Green Ridge, Mo.; D. F. Brown and J. A. Scott, Dresden, Mo.; Irwin Gordon, Nevadae, Mo.; J. G. Callison, Windsor, Mo.; T. D. Anderson, Mexico, Mo.; E. Knell, Carthage, Mo.; J. G. Callison, Windsor, Mo.; H. A. Barber, Windsor, Mo.; O. L. Moore, Mo.; Thomas G. Shock, Warrensburg, Mo.; June K. King, Marshall, Mo.; H. H. Downing, Marshall, Mo.; S. T. Sanders, Warrensburg, Mo.; W. W. Bolton, Sedalia, Mo.; C. W. Gorrell, Windsor, Mo.

Saddle Horses—John T. Harris, Paris, Mo.; Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo.; T. D. Anderson, Mexico, Mo.; Frank C. Stewart, Lexington, Mexico, Mo.; Frank C. Stewart, Lexington, Mo.; C. C. Boorhies, Mexico, Mo.; John T. Hook, Paris, Mo.; J. E. Hodge, Fulton, Mo.; C. Boorhies, Mexico, Mo.; George R. Homas, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas Fowler, Nelson, Mo.; C. B. Chamberlain, Smithton, Mo.

JACKS, JENNETS, AND MULES.

The mule industry of Missouri has always been prominent, consequently the large display was no surveice.

Chamberlain, Smithton, Mo.

JACKS, JENNETS, AND MULES.

The mule industry of Missouri has always been prominent, consequently the large display was no surprise.

Six herds of jacks and jennets were shown during the week, including George Ryder, of Dumpville, Mo.; F. C. Stewart, Lexington, Mo.; L. M. Monsees, of Smithton, Mo.; H. H. Taylor, Sedalia, Mo.; W. H. Helsley, Ionia, Mo.; and D. S. Warren, Vinita, I. T. Nat Powell, of Eagle Pass, Tex., and S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., were the judges and placed the awards as follows:

Jack, 4 years or over—Monsees first, Stewart second.

Jack, 3 years and under 4—Monsees first, Warren second.

Jack, 1 year and under 3—Stewart first, Warren second.

Jack colts—Helsley first, Monsees second.

Jennets, 3 years or over—Monsees first, Taylor second.

Jennets, 2 years and under 3—Warren first, Monsees second.

Jennets, 1 year and under 2—Monsees first, Taylor second.

Jennets, 1 year and under 2—Monsees first, Monsees second.

Jennet colts—Monsees first, Warren second.

Jennet colts—Monsees first, Warren second.

Jennet colts—Monsees first, Warren second.

Special premium for best jack, 2 years and under, by Limestone Mammoth 298, prize offered by L. M. Monsees & Sons-Ryder first, Helsley second. D. S. Warren and I. S. Arnold, of Pisgah, Mo., judging.

### Notes of the Sterling Fair. BY THE STERLING BULLETIN.

BY THE STERLING BULLETIN.

The Silver Creek herd of Shorthorn cattle from Burden, Cowley County, is represented by a number of fine animals. J. F. Stodder is the owner. This herd won a number of premiums at Hutchinson last week. The bull, Sunflower Prince, took the sweepstakes. He is just a year old and weighs 1,000 pounds.

J. D. Snyder, of Winfield, Kans., had on exhibition 11 head of draft horses, consisting of Shires, Percheron, and Clydesdale. He also had 14 head of Poland-China hogs.

The Shady Lane Stock Farm, of Burden, Kans., had 17 head of Poland-China hogs on exhibition. Harry E. Lunt is the proprietor. He had the sweepstakes sow at Hutchinson.

A fine hunch of 22 Poland-China hogs.

Kans., had 17 head of Poland-China hogs on exhibition. Harry E. Lunt is the proprietor. He had the sweepstakes sow at Hutchinson.

A fine bunch of 22 Poland-China hogs were shown by J. D. Marshall, of Walton, Kans. He took 7 premiums at the Hutchinson fair.

The Duroc-Jersey Red hogs shown by H. H. Hague & Sons, of Walton, were curiosities to many people. Mr. Hague says these are an improvement over the Jersey Reds, just as the Poland-Chinas were an improvement over some of the older breeds. The Eyergreen Hereford farm of Pearl I. Gill, of Great Bend, was represented by some fine Shorthorns.

A herd of black Polled Angus cattle from the Sunflower herd of Parrish & Miller, Stafford, Kans., was shown. They were magnificent animals, and took \$125 in premiums at Hutchinson.

J. P. Engel, of Alden, had some fine Shorthorn cattle on the ground. One young bull, one-year-old, weight \$70 pounds. Also 12 fine cows. One bull calf, 11 months old, weight 750 pounds.

# Cheap Home in

Write for a copy of "CURRENT EVENTS", pub-

by the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

# Borticulture.

A New Fruit Package. PROF. F. A. WAUGH.

The fruit package is one of the most important items in the fruit business. The fruit grower must be up-to-date in the matter of packages or he is behind the times on the whole affair of han-dling fruit. Much depends on a good package. It is a maxim in some mar-kefs that "the package sells the fruit." One ought to be careful about carrying that theory too far, but there is a good deal in it, nevertheless.

The newest and most interesting package in the American fruit trade is probably the so-called "six-basket car-rier." This first came into extensive use in the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets about four years ago; but it did not become firmly established until it was taken up by the Georgia peach shippers. It proved to be peculiarly suited to their needs, and it is now frequently seen in all the Northern markets, at least those east of Chicago. According to my observation and infor mation this package is not yet so well known in the West, but I feel sure that

it is destined to be a favorite there.

The six-basket carrier consists of a crate approximately 14 inches deep, 14 inches wide, and 24 inches long. This is made of light slats nailed to 2 lightly framed end pieces. Inside this crate there are 6 small baskets without handles made of thin wood veneer, and each holding about a half peck of fruit. The entire crate, therefore, holds about 3 pecks, or a trifle over. The baskets are placed in the crate in two layers. First 3 baskets are put in and then a thin slat support is put on top of them, thus carrying the upper tier of 3 bas-kets without injuring the fruit below.

There are many advantages to this package. First, it is easily packed. Second, it carries the fruit in the most per-fect condition of any package yet in-troduced into the general market. Third, it displays the fruit to great advan-tage when the package is opened in the market. Fourth, the little half-peck basket offers just about the quantity of fruit to tempt the average buyer. It is neat and handy to take home.

The six-basket carrier is used prin-The six-basket carrier is used principally for peaches and plums, but is suitable for all fruits of that general nature. Mr. J. H. Hale has recently tried a slight modification of this package for shipping plums. He used 9 shallow baskets in 3 tiers in place of the usual 6 baskets in 2 tiers. Mr. Hale and many other shippers, especially in Georgia and North and South Carolina, use the same crate without any baskets for shipping muskmelons (which they persist in calling cantaloupes).

This package costs a trifle more than the old-fashioned peach and plum crate, or than the modern Delaware peach bas-The manufacturers have not quite settled down to a uniform price but \$10 to \$15 a hundred is about the present quotation. The fact that the six-basket carrier costs more will make some shippers hesitate about adopting it. Poor fruit will not pay for the most expensive package. The better display which the six-basket carrier offers in the market is small advantage to wormy, bruised, and rotting peaches. The carrier is, therefore, naturally a package for fancy fruit. It is especially desirable, too, for making long shipments. When it comes to shipping peaches from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas to Chicago and Denver, the six-basket car-rier is sure to find favor.

Packing Apples.

In packing apples one of the first things to be considered is the boxes, Celery which it is desired to keep writes H. Parkhurst in "Field and Farm." These should be neat and clean and should consist of 6 pieces only, including cover. They should be free from splits and knot holes and should be securely nailed with five-penny or six-penny nails. If the nails are driven in a slanting direction they will hold better. If one has many apples and wishes to pack for immediate shipment, a large packing table with a rim a few inches high should be placed in a convenient place in the orchard. This table should be covered with one or two thicknesses of cloth. The apples should be carefully picked and emptied upon this table, then placed in the boxes one by one by persons of good judgment and experience in the business, if they can be had. It takes more time and costs more to pack apples properly than to pick and bring them to the packing

With apples as small as the Whitney,

or two layers at most, then put them in promiscuously, being careful to keep out all leaves and inferior fruit. To pack very small apples all one way is too much work and would not pay. Some varieties like the Wealthy vary greatly in size. About the best we can do is to grade them into two sizes. leaving out those that are too small and green. Then pack them carefully all one way, either stems down or on their edges. By doing this we can pack them closer, can get a few more in a box, they will carry to market better and when opened will look prettier and of course be more fragrant and taste better. In packing apples as large as the Alexander it is difficult to avoid getting the boxes too full or not quite full enough. Here comes in a chance for the full sweep of genius, skill and science.

In packing very large apples we sometimes put in a few small ones to wedge them in place and to stop the holes, but I understand that some dealers object to a single small apple in a box of large ones. Of course if they prefer holes to small apples, the fruit grower will feel in duty bound to send the holes along. In filling boxes we want to put in, as far as we can, as much quantity, quality, beauty, and fra-grance as the boxes will hold, even though we may run some risk of offending our customers by so doing. I be-lieve it would be well to wrap varieties as tender as the Yellow Transparent. When ready to nail on the covers it would be well to have a large block of wood 16 inches high and on this nail 2 narrow strips of inch board just far enough apart for the two ends of the apple box to rest upon. If the box is a little more than full, as it should be, then the cover is nailed on it will give the two sides of the box a chance to spring instead of one, and will therefore lessen the pressure on the fruit.

It would not be a bad idea to stamp the side of the box that is faced with the word "Face." The name of the variety should be stamped on one end, and when a grower sends apples to market that ought to take first premium at a fair, he will be very foolish if he is too modest to stamp his own name and address on one end of the box also. The covers nailed on, the boxes should be stood on end, then placed on end in the wagons that carry them to the station, and if the road is a little rough, a little hay placed between the rows of boxes will prevent them knocking together and bruising the fruit. They should be stood on end at the station and in the car, and should remain on end until they reach the dealer.

### Hints on Vegetable Growing.

A. P. MEREDITH, IN AMERICAN GARDENING.

All celery intended to remain out any length of time should be earthed up pretty regularly to as near the top as is possible without blinding the heart. This is especially necessary if it is to stay out until after early frosts come, or to be lifted and put into celery houses. My experience has been that celery caught with early frosts suffers materially in keeping quality. Hence it should be packed up closely with earth to present as small as possible a top to the action of frost top to the action of frost.

If it is impossible to dig it and place it in trenches or a cellar just at the proper time, the top can easily be covered over by some material in the way of salt hay, meadow hay, straw, or pro-

tecting cloth. I have heard it remarked that light frosts will not hurt celery, but very light frosts have always hurt mine-

both early and late varieties, blanched

until April or May should not be blanched very much before storing, as it destroys the keeping qualities, but provision should be made that it can either be covered rapidly or lifted and stored. Many prefer it left in growing quarters, properly earthed up, protected by a board ridge to keep out wet from the hearts of it, and then thoroughly covered to keep out 10 or 15 degrees below zero.

Under those conditions it keeps remarkably well, becoming thoroughly blanched out and very crisp. But with this latter method there is one essential -do it in time and do it thoroughly. That means close attention to the weather—and to the celery.

Herbs which are required in a dry condition for winter use may now be cut and dried. Be careful not to tie in too large bunches or they are likely to become moldy and worthless.

After cutting hang up in some nice I would simply face the boxes with one airy place, such as an open shed free



N PAINTING barn or house it is well to remember that Pure White Lead never cracks or peels, but wears away very slowly and gradually, perfectly protecting the wood from decay so long as a vestige of the paint remains upon the surface.

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# SEEDS

from dust, where they can toughen and dry gradually, in preference to subjecting them to a dry heat, which simply parches them and causes them to lose their pungency.

Tomatoes of the small kinds, such as Yellow Plum, Pear-shaped and Red Cherry, when used for preserving, should be picked from now to the middle of the month. If left late they are hardly satisfactory, becoming very wat-

Martynia.—These pickled somewhat in the same way as walnuts are considered by some to be very fine. should be picked while the pods are small and tender. Plants should be looked over 2 or 3

times weekly, unless enough plants are grown to supply enough at once. That is hardly necessary, as they take up quite a little room.

As Medicine.

Asparagus is very cooling and easily digested.

Cabbage, cauliflower, prouts, and broccoli are cooling, nutritive, laxative, and purifying to the blood, and also act as a tonic, but should not be eaten too freely by delicate peo-

Celery is delicious cooked and good for rheumatic and gouty people.

Lettuce is very wholesome. It is slightly narcotic and lulls and calms the mind. Spinach is particularly good for rheu-

matism and gout, and is also good in kidney diseases. Onions are good for chest ailments and colds, but they do not agree with

every one.
Watercresses are excellent tonic, stomachic and cooling.

Beetroot is very cooling and highly nutritious, owing to the amount of sugar it contains.

Parsely is cooling and purifying.
Turnip tops are invaluable woung and tender.

Potatoes, parsnips, carrots, turnips, and artichokes are highly nutritous, but not so digestible as some vegetables. Potatoes are the most nourishing and are fattening for nervous people.

Tomatoes, eaten either raw or cooked, are health giving and purifying,—Fruit-Growers' Journal.

A Healthy Voice,

A strong, sweet, beautiful voice is greatly to be desired for every one. In some climates, like Italy, for instance, the voices are almost all fine. In other places where it is cold and moist the voices are too often bad. In the country where the young grow up in an out-of-door life, where they can "holler" and even "yell," the voices are much better than in the city, where a young person must suppress himself and al-

ways speak in gentle tones. throaty tones or those with a nasal intonation are bad enough to the sensitive ear when used in the key of ordinary conversation. When it is needed to expand such voices to the declamatory point, then lack of volume and mellow-

ness is evident.

Faithful practice may do much to correct faults of emphasis and inflection, but the most sanguine coach will not undertake to make over a poor voice in a course of three or even six weeks' re-hearsals. The possibilities of the speaking voice are beginning to be understood. Parents are discovering that it is a wise plant to cultivate in their children an agreeable voice. Instructors in the art of developing the exquisite mechanism and wonderful capability of the human speaking voice are springing up on every side. It can not be long before it will be a positive reproach, for a woman of education, at least, to speak in shrill, nasal, or unplaced tones. The voice is a mirror of the mind. A coarse, harsh, disagreeable voice can best be cured by improving the mind and heart.—Health.

### Kansas Fairs in 1901.

Kansas Fairs in 1901.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1901, their dates, locations, and secretaries, as reported to the State board of agriculture and compiled by Secretary Coburn:

Butler County Fair Association—H. M. Balch, secretary, Eldorado: October 8-11.

Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association—N. G. Marsh, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 25-23.

Harvey County Agricultural Society—John C. Nicholson, secretary, Newton; September 24-27.

Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association—S. B. McGrew, secretary, Holton; September 24-27.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—W. H. Bradbury, secretary, Paola; September 24-27.

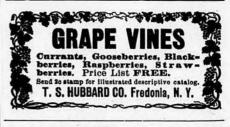
Morris County Exposition Company—M. F. Amrine, secretary, Council Grove; September 24-27.

Ness County Agricultural Association—H. C. Taylor, secretary, Ness City; October 2-5.

Riley County Agricultural Society—R. T. Worboys, secretary, Riley; September 24-28.

Sedgwick County—Wichita State Fair Association—H. C. Taylor, Secretary, Riley; September 24-28.

24-26.
Sedgwick County—Wichita State Fair Association—H. G. Toler, secretary, Wichita; October 1-4.
Sumner County—Mulvane Agricultural Society—John A. Reed, secretary, Mulvane; September 27-28.



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# Brange Department.

"For the good of our order, our country and man-kind."

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Master Kansas State Grange, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. News from Kansas Granges is especially solicited.

### NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master......Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind. Lecturer.....N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H. Secretary...John Trimble, 514 F St., Washington D. C. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master. E. W. Westgate, Manhattan Lecturer A. P. Reardon, McLouth Secrtaery Geo. Black, Olathe

### Our Subordinate Granges.

BY ALPHA MESSER, PAST LECTURER NA TIONAL GRANGE.

The time has come in the history of the grange, in some sections of the country, when the question of organization is one of secondary importance. What most concerns those who have the best interests of the order at heart is how to hold the organizations we now have, and to keep them in active efficient work.

The grange is unlike most other fraternal organizations in its composition, and in the scope of its work. Again, its membership is composed almost wholly of a class of men and women who previous to the advent of the grange knew little or nothing of organizations and the duties obligations and zations and the duties, obligations, and responsibilities which they assumed by becoming members. Hence the greater difficulty of retaining the membership and sustaining the organization.

Another serious difficulty is found in the extremes of the tastes, habits, de-sires, and capabilities of the members.

To meet these varying conditions and make the grange a permanent community home for farmers and their families, and to make it also a school of thought along social, economic, and non-partisan political lines requires an unselfisa devotion to the interests of the order and rare judgment on the part of leaders. No exact rules can be formulated which will be applicable to every grange in the land, but there are a few general propositions which can be advantageously followed.

First, the membership should be made to realize—if they do not—that it is not a trival matter to belong to this organization and assume the duties and obligations which are incumbent upon every member of the order.

There is no good reason why the grange should not be as permanent an organization as the church, and no one thinks lightly of joining the church.

Second, there should be a readiness on the part of the members to do their

part in the work of the grange.

Third, no member should be asked to do what is beyond the scope of his abil-

Fourth, the members should not expect the officers to do all the work.
Fifth, officers should not be elected for life.

Sixth, the grange should have a home and when circumstances will permit; this home should be a hall owned by the grange, and all of the members should have some financial interest in

Seventh, extremes in frivolity or sedateness in the exercises should be avoided.

Eigthth, avoid dissensions in the grange; bear and forbear. Fraternity

has a deep meaning.

Ninth, open and close the grange on

time, except on special occasions.

Tenth, improve the present, and build for the future.

### Nature-Study.

BY HON, DEL TENDENT OF FALL. SUPERI PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Speaking from the standpoint of a child's mental powers, the basis upon which must rest proper and successful methods in nature-study is that of sense perception. The child must gain all of his original notions through the use of his senses. Indeed, it may be argued that in all grades of study from the primary to and through the college, the first approach to any study should be, if possible, through the medium of sense perception. First ideas must not come through the medium of words, and so far as a teacher attempts to do his work in that way it is largely a failure. But it is most emphatically true of primary grades that unless the teacher uses every effort to make sure that pupils see with their own eyes, instead of merely listening and assenting to what is told them, all their sub-

The teacher must not ask for a book to tell him all about nature, but rather he must observe for himself, and by this spirit of observation and daily putting into practice before and with his pupils what he has acquired for himself he thus leads them to observe for themselves. In this way alone will the teacher be able to judge of the proper material and method of study. He can not stand aloft from nature and by means of what he has read in books be able to judge as to what will be a proper method or the best material for study. In a word, nature must be studied by the child from the child's standpoint and by the teacher with the children. It should be insisted that the sense impression which is produced upon the mind of the child should be as sharp and clear as it is possible to make it. Impressions are deepened by an examination which is thoroughly and carefully made.

It is not my purpose at this time to suggest what is the proper material of study. That could not be met by a single brief discussion of the subject but must be the result of a somewhat protracted preparation which the teacher must make for this work. In general it may be said that such material must be chosen which can best be seen by the pupil, that which will most vividly appeal to the senses of the child and that which recalls to him something which he has already seen. Then it will be impossible for him not only to add to his store of knowledge, but he will have a new basis from which he can take a step from the known to the related unknown. The imagination will be quickened and the materials and ideas gained by perception will be modified and brought into their right relations. If this is done, another end will be gained, one very vital to the final end which is to be attained by this, as by all lines of educational ef-fort. The child will be filled with an interest in his work which can not be produced so well any other way. Without interest in his work, all that he does will be lifeless and unproductive, and its absence shows that something is ladically wrong, either in matter or method. With an interest in his work, there is scarcely anything which he can not accomplish.

### Clippings From the Grange Bulletin.

The wife of the farmer needs the grange for its sociability for an hour of rest and recreation; she needs the grange to meet with her and spend a social hour. The young men and wo-men need the grange for sociability and education. There is no better school for them. In the grange they learn parliamentary law, the rules governing deliberative assemblies, how to present motions and resolutions, and how to discuss them, and to write essays.—Aaron Jones, Master National

If the first great object of the grange "To develop a better and higher man-hood and womanhood," can be extended generally among the people, it will become one of the greatest powers in overcoming trusts and other evil powers that are to-day so great a menace to freedom. We must so educate as to place manhood above money. Let us all strive to have the grange measure up to this great work.

Conservatism is all right in its proper place, and when properly applied, but don't hinder the world's progress by being so much of a conservative, by sticking to the old ways, as to lean over backwards, and go backwards instead of forward. In other words, don't be a radical, or extremist in your conervatism. Don't lay back on the ing, but pull, pull earnestly with your brother and neighbor to get the old world out of the ruts and on to the smooth and better ways and brighter days of the hour and age in which you live. The grange was organized to help pull. Now! All together.

The Ohio State Grange at its Akron meeting adopted the following resolu-

tions:
"That we recommend the Ohio State University as a practical institution for the farmers' boys and grils of Ohio and well worthy of our patronage."

The hearty coöperation between the Ohio State Grange and the Ohio State University is as it should be. The College of Agriculture and Domestic Science of O. S. U., and the Order of Determine of Williams has found to be supported by the control of the principles. Patrons of Husbandry has for its principal purpose of elucation the upbuildsequent work will be poor because built ing of the farmers and their families. upon poor foundations. There is a duty The order has shown in many ways here for teachers as well as for pupils. that it believes that there is no better



or surer way than through the education of the boys and girls. Every subordinate grange in the State should have, at least, one young woman and one young man from its membership taking a course in their college at Co-No more fruitful and inspriing subject could be discussed at grange meetings than the ways and means of bringinng this about.

It has often been well said: "The grange is just what we make it." Farmers are invited to join the grange and entrust their interests to its keeping, not as passengers on board a luxuriously appointed train, having no relation to its movement except to pay their fare and be carried to their destina-tion. Themselves and their precious interests will be carried safely, if the conditions of safety are fulfilled. These conditions require that every person upon whom a trust is devolved shall be faithful to that trust. On board the grange train, its members are not passengers alone, but engineers, brake-men, switchmen, and trackmen, as well. They run the train, as well as ride upon it; and, if it runs to wreck, they alone are responsible.

The grange has ever been on the side of reform. It has done and can continue to do good work in reforming, reconstructing, and purifying the fair, so that it will be a help and a credit to agri-culture, and not as is now too often the case, a hindrance and a disgrace.

### Confidence.

To succeed an individual must have confidence. Confidence in himself, confidence in what he is doing and in the ultimate success of his efforts. When he loses confidence, or faith, the end which comes in failure can be most surely predicted.

This same faith, or confidence, is

needed by the members of an organization to carry it on to complete success. Where confidence in leaders, or in the organization, or its objects, is weakened, or lost entirely, then there is little effort put forth, little hope of success.

We must put heart, soul, faith, confidence in our work in the grange, in our leaders, in our order, and in each

Bro. C. G. Luce, past master of the Michigan State Grange and ex-governor of the State, has said:

"The first great lesson to be learned in cooperation is confidennce in ourselves-confidence in each other, confidence in our order, and love for and confidence in our calling. If we entirely fail in this, we fail in all. This

Awaiting Settlers

acres) in the Hard Wheat Belt of Manitoba, Assist-bola, Alberta and Saskat-chewan (Western Cam-ada.) Experience shows that

the lands of Western Can-ada are unexcelled for Grain Growing, Mixed Parming and Dairying. Railroads exist and are projected wherever settle-ment extends. Schools and churches convenient.

Taxes merely nominal, Climate the Healthiest in the World.
Crops always good, Wheat varying from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. Oats 60 to 100 bushels, other

grains in proportion. CATTLE RAISING

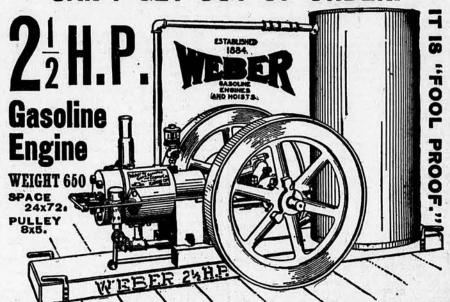
more profitable than elsewhere on the Continent. Marketing produce at highest prices is particularly easy. Low Figures asked for lands adjoining Free Homestead Lands. Write for pamphlets and copies of letters from settlers and dele-gates. Address F. Pedley, Super-intendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

B. CRAWFORD,
114 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

kind of cooperation is not all embraced by membership, paying dues, or even attending the meetings of the grange; something even broader than this is required. The farmers of the whole land need cooperation more than any other portion of our people. In the very nature of our calling we are of necessity more isolated than others. It is needed for social improvement as well as for intellectual achievement. It is demanded for the protection of po-litical rights. It is required by the highest and dearest interests of all."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it falls to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CAN'T CET OUT OF ORDER.



Specially adapted for pumping, grinding and other farm use and for any purpose for which 2½ horse power or less is needed. It is simple, economical, reliable, and the price at which it is sold puts it in reach of every one. Fully guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Weber Gasoline Engine Co., Box 110, Kansas City, Mo.

## WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLE-TIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending September 17, 1901, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week has been cooler, with more precipitation and a better distribution of it over the State. The heaviest rainfall occurred in the eastern division, and the least in the extreme southwestern counties. Many hail storms occurred on the 13th in the east half of the State,

many hall storms occurred on the 13th in the east half of the State.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn cutting has progressed rapidly in all parts. Pastures are improving. The tround is in very good condition for plowing and for sowing seed. What sowing has been much more favorable this week, and the ground is now generally in good condition for plowing and for sowing seed. What sowing has been much more favorable this week, and the ground is now generally in good condition for plowing and for sowing seed. What sowing has been much more favorable this week, and the ground is now generally in good condition for plowing and for sowing fall seed; plowing is progressing rapidly; corn is nearly all cut; wheat sowing is becoming general, and a large acreage will be put in; the early sown wheat is coming up. For age crops have been greatly benefitted. Apples were plentiful; some damage by hall on the fall the northern part of Shawne. The second crop of prairie hay nearly equals the first in Cherokee, and will be good in the rains have replenished it in many counties, but in others the rain fell too slowly or un off into the ponds and creeks.

Atchison County.—A good rain, wetting gound best since April 14th; ground plows incely now; pastures nearly gone, but will now improve; corn being rapidly shocked; ate peaches ripening.

Bourbon.—Late rains made a little stock water; the rains will help seeding and improve good corn being rapidly shocked; ate peaches ripening.

Chautauqua.—Wheat seeding begun; ground in fine condition for work; much threshing accomplished this week; apples will be more favorable this week, and the ground is now generally in good condition for plowing; and for sowing fall seed; plowing general; and a large acreage will be put in; the early sown wheat is coming up in Rush and Smith. Rye sowing is progressing rapidly sown wheat is coming up in Rush and Smith. Rye sowing is progressing and in Smith. Rye sowing is progressing rapidly in the put in; the early sown wheat is coming up in Rush and Smith. RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn cutting has progressed rapidly in all parts. Pastures are improving. The ground is in very good condition for plowing and for sowing seed. What sowing has begun in most of the counties, and a larger acreage than usual will be put in. Late peaches and winter apples have greatly improved; peaches are ripening and are being marketed in abundance. Apples are plentiful; some damage by hall on the 13th in the northern part of Shawnee. The second crop of prairie hay nearly equals the first in Cherokee, and will be good in Leavenworth. The fodder is abundant and fine. Stock water has been scarce, but the rains have replenished it in many counties, but in others the rain fell too slowly to run off into the ponds and creeks.

Atchison County.—A good rain, wetting gound best since April 14th; ground plows incely now; pastures nearly gone, but will now improve; corn being rapidly shocked; late peaches ripening.

Bourbon.—Late rains made a little stock water; the rains will help seeding and improve pastures; there will be more wheat and rye sown than for years.

Chautauqua.—Wheat seeding begun; ground in fine condition for work; much threshing accomplished this week; apples and peaches very plentiful; potatoes about gone.

Cherokee.—Corn ripening a little fast, were a server, even were record and to the second corn, but we record the second corn, but we record the second corn, but a creat deal to the second corn.

alfalfa growing rapidly; plenty of stock water; apples and peaches abundant and fine; hail on the 13th very destructive to apples in north part.
Wilson.—Good rains; stock water plentiful; pastures revived; ground in fine condition for wheat sowing, which has begun.

Woodson.—Pastures look fine after late rains; Kaffir-corn doing well; corn cutting about finished; peaches small, but abundant; plenty of stock water.

Wyandotte.—A cool rainy week; ground in fine condition for sowing wheat, which has just commenced; corn cutting in pro-

### MIDDLE DIVISION.

ing except in the southern counties, where it is still too dry for good work. Wheat sowing is becoming general, and in Thomas the first sown is coming up. Rye sowing has begun in Finney. Alfalfa is making a good growth in Finney; the third crop is being cut in Wallace and the fourth crop in Ford. Corn cutting has begun in Gove and Thomas. The forage crops are fine and promise an abundance of winter feed. Pastures are good and stock doing well. Decatur.—Everything growing; fodder crop will be very large if frost holds off long enough.

Finney.—Cool, damp week; alfalfa making good growth; some rye and wheat being sown.

Ford.—Fourth crop of alfalfa cut; some will probably cut 5 crops this season; the fourth crop where left for seed has made a fine seed crop; little wheat has been sown yet, ground too dry; cattle in fine condition.

Gove.—Cool, damp week; hay nearly all in stack; harvesting late corn now.

Lane.—The ground is in fine condition to work; wheat drilling has begun; forage crops are being put in stack and are heavier than usual; pastures are good and stock is doing well though the files are bad.

Morton.—The Cimarron overflowed from rains in New Mexico and Colorado, interfering with haying; fodder crops are growing finely and will make the usual supply of winter feed.

Scott.—Farmers busy threshing; plowing for wheat progressing; the forage crop is large and the grass is fine, but there is danger of their being damaged by frost.

Thomas.—Wheat sowing progressing, some up already; a large acreage will be put in; the ground is in fine condition; corn and cane cutting begun; no Kaffir-crorn cut yet.

Wallace.—Fine growing week; third crop of alfalfa being cut; range grass doing nicely; forage crop growing finely; corn out of danger from frost about the end of the month.

### Weber Gasoline Engine Factory.

The magnitude of the gasoline-engine manufacturing business at the present time can only be appreciated by those who have followed the development of the larger companies engaged in this line and who are thus familiar with the capacity of some of the more important factories. Of course, it would be difficult to estimate the total output of gasoline-engines for any given period, owing to the large number of small plants that are being operated throughout the country, and that depend entirely upon local trade. There are, however, a large number of important manufacturing institutions devoted entirely, or largely, to the manufacture of gasoline-engines.

Prominent among these is The Weber

ever, a large number of important manufacturing institutions devoted entirely, or largely, to the manufacture of gasoline-engines.

Prominent among these is The Weber Gas & Gasoline Engine Company, of Kansas City, Mo. This company has been closely identified with the development of gasoline-engines as applied to mining equipments, hoists, and pumping outfits, but it has not, however, confined its efforts exclusively to these lines. To-day it is turning out gasoline-engines for all purposes, ranging from 1 to 100 horse power capacity, and its new plant at Kansas City, covering a ground space of 300,000 square feet, will give it facilities for manufacturing engines of this class for all kinds of work.

# EYESIGHT RESTORED

Falling Eyesight, Cataracts or Blindness Cured without the use of the knife.



Dr. W. O. Coffee, the noted eye specialist of Des Moines, Iowa, has perfected a mild treatment by which anyone suffering from failing eyesight, cataracts, blindness or any disease of the eyes can cure themselves at home. Judge George Edmunds a leading attorney of Carthage, Ills., 79 years old, was cured of cataracts on both eyes. Mrs. Lucinda Hammond, Aurora, Neb., 77 years old, had cataracts on both eyes and Dr. Coffee's remedies restored her to perfect of the condition of the will also send you Free of charge his 89 page book, "The New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye." It is full of interesting and valuable information. All cures are permanent. Write to day for yourself or friend to w. O. COFFEE, M. D., 837 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia.

W. O. COFFEE, M. D., 837 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia.

devoted to gasoline-engines and hoists, water works equipments, including pumping outfits, electric lighting engines, marine engines, and automobile engines. Each department is equiped with electric cranes by means of which heavy castings are moved about quickly and handled much more conveniently than they could be otherwise. The power for operating these cranes is supplied by an electric plant driven by gas engines. In fact gasoline engines are used throughout the factory, separate plants being installed for the several departments. The company is thus enabled to present a practical demonstration of one of the most important advantages to be derived from the use of this class of motors. Gasoline-engines are placed at convenient points, and supply the power for operating machinery and tools in the different departments, and the records of the company show that his is a very economical arrangement.

This company has its own electric lighting plant. This too is driven by gasea.

a very economical arrangement.

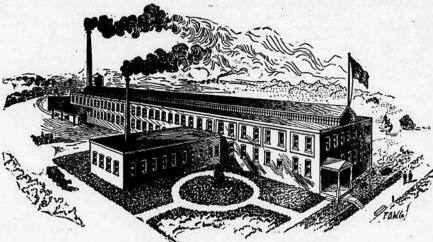
This company has its own electric lighting plant. This, too, is driven by gas engines, as is also the pumping plant which supplies water for the factory and for fire protection. The city water mains have not been extended to the Weber factory, and the company has taken occasion to install a model pumping plant which furnishes a practical illustration of its method of equiping city pumping plants, which is one of its specialties.

At the present time the company is turning out daily an average of 10 finished engines of 20 horse power capacity. These of course are used for various purposes, but chiefly for mining equipments, pumping outfits, and electric lighting plants.

The shipping facilities of the new factory

is turning out gasoline-engines for all purposes, ranging from 1 to 100 horse power capacity, and its new plant at Kansas City, covering a ground space of 300,000 square feet, will give it facilities for manufacturing engines of this class for all kinds of work.

The company is well equiped in engineering talent and in experience, as the



of the special condition for private switching. This enables any time since April; much wheat I will well advanced.

Jackson—Ground has more moisture than any time since April; much wheat I will well advanced.

Jackson—Ground has more moisture than any time since April; much wheat I will well advanced.

Johnson—Rains have started vegetation, Johnson—Rains have started vegetation.

Leavenworth—Abundant rains; fall crops flowing.

Leavenworth—Abundant rains; fall crops flowing well well well well well and the properties of the company has devoted its attention of the properties of



is unsurpassed for the treatment and cure of ALL BLOOD DISEASES and the resulting different forms of Eruptions and Ulcers. We also send free valuable pamphet describing the cause and growth of skin disease and the proper treatment of Pimples, Blackheads, Itching of the Skin Eczems, Liver Spots, and all skin diseases, inherited or self-acquired, Loss of Hair. Ulcers Running Sores, Pains of a Neurasigic or Recumstic Nature, BLOOD POISON, etc. There is a certain cure for your afficient. WRITE TODAY.

### RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

SCALE IN INCHES.

1 to 2.

2 20 8.

Less than 14. 14 to 1.

worthless except for fodder and fine for that; will have far more fodder than ever before; second crop prairie grass nearly as good as first put up, the two together not over half to two-thirds crop.

Coffey.—Good rains greatly benefitting pastures and all late crops, though making but little stock water as the ground absorbed it all.

Crawford.—Wheat ground in fine condition and sowing begun; pastures luxuriant and stock looking well.

Elk.—A cool moist week, greatly helping pastures and Kaffir-corn, but not enough to help stock water much.

Franklin.—Good rains have put everything in as good condition as possible unuer present circumstances.

Greenwood.—Fine rains; plenty of stock water and good pasturage till frost; severe wind and heavy rain on 13th blew off the apples and other fruits, and leveled the Kaffir-corn and sorghum.

Jackson.—Ground has more moisture than any time since April; much wheat will be sown the coming week; corn cutting well advanced.

Jefferson.—Corn cutting in progress; some wheat being sown; rain during the week

fine condition; a large acreage of alfalfa being sown.

Neosho.—Fine rains latter part of week replenishing stock water, improving all late crops, pastures, and the ground.

Shawnee.—Cool, moist week, fine for pastures, growing forage, and fruits; wheat sowing begun; ground in fine condition;

stock water replenished; apples are hanging on well, and will make a good crop.
Dickinson.—Good rains this week; ground in good condition for wheat sowing, which will begin next week; pastures improved.
Harvey.—Much wheat has been sown during the week, also some alfalfa seed; the rains will help pastures and increase the yield of the uncut hay.
Kingman.—Threshing finished; plowing progressing rapidly; late rains put ground in fine condition; haying being finished; pastures reviving.
Lincoln.—Farmers busy getting ground ready for wheat, a few have begun drilling, but the chinch-bugs are so bad that all wheat except for pasture will be put in late.
McPherson.—Good showers, but not sufficient to go down far; plowing will now be finished and seeding begin at once.
Ottawa:—The ground is in fine condition for seeding; wind has done some damage to fruit.
Phillips.—The late rains have caused a

T. trace.

Over 8.

begun.
Stafford.—Wheat sowing begun.
Washington.—The rains this week put the ground in good condition for sowing wheat; corn nearly all cut.

WESTERN DIVISION. The ground is in fine condition for plow-

# The Poultry Hard.

Trying to Get Something from Nothing.

An old Latin phrase is: "Exnihilo, pihil fit," which is about the equivalent to the less classical English proverb: You can't get blood out of a turnip. This principle applies beautifully to the poultry industry inasmuch as it is impossible to get something for nothing in breeding fowls, whether we keep them for market or for eggs.

It is a fact that the egg-production of this country is not one-fourth what it might be without increasing the number of fowls by a single one. The average hen of the country produces something less than 3 dozen eggs a year—according to the last census figures obtainable. This proves conclusively that the average hen is not well sively that the average hen is not well

fed nor well cared for in any way.

The average mongrel hen will produce at least 100 eggs in a year if she is properly sheltered and fed. The owner of the average hen evidently neglects her shamefully.

If the mongrel hen could be replaced by a pure-bred one the egg production would be doubled at once without a corwould be doubled at once without a corresponding increase in the amount of feed necessary to stimulate production to its utmost limit. So here we see the exemplification of the proverbs. "Out of nothing nothing comes,' says the Latin saying, and "you can't get blood out of a turnip," says the sturdy farm-band Anglo-Sayon whose proverb comes. bred Anglo-Saxon, whose proverb comes from the soil.

Unless a laying hen is given the ma-terial from which to make eggs she can not produce eggs, no matter what time of year it is. She must have lime for egg shells, protein to make the white of the eggs and fats for the yolk, or she can not manufacture eggs for the use or profit of her owner.

It is the same with the growing chick. It must be provided with the proper feed to promote growth or it can not make size enough to return a profit to

It is not essential to feed so much egg-food in summer as winter but where fowls are kept penned or a large number are on a limited range it is impossible for them to find enough bugs, worms, grubs, etc., to supply their nat-ural demand for meat food, and to the extent that this is lacking it must be supplied, or profits will be smaller.

A great many poultry breeders miss success by the narrow margin of failing to feed just a little animal food during the summer. The ones who do not do this rarely think how it happens that others do so much better than they. It is because they forget that they can not get something out of nothing.

Another thing. The prepared meat foods on the market are adapted to use for different purposes. Meat meal, beef scrap, blood meal and green cut bone are adapted to forcing fowls to grow rapidly and put on flesh or make good Cracklings in any form are adapted to forcing fowls to put on fat, make weight, and become fitted for market. This distinction is not always clearly understood and we have often noticed

oned among the outfit of every ordinary farm-in fact, we can not conceive of a farm upon which a flock of poultry would not pay if properly cared for.

If there is upon your farm hens that have not paid or that you think have not paid this September is the best time to begin to find out where the trouble lies. First of all find out what kind of shelter they have. Examine the roof, rhea, which is not as bad as the liver China Record is out. It make it rain tight. Going into the hen house you will know whether it is clean much grain without enough green food. Sows from 53566 to 61190.

or carbolic acid, whitewash the walls, perches and nest boxes.

The evening following this change in the hen house go out and get from the woodpile, fences, trees, and machinery all the stray hens that are roosting thereon. Place them on the nice clean perches in the sweetened house and shut them in, as there will be fresh air admitted through the slatted windows and ventilators, and in the morning feed them before letting them out. When night cames again you may have to hunt some of them up, but probably not all They will soon seek their new quarters of their own accord.

When the fowls are accustomed to their new quarters see that they have everything provided that will promote their health and comfort. First of all if any are sick kill them and hurn the remains; give fresh air without draughts, clean fresh water daily, grit, lime, a dust-bath and a variety of feed The latter will be an easy matter if they are permitted to roam at large about the farm.

If the hens are molting and you have no early pullets, which is doubtless the case, it is likely the September egg account will be very small—nevertheless we would provide a book in which to keep a record of the eggs produced; also in which we charge the hens any grain they eat and for the supplies bought for them. When you have a spring fry or a half dozen or so fat hens at threshing time do not forget to credit to the flock.

September is the time for a good many farmers to begin to find out what a good thing a flock of hens is.-Farm-

### Two Thousand Hens.

The Maine Farmer tells of a poultry keeper in Robbinston who began with Plymouth Rocks twenty-five years ago, and who now has 2,000 hens and as many chickens growing in his orchard. It shows plainly the kinship that should exist between fruit growing and poul-try. The oil barrels that serve as coops are about 8 feet apart through the orchard, and not a green thing is growing there but the trees, while the bark of the trees is smooth and glossy, and the leaves a rich, deep green that can only be obtained under high cultivation. He is now getting about 300 eggs a day, and as the hens stop laying he will market them to make room for the growing pullets, as he renews his stock each year. Eggs are gathered several times a day and shipped twice a week, bringing considerably above market quotations.

We mistrust the above report was written early in the esason, or there is an error in it. To take the place of 2,000 laying hens one should have about 6,000 chickens, and then he might find it well to keep about 500 of the hens another year to hatch out and bring up his chickens, as they sit much better and take better care of the chickens than pullets do with their first brood. Nor do we like oil barrels as coops They may be better than flour barrels,

grow again at once, and in a few weeks are ready again. Round turnip, roots and tops, wild mustard, and many other weeds are readily eaten by the hens, and the husks and leaves of sweet-corn, if they are fed while green, but wilted green food may pack in the crop so that they will become crop bound, or if not they may cause indigestion and diar-

or foul. If the poultry has not paid it is most likely foul—clean it out thoroughly. Sprinkle the floor with lime ceded by an attack of constipation a diarrhea, which may have been pre-ceded by an attack of constipation often noticed. In all such cases give a half teaspoon of castor-oil, or if not at hand, the same of fresh lard which may at third dose be dusted with a little cayenne pepper.

### Observations.

The Belgian hare boomers are beginning to have a hard time in trying to fool the people. The fad is nearly played out. Hundreds of people who were induced to engage in the business are anxious to sell out their stock, but there are no buyers. Every man who has Belgian hares is a would-be seller and there are but few would-be buyers. The people who originated the fad, having caught all the suckers who can be induced to bite at a hare bait, will soon have a new bait. Perhaps they will have imported the eggs of some wonderful breed of frogs, with operatic voices, and that when the country is well stocked with them, singing school and singing teachers can be dispensed with. There will be no more brass bands or silver bands. Frog bands are to take their place. When the boomers get fairly under way, they will find plenty of buyers for frogs' eggs. It is unnecessary to say that when the boomer gets an order he will go to some stag-nant frog pond and get the eggs to fill the order. Alle samme Chinamen.

Is the meat of turtles poisonous to barnyard fowls? We are inclined to say Last season a large mud turtle was taken out of an artificial pond belonging to this paper. The meat was fed to the fowls, who devoured it greed Within three or four days a good many of them developed a singular disease, stupor and paralysis being prominent symptoms. A few recovered but more than 30 died. Another turtle was caught a short time ago and not believing the disease last year was caused by eating the turtle meat, the meat of this one was fed to the fowls. The same kind of symptoms soon developed and over 20 died. In a paper published at Centralia, Ill., the statement was made that a farmer in that vicinity fed the meat of a large turtle to his poultry and that over three dozen died. Now here are three instances of like results following apparently a like cause. How will you account for it? Was it post hoc, or propter hoc; after which, or on account of which. We say on account of which. Has any one had a similar experience? If so, report it.—Fruit Growers' Journal.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

A Most Lamentable Comedy is the title of a powerful novelette by Mr. William Allen White, which begins in the September issue of The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia. This absorbing serial is a study of political hysterics—the story of a State gone mad. The scene of the novelette is a Western State laboring under the burdens of a panic year. The central figure is a grocery store demagogue, whose hairbrained oratory captures the State convention. The story rises to a height of dramatic power and intensity rarely equalled in the fiction of the day.

### Now Is the Time to Paint.

Now is the Time to Paint.

Now is the Time to Paint.

The may be better than flour barrels, as coops. They may be better than flour barrels, being broader, but we could not make a nest in a barrel that the eggs did not crowd toward the center and get broken in the milberally according to their needs as the seasons change, but we must feed them liberally according to their needs as the seasons change, but we must feed them those things that will furnish material out of which is made what we want, whether that be eggs, growth, or added weight.—Commercial Poultry.

Too often the poultry is the last thing to which the farmer gives attention. If a wet day comes in which he can not work in the field he may if asked by his good wife do some job at fixing up about the hen house, but that is all; he has no interest in the work, considers the hens only a nuisance to be tolerated because the women folks want them about. This is not as it should be fishens will not be a nuisance. They will pay better on the investment in them and the care given them than any other stock on the farm and should be reckoned among the outfit of every ordanary farm—in fact, we can not conceive of a green and active to the contract of the care of the poultry and it would require but a suffer from the theory ordanary farm—in fact, we can not conceive of a green are and attention the poultry and the care given them than any other stock on the farm and should be recky oned among the outfit of every ordinary farm—in fact, we can not conceive of a green and attention the poultry are made the care given them than any other stock on the farm and should be recky oned among the outfit of every ordinary farm—in fact, we can not conceive of a green and attention the poultry are made and the care given them than any other stock on the farm and should be recky one damong the outfit of every ordinary farm—in fact, we can not conceive of a green food, we like oil barrels and get broken the submerged in the ground and get broken the surface of the earth outside

### Cheap Wisconsin Lands.

For sale in tracts of various sizes. Can not be excelled for grazing and general farming. For descriptive pamphlet, address, Benson & Anderton, Loan and Trust Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Volume XV of the Standard Poland-China Record is out. It gives the rec-ord of boars from 23762 to 25749 and

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS For ale. C. W. Staley, Rose Hill, Butler Co., Kans

A FEW Rose Combed White Leghorn cockerels 50 onts. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kans.

### BELGIAN HARES...

Belgian hare fry beats chicken, and a good breeding air of hares will keep you supplied all the year round, can supply you in the finest breeding stock at \$3.50 or pair; \$5 per trio, until further notice.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.



### STANDARD POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Sliver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. All Our Breeding Pens of this season at Bottom Prices, also Spring Chicks. Prices now less than half of winter prices. Fine Exhibition and Breeding Stock of Rare Quality. Write Me Your Wants. Circular Free.

Ar H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

Ar H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

# Cheap=Rate Excursions California

September 19 to 27, account General Convention of Episcopal Church, San Francisco.

Anybody may go-at \$45 round trip from Topeka.

Choice of direct routes returning; final limit, November 15.

On the way visit Indian Pueblos, Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Yosemite, San Joaquin Valley, Los Angeles.

The Santa Fe is the comfortable way to go-Harvey meals, best in the world; superb service of the California Limited; personallyconducted tourist-car excursions.

Write for our books, "To California and Back" and "San Francisco."

# Santa Fe.

T. L. King,

Agent, A. T. & S. F. R'y, Topeka, Kansas.



Operated by Pumping Windmills, Gasoline Engines, Fower Windmills, Gasoline Engines, Fower Windmills, Horse Powers, etc. The Goodhue Rotary Grinder is operated by all makes of Pumping Windmills; steady motion. Grinds while you sleep. Makes feed Grinding as cheap as pumping water. The Gasoline Special Feed Grinder is best in use for small Gasoline Engines, or any beit power, from one to four horse power. AGENTS WANTED. Special prine on first order. Address Goodhue Rotary Grinder Co., St. Charles, Ills.

Mullinville, Kansas, May 6, 1901.

Goodhue Rotary Grinder Co., St. Charles, Ill.

I use an 8-foot Ideal back-geared mill, on well 100 feet deep, and run pump and Grinder at the same time. I have no trouble to grind for 20 to 80 head of horses and could grind three times as much if necessary. If there was no chance for another such Grinder I would not take five times its cost for it.

J. H. Pedigo.

### Farmers' Institute Dates.

The following is a list of dates and speakers for farmers' institutes as arranged by the institute committee of the Kansas State Agricultural College: September 18—Melvern, Prof. H. M. Cottrell and Miss E. J. Agnew.
September 19 and 20—Ottawa Profes-

sors H. M. Cottrell and D. H. Otis, and

Miss E. J. Agnew.
September 26—Chanute, Prof. Albert
Dickens and F. E. Uhl.

September 27—Elsmore, Prof. Albert Dickens and F. E. Uhl. September 28—Lone Elm, Prof. Albert Dickens and F. E. Uhl.

October 3—Hiawatha, Pres. E. R. Nichols and Prof. H. M. Cottrell. October 8—Denison, Prof. D. H. Otis and Mrs. Calvin.

# In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. Otis, Professor of Dairy Hus bandry, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans. to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

Maintenance Ration for Cattle. PRESS BULLETIN NO. 102, FROM DEPART-

MENT OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY. Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas, September 17, 1901.

On account of the probable scarcity of feed during the fall and winter of 1901-02, the Kansas Experiment Station undertook an experiment in feeding wheat straw and adding enough ground wheat to secure a maintenance ration. Three dry cows, averaging 1,225 pounds live weight, 2 two-year-old heifers averaging 1,059 pounds, and 3 calves averaging 510 pounds were selected for this test. The experiment began August 1, when the aggregate weight of the 8 nead amounted to 7,327 pounds. As the cows came from good sorghum pasture and the helfers and calves from good prairie pasture, did not relish the wheat straw for the first few days, and only consumed about 10 pounds daily per head. The cattle were fed 4 pounds of ground wheat daily per head throughout the experiment. By dampening the straw and sprinkling the grain on and through it considerable more straw was consumed the average for thirty-one consumed, the average for thirty-one days being 16½ pounds daily per head.
At the close of the first week every

animal in the experiment lost in weight, the average being 62 pounds per head. During the second week per head. During the second week they regained a considerable portion of this loss. At the close of the ex-periment, September 1, the 3 cows weighed an average of 1,172 pounds, a loss of 54 pounds per head for the thirty-one days under experiment, the heifers averaged 1,067 pounds, a gain of 8 pounds per head, and the calves averaged 523 pounds, a gain of 13 pounds per head. The total weight of the lot at the close of the experiment was 7,217 pounds, a loss of 110 pounds for the lot, or 13 pounds per head, a small item when one considers that it all came in the first week of the experiment. The total feed consumed by the lot was 4,232 pounds of wheat straw and 992 pounds of ground wheat. The straw was hauled about 8 miles and did not contain any chaff or refuse wheat. Where the cattle have access to a straw stack they get considerable chaff and more or less shriveled or waste wheat blown over with the chaff. Under these conditions cattle would not need as much wheat as given above.

This experiment indicates the possi-lities in wintering cattle. When bilities in wintering cattle. When wheat straw, doubtless the poorest roughage on the farm, can maintain an animal with a small outlay for ground wheat, it ought to encourage a farmer to hold his cattle. Straw is abundant, especially in the western part of the State. In many places it is being burned in order to get rid of it. Where straw can be had for the hauling and wheat at 60 cents per bushel, the feed cost of keeping a 1,000 pound cow on a maintenance ration need not exceed a maintenance ration need not exceed \$1.25 per month. Suppose the straw costs \$5 per ton, the feed cost would be only \$2.50 per head per month, or \$1.50 more than it usually costs in years when feed is plenty. Most every farm contains rough feed considerably better than wheat straw. Prairie hay, corn fodder, Kaffir-corn fodder, sorghum fodder, or hay can be fed either alone or in combination with each other and

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the amount of grain required for maintenance reduced. Where red clover or alfalfa is available little or no grain need be fed.

The present low prices of stock cat-tle, with every prospect of high prices in the spring, and the cheapness with which the cattle can be wintered, as shown by the above experiment, should induce farmers to hold their cattle, even though they could be sold at fair prices. D. H. O.

### Hand Separators.

G. C. CURRIER, BEFORE FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT GARNETT, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

Hand separators, the subject assigned me for the meeting, is rather a complex question, when you consider the differently constituted people into whose hands they are likely to come. My experience with a farm separator is that it requires a devotion that is seldom enjoyed by the average American farmer for in order to have any use for a hand separator you must have milk and in order to have milk the cow is necessary, and as an inducement to the cow to furnish the milk she de-mands your kindest and best endeavors mands your kindest and best endeavors twice a day, seven days in the week, and thirty days in a month. This becomes irksome and you sometimes find old Boss neglected when she is the main stay for the family support. The hand separator is of little value to a farm without the cow and the cow is of farm without the cow, and the cow is of little value to the farm without she is properly cared for. I have no suggestion to offer regarding the care of the cow. All who have cows know that when they are fed, watered, sheltered, and treated kindly, as they should be, they will do their part. An incentive for you to handle the cow as she should be handled, is good returns for your feed and care. This I think can best be accomplished with a hand separator, as from my experience I can safely venture the assertion that you will increase your return 25 per cent. The hand separator is a labor saving machine for the farm for instead of keeping in proper condition 25 or 30 crocks to be washed and sunned each day, you simply run the milk through the machine, and catch the skim-milk fresh and warm to be fed to your calves and pigs. The cream is taken from the machine in a 2-gallon bucket, which can easily be lowered into the well, or set aside for ripening as the conditions may require. You all know how troublesome it is during the summer season to care for any considerable amount of milk, in short hand separators will handle the milk of 15 to 25 cows with one-hall the labor of the old setting system and produce 25 per cent more butter the year around. Again there are some abuses practiced with the hand machine when you are selling the cream to the cream-Many are disposed to lengthen out the time between delivering their cream to the creamery; some put three, four, five days' skimmings together and deliver the varied lot of cream to the

butter-maker and expect him to make

first-class quality of butter for the mar-

the butter fat in the cream. This can it not be done. If you expect within 2 or 3 cents of the market for your butter fat you must furnish first-class butter fat for the butter-maker.

### History of Milk Testing. F. H. M'INTOSH.

For a great number of years it was a serious problem how to find an accurate way for testing milk or cream for butter fat. About the time the creameries were first being started in the State of Kansas most all creamery men were very ignorant about testing milk for butter fat, and for a few years paid their patrons by the hundred pounds. This did fairly well for a short time but finally some of the patrons that were inclined to be dishonest would dilute their milk with water, and in doing this they received the same pay for the watered milk that the honest patron did for his pure milk. And from this time on it was either a loss to the honest patron or to the factory. So the first step in testing milk or cream for but-ter far was what is known as the churn test at the time of gathering or receiving the patrons' cream. A small sample (a pint or quart) of each patron's cream would be put into a small can and churned, and each patron was paid for his cream or milk according to the amount of butter his sample of cream made. This was a more just method than by weight, but it required delicate manipulations in order to make the little pats of butter. And besides the but-ter so made was of such inferior quality that it could not be mixed in with the whole amount of butter made from all the cream, and so in this way it was still a loss to the factory.

The oil test was an outgrowth of the churn test, and to a certain ex-tent was successful. In making the oil test the samples taken from each patron's milk or cream was much smaller than those taken for the churn test. These small samples were taken and put into small glass tubes and the tubes were then put into a frame and agitated until the fat was drawn together in a solid mass, the tubes were then put into hot water until the fat was melted, when the fat would float upon the surface of the liquid in the tube. The tubes were then allowed to become cool. The portion of melted fat so obtained was taken as a measure of the butter value of the cream from which it was a sample. The oil test was used in cream gathering factories and was a fair measure of the butter fat in cream. But there was always a small proportion of the fat that remained unchurned in cream; and in milk a much larger per cent of fat was lost. For this reason the oil test was not successful for determining fat in

In 1877, Mr. Marchand invented a long glass tube which was graduated at one end, a small sample of milk was put into this tube and a certain amount of acetic acid was added and thoroughly mixed with the milk, after which a small amount of ether was added to ket so he can pay first-class prices for dissolve the fat. By heating the fat

was collected into the upper part of the tube which was graduated and read off volumetrically. These tubes were used for a time with more or less success. In certain samples of milk it was difficult to get a good separa-tion of the fat. And in milk produced from various feeds the results could not be relied upon. A few years later Professor Fjord, of Denmark, invent-ed glass tubes a good deal like the ones used in the oil test, these tubes were held in a frame and a small measured amount of milk was put into each tube and the frame holding the tubes was whirled at a high rate of speed for forty-five minutes until the cream was continually separated and brought together into a mass. The solid mass of cream was then measured out and weighed with a scale and the weight estimated by a table, which was constructed by the inventor. This method was used to a great extent in Den-

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mark, but never used in the United

From this time on several other inventions were made for testing milk, but none, however, were successful in every respect until the advent of the Babcock test.

### Value of Natural Science in Buttermaking.

BY M. H. MATTS.

In one sense of the word creamery butter-making may be termed a science and in another an art. This depends upon the way one looks at it either theoretically or pracically. In any event a knowledge of the foundation of natural science will be a valuable aid to the practical butter-maker, and while it may not be absolutely necessary it would be highly beneficial. Of itwe learn the composition of various substances, from the state of elements up to the more or less complex compounds, also the classes of elements and their action in nature. Individually and collectively, we learn of their relation of lectively we learn of their relation of one to another and this is very es-sential as for example, an acid will neutralize a base and vise versa. understand the reaction taking place when this occurs, and the product or products that are found, will require a study of chemistry, a branch of physical science. There are many other terms, as solution, suspension, soluble, insoluble, analysis, etc., for which definitions can be found in any dictionary, but are of little value unless thoroughly understood. Under this head comes the action of heat and cold, attraction by gravitation, cohesion, capillarity, and density or specific gravity. An exhaustive study of fermentation is also necessary to the production of gilt edge

It may be possible to learn the method of butter-making by first going to work in a creamery or butter factory, and after a brief experience there attend a dairy school at some agricul-tural college, or for an altogether inexperienced person, he could gain some valuable practice and infromation at a school of this kind directly. There are varying opinions in regard to these two ways; as for myself I would choose the former whenever it is possible. For those who can not attend such a school much information can be had by read-ing the leading or best dairy papers.

### More Experience With Alfalfa.

Mr. W. Riehl, of Potosi, Missouri, sends a report of his experience with alfalfa during the present dry season. As the conditions in Missouri are somewhat similar to eastern Kansae this report is printed for the benefit of our Kansas readers.

"If you remember you gave me some points on alfalfa at Kansas City last winter, and I promised to report success or failure. We have not had 1 inch of rain in one hundred and thirty-five days and none in sight. Our soil is a good clay, with a limestone and some flint rock and gravel through it (Ozark Hills). I broke ground in February 1 and ruary, (old pasture), put it in fine tilth, and sowed seed the last of April at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre. It came up fine and stood the drouth O. came up nne and stood the drouth C.
K., while every sprig of all other
grasses soon disappeared. Alfalfa
ranges from 6 inches to 1 foot high,
and is plenty thick, and looks better
now than a month ago. I think the
roots have got down to moisture by this The roots are three times as long and also as bulky as the top and have a mass of fibrous roots. I sowed two and a half acres."

### The Country's Crops Officially. CORN.

The monthly report of the statistician the average condition of corn on September 1 to have been 1.7. There was a decline during August amounting to 2.3 points, and the condition on the 1st of the present month was 28.9 points lower than on September 1, 1900; 33.5 points lower than at the corresponding day in 1899; 31 points below the mean of the September average for the last ten years, and 8.3 points below the lowest September average, that of 1881, ever before recorded. While the Aug-ust rains were beneficial to late planted corn, it is in only a few States that the crop as a whole shows any improvement or has even held its own during the month. There has been a decline of 13 points in Ohio, 8 in Indiana, 2 in Illinois, Iowa, and Texas, and 3 in Nebraska. In Kansas and Missouri the local gains and losses about counterbalance each other, and in these States the condition of the crop as a whole is

represented by the same figures as on rice during the month of August is re-August 12.

The average condition at harvest of The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was \$2.8, against 60.6 last year, 70.9 in 1899, and a ten-year average of 8.3. North Dakota, California, and Oregon report a condition 7 points, Washington 12, Indiana 16, Illinois 19, Missouri 22, and Vanca 28, a Kansas 28 points above their respective ten-year averages. On the other hand, the average condition in Iowa is 2 points, in Ohio and South Dakota 3, Pennsylvania 6, Minnesota and Nebras-ka 8, Michigan 22, and Texas 36 points below the respective ten-year averages of these States.

The average condition of oats when harvested was 72.1, against 82.9 last year, 87.2 in 1899 and a ten-year average of 81.6. Of the States having the largest acreage devoted to this product, only Iowa and Minnesota report a con-dition comparing favorably with their ten-year averages, the former being 1 point and the latter 4 points above such averages. On the other hand, the condition of the crop in Ohio and Michigan is 3 points, in Illinois 7, in Indiana 8, Wisconsin 11, Nebraska 20, Kansas 21, New York 25, Pennsylvania 34, and Missouri 41 points below the respective ten-year averages of these States.

The average condition of barley when harvested was 83.8 against 70.7 last year, 86.7 in 1899 and 83.1, the mean of the averages of the last ten years.

The condition at harvest of winter and spring rye combined was 84.9, against 84 last year and 86.4, the mean of the averages of the last ten years. BUCKWHEAT.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 90.9, as compared with 91.1 on August 1, 1901; 80.5 on September 1, 1900; 75.2 on the corresponding date in 1899, and 85.3, the mean of

the September averages of the last ten

TOBACCO. Since August 1 there has been a general improvement in the condition of tobacco. Virginia, Tennessee, Mary-land, and Pennsylvania report conditions 1, 3, 9, and 10 points avove their respective ten-year averages; in Ken-tucky the present condition and the tenyear average are equal; and in North Carolina, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Mis-souri the conditions are, respectively, 12, 13, 23, and 49 points below such av-

IRISH POTATOES.

The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 52.2, against 62.3 on August 1, 1901; 80 on September 1, 1900; 86.3 at the corresponding date in 1899, and 78.8, the mean of the September averages of the last ten years. The present condition is the lowest ever reported in September, being 10.2 points below that of 1894, the lowest previous September condition.

SWEET POTATOES.

There has been a general decline in the condition of sweet potatoes since August 1, although 5 of the principal States still show a condition equal to or above that of a month ago.

The acreage of clover seed has been considerably reduced since last year, only 2 of the States in which the production of clover seed is of more than local importance, New York and Michigan, reporting even a small increase in acreage. All other States, except Nebraska, in which State the area is the same as last year, reported decreases ranging from 5 per cent in California and Ohio to 37 per cent in Missouri. In New York, Minnesota, and Michigan the present conditions are 1.7 and 17 points above the respective tenyear averages; but other States report conditions below such averages.

SUGAR-CANE.

Of the 5 principal sugar-cane States. Mississippi alone reports an improvement in condition during August, the present condition being 37 against 32 a month ago. The condition in Georgia remained at a standstill during the month, and Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana show decreases of 1.3 and 4 points, respectively. Three of the principal sugar-cane States—Loyisiana, Georgia, and Mississippi-show Additions slightly above their ten-year averages, and in Alabama and Texas conditions are, respectively, 8 and 21 points below such averages.

RICE.

An improvement in the condition of

ported in but 2 of the rice-growing States—Florida and Texas. In Louisiana and North Carolina there has been no appreciable change in condition and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama report declines. In Louisiana, the chief seat of the rice-growing industry, the condition is 4 points above the mean of the averages of the last seven years. APPLES.

Five of the more important applegrowing States report an improvement in condition during August, such imin condition during August, such improvement amounting to 1 point in Indiana, 2 points in Kentucky, 3 in Tennessee, 11 in Missouri, and 12 in Kansas. Only 3 of the States—Indiana, Virginia, and Kansas—report conditions above their ten-year averages, while the remainder of the States report conditions below such averages, ranging from 1 point in Kentucky to 42 points in New York.

PEACHES.

Reports as to the production of peaches, as compared with a full crop, in the important peach-growing States, range from 51 per cent in Texas to 76 in Tennessee, but 3 States showing an indicated production equal to or above that indicated in September, 1900. In all but 2 of the principal peach-growing States, however, a production exceeding the ten-ear average is probable.

GRAPES.

In all the States in which the growing of grapes is of more than local importance, except California, the present condition is below the ten-year average. HOGS.

There is a decrease in the number of stock hogs now being fattened as com-pared with the number a year ago in every State except Arizona, where an increase of 13 per cent is noted. In the important hog-raising States decreases in number for fattening are reported in number for fattening are reported as follows: Georgia, 4 per cent; South Carolina, 9; North Carolina, 11; Mississippi, 2; Alabama and Indiana, 14; Ohio, 15; Iowa, 17; Arkansas, 18; Texas, Tennessee, and Illinois, 19; Kentucky, 27; Nebraska, 33; Missouri and Kansas, 42 per cent. Reports as to the size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition above the ten-year average in but 2 States—Ohio and Pennsylvania—in each of which the present condition is 3 points above such avercondition is 3 points above such average. The condition is below the ten-year averages to the extent of 3 points in Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nebraska, 5 in Alabama, 6 in Kansas, 7 in Missouri, Tennessee and South Carolina, 8 in Texas and North Carolina, 10 in Mississippi, and 14 in Arkansas. In Iowa and Indiana the present condition is practically the same as the ten-year averages.

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### MARKET REPORTS.

| Kansas City                           | Sept.        | 16.—Cattle—Re   | ceipts,              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------|
| 9,503; calves, 9<br>to strong. R      | ir. The      | market was  | steauy               |
| SHIPPING                              | AND          | DRESSED   | BEEF                 |
| No. Ave.                              | STE          | No Ave  | Price.               |
| NO. A.Ve.                             | Price,       | 20 1024   | \$5.35               |
| 541264                                | 5.20         | 301170  | 5.05                 |
| 13grs1268                             | 4.35         | 22 903  | 5.00<br>4.75         |
|                                       |              | No. Ave.<br>20  |                      |
| 211216                                | 4.75         | 22  | 4.55                 |
| 431068                                | 4.10         | 441095  | 4.00                 |
| 2 890                                 | 3.25         | 64 fdr 904  | 3.00<br>3.20         |
| 71025                                 | 2.75         | 26 870  | 3.20                 |
| TEXAS A                               | ND II        | e division.)  | no.                  |
|                                       | erantin      | 076   | 3.45                 |
| 42                                    | 3.00         | 71  | 3.15                 |
| 144 800                               | 3.10         | 136 800   | 3.10                 |
| 132 829                               | 2.90         | 130 833   | 2.90                 |
| TEXAS                                 | ANDI         | MDIAN COWS  | ١.                   |
| (Qua                                  | arantin      | e division.)  |                      |
| 104 868                               | 2.70         | 32 716  | 2.55                 |
| WI                                    | STER         | N COWS.   |                      |
|                                       |              |   | 2.60                 |
| 42 793                                | 2 45         | 31 761  | 2.45                 |
| 91 735                                | 2.55         | 75 634  | 4.40                 |
| 91                                    | 1.90         | 59 655  | 2.25                 |
| NA                                    | TIVE .       | HEIFERS.  | F 00                 |
| 31 s&h 788<br>1 750<br>9 691<br>1 610 | 5.30         | 1 11360   | 5.00                 |
| 0 601                                 | 2.25         | 31 stk 720<br>12 559  | 3.75                 |
| 1 610                                 | 8 15         | 4 660   | 4.25<br>3.75<br>3.15 |
| N.                                    | ATIVE        |   | 1000                 |
| 11 1067                               | 2 75         | 221009  | 3.40                 |
| 15 943                                | 3.25<br>2.25 | 51028   | 3.15                 |
| 21070                                 | 2.25         | 9 828   | 1.60                 |
| 15943<br>21070<br>2855                | 2.00         | 2 830   | 1.40                 |
| NA                                    | TIVE .       | FEEDERS.  | 0.70                 |
| 1161038                               | 4.00         | 102919<br>411072  | 3.70                 |
| 751012<br>31020                       | 3.80         | 10 1065   | 3.35                 |
| 19987                                 | 3.25<br>3.00 | 101065<br>181100  | 3.65<br>3.35<br>3.30 |
|                                       | PITTIN C     | TOCKERS   |                      |
| 9                                     | 4.00         | 1 3 760   | 3.40                 |
| 2 440                                 | 3.65         | 27 624  | 3.35                 |
| 56 887                                | 3.00         | 16 819  | 3.20                 |
| 9                                     | 2.50         | 3   | 3.10                 |
| BTOCK (                               | COWB         | 1 7 762   | a.                   |
| 10 57                                 | 3.00         | 7   | 9.75                 |
| 11 740                                | 2.50         | 19 700<br>6 566   | 2.65                 |
| 3                                     | 2.25         | 6566<br>5916  | 2.40                 |
| Hogs-Recei                            | Dts, 4,4     | 23. The mark  | tet was              |
| E to 10 conta h                       | Inhan        | Danmagantative  | o coloc.             |
| No. Av. Price                         | No. A        | v. PricelNo. A  | v. Price             |
| 64278 \$6.70                          | 3427         | \$6.70   72222  | \$6.671              |
| 33278 6.65                            | 7923         | 6.60 71222  | 6.60                 |
| 90187 6.45                            | 8718         | 6.45 93177  | 6.35                 |
| 2 200 5.00                            | 1135 11      | 6 50 100 140  | 6 20                 |
| 34 86 475                             | 29 . 8       | 5.00 15 77  | 4.50                 |
| Sheep-Rece                            | ipts. 4      | X-Price No. A. \$6.70   72222   6.60   71222   6.45   93177   6.45   108166   6.50   109149   6.50   1577   856. The mark | cet was              |
| 10 to 20 cents                        | lower.       | Representativ   | e sales:             |
| 13 lambs 8                            | 9 \$4.75     | 11 lambs 7  | 2 \$4.50             |
| 400 Utah w 9                          | 5 8.55       | 11 lambs 7<br>243 Utah 1.10<br>1 lamb 5   | 4 3.55               |
| 72 Utah w S                           | 8 3.65       | 1 1 lamb 5  | 0 3.00               |
|                                       | _            |   |                      |

### Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 23,-000. Good to prime steers, \$5.60@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.35@4.15; Texas

steers, \$3.50@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000. Mixed and butchers, \$6.30@6.90; bulk of sales, \$6.50@

Sheep-Receipts, 30,000. Good to choice wethers, \$3.90@4.15; western sheep, \$3.25@4.00; native lambs, \$3.00@5.00.

### St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 5, 500. Native beef steers, \$4.20@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.75; Texas steers

\$5.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500. Pigs and lights, \$5.25@6.55; butchers, \$6.65@6.97½. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200. Native sheep, \$3.00@3.50; lambs, \$4.00@4.75.

### Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,-200. Native beef steers, \$4.50@6.50; western 200. Native beer steers, \$1.50\(\pi\_0.4.05\); western steers, \$3.50\(\pi\_4.85\); Texas steers, \$3.25\(\pi\_4.25\); stockers and feeders, \$2.75\(\pi\_4.10\). Hogs—Receipts, 3,000. Heavy, \$6.60\(\pi\_6.70\); bulk of sales, \$6.55\(\pi\_6.60\). Sheep—Receipts, 12,000. Common and stock sheep, \$2.50\(\pi\_3.20\); lambs, \$3.75\(\pi\_4.40\).

### Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Sept. 16.—Wheat—Sales by

Kansas City, Sept. 16.—Wheat—Sales by sample on track:
Hard—No. 2, 65% @66c; No. 3, 65c.
Soft—No. 2, 69c; No. 3, 67@68c.
Mixed Corn—No. 2, 58% @50; No. 3, 59c.
Mixed Corn—No. 2, 59c; No. 3, 59c.
Mixed Oats—No. 2, 38% c; No. 3, 38c.
White Oats—No. 2, 38% c; No. 3, 37% c.
Rye—No. 2, nominaly 55c.
Projett Hay: 500@14 50. timothy. 38 00%

Prairie Hay—\$6.00@14.50; timothy, \$8.00@ 13.00; clover, \$8.50@10.50; alfalfa, \$10.00@ 12.00; straw, \$4.00.

ton.

### Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 70½@70½c; No. 3, 68½@70c; No. 2 hard winter, 68½@69½c; No. 3, 68½@69c; No. 1 northern spring, 69½@71½c; No. 2, 69@70c; No. 3, 66@70c. Corn—No. 2, 56½@67c; No. 3, 564@66½c. Oats—No. 2, 35@35½c; No. 3, 30c

Futures: Wheat—September, 68%c; October, 69%c; December, 70%@70%c; May, 74%c. Corn—September, 56c; October, 55%c. December, 57%@67%c; May, 59%c. Oats—September, 34%c; December, 36c; May,

### St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 69½c; track, 71@71½c; No. 2 hard, 68@69c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 57½c; track, 58@58½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 36½c; No. 2 white, 38½@38½c.

### Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Sept. 16.-Eggs-Fresh, 140 Butter-Creamery, extra fancy separa-

tor, 19c; firsts, 16½c; dairy, fancy, 16c; packing stock, 11½c; cheese, northern full cream, 11@12c; Missouri and Kansas full

ream, 10c.

Poultry—Hens—live, 6½c; roosters, 12½c each; broilers, 9c lb.; ducks, young, 6c; turkey hens, 6½c; young toms, 5c; old toms, 5c; pigeons, \$1.00 doz. Choice scalded dressed poultry 1c above these

prices.

Potatoes—New, \$1.35@1.45 per bushel in small lots; car lots, \$1.20@1.25; sweets, \$1.50@2.00 per bushel.

Fruit—Apples, \$1.00@3.00 per barrel; peaches, 60@75c per four-basket crate; pears, \$2.25 per box; cranberries, \$7.50 per borrel

Vegetables—Tomatoes, home grown, per half bushel, \$1.00; beans, 65@85c per bushel. Cabbage, \$1.00@1.50 per cwt. Onions, 85c@\$1.10 bushel in job lots; cucumbers, 50@75c per bushel crate.

Melons—Cantaloupes, per standard crate, \$1.00@2.00; Rocky Fords, \$1.00@1.75 crate; watermelons, per dozen, \$1.00@

# Special Mant Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale,', "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column, without display, for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it!

SPECIAL.—Until further notice, orders from our subscribers will be received at 1 cent a word or 7 cents a line, cash with order. Stamps taken.

### CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Ten choice milk cows, mostly fresh are registered Holstein Frieslans. M. S. Babcock Nortonville, Kans.

NO FEED-Must sell part of my registered Short-horns, Good individuals, best of breeding. Prices cut to half. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—A fine registered Shorthorn bull calf dark red, 10 months old. Enquire H. O. Miller, Va-lencia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Forty head of dairy cows with or without the dairy business; also 80 head of stock cattle. Address C., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

### HORSES AND MULES.

PROSPECT FARM—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND CHINA HOGS. Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

### SHEEP.

GRADE SHROPSHIRES and Merino ewes to put our on shares. Bucks and wethers for sale. W. Leghorn coosters 50 cents. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Four good Shropshire rams, and some choice grade Merino ewes. D. R. Gorden, Abilene, Kans.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. Fine lusty fellows and well wooled. Also a lot of good ewes at drouth prices. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son Wellsville, Kans.

### FARMS AND RANCHES

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147 ACRES, 4 MILES EAST SARGENT, a railraad town, Texas County, Mo.; frame house, barn for 12 horses, celiar, cribs, smoke and hen house, garden, two springs, 1,000 bearing fruit trees, 72 acres timber, 50 acres cultivated and fenced; possession at once; price only \$800; \$400 cash. LOTT, "the Land Man," 900 New York Life, Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS—323 acres. Highly improved farm, 60 miles northeast of Kansas City, close to three good towns, black loam soil, abundance of pure water; \$60 per acre. RANCH—6,100 acres. Good grass, fine water, plenty improvements, located in southern Kansas; low price. No. 360. If you mean business and want a farm, write for free list to Sidney P. Allen, 15 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160-acre improved farm a central Kansas. A bargain. For full particulars ddress Jno. Fox Jr., New Cambria, Kans.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE. Splendid ranches and good farms in Wabaunsee county, the best agricultural and grazing district in Kansas. Our grass lands are cheap; our farms well improved. Here, the man with small means can buy a home, and those wanting a stock ranch will find no better place to invest their money. Write me for list of farms, and description of our country. John G. Howard, Land Dealer, Eskridge, Kans.

FREE A book of statistics, information, and 200 Winders Realty Co., Ottawa, Kans.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—By an experienced man with family, position as foreman on stock ranch. References exchanged. Box 217, Sabetha, Kans.

WANTED—A few barrels of good winter apples State varieties and price. W. V. Jackson, Coldwater Comanche Co., Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Two months old, for sale. Females \$3 each; males \$5 each; exira nice; all black and tan. J. E. George, Burlingame, Kans. WANTED AT ONCE—Seventy-five men to work in beet fields We have a few houses reserved for men with large families. Standard Cattle Co., Ames, Neb.

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ALFALFA SEED—Crop of 1901, pure and fresh Write for prices. McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kas

FOR SALE—Feed mills and scales. We have 2 No. 1
Blue Valley mills, one 600-pound platform scale, one
family scale, and 15 Clover Leaf house: scales, which
we wish to close out cheap. Call on P. W. Griggs &
Co., 208 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

# VEW CROP SEEDS.

| Present Prices, oncke  | u, Irack, Lawrence.   |
|--|---|
| Alfalfa, fancy, per bushel (60 pounds) \$6.00 Alfalfa, choice, per bushel (60 pounds) 5.70 | Kentucky Blue Grass, fancy, per bu. (14 lbs.) \$1.50<br>Orchard Grass, choice, per bushel |
| Alfalfa, prime, per bushel (60 pounds) 5.40  | (14 pounds) 1.75  |
| Alfalfa, fair, per bushel (60 pounds) 5.10   | Orchard Grass, prime, per bushel (14 pounds) 1.50   |
| Timothy, choice, per bushel (45 pounds) 3.25   | Seed Rye, recleaned, per bushel (56 pounds)80   |
|  | Seed Wheat, Red Russian, per bushel   |
| English Blue Grass, choice, per bushel   | (60 pounds)   |
|  | Seed Wheat, Fultz, per bushel (60 pounds)90   |
|  | Seed Wheat, Red Cross, per bushel   |
| (22 pounds) 3.30   | (60 pounds) 1.00  |
| Deleas of other Goods on application   | m All andone filled promptly  |

KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

# EED WHEAT "Turkish Red."

Why not add to the certainty of growing a good crop of winter wheat by sowing our "TURKISH RED" that always produces a good crop wherever winter wheat can be grown. It is iron clad and the hardiest wheat in existence; has proven of strongest vitality, given the biggest yield and best wheat in the world at every Experimental Station where tried. It has a record of 55 bushels at Iowa Experimental Station, and an average yield of 45 bushels for the past 10 years. Hundreds of farmers grew from 10 to 20 bushels more per acre this year from our seed than from best common sorts. PRICE \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, bags free f. o. b. here. Write for free catalog and descriptive circulars. New crop choice home-grown Timothy Seed, extra clean and extra quality, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks free.

Address J. R. RATEKIN & SON, Shenandoah. Iowa.

## KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

For a beautiful as well as a most profitable pasture sow BLUE GRASS.

The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars, write MT. AIRY SEED FARM, Paris, Kentucky.

## ALFALFA SEED

In large or small quantities. Write for samples and prices.

### E. J. HULING & CO., Las Animas, Col. VIRGINIA FARMS

### AND OLD COLONIAL HOMES

We have for sale any number of Farms in Vir We have for sale any number of Farms in Virginia, suitable for country homes or for stockraising and general farming purposes; acreage ranging from 25 to 1,500; prices ranging from \$60 to \$60,000. In many cases the buildings are worth more than the price asked for entire farm. Send for our Virginia farm list. LIGGETT & GOEHR-ING, 417 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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AT LINWOOD, KANS.

YEARLING Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Orpheus 71100, and Ashton Boy 52058, and out of choice imported, and home-bred cows. Address all correspondence to GEORGE F. MORGAN,
General Manager, Linwood, Kansas.

### **OLO VER** OLO VER SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Cruickshank Bulls Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573

Sire of the champion calf and junior champion bull of 1900

### ...Grand Victor 115752...

Himself a show bull and sire of prize-winners.

FEMALES are Scotch, both imported and homebred, pure Bates, and balance 3 to 6 Scotch tops. STOCK FOR SALE.

GEO. BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Caldwell Co., Mo. On Burlington Railroad.

## Alfalfa Seed

For Sale in large or small quantities, free from weeds or sweet clover. For price apply to THE WESTERN IRRIGATED LAND CO., Lakin, Kans.

### MAPLE HILL HERD DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

I have 50 spring pigs for sale. Individuality and breeding second to none; good enough to head any herd and to compete in the show ring.

HARRY M. SNEED, - Smithton, Mo.

# The Stray List.

For Week Ending September 5.

Cherokee County-S. W. Swinney, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Osborne, in Garden tp., July 17, 1901, one dark brown horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle and collar marks, shod in front, branded on left shoulder like dim figure 3.

Week Ending September 12.

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Butler Remington, in Hackberry tp., (P. O. Bartlett), one bay mare, about 14 hands high, 11 years old, white on left front foot, right hind foot white; valued at \$37.50.

Week Ending September 19.

Montgomery County-D. S. James, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. A. Garrison, in Fawn Creek tp., (P. O. Coffeyville), September 11, 1901, one brown horse, 12 or 2 years old, 15 hands high, branded small star in forehead, blind in right eye. Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by V. B. Adams, in Neosho tp., (P. O. Melrose), August 1, 1901, one bay mare, 12 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weight about 900 lbs., white spot in forehead and on inside of left hind leg near the hoof, shod all round; valued at \$20.

### YOU CERTAINLY WILL THE ADVANCE FENCE ct from the factory to the farmer at wholesal u get the best price. Entirely interwoven No loo heights. Write for tree circulars and special price ADVANCE FENCE CO., 180N St., Peoria, Ill.

# GEO. W. NULL, Odessa, Mo., LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Have sold for, and am booking sales for leading stockmen everywhere. Write me before claiming dates.

I also have Poland-China swine, Bronze turkeys, B. P. Rock, and Light Brahma chickens.

150 birds, and a lot of pigs ready to ship. Write for Free Catalogue.

### 100--POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE--100

Our old herd boar, Missouri Black Chief, was the sire of most of our prize-winners at the Missouri State Fair. Our herd boar, Missouri's Black Perfection by Missouri Black Chief, and out of a Chief Perfection 2d sow, won sweepstakes. I now offer for sale my 2-year-old herd boar, Missouri Black Chip by Missouri Black Chief and out of a dam by Chief I Am.

....Also, 100 Pigs of Similar Breeding....

Richards,

# IDLEWILD HERD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE



OWNED BY W. P. HARNED, VERMONT, MO

TWO HUNDRED HEAD. NO BETTER BREEDING.

FEW BETTER CATTLE. Oruickshank's Booth Lancaster, and Double Marys represented, with preponderance of Cruickshanks.

IMP. GOLDEN THISTLE, by Roan Gauntlet, dam by Champion of England.

THE IMPORTED COW is the dam of Godoy, my chief stock bull, he by Imp. Spartan Hero, he by Barmpton. Godoy is closer to the greatest Sittyton sires than any living bull except his full twin brother. For Ready Sale—25 Bulls, 12 to 18 months old, and 40 Yearling Helfers to sell at drouth prices. Railroad Station, Tipton; main line Missouri Pacific; Vermont, Mo., on branch Missouri Pacific.



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MILL? FEED MILL? We have

prices that CAN NOT BE EQUALLED. Write for further information, circulars, etc.

CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kans.



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STEEL WIND MILLS, STEEL TOWERS, PUMPS, and CYLINDERS, TANKS, and FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS

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MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 41. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, III., Chicago, III., or Dallas, Texas.

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DRILLING Machines

r 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or w wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted seels or on sills. With engines or horse powers, g, simple and durable. Any mechanic can te them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.





CYCLONE FEED AND CUTTOR

LEADS THEM ALL!



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## BULL-STRONG!

An illinois farmer said that after harvest he had fully 200 bushels of loose oats on the ground that he could not secure any benefit from, because the fonce around the field would not turn hogs. Figurethe loss for yourself, He also said, all this would have been saved if he had used the Ritselman Woven Wire Colled Spring Fence, and the value would have gone a long ways towards paying cost of the fence. With the Duplex Machine any farmer can make it himself at the actual cost of the wire. Catalogue free for the asking. KITSELMAN BROS. Box Dst.



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PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

Plenty of Water can be obtained at a cost of about

## TWO CENTS-

Per thousand gallons by using this little



Prices Right. Immediate Delivery.

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### **BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING**



cover and nails to lay. Price per square,
A square means 100 square ft. write for Free Catalogue
No. 61 on General Merchandise. Chicago House
Wrecking Co., West 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

OU NEVER CAN TELL

### THE BEST PATENT ON THE MARKET. \$100 REWARD

If 6 months' treatment don't cure any case of Bad Health, Catarrh, Bad Bloo, Bad Taste, Bad Breath, Bad Complexion, Irregular Appetite, Bowel Trouble, Weak Kidneys, Lazy Liver, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Headache, Backache, Stomach, or Heart Trouble.

The very best constitutional treatment in unhealthy seasons and places is HUNT'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS. One tablet per day, 1/4 hour before breakfast.

One month's treatment by mail, 25 Cents. Six months' treatment, 180 tablets, \$1.00. Put up by T. J. HUNT, Merom, Indiana.

Nine years ago I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy, that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Any one desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it on receipt of 10 cents to pay cost of mailing. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, 708 University Building,
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Syracuse, New York.

Above statement true.—Pub.

### THE GIANT'S SECRET

Of attaining perfect manhood is in using Dr. Burns' flarvellous Indian Glant Salve. THE ONLY EXTERNAL REMEDY for Atrophy, Varicocele and Impotency. Builds up, Strengthens, Develops. Indorsed by physicians and medical journals. A box mailed in plain sealed wrapper for 25c. silver, money order or stamps. Address, The Burns Remedy Co., 38 B, Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

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Is quickly relieved and promptly cured by Drummond's Lightning Remed

The internal remedy is pleasant to take, acts immediately, does not disturb digestion, and is for rheumatism only in all its torturing forms. The external preparation restores stiff joints, drawn cords, and hardened muscles. If your druggist has not these remedies in stock, do not take anything else. Send \$5 to the Drummond Medicine Co., New York, and the full treatment of two large bottles will be sent to your express address. Agents wanted.

Fistula, Fissures, all Rectal

Fistula, Fissures, all Rectal Troubles quickly and permanently cured without pain or interruption of business. Mr. Edward Somers, Castleton, Ill., suffered with blueding, swelling, and protruding piles for many years, doctors had given his case up as incurable; he was completely cured by our treatment in three weeks. Thousands of pile sufferers who have given up in despair of ever being cured, have writien us letters full of gratitude after using our remedies a short time. You can have a trial sample mailed FREE by writing us full particulars of your case. Address

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Ladies Our monthly regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Bloomington, 111. BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.



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Of the West are creating a great deal of excitement, much talk and speculation, but there is no specu lation about the service on the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route." The trains are quicker, the service better, the roadbed superior, the line shorter, and the route more interesting than that of any other road.

F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue.

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# Vandalia-Pennsylvania Lines.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM ST. LOUIS TO THE EAST 1.00 P. M. 8.44 A. M. Through sleepers and dining cars. Parlor, observation smoking car on the 1.00 P. M. train.

"AKRON ROUTE" to BUFFALO VIA VANDALIA-PENNSYLVANIA-ERIE LINES.

Through sleeper leaves St. Louis 8.04 A. M. daily. For rates, folders, etc., address J. T. FOLEY, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.; or J. M. CHESBROUGH, Assistant G. P. A., St. Louis, Me.

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PROBLEM....

Is being solved in a most satisfactory manner, along the line

## MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

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### IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

All sorts of crops are being grown, and they are large crops, too. Reduced rates are offered the first and third Tuesdays of each month, and these events are called low rate Homeseek-ers' Excursions. Literature on Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, and on

Zinc and Lead Mining,

wil be mailed free on application to H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

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\$1.25.

The Semi-weekly Capital, published twice a week at Topeka, Kansas, is an excellent 8-page Republican newspaper. It is issued Tuesday and Friday of each week and contains all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press.

To a farmer who cannot get his mail every day it is as good as a daily and much cheaper.

By a special arrangement we are enabled to send the Kansas Farmer and Semi-weekly Capital both one year for \$1.25. This is one of our best combination offers and you can't afford to miss it.

THE KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

# Easy Money in Missouri.

A good many enterprising Northerners have gone intolthe fruit belt of South! Missouri and North Arkansas and MADE IT PAY. They have not done it raising corn and wheat, but by planting orchards of selected trees and TAKING CARE of them. There's money in Missouri apples, peaches, grapes, berries-EASY imoney when you go at it right, and the land can be bought for \$2 to \$10 per sere. Write for copy of "Fruit Farming Along the Frisco;" also dates of cheap homeseekers' lexeursions

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727 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Specialties: Chronic, and Obscure Diseases Heart and Lungs



STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kans.,

# HEREFORD CATTLE.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. INSPECTION OR CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

# **Sunny Slope Herefords**

...290 HEAD FOR SALE...

Consisting of 200 Bulls, from 8 months to 4 years old, and 90 yearling helfers. I will make very low prices on bulls, as I desire to sell all of them before May 1. Write me, or come at once, if you want a bargain.

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kans



# T. K. Tomson & Sons,

Elderlawn Herd of Shorthorns.

DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS. GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 in service. How would you like a cow in calf to, or a bull sired by, Gallant Knight 124468? His get won 14 prizes at the National Cattle Show held at Kansas City last October. 100 head in herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.

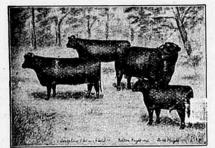
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**HEREFORDS.** 

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 66304, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58275, EXPANSION 93662, FRISCOE 93674, FULTON ADAMS 11th 83731.

Twenty-five miles south of Kansas City on Frisco; Fort Scott & Memphis; and K. C., P. & G. Railroads.



# Pearl Shorthorns.

Herd Bulls: BARON URY 2d 124970. LAFITTE 119915.

Inspection Invited

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THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

LORD MAYOR 112727, and LAIRD OF LINWOOD 127149 HEAD OF THE HERD.

LORD MAYOR was by the Baron Victor bull, Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow, and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor helfers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale.

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. A few young bulls sired by Lord Mayor for sale.

Address T. P. BABST, Prop., Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans



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One of the Oldest and Largest Herds in America.

ANXIETY 4TH Blood and Type Prevail

Both Sexes, in Large or Small Lots, Always For Sale LAMPLIGHTER 51834.

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IMPORTED COLLYNIE 135022 bred by Wm. Duthie IMPORTED BLYTHE VICTOR 140609 bred by W. S. Marr.
IMPORTED BAPTON MARQUIS bred by J. Dean Willis. ADMIRAL GODOY 133872 bred by Chas. E. Leonard.

FEMALES are the best CRUICKSHANK families topped from the leading importations and American herds. These added to the long established herd of the "Casey Mixture," of my own breeding, and distinguished for individual merit, constitute a breeding herd to which we are pleased to invite the attention of the public. Inspection and correspondence solicited. Address all correspondence to manager.

E. M. Williams, Manager.

G. M. CASEY, Owner, Shawnee Mound, Henry County, Mo.

# Riverside Stock Farm

O. L. THISLER, DICKINSON CO., KANS. Importer and Breeder of PERCHERON, and FRENCH COACH HORSES, and SHORTHORN CATTLE.

For Sale—A few Shorthorn heifers, and Percheron stallions; also a Special Bargain on 9 Registered Hereford Bulls, 2 years old, and a few Full-blood Percheron Mares.

# SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kans.,

Breeders of

POLAND-CHINA SWINE; SHIRE, CLYDE, AND PERCHERON HORSES, AND POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

For Sale at Special Prices—17 BOARS, and 25 GILTS, farrowed mainly in November and December. They are extra well bred and very thrifty.

8 Polled Durham Bulls, of serviceable age. 17 Stallions over 2 years. 2 Mammoth Jacks.



# AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS!

EVERY FIRST PRIZE; except one, at the Universal Exposition, Paris in 1900.

NINETEEN MEDALS at the Great Percheron Show at Nogent-le-Rotrou in 1901.

THIRTY-FIVE MEDALS at the Great Annual Show of France at Nantes and other shows throughout the Draft Horse Breeding Districts of that country.

of that country.

THE LARGEST SINGLE IMPORTATION ever made by ANY FIRM now in business just received at our stables.

McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS, SIXTH AND WESLEY AVES., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

# GALLOWAYS.

Largest Herd of Registered Galloways in Kansas Young Bulls, Cows, and Heifers For Sale.

E. W. Thrall, Eureka, Kansas

50-SHORTHORN BULLS

THE BILL BROOK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

> HAVE ON HAND FOR READY SALE FIFTY YOUNG BULLS, from 6 to 20 months old; also a few good heifers.

Address FOR SALE. H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kansas,

The Brinkman Reinertsen Co.. 609 Board Trade.

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Special Departments for Consignments and Options.

Solicit Consignments and Execute orders (1000 and upwards) in Futures in the Kansas City market.

Reference: | National Bank Commerce American National Bank

# A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

Is Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved. Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Outfit Needed.

All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your syringe, add boiled water according to directions, and inject into your cattle. It will positively PROTECT your cattle from the dread disease, Blackleg, the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Specify Parke, Davis & Co.'s ckleg Vaccine Improved, and get the kind that is sure to be reliable. Every Lot is Tested on CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for Literature and Full Information, Free on Request. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

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# Our Spot Cash Guarantee Reads--

Security Gall Cure will cure all galls from saddle or collar while horse is working. Sore shoulders made well by use of Security Gall Cure. This is the truth. Try it now—your horses need it to-day. We assume all risk and will immediately refund money if you are not satisfied. Ask your dealer for a box or send us twenty-five cents.

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