## TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863 \$1.00 A YEAR

## ANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

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Address all orders:

KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

In this paper is published a communication from the director of the Ontario Experiment Station giving the results of experiments with wheat. These results are exceedingly interesting even at this distance from the field of experimentation. In the absence of reports of such work in this State farmers of Kansas will find a study of these Canadian experiments very useful.

The method of destroying insect enemies by fumigation has been extensively practiced in California. It was first introduced as a means of combatting the San Jose scale. Later investigations have shown that there are numerous kinds of scale insects and that they infest fruit trees in nearly all parts of the country. Fumigation is more effective than any other method of destroying scale insects. It is used successfully in ridding buildings and apartments of troublesome insects of all kinds. These facts render valuable a new book by Willis G. Johnson, recently published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, under the caption "Fumigation Methods." It contains 313 pages and is effectively illustrated.

"The World's Work" for September, contains two papers of especial interest to Kansas. One of these is an appreciative sketch of Secretary Coburn. It brings out the fact that the great prominence attained by the Kansas Secretary of Agriculture is due to his persistent, tireless work as well as to his intimate practical knowledge of the farm and his happy faculty of getting from farmers the best that they know on any

subject. It is noted that Mr. Coburn is known throughout this country and in the old world for the accuracy and timeliness of his publications. The other paper referred to is an account of the corn-breeding at the Illinois Agricultural College. This work has been written upon in the Kansas Farmer, but its ten upon in the Kansas Farmer, but its importance and popularity have now attracted the attention of the managers of the great popular magazine "The World's Work."

At last accounts the Agricultural College had not been able to secure a successor to Professor Cottrell at the head of the farm department, even though a \$700 advance over Cottrell's salary had been successively offered to three men. This kind of of talent comes high. Cottrell is receiving \$1,200 more than the college gave him. In view of than the college gave him. In view of the hard fight Cottrell had to make for proper recognition of this the most important department of the college it is small wonder that other competent men decline to take the position. There is only one man who can fill the place and can afford to take the chances in volved as conditions are. That man is Prof. D. H. Otis, who has advanced rapidly hitherto and will continue to advance at this or some other institution.

The mineral products of the United The mineral products of the United States show a healthy increase. A tabulated statement issued by the director of the U. S. Geological Survey shows that these aggregated \$369,319,000 in 1880; \$619,648,925 in 1890; \$1,064,408,321 in 1900, and \$1,092,224,380 in 1901. The largest single item is pig iron, which in 1901 was worth \$242,174,000. Bituminous coal is second, with a value of \$236,201,899 in 1901. The third item in importance is Pennsylvania anthracite coal with a value of \$112,504,000 in 1901. coal with a value of \$112,504,000 in 1901. These values are large, but compared with those of agricultural products they are of moderate dimensions. The production of minerals is in the hands of great capitalists, and receives more attention from financial and some other prominent journals than its relative importance entitles it to.

#### KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The Kansas Farmer has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlasses to prepare especially for us a new Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States and the World with the 1900 census.

The size of our new Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches. The optside map shows the flags of the United States, as well as the flags of all nations. In addition thereto is given a list of tables, an exhibit of the products and their values of the United States and the World. One of the maps shows all States, Territories and possessions of the greater United States and facts as to their capitals and the first settlements and in relation to their general government, areas, population, and legislature.

The atlas also gives the growth of our country, showing the population of all towns by States, of 3,000 and over for the census years of 1880, 1890, and

This grand new census edition atlas also shows for every country on earth, the government, chief executive, area in square miles, population, capital and its population. This excellent educa-tional work should be in every home.

50 cents each for the remainder of the year, will receive a copy of this splendid new Wall Atlas postage prepaid.

#### PURE-BRED CORN.

It is an admitted fact that a pure-bred Hereford bull is a better bull for beef purposes than a Texas ranger. No one would hesitate to choose the Hereford as a sire since it is an established fact that his calves are better feeders, because they put the meat in the valuable "cuts," hence sell for high prices on the market. When we compare the two we can notice a vast difference in color, head, shoulders, crops, back, loins, hind quarters, and legs. The better the judge, the more difference one can see in the two animals. While no one will dispute there is a vast difference be-tween pure-bred cattle and scrubs, many are skeptical in regard to any difference between pure-bred and scrub corn. Many men have selected their seed for years and claim they have a superior variety of corn. This may be true, but in a large number of cases, while it may fill the ideal of the cornbreeder who raised it, it would compare with pure-bred corn as the Texas ranger compares with the Hereford. For a detailed description of the ten varieties of corn recognized by the Illinois Corn Breeders' Association, we would refer the reader to page 238, "Kansas Wheat Growing," a report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for March, 1902 which can be obtained by writing to F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kans. Any person interested in corn should obtain this report as it will be of value in selecting his seed for future use. Because so many different ideals ex-

ist in regard to good corn, one not trained to judge corn would not be able to see any marked value in pure-bred seed. The writer recently visited the farms of J. W. & J. C. Robison, at To-wanda, Butler County, Kansas, and se-lected fifteen ears of Leaming corn, of which they have 100 acres, and in comparison with other corn grown in the neighborhood finds it deeper grained, more rows to the ear, and while the corn was affected by the drouth, the same as other corn in the neighborhood, it shows the results of breeding, in that there are fewer barren stalks, and more uniformity in ears than one finds in common corn-fields. Mr. Robison has 100 acres of Leaming's Yellow Dent, 100 acres of Boone County White, 8 acres of corn for which seed he paid \$15 a bushel. Each field is protected from -pollination with scrup corn by ural surroundings of trees and prairie. Mr. Robison was one of the audience at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last January, and sent for seed from Illinois, obtaining his seed from Funk Bros., of Bloomington. Kansas farmers in general are beginning to recognize the value of pure-bred corn and it has been said that there is being formed a Kansas Corn Breeders' Asso-Kansas students are going to Illinois to study corn-judging and breed-ing, and in a few years we will be talking about our pedigreed corn, as we now point with pride to our pedigreed cattle

## FAIR TICKETS CHEAP.

On account of the wet weather and the inability of the farmers to get to town, the management of the Kansas Exposition has decided to continue the

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issued a special family ticket good for six (6) admissions at any time by anybody, horses and carriages free, for \$2 apiece. The six admissions on the family ticket can be used all at one time, or at different times by any person. The admissions are indicated by crosses which are punched out, one for each admission. These tickets can be secured to the following statements. at the following stores on the north side of the river: Arnold Drug Co., T. M. James & Son, and J. W. Priddy. On the south side they are for sale at the following places: Geo. Burghardt's, C. S. Eagle's, George Stansfield's, and at the Moore book and stationery store.

If readers of the Kansas Farmer pre-

fer to send to this office for tickets, we will invest any money sent within the above-named limit, tickets to be called for at the business office of the Kansas FARMER, 116 West Sixth Avenue.

## IS IT TOO LATE TO SOW ALFALFA?

The wet weather which prevailed over much of Kansas during the last two weeks of August retarded farm work. Many who had expected to sow alfalfa, and had the ground nearly ready, were stopped by the weather. The question is asked whether it is advisable to sow now, or to wait until next spring. It is conceded that in general the alfalfa should be sown during the last half of August. Fall seeding has succeeded so much better than spring sowing in Eastern Kansas that it will probably be wise to take chances on at least a part of the intended acreage and sow as soon as possible.

The condition of the soil, with its abundant stores of water from the surface to a great depth, is such as to tional work should be in every home.
It sells for one dollar.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us two new subscribers at advance sale of tickets until Saturday ingreatly reduce the risk of late sowing.

There has been such a demand for family tickets that the management has dry subsoil. They will therefore have

excellent opportunity for such vigorous development as is needed to withstand the first winter. The writer greatly pre-fers early sowing, but would not hesitate to use a good seedbed at any time

before the middle of the present month.

The great value of a stand of alfalfa, on account of its large yield of su-perior feed for any year together with the advantage of its certainty when the season is adverse, makes it worth while to incur considerable risk in securing a stand. True the seed is expensive. But the man who has a well-set field of alfalfa can safely value it at \$5 an acre above any other land on his farm. Let the good work of sowing go on until at least half of the farm shall be producing this sure and valuable crop. Then it may pay to plow up a little of the oldest alfalfa and for a few years raise the heaviest crops of corn or potatoes the farm ever produced. Keep on sowing alfalfa.

## GOOD JUDGMENT WAS USED.

Some of the wise newspaper men are berating the farmers roundly for selling so much of their live-stock last seamg so much of their five-stock last search son when the dry weather was blasting the feed crops. Well, sometimes even editors' hindsight is better than their foresight. Again, very many farmers did wisely to reduce their stock rather the research their pagatures. But. than to overwork their pastures. But, even the census of last March showed no very large reduction of the numbers of cattle. Doubtless an enumeration taken now would show that a large part of the reduction in hogs has been made good by this season's pig crop. The hogs kept over were, in unusual propor-tion, breeding stock. Last spring's pigs are now vigorous shoats, ready for the work of converting corn into dollars via

the pork route.

The worldly wisdom of the farmers of Kansas which brought the State through the great crisis with colors fly-ing and prosperity uninterrupted deselves commendation rather than carp ing criticism.

## EDITORIAL NOTES ON THE IOWA

The magnificent new live stock pavil ion of the Iowa State Fair was dedicated on Wednesday with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a vast audience of comfortably seated people. Gov ernor Cummins, Senator W. F. Harriman, and Congressman J. P. Dolliver made the speeches and the music was furnished by the Mitchellville orchestra. This building is splendidly adapted to its purpose. It is constructed of brack, steel, and glass and affords comfortable seating room for about 5,000 people without crowding and a ring in which can be shown hundreds of animals at one time.

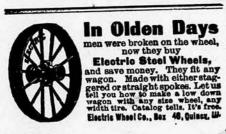
The floor is covered with tan-bark, and upon it were shown as many as three breeds of cattle while the draft and coach horses had ample room to show their action. It is a great building and all the flights of oratory indulged in by the speakers on this occasion were amply justified.

Iowa has become a great State because she fosters the live-stock industry which is the foundation of all agricultural prosperity and the two best investments she has made along this line has been in a liberal care of her State Fair and of her Agricultural College.

One of the most enjoyable comforts enjoyed by visitors at the State Fair was the efficient service rendered by the Rock Island Railroad in carrying the large crowds to and from the fair large crowds to and from the fair grounds. With a full-sized train leaving each ten minutes during the day there was little cause for delay and the danger usually experienced in handling large crowds was practically eliminated.

One of the surprising facts to be noted in connection with the State was the surprisingly small number of accidents which occurred.

One of the Truman Bros., the great draft horse importers and breeders, of Bushnell, Ill., was kicked by one of his splendid stallions while gaiting him in the pavilion. One rib was broken and he suffered severely but at last accounts it was thought that he would recover. The accident was not due to any viciousness on the part of the horse but rather to the fact that the owner happened to be too near the animal who sruck him in his playfulness.
One of the most interesting exhibits





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amid thousands of good ones, was that made by the Iowa Incubator Company. Here was shown their famous incubators, both outside and in, as well as the brooders. Both machines were at work and plenty of young poultry showed the results. It was a good exhibit of a good

The heavy rain on Monday put the ground in bad condition and on the race track it was wretched. Lovers of the speed ring feared that they were doomed to disappointment, but a large gang of men assisted by the 1,000 Texas Angoras that were on exhibition soon removed these fears and the races went These Angoras were driven around the track many times and in about two hours had the mud beaten down so hard that the men soon had the track in condition. The Angoras saved the day.

Towa is a great State but she has become so under difficulties. While Kansas farmers are feeling contented in the knowledge that their corn crop is safe, Iowa farmers are in serious anticipation that probably one-half of their corn crop will be destroyed by frost. There is real danger of this as the corn is very late in places and the weather quite wet. It is noticeable that the large thermometers one sees hanging in front of business houses are made to fit the climate. They are about as long "below" as "above." Graham.

## The Agricultural College Question.

The following lucid statement of the Agricultural College issue appeared in the Kansas City Star of recent date: The dissensions which have prevailed

in the management of the Kansas State Agricultural College for nearly a year and a half have been brought to public attention within the last week by reports that the president, E. R. Nichols, has been offered the presidency of the Rhode Island Agricultural College, the discussion of the likelihood of his acceptance and his final declination of the offer. The present disturbance, if it may be so called, had its beginning probably in the unsolicited appointment by Governor Stanley of F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to be one of the Hoard of College Regents. Mr. Coburn has for thirty-five years been mentined with the State's agriculture, a farmer, agricultural editor, head of the State's agricultural department for something like ten years, and three years president of the board of regents of the college, from which all three of his children are grad-

Mr. Coburn is full of the idea that Kansas, being so largely an agricultural State, and this the State's one and only agricultural college, agriculture and closely related sciences should be the foremost and predominant features of its teaching. He does not say that other useful studies and branches of education should be ignored, or even minimized, but, on the contrary, says they should be given generous recognition, yet keeping agriculture and animal husbandry to the fore so prominently as to always have it unquestioned and unmistakable, with the professor of agricul-ture at the big man of the faculty. Further than this the school is especially endowed and intended for the instruction of the farmer youth of the State, in the business of the farmer, stockman and dairyman, giving an edu-

cation such as provided by no other school, and which no other school is expected or intended to provide.

#### MR. COBURN'S CONVICTIONS.

It has been his growing conviction from the first, and one which is fully shared by members of the board of agriculeure, along with thousands of stockmen and farmers everywhere, that the present head of the college, who is a professor of physics, is entirely too limited in general information for so important a position. Mr. Coburn believes President Nichols is without the elements of leadership or executive ability; lacking in sympathy for what should be the dominant features of the school, and unable to comprehend the large purposes for which it was en-

No one has charged that Mr. Nichols desires to eliminate agricultural teaching, but it is claimed he has always been intensely jealous of the agricultural department, and for years there has been a disposition to repress it and the men having it in charge, even while professing, as he has come to do since the disturbance began, to be its friend the disturbance began, to be its friend and champion. Illustrating this, the college fifteen years ago paid E. M. Shelton, its professor of agriculture, \$2,200 per year. When he was called to a like position in Australia, at a greatly increased salary, C. C. Georgeson was given the chair at \$2,000. He was called to the government service and Professional Control of the government service and Control of the government service and Control of the control of to the government service and Profesto the government service and Professor Cottrell was elected, with the salary whittled down to \$1,800 When Mr. Coburn, desiring that agriculture be given a little better recognition, moved that the pay be made \$2,000, the board promptly voted it down on the plan promptly voted it down, on the plea that such a salary could not be afforded, although it had not five minutes before voted Mr. Nichols an increase of \$400 voted Mr. Nichols an increase of \$400 per year, making his pay larger than that given any of his predecessors—such men as John A. Anderson and George T. Fairchild—and equal to that of the Governor of the State, besides paying his rent for one of the finest houses in Manhattan. houses in Manhattan.

## A QUESTION OF SALARY.

When the slight was put upon Professor Cottrell and his department made it impossible for him to even finish out the last year for which he was employed and retain his other teachers who had spent years in the work in other States applied to President Nichols for information about the duties and salary, his answer was, "the salary will be from \$1,500 to \$1,800." Other States pay their professors of agriculture from \$3,000 to \$4,500 per year, but Mr. Nichols as a regent refused to vote more than \$1,800 for his time-tried, capable colleague and associate, Professor Cottrell, who at once found waiting for him more than one offer of at least \$3,000 yearly, with house rent and garden extra

As in other lines of work, college peo ple soon learn of the atmosphere and conditions which obtain at any particu lar institution of their kind, and this counts for much in their deciding upon whether they desire positions there. This seems to be borne out by the fact that several agricultural conege workers early applied for the chair vacated by Professor Cottrell, but later when learning how affairs were conducted at Manhattan concluded to quietly with- tor Allen, of Doniphan County, obtained,

draw or let their applications go by default. This occurred in three instances that are known, and possibly there have been others. Within the past two weeks the Board of Regents has formally tendered the chair of agriculture, with a salary increase amounting to about 40 per cent to three different professors, in as many States, and all forthwith declined it, notwithstanding one of them had shortly before been an eager applicant. It would seem that their conclusion was that they could not afford to be identified as agriculturists with an agricultural rolloge where what should be the main feature is reputed among the profession to have so little standing.

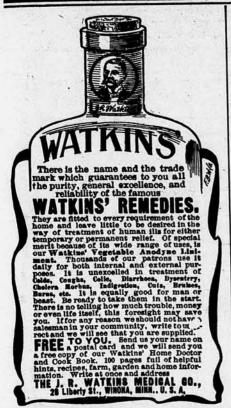
## SENATOR STEWART A FARMER.

The one other regent identified with agricultural interests is Senator S. J. Stewart, of Allen County, who has been a lifelong farmer. While openly expressing his displeasure at much that has been done in the institution be her has been dooe in the institution he has not until recently very actively taken sides, because of a desire that harmony should seem to prevail, and that the administration of Governor Stanley, by whom he was appointed, should not be annoyed by reports of dissensions. By inclination Mr. Coburn feels much the same way with reference to the Governor, whom he would preferably please, and of whom he is very fond. Senator Stewart thinks the bill that

was slyly engineered through the last Legislature, making the president of the college a regent, was a mistake, and that it is bad taste and doubtless bad policy in Mr. Nichols to sit and participate with a vote in the board meetings when his administration, salary and college affairs are acted upon, and it is not improbable that Stewart may endeavor to have the act repealed at the next session. Other senators are dissatisfied to such an extent that they are likely to oppose needed appropriations unless there is a change in the conduct of the school's affairs.

The farmers of the State think there is nothing too good for the Agricultural College, but they want its affairs administered in such a way that their interests are cared for there in the proper spirit. They realize fully that the saving, profitable adjunct of their husbandry is the live stock which converts and con-condenses their coarser products into readily marketable meats and milk. They expect their sons to become pro-ficient while at the Agricultural College in selecting, rearing and fattening the best animals of the various breeds, where types of each should be before them as object-lessons, and for careful instruction and experiment day by day. were formerly thoroughbred herds at the college of several approved breeds, but under recent management the situation became such that twenty months ago the only animal of known lineage maintained at the Agricultural and Experiment Station Farm was a yellow dog

Professor Cottrell made every effort possible to have President Nichols let um personally urge upon the legislators, many of whom he knew, a modest appropriation for a beginning in blooded stock, but was humiliated by a flat refusal Finally, the Improved Stock-Breeders' Association summarily took the matter in hand, and through Senater Alleger of Desirber Court of the senater of the s



in spite of Mr. Niehols' hostility, the money to buy what cattle the college now has, but nothing has yet been provided for buying improved horses, sheep or swine. However, several hogs and four or five thoroughbred cattle were donated by patriotic stockmen who were ashamed to have it said that the farmer boys' college had none.

#### THE STOCKMEN INCENSED.

The stockmen were so incensed at Mr Nichols that last January at their annual meeting in Topeka a resolution was introduced, intended as a censure of him and his antagonistic course, but hearing of this he came to Topeka and watched the proceedings day by day, and when it was about to be adopted he begged a hearing and pleaded that he be let off The members charitably let it drop.

The Kansas Farmer, the agricultural paper of the State, edited by E. B. Cowgill, formerly a member of the college faculty, is a strenuous advocate of the school's being made what it was in-tended to be, and says that this can never be so long as it is managed as Those longest and in closest touch with the college insist that the conflict which now exists will not cease until a radical departure is made from present conditions, and the institution manned by officials who understand and sympathize with its objects.

Mr. Coburn is the leader of the opposition to the present college adminis-tration. It is a leadership, however, that he has not desired or sought. He maintains that personalities have nothing to do with the situation. He says that it should be an agricultural college or its name should be changed. He is not anxious to be a regent, but so long as he is one he intends to maintain as he is one he intends to maintain his position, regardless of how his col-leagues may see their duty, or of the consequences to himself. The idea that the institution shall be merely an over-grown rural academy, teaching a little grown rural academy, teaching a little of this, a smattering of that, and not much of anything in particular, is very distasteful to him and all who indorse his position. They insist that such schools are abundant in every direction already, and for those who want further education in like lines the State University and innumerable literary and denominational colleges are readily denominational colleges are readily

## A SLUR AT MR. COBURN.

The suggestion advanced by some wno are not satisfied with the present management that Mr. Coburn wishes to usplace Mr Nichols in order to obtain the presidency himself could scarcely come from anyone who knows the situation and the man. No combination of circumsances could arise which would for a moment tempt him to accept any position in this college or any other, and he has no ambitions to be a boss or a disturber.

Those who are opposed to Mr. Nichols do not blame him for clinging tenaciously to the job which, as a result of political upheavals, unexpectedly, by the change of a single vote, dropped into his lap, carrying with it a more than doubled salary, and they do not want a capable president paid less salwant a capable president paid less sal-ary. In fact, they claim that the posi-tion should instead be filled by at least a \$5,000 man, but they begrudge paying \$3,330 to Mr. Nichols. They want to see at Manhattan a man as big as the

one who presides over the State University, and are willing to pay him as much salary.

Persons best informed in these matters insist it is inevitable that the man at the head of such a school, with su-pervision of its details day by day, has far more to do with its actual tone and character than its board of control has. The regents meet but briefly three or The regents meet but briefly three or four times a year, and they have had very little or possibly no familiarity with this or any other school of similar purposes and objects. It is not expected that a majority of the present board will consent to take action toward removing Mr. Nichols, but the fact that the terms of three of its members will the terms of three of its members will expire in April makes possible that an entire reorganization of the board, faculty and Experiment Station staff, will lift the institution back to the high place it properly occupied in public es-teem under such virile, full-grown leadteem under such virile, full-grown lead-ership as Anderson and Fairchild, and before partisanship, politics and poli-ticians began making it a foot-ball. This apparently is the present aspiration of these in whose especial interest the Morrill bill provided one of these insti-tutions for each State tutions for each State.

## Agricultural Matters.

#### Results of Winter Wheat Experiments in Canada.

KANSAS FARMER:-Winter wheat experiments occupied 188 plots at the college, and 603 plots throughout Ontario in 1902. On the whole, the wheat came through the winter well and the yield of both grain and straw was satisfactory. The weak-strawed varieties were badly lodged, and, owing to the wet weather, some of the grain was sprouted before it was harvested. The damage done by the Hessian dy was very slight, the plots at the college being practically free from the ravages of this insect in 1902.

Ninety-five varieties of winter wheat were grown at the college this year. The ten varieties giving the greatest yield of grain per acre, starting with the highest, were as follows: Extra Early Windsor, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Early Windsor, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Imperial Amber, Pedigree Genesee Giant, Prize Taker, Economy, New Columbia, White Golden Cross, Early Ontario, and Johnson. The Extra Early Windsor very closely resembles the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety. Those varieties possessing the stiffest straw were the Dawson's Golden Chaff, Extra Early Windsor, Clawson Longberry, and American Bronze.

Experiments have shown that the

Experiments have shown that the sprouting of wheat greatly injures it for seed purposes as well as for flour production. All of the varieties at the college this season were more or less sprouted before they could be harvest-ed. Those varieties which sprouted the least were the Red Cross, McPherson Wisconsin Triumph, and Reliable, and those which sprouted the most were the Pedigree Genesee Giant, Early Arcadian, and Oregon. Fifty-seven varieties were sprouted less and thirty-seven varieties were sprouted more than the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The varieties bawson's Golden Chair. The varieties without beards were sprouted as badly as those with beards, and the hard wheats were sprouted slightly more than the softer varieties. The white wheats, as a class, however, were sprouted much worse than the red varieties.

A deputation of ten persons from the Dominion Millers' Association visited the college during the past summer, and, after examining the different varieties of winter wheat, recommended that the following varieties be grown extensively in Ontario. Red Wheat; Michigan Amber and White Wheat, Early Tennessee Glant and Bulgarian.

## SELECTION OF SEED.

The average results of six years' experiments show that large plump seed yielded seven bushels fifty-one pounds of wheat per acre more than the shrunken seed; and six bushels thirtythree pounds more than the small plump seed. Sound wheat produced five times as great a yield of both grain and straw as seed which had been broken in the process of threshing.

## TREATMENT FOR STINKING SMUT.

In the average of four years' tests, seed wheat infested with smut spores produced grain containing the following number of smut balls per pound of wheat: Untreated, 456; treated with potassium sulphide, 11; treated with copper sulphate (bluestone), 2; and treated with hot water, 1.

# **经验的证券的证券的证券的的证券的的证券的的证券的的的的的的的的。** Crosby Bros.,

Topeka, Kansas.

## The Largest Store in Kansas.

...WE SELL EVERYTHING IN...

DRY GOODS, LADIES' SHOES, FURNITURE, AND CARPETS.

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Make this store your central point. Rest, check your parcels, meet your friends here. We will gladly assist you.

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treatment consisted in soaking the seed for twelve hours in a solution made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate in twenty-four gallons of water, and then immersing the seed for five minutes in lime water made by slaking one pound of lime in ten gallons of water. The hot water treatment consisted in immersing the wheat for fifteen minutes in water at 132° F. After each treatment, the grain was spread out and stirred occasionally until dry enough to sow enough to sow.

## QUANTITIES OF SEED.

From sowing 1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and 2 bushels of winter wheat per acre for each of six years, average yields of 40.2 bushels, 43.3 bushels, and 43.9 bushels per acre, respectively, were obtained. As two varieties of wheat were used each year, these averages represent twelve distinct tests.

## METHODS OF SOWING.

Winter wheat which was sown broadcast by hand gave practically the same results as that which was drilled in with a machine in the average results of tests made in each of eight years. The land was in a good state of cultivation in every instance.

## DATES OF SOWING.

Winter wheat sown at the college during the last week in August or the first week in September yielded better than that sown at a later date in the average results of tests made in each of the past eight years. In 1902, the highest average yield was obtained from sowing on September 2, 1901.

## PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

In an experiment conducted for four years, winter wheat grown on land on which a crop of field peas was used as a green manure, produced an annual average of 22.1 per cent more wheat per acre than on land where a crop of buckwheat was plowed under. In another which was carried on for experiment one year, winter wheat grown on land prepared from clover stubble produced 20.7 per cent more wheat per acre than on land prepared from timothy stubble. In a two years' test with commercial fertilizers, an application of 160 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre increased the yield of wheat 18.8 per cent.

VALUE OF SEED FROM WHEAT CUT AT DIF-FERENT STAGES OF MATURITY.

For seven years in succession, five plots of each of two varieties of winter wheat were sown at the same time in the autumn, and cut at five different dates in the following summer-a reated with hot water, 1.

The copper sulphate (bluestone) the seventy cuttings was sown and the copper sulphate (bluestone) crop therefrom was harvested when some suffering one.]

ripe. In the average results of these tests, it is found that the heaviest weight of grain per measured bushel and the largest yield of both grain and straw were produced from seed taken from the crop which had become very ripe by remaining uncut for the longest period of time.

RESULTS OF COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

In the autumn of 1901, five varieties of winter wheat were distributed throughout Ontario for cooperative experiments. The average yields per acre of the cooperative experiments are as

Tons Bu. Grain. straw. Bu. 60 lbs. 3.2 32.7 3.2 32.0 3.1 29.5 3.3 27.5 3.1 26.5 Varieties. Staw. Bu. Grain. Staw. Bu. 60 lbs. Dawson's Golden Chaff. 3.2 32.7 Imperial Amber. 3.2 32.0 Early Genesee Giant. 3.1 29.5 Michigan Amber. 3.3 27.5 Turkey Red. 3.1 26.5 The popularity of the varieties with the experimenters is represented by the following forces: Dawson's Golden

following figures: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 100; Imperial Amber, 78; Early Genesee Giant, 55; Michigan Amber, 50; and Turkey Red, 47.

The cooperative experimental work with winter crops is being considerably increased throughout Ontario this autumn, and will include tests with winter wheat, winter rye, hairy vetches, crimson clover, and commercial fertilizers.

During the present year, no less than 2,935 Ontario farmers are conducting cooperative experiments with spring crops, the results of which will not be ready for publication until December next.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Director,

Guelph, Canada.
Ontario Agricultural College, August 23, 1902.

## Redtop Grass.

.EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I can answer an inquiry that appeared in your paper of August 14, from D. E. Spencer. I have been familiar with Redtop grass for forty-five years. It will grow and make a good crop where water stands for months at a time. C. C. Jones.

Holton, Jackson County.

#### The Old Men and Women Do Bless Him.

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. Bye tor his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range from 70 to 100 years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. free book is sent, telling what they say week being allowed between each two dates for cutting. Seed from each of Bye, Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind. Life

## Miscellany.

Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture at the World's Fair.

The contract for grading the sites of the Palaces of Agriculture and Horti-culture at the World's Fair has been let. The work will require the hand-ling of 252,000 cubic yards of earth, carrying it an average distance of 500 feet. The Agriculture building, according to revised plans, will be 600 by 1,600 feet, covering an area of nearly a million square feet, or more than 22 acres. In this great building will be displayed the extensive exhibits of foods, dairy products, bees and bee products, farm machinery and the agri-cultural exhibits of states and nations of the world. The location of the build-ing is near the central part of the Ex-position grounds, and its immense size, upon the elevated site which has been upon the elevated site which has been allotted to it, will make it perhaps the most prominent of the fifteen great exhibit palaces. The Palace of Horticulture will stand directly south of the Palace of Agriculture, and will be 400 by 800 feet, having an area of 320,000 square feet, or seven and a half acres. One room in this building 400 feet square will be devoted to fruits and fruit products; another room 200 by 200 to a conservatory with floral disfruit products; another room 200 by 200 to a conservatory with floral display, and still another room 200 by 200 feet to the accessories of horticulture, such as implements and appliances for the cultivation and handling of fruits and flowers. The elevation of these palaces is such as to afford opportunity for terraced gardens and other beautiful landscape effects, while the outfor terraced gardens and other beautiful landscape effects, while the outdoor exhibits of agriculture and horticulture will be very extensive and interesting, both to the general visitor and the practical grower or expert. Frederic W. Taylor is the chief of the department of Agriculture and acting chief of Horticulture. The plans for both these great palaces are now being both these great palaces are now being prepared in the department of works under Isaac S. Taylor, the director of the department, and it is the expectation that they will far surpass in beauty and arrangement the similar palaces at any former exposition.

#### Kansas Cities.

Kansas has 114 cities and towns with 1,000 inhabitants or more, according to a compilation of the assessors' and county clerks' official returns for 1902, just completed by the State Board of Agriculture, as against 111 belonging to such list last year. Seventy-three municipalities have gained 20,934, Wichita reporting the largest increase, 3,691, while 37 others lost 6,114, and four made no returns. Oberlin, Hanover, Alma and Pleasanton have fallen below the 1,000-mark. Goodland, Downs and Lyndon have again entered the list, and St. John with a gain of 140, La Harpe 335, Hoisington 180, and Troy 51, have been added Nine cities having 10,000 population or more aggregate 207,307 inhabitants, or 14.15 per cent of the State's total. The relative rank of the eleven cities leading in population remains the same as one year aggregate. mains the same as one year ago, except Fort Scott goes from 8th to 7th, chang-ing places with Lawrence.

Iola now precedes Arkansas City, Ottawa and Galena, the latter dropping from 12th to 18th place. Salina advances from 16th to 14th place, Newton 18th to 16th, Coffeyville 21st to 19th, Manattan 27th to 26th. Osawatomie goes from 36th to 29th place, Cherryvale 33d to 30th, Clay Center 35th to 29th place, Cherryvale 33d to 30th, Clay Center 35th to 29th place, Cherryvale 33d to 30th, Clay Center 35th to 29th place, Cherryvale 33d to 30th, Clay Center 35th to 29th place, Cherryvale 33d to 30th, Clay Center 35th to 29th place, Cherryvale 33d to 30th, Clay Center 35th to 29th place, Cherryvale 33d to 30th, Clay Center 35th to 29th place, Cherryvale 33d to 30th, Clay Center 35th to 29th place, Cherryvale 35th to 30th place, Cherryvale 35th 33d, Great Bend 46th to 42d. Some of the other cities that have shifted their rank are Council Grove, which rises above Columbus and Girard; Dodge City from 49th to 43d place, Caldwell 54th to 51st, Herington 57th to 52d, Neodesha 59th to 55th. Sabetha passes from 78th to 65th place, Scammon 72d to 66th, Hays 75th to 68th, Ellis 102d to 79th, Caney 95th to 75th, Anthony 88th to 73d. Blue Rapids now ranks 91st instead of 108th, Lincoln 84th instead of 93d, Harper 81st instead of 92d; Norton 85th instead of 90th. Horton gained in population, yet fell down in rank, as did Chetopa, Garnett, Sterling, Seneca, Minneapolis, Arkansas City and St. Paul. Hiawatha and Russell lost in population but advanced in rank, the letter three points. Rosedale advances latter three points. Rosedale advances two places in rank this year, with last year's figures. Chanute, Winfield, Mc-Pherson, Junction City, Concordia and Smith Center each gained in the number of their inhabitants but remained unchanged as to rank. Wellington, Abilene, Ottawa and Fredonia lost in population, but retained the same rank as one year ago. Valley Falls dropped from 83d to 88th place, St. Marys 85th to 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th, Peabody 70th to 82d, Emto 102d, Oskaloosa 84th to 93d, Beloit 45th to 47th to 82d, Emto 102d, Beloit 45th to 47th to 82d, Emto 102d,

pire 69th to 87th, Girard 41st to 44th, Co-lumbus 42d to 46th. Eldorado falls down from 29th to 31st, Holton 32d to 35th, Olathe 30th to 32d, Paola 31st to 36th. Argentine is 20th instead of 19th, Weir 39th instead of 37th, Burlington 45th instead of 44th, and Sterling 54th instead of 52d.

The following table gives the cities and towns in Kansas, having one thousand or more inhabitants March 1, 1902 in the order of their rank, and the population of each, together with its gain or Pop. Gain. Loss.

	ank.	Name.	Pop.	Gain.	Loss.
2	Tope	sas City *	.38,809	742	:::::
3	Leav	nita venworth	.28,163 .22,441	3,691 49	:::::
6	Atch	ison * burg	.16,617	1,058	••••
8	Fort	Scott	.12,892	2,141	588
9	Huto	hinson	.10,256	247	088
10 11	Pars	oria ons	. 9,619 . 9,365	142 519	:::::
12 13	Iola.	wa	. 8,282	1,495	130
14 15	Salin	nsas City	. 7,317 . 7,255	598	
16				13 202	
17 18	Gale	na	. 6,690 . 6,684	119	1,333
19 20	Coffe	field	. 6,673 . 6,515	1,414	
21 22	Liluo	Dendence	. 0,200	580 490	
23	June	tion City	5,361 4,322	472	
24 25	Conc	ington ordia hattan	4,068	60	84
26 27	Hort	on	. 3.926	217 55	••••
28 29	Abile	ne	3,649	491	166
30	Cher	ryvale		207	*****
31 32	Olath	ryvalerado redo De Center	3,462 3,450 3,329 3,304 3,276	21	103
33 34	McP	Centerherson	3,329	208 53	:::::
35 36	Holte	herson	3,276		29 308
37	Hiaw	ratha dale •	2.785		89
38	Weir	dale •	2,784 2,760	:::::	337
40	Osag	e City cil_Grove	2,600	43	119
42	Great	Rend	2 587	329 325	
44	Girai	e City. d. ngton. mbus. t. t. go. ppa. ka. well. ngton. ett. ng. esha tenac. sville. sval. man. Dn. s.	2,507		163
45 46	Colum	mbus	2,466 2,458	29	145
47 48	Beloi	t	2,458 2,363 2,347 2,240 2,219 2,192 2,176 2,140 2,085	98	60
49	Chete	opa	2,240	31 36	
51	Caldy	well	2,192	178	
52 53	Garn	ngton ett	2,176	252 15	
54 55	Sterli	ng	2,085 2,045	222	••••
56	Fron	tenac	2,033 2,000	211	61
57 58	Senec	a	1,952	ïi	
59 60	Mario	man on	1,865 1,850	65	13
61 62	YATES	Center	1.819	88 100	••••
63 64	Larne	ed	1 219	71	
65	Sabet	edeapolisha	1,776 1,775 1,737 1,727 1,710	251	
66 67				165	92
68 69	Hays	orthsborgegoboldt	1,710 1,678	160 94	•••••
70	Wam	ego	1,675 1,663		· 85
72	Belle	ville	.1,637		347
73 74	Fredo	ony	1,530	267	38
75 76	Cane	y ngame	1,501 1,496	300	41
77	Baxte	er Springs	1,495		40 97
79	Ellis.	migron	1,452	371	
80	Harp	er	1,435	204	43  223
82 83	Peabo	ody okee	1,382		223 65
84	Linco	ln	1,348	131 61	
86	Sedar	1	1,281	7	411
88	Valle:	y Falls	1,262	14	411
89 90	Frank Pratt	kfort	1,260 1,251	14 10	
91	Blue	Rapids	1,229	210	59
93	Oskal	oosa	1,204	:::::	91 156
95	Russe	all	1,144		21
96 97	Staffo	ord sta	1,141	85	39
98	Osbor	ne	1,127	8	:::::
100	Baldy	vin	1,091	31 72	
102	St. M	arys	1,083	6	198
103	Flore: Howa	nce	1,081	9 5	88
105	St. P	aul	1,071	140	
107	Goodl	and	1,055	140 140 335	*****
109	Down	arpe	1,037	113	173
10	La C: Hoisi	vgne	1,031	180	173
12	Lyndo	vale	1,020	115	
14	Troy.		1,010	5i	
*1	Popula	boldt. ville. ony. ony. ony. ony. ony. ony. ony. ony	later e	numera	ition.

## Use for Russian Thistles.

In the recent unique volume entitled 'Russian Thistle Forage," issued by Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, is contained much interesting and entirely new information relative to the use of the thistles as feed for live-stock, giving the experiences of individuals who have so utilized them. Emphatically dis-claiming any intention of encouraging or even countenancing the growth of these thistles for any purpose, Mr, Coburn says in part:

Of the many parties interviewed upon their experience with it, most agree that the so-called "thistle hay" quite favorably corresponds in feeding relish the matured plants in the fields,



I.W. C. T. Stands for Illinois Wire Cotton Tie, the best tie cyer devised. In point of economy has no equal. It combines strength and durability, ease and rapidity of application, and is adapted to any Endorsed by Ginners, Compressers, and Exporters. Write for circular and prices.

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ALFALFA SEED FOR FALL SOWING. We can furnish pure, plump, vigorous seed crop 1902 in car or one-bushel lots. Also all other kinds of field seeds. Write us for prices.

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## Seed Wheat Hardy Varieties. Heavy Yielders.

Our Russian wheat, grown from last year's importation, is an iron-clad variety. Made yield of 47½ bushels per acre this year in Fremont County, Iowa. Price, \$1.50 per bushel. Our Turkish Red is perfectly pure and clean, a fine yielder of high quality hard wheat. Price, \$1.00 per bushel, well sacked, shipped f. o. b. cars at Farragut. Send order early for what you want.

W. W. VANSANT & SON, Farragut, Iowa.

in some respects when properly cured and handled. At all events, from a gen-eral survey of the reports, thistle hay is considered by those who have used it nutritious and fattening, and cattle and sheep with no other feed can be sustained throughout the winter in as fair condition as when ordinary forage is used. It is also indicated that horses is used. It is also indicated that horses and mules do not seem to care so much for nor do so well on the thistle hay as does other stock, and hogs will not eat it at all, although they relish the thistles when cut and fed green. When used with sorghum, millet, alfalfa, etc., the grapula experience has been that the general experience has been that cattle made no apparent distinction between them, and if any preference was shown it would likely be in favor of the thistles. The hay is generally all thistles, owing to their habits of growth, as where sufficiently numerous to justify harvesting they have usually to justify harvesting they have usually choked out other vegetation, even other weeds, and in the majority of cases no cultivated crops were grown; as if attempted they more often than ounerwise came to naught. Small grains, such as wheat, rye, and oats, are easy victims of the thistles. Crops that can be frequently cultivated, like corn, can be successfully grown, other conditions being favorable, in spite of the thistles, as the frequent cultivation necessary for the frequent cultivation necessary for the best development of the corn great-ly retards and dwarfs the growth of those not killed by it. But, lands badly infested with Russian thistles are at best much depreciated for general farm-

The thistles are cut for hay with mowers, ordinarily when 8 to 12 inches high, and blooming, before the stems become hardened and woody. The methods of handling after cutting are various. Some rake and stack immediately; others let them cure as they lie afterwards stacking; while still others let them wilt, then cure in shock, and haul from the field as used, or, stack at naul from the field as used, or, stack at convenience; whatever way they are handled seems to give satisfaction, provided the hay is not rain-washed after cutting, which discolors and may make it distasteful to stock. To prevent this possibility in a measure it is suggested that thistle stacks should be topped with something that will turn rain as with something that will turn rain, as at first the thistles lie very loosely and will not shed water, although later settling quite compactly. Some report that thistles can be cut two or three times during a season, when conditions are favorable.

thistles it is observed that the young plants are greedily eaten, and they are found excellent for increasing the flow of milk. Their yearly growth gives suc-culent grazing in the spring some time before other vegetation is advanced sufficiently to be available, and is likely to be abundant on infested tracts, regardless of weather or soil conditions.

It is generally reported that all livestock relish the pasturage afforded by thistles for the three or four growing months each year, but that sheep and cattle particularly like it, abandoning other herbage in its favor, and even break through fences in their eagerness to graze upon it, rather than be confined to the prairie or buffalo grass Thistles, of course, are most valuable for pasturage when young and tender, but live-stock will eat apparently with

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AGENTS WANTED TO SELL NURSERY COmmission paid to good, competent men. commission paid to good, competent men. Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kansas.

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SEED. New Crop; thoroughly recleaned, evenly graded, no chaff nor waste to pay for Write for prices. In bushel or car-lots.

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## **NEW FAST TRAIN**

Between St. Louis and Kansas City and

OKLAHOMA CITY. WICHITA. DENISON. SHERMAN, DALLAS. **FORT WORTH** 

And principal points in Texas and the Southwest. This train is new throughout and is made up of the finest equipment, provided with electric lights and all other modern traveling conveniences. It runs via our now completed

## Red River Division.

Every appliance known to modern car building and railroading has been employed in the make-up of this service, including

## Café Observation Cars.

under the management of Fred. Harvey. Full information as to rates and all details of a trip via this new route will be cheerfully furnished, upon application, by any representative of the



should not be grazed upon. Whether grazed or cut for hay they will in course of the season produce abundantly of seed and their existence is in no wise threatened by either. It is also reported that the very young plants are excellent for human food as "greens."

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

## The Stock Interest.

#### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

September 8-13, 1902—Kansas State Exposition, Topeka, O. P. Updegraff, Secretary.
September 17, 1902—Uns. S. Strange, Blue Rapids, Kans., Herefords.
September 17, 1902—J. F. Finley, dispersion Shorthorn sale, Breckinridge, Mo.
October 1, 1902—Wm. Plummer, Poland-Chinas, Barciay, Kans.
October 7-8, 1902—J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, Mo., Shorthorns.
October 18, 1902—Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
October 18, 1902—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, Kans., J. R. Johnson, Manager.
October 18, 1902—J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill., and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., at Galesburg, Ill., Shorthorns.
October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas,

Shorthorns.
October 20, 1902—E. E. Axiine, Poland-Chinas,
Okt Grove, Mo.
October 21 and 22, 1902—Herefords at Kansas City,
Mo., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle
Breeders' Association. (Week of American Royal.)
October 22-23, 1902—Combination sale of Berkshires,
at Kansas City, Mo. (Week of American Royla.)
October 23, 1902—J. B. Davis, Duroo-Jersey, Fairview, Kans.
October 20-25, 1902—American Royal Swine sale.
Berkshires, and Poland-Chinas, Kansas City Stock
Yards.

October 20-25, 1902—American Royal Swine sale, Berkshires, and Poland-Chinas, Kansas City Stack Yards.
October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co., Mo., at Centralia, Mo., Shorthorns.
November 1, 1902—Wm. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Shorthorns.
November 1, 1902—H. M. Kirkpatrick, Farm sale of Poland-Chinas, Wolcotk Kans.
November 3, 1902—Peter Blocher, Richland, Shawnee County, Kans., Duroo-Jersey swine.
November 5, 1902—Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Nob., Shorthorns.
November 7, 1902—Manwaring Bros., Lawrence Kans., Berkshires.
November 19, 1902—Bransteller, Robinson & Wright, Shorthorns, Vandalla, Mo.
November 19, 1902—Bransteller, Robinson & Wright, Shorthorns, Vandalla, Mo.
November 19, 1902—Purdy Bros, Shorthorns, Harris, Mo.
November 13, 1902—Purdy Bros, Shorthorns, Harris, Mo.
November 14, 1902—Harry E. Lunt, Poland-Chinas, Burden, Kans.
November 15, 1902—A. B. Mull, pure-bred Poland-Chinas, Iola, Kans.
November 18, 1902—Caoper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
November 19, 1902—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders, C. P. Tutt, Secretary, Bunceton, Mo.
Cooper County, Mo. Shorthorn Breeders, C. P. Tutt, Secretary, Bunceton, Mo.
Cooper County, Mo. Shorthorn Mo.
Cooper County, Mo. Shorthorn Mo.
November 22, 1902—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders, Association, Mo., Shorthorn Mo., Shorthorn Mo., Shorthorn Mo., Shorthorn Mo., Shorthorn Mo., Shorthorns, and Herefords. On November 22, 1902—Col J. F. True & Son, Newman, Kans., and Preston Wyckoff, Rome, Kans., Shorthorns, at Wellington, Kans.
December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association (During week of International Cattle Show.)
December 8-9, 1902—U. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.
December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.

Boss, Rasses 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.
December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City,
January 12-17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
January 28-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.
February 10, 11 and 12, 1903—J. F. Stodder, George Bothwell and others, Shorthorns; also C. A. Stannard and others, Herfords; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
March 3 and 4, 1903—C. H. Garner and M. A. Judy Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Chicago.

## The Supply of Hogs.

FROM MURRAY'S PRICE CURRENT.

Those who have had occasion to be interested in the question of supply of hogs have learned how difficult it is at any time to reach conclusions as to future marketings that can be fully re lied upon. This fact, however, does not render inquiry upon such matters val-ueless, for information may be had which serves oftener than otherwise to be suggestive of a general tendency or relative position of such supplies.

The maketings of hogs in this country in 1901 were decidedly in excess of any previous year in numbers, and the movement continued liberal for a time beyond the close of the calendar year, under the conditions of shortage of feeding material and high prices for it. But as the year has advanced the decrease in the movement in comparison with the preceding year has been very decided, and striking, to the full extent of the expectations in the spring months, when inquiries made it plain that a large decrease should be looked In summing up the information obtained subsequent to the winter packseason the price current said "These returns appear to point to a general average decrease of about 15 per cent in the comparison with last year, for the market supply for the period from March 1 to November 1. The deficiency in numbers is expected to be greater for the last half than for the first half of the eight months of the season."

For the first four months of the period the record of Western packing fell short 15 per cent in the comparison with last year-thus showing a somewhat greater percentage of decrease than implied by the estimates for this period. For the past eight weeks, since June, the decrease has been more striking than previously the shortage exceeding 3, per cent in comparison with last year, and now reaching 20 per cent for the entire period since March 1.

Makes Hogs Hungry

Dr. Hess' Stock Food conditions a hog as nothing else will; gives a sharp appetite; affords the means of rapid and perfect digestion of all food eaten. In itself Dr. Hess' Stock Food is just what its name implies—it is a food; but it is also a perfect tonic—one that puts all the vital organs in condition not only to resist disease, but to perform their natural functions, so there may be quick formation of solid flesh and fat. Dr. Hess' Stock Food not only nourishes through its own ingredients, but these ingredients give to other foods the elements of strength and utility they lack. This is why hogs that are fed Dr. Hess' Stock Food are hungry—their food is being constantly applied to making more flesh and strength—they enjoy what they eat and appetite increases as weight comes on. Feed your hogs Dr. Hess' Stock Food, and dust the pen and feeding places with Instant Louse Killer, and they will be free from cholera.

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is the scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; prescribed by leading veterinarians, endorsed by medical and veterinary colleges. If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better, it must be good. Dr. Hess is a graduate of both; no unprofessional manufacturer can equal Dr. Hess is cock Food, which is soid on a written guarantee. In 100 lb. sacks, \$5.00; smaller packages at a slight advance. Fed in a small dose. In every package is a little yellow card entitling the purchaser to free prescriptions for his stock by Dr. Hess.

DR. HESS has written a BOOK on diseases of animals and poulpoular use, consulted and recommended by prominent veterinarians, will be sent free, postpaid, if, you write what stock you have; what stock food you have used; and mention this paper.

C. M. McClain, Veterinary Surgeon, Jeromeville, O., says:—"It is the most comprehensive work; in the most comprehensive work; in the science of the comprehensive work; in the science of the most comprehensive work; in the science of the most comprehensive work; in the science of the most comprehensive work; in the

C. M. MCCLAIN, Veterinary Surgeon, Jeromeville, O., says:—"It is the most comprehensive work for farmers I have ever seen," H. H. LAYMAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Lattasburg, O., says:—"In my practice I often follow suggestions given in your Veterinary W

We also make Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Dr. Hess' Healing Powder. Address DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

of replies to the inquiry as to how the supply of old and young hogs now compares with a year ago, by percentage, 100 representing the position a year ago.

In Ohio there is quite a wide range in the estimated supply, indicating 60 to 133 per cent, and averaging about 95 per cent, which appears to imply the likelihood of a very moderate decrease.

In Indiana the range of returns is 70 to 125 per cent, with a general average of about 90. The better supplies are in northeastern and central-eastern counties, and the greater decrease in southern counties.

In Illinois ...e returns cover a range of 50 to 110 per cent, representing a general average of about 80 per cent— the deficiency being greatest in south-ern counties, while northern portions of the State appear to be little short of last year.

In Iowa the returns incacate as low as 75 per cent, in some southern districts, ranging up to 110 in some northern localities, with a general average of about 95 per cent, the greater deficiency being in old hogs.

In Missouri the returns are more unfavorable than for the other States, almost uniformly showing a large deficiency, the general average not exceeding 60 per cent.

In Kansas there is indicated a large desciency, many of the returns ranging from 50 to 60 per cent, and few equaling or exceeding the position last year. The general average is not above 80 per cent.

From Nebraska the information is not sufficiently full to afford a satisfactory basis for comparison, but the various returns uniformly reflect decided decreases and appear to point to not better than 65 to 70 per cent as a general average.

From Kentucky there is also lack of full information, but the returns at hand point to decided decreases in all instances, and if they reflect the prevailing situation the general average is get the lessons they have learned as not better than 70 to 75 per cent.

Applying these approximate averages to the several States with reference to their comparative significance in the number of hogs, the result is a general average of 82 per cent, or a decrease of 18 per cent in the comparison with last year.

In view of the irregularity of the returns in regard to old and young hogs separately, it is impracticable to offer more than a general indication that the older hogs are relatively more deficient

in number than younger animals.

A feature that has attended the nog situation the past year and a half or more is the exceptional freedom from serious disorders among swine, leading to losses—a condition which continues to prevail. Another feature of the past year has been the greater scarcity and reaching 20 per cent for the entire period since March 1.

Within the past few days the Price Current nas received a large number of lack of feed supplies and of hasten-

ing stock into market by which numbers have been largely reduced to impending large supplies of feeding material and a demand for stock for consuming it beyond the relative numbers now or prospectively available. This supports the view that until the animals can be brought into marketing condition on the new crop of feeding material the offerings are likely to continue relatively limited.

#### Danger in New Corn. J. W. ANDERSON, IN THE FARMERS' GUIDE.

Just at this time the average farmer is figuring on the possible returns in marketing his corn crop in the form of pork, but if he is wise and far-seeing ue will realize that there is an element of danger in new corn that must be avoided if he wishes to enjoy the fullest measure of success in his work of feeding for the market during the coming fall and winter.

It will be remembered that during the last year there has been less cholera swine plague than formerly, simply because less corn was fed. The short crop of 1901 compelled feeders to cut down the corn ration and substitute other foods which resulted in a more healthy condition of the herds, and to-day it is a rare thing to hear of serious losses from disease. This does not mean that corn is the direct cause of cholera, but it does mean that as a promoter of the disease, corn, especially new corn, is an unparallelea success. The greatest of all grains is the greatest heat producer grown on the farm, and when fed in large quantities produces fat at the expense of tissue, so that the animal falls an easy victim when the cnolera microbe puts in an appearance. It has been proven by innumerable tests that a too heavy ration of corn is not only dangerous but unprofitable.

At this time, in the face of an enormous crop, farmers are liable to forto feeding the smaller corn ration. will not be long before the new corn will be available for feeding, and great caution is necessary. It is the writer's opinion that progressive feeders will heartily agree with him in this statement, and that when he speaks to the readers of this paper his audience is representative of the best mind and talent in the world of breeding and feeding swine for profit. These suggestions are based on practical experience as a breeder and feeder and well worth

remembering. There are various reasons why an exclusive corn diet is to be avoided; it is not safe for brood sows or growing pigs, when rich feed in protein, the element necessary to form bone and mus-cle, is required; brood sows and young growing pigs should be fed a rich nitro-

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8000 FERRETS will clean your place of rats, and drive rabbits from burrows. Pure-blooded and finest working strain in America. Send for wholesale list and book guide to care and working. S. & L. Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

bone, and better health. New corn is unexcelled for fattening purposes but, as it is deficient in muscle, nesh and bone-forming elements, it should be fed cautiously and always with some upgestible concentrated feed.

A well-known Iowa authority said recently that the system of the pig soon becomes deranged by continuous feeding of new corn, the animal soon becomes sick and much of the loss usually attributed to hog cholera might oe termed corn disease. He stated further that two bushels of new corn are re-quired to equal one bushel of old corn in results, as pigs like the new grain and will eat ravenously if permitted, every precaution should be taken to

prevent over-eating. Don't misunderstand me on this important subject. I would not urge any one to discontinue the use of corn alto-gether. Roasting ears just as they begin to harden are excellent if fed in the right proportion with some concentrated feed such as Buffalo gluten feed and germ oil meal. Several well-known farmers in the corn belt have bought liberally of these feeds and will feed this fall a balanced ration consisting of hard roasting ears ground, Buffalo gluten feed and germ oil meal in equal parts. I am partial to these feeds be-cause I know from practical experience what they will do. The farmer who has a big corn crop this year will be im-measurably benefitted if his better judgment prevails to the extent that ne will continue to feed the balanced ra-tion. The bumper yield of corn should

The Live-Stock of Kansas.

no. deter him from using concentrated

feeds; he should remember the danger

in feeding new corn, and that three or four hogs saved will more chan pay for the necessary quantity of concentrated

feed rich in digestible protein such as I

have named.

F. D. COBURN, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The unfavorable weather during a part of the summer of 1901 and its accompanying temporary inconveniences have been forgotten by the majority of Kansans, but the folly of of the untimely haste at that time in disposing of much valuable breeding and other stock at unjustifiable sacrifices before checked by the turn for the better, is reflected by the State's live-stock statistics gathered by assessors for the year ending March, 1902, returned to the State

Board of Agriculture. To the conditions suggested may be largely attributed the decrease in the aggregate value of animals slaughtered cr sold for that purpose, amounting to over nine and a half million dollars, or about 16 per cent, and also the decrease shown in the numbers of the various animals, except mules and asses. Of course the shortage of corn in 1901, especially in the live-stock and meatproducing region of the central West seriously curtailed the business of fattening stock for the shambles. For swine, probably more than any other stock, corn is the chief ration when on full-feed; its scarcity and high price, and fewer grain-fed cattle for them to follow during the last half of the year apparently caused a tendency to sell off swine more closely than other live-stock. This is confirmed by the statistics, swine showing the largest percentage of decrease in numbers, viz: over 32 per cent, or nearly 687,000 head. The total number reported on hand in March, 1902, was 1,427,309 against 2,-114,201 the previous year. The decrease is confined to no particular part of the State, but occurs in a greater or less degree in practically every county. It is a noticeable coincident that many of the foremost corn counties are among nose sustaining the neaviest decrea For instance, Jewell has less swine than one year ago by nearly 40 per cent, or 27,000 head; Marshall 22 per cent, or 11,000 head; Washington 62 per cent, or 57,235 head; Nemaha 14 per cent, or 8,000 head; Republic 40 per cent, or 23,526 head; Smith 40 per cent, or 20,000 head; Norton 70 per cent, or 38,819 head; Phillips 31 per cent, or 8,878 head; and Brown 11 per cent, or 4,746 head; all adjoining counties in the northern tier. Reno, Sedgwick, Butler, Cowley, Sumner and Greenwood, neighbors and premier corn counties in the southern part of the State, each show a heavy decrease. Over 41 per cent of the State's decrease is in these fifteen counties. Washington County reports the largest falling off in numbers, or 57,235, and Norton probably the largest percentage of loss, about 70. Nemaha has the most hogs, 48,300 head,

and Morton the fewest, 36. Cattle other than milch cows have numbers:



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of all kinds.

The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have our Stock Book for reference.

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Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pige!

International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS. A. A.

decreased 2.4 per cent, or 63,705 head, leaving the total number 2,550,180. As shown by the records, this year and last are the only times other cattle reached the two-and-a-half-million mark, and notwithstanding the decrease this year's number is the largest ever reported, save 1901. Ninety-six counties each have 10,000 head or more, ranging from 10,314 in Stevens to 57,584 in But-ler, although the latter has less by 19,000 head, which is the heaviest decrease reported for any one county. Forty-eight counties show increases, the largest being 9,282 in Cheyenne, and the smallest 140, in Decatur. Including tne milch cows, the State has 3,341,978

Milch cows show less loss than any other live-stock, or 12,154; this is probably owing to the greater abundance of milk-producing feeds, such as alfalfa and brans from wheat, and the excellence of the modern Kansas dairy herds —the elimination doubtless having been only of the inferior animals, unprofitable, if at all, at times when feeds rule high in price. Also many owners were in a measure obligated to furnish creameries with a milk supply, the fulfillment of which required that the number of their cows be not depleted, and perhaps actually increased, even if the owners might have been for a time otherwise inclined. Thus it is that the best dairy herds were maintained intact and their owners are now enjoying increased profits as a result. As a matter of fact, 50 counties show an increase in the number of milch cows, aggregating 31,010, among which are Cowley with a gain (the largest) of 1,989 head, Labette 1,705, Pawnee 1,637, Sumner 1,614, Rooks 1,460, Atchison 1,376, De-catur 1,243 and Lincoln 1,130. The total number for the State March 1 was 792,000. Thirty-eight counties, with one or two exceptions all in the western half of the State, each have 10,000 head or more; six having over 15,000 each, ranging to 17,051, the highest number, in Sedgwick, and the smallest is 180 in Norton. Even with the loss sustained this year, Kansas has more milch cows now of high-grades than ever before in her history, excepting possibly in 1901.

Horses show a loss of 1.68 per cent (13,948), and mules and asses record a gain of 5,989 head, or 6.67 per cent. The number of horses enumerated is 811,605; of mules and asses 95,714, the largest in the history of the State. having 20,505, while Sumner more than any other adheres to mules and asses and has 3,120 head.

Since 1875, except in 1895, the num-ber of sheep has never been so small as now-a total for the State of 136,613 as against 183,091 dogs to harass them, which may in sonsiderable measure account for the decrease. It is much to the discredit of the State that her sheep are outnumbered by dogs-their unrelenting enemies, working for their destruction day and night, especially when nature has so admirably fitted Kansas for the profitable production of both the fine-wools and mutton breeds. For one county return is made of 2,132 dogs and one sheep. Wallace County has the most sheep, or 9,158.

The following table shows the number of the various kinds of live-stock in Kansas, March, 1901, and March, 1902, along with their gain or loss in

Kind.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Gain.	Loss.
Horses Mules, asses Milch cows	825,553	811,605		13,948
Mules, asses	89,725	95,714	5,989	
Milch cows	803,952	791,798		12,154
Other cattle	2,613,885	2,550,180		63,705
Sheep	186,987	136,613		50,374
Other cattle Sheep Swine	2,114,201	1,427,309		686,892

Compared with that or her sister States, Kansas' live-stock showing is most gratifying, and with the large supply of the very best meat-producing feeds of this year, the outlook for farmers and stockmen of the Sunflower State is certainly promising.

Relative Merits of Corn, Kafir-Corn and Milo Maize as Feeds for Steers and Hogs.

D. H. OTIS, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Mr. Chas. E. Harding, a live-stock commission merchant of Chicago, is becoming interested in Kansas feeds and writes: "Will you explain to me the advantages of feeding Kafir-corn and Milo Maize to cattle and hogs and the best way of feeding to derive the great-est benefit? Is this feed when ground as good as Indian corn and are cattle

and hogs fattened for market on it?" There is no advantage that we have found in Milo Maize; in both yield and quality it is inferior to Kafir-corn. The advantages in Kafir-corn come not so much in the feeding value but in its being a heavy yielder and having the ability to withstand drought. For eleven years the average yield of corn on the College upland farm was  $34\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, while Kafir-corn, under similar conditions, yielded 46 bushels; our highest yield of Kafir-corn is 96 bushels, while our highest yield of corn is 14 bushels. Kafir-corn is not equal to Indian corn pound for pound. Results in feeding hogs at the Kansas Experiment Station indicate that a bushel of Kafircorn will produce ten pounds of pork and a bushel of corn twelve pounds of pork. For the average yield given above, an acre of Kafir-corn would produce 460 pounds of pork and an acre of corn would produce 404 pounds of pork. Where corn and Kafir-corn can be grown on the same farm or can be purchased at the same price for 100 pounds there is a decided advantage in feed-ing a mixture of the two for the purpose of giving greater variety to the ration. We find that a mixture of equal parts of corn and Kafir-corn gives better results than either one fed alone.

consumed. For steers the Kafir-corn should be ground; for hogs we have as good, and in some cases better, results from feeding Kafir-corn whole.

Grand Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns at Breckenridge, Mo.

Grand Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns at Breckenridge, Mo.

To every man who is interested in the grand dispersion sale of Mr. J. F. Finley's well-known Crystal Springs Herd of Shorthorn cattle at Breckenridge, Mo., we say secure a catalogue without any delay whatever. The sale occurs at the old farm adjoining town on Wednesday, September 17 and you are expected to be there if you like good cattle. The Finley herd is and has been one of the best profit-making herds in all Western Shorthorndom. It has been built up on a foundation that will endure for many generations. The Finley herd formerly embraced only the purest and richest of Bates blood, but of late years Cruickshank and Scotch bulls have been used. Hence the splendid vitality of the Finley herd of to-day. There is no more prolific herd in the whole country—thirty cows going into this sale ring with calf at foot. Not a single shy or doubtful breeding cows. They are a lot of cows embracing all the best matronly qualities that go with the Shorthorn breed. No nurse cows are used in the herd, and no herd develops a more lusty set of calves than are turned out here one year after another. There has been found no combination of blood lines better adapted to the production of prize-winning Shorthorns than that made at Crystal Springs Farm. Mr. Finley invites one and all to come and study the cattle and their breeding. It is a beautiful string of big roomy young cows, well formed and well developed that Mr. Finley will be able to send forward on this occasion of his last public sale in his long career of thirty-five years as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Go and see them. Remember that there will be sold a nice bunch of young bulls bred on the farm. The young cattle are all got by Imp. Primate of Dalmeny and Chief Violet 4th. See the full list of pedigrees in catalogue, together with all other information needed. The auctioneers are Col. J. W. Judy, the old veteran of Illinois, and Col. M. W. Harding of Humboldt, Neb. Colonel Harding will be glad to assist in look

## Gossip About Stock.

J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., made their first State Fair display at Sedalla, Mo., week before last and won first premium in every class in which they showed, knocking competition for all other States out of question. They will make their next show at the Kansas State Exposition, Topeka, September 8-13.

More feed is wasted each year on the average farm than would keep many addi-tional head of stock. In this day of "feed-saving" implements there is no valid ex-cuse for this wanton waste. The E. W. Steers as well as hogs can be fattened on Kafir-corn. When fed with alfalfa hay we have produced on calves, fed for baby beef, 100 pounds of gain for every 524 pounds of ground Kafir-corn der alone can be saved over the old method



## Take the Short Cut to Best Results

in feeding of all kinds of live stock, either for growth and rapid development, putting on fat, or increasing milk, etc., by feeding

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It not only increases the product thereby reducing the first cost, but it wards off disease and keeps the animals in a more 'hrifty and healthy condition. As a general proposition read what it has done for this man.

for this man.

Gentlemen:—I have fed Prussian Stock Food to my horses and obtained splendid results. The improvement in condition and spirits was remarkable. My milk increased 15 per cent by factory weight on this food during the dry weather. I heartily A. L. SMIR, Dundee, Mich.

Ask your dealer for it. If no agent in your town, write us for special terms, etc. We mail 68-Page Book on Stock Feeding Free. In 50c and \$1.00 packages.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY GOMPANY, ST. PAUL, MINN.

of letting the fodder stay in the field and feeding it whole. The Ross Company make the "Little Giant" Cutters and Shredders. They have been making them for fifty-three years. They are the best in the world by actual test. We advise our readers to send for their free feed-saving literature.

O. O. Hebner, Nebraska City, Neb., has recently returned from England with are mostly blacks or bays of serviceable age. Mr. Hebner thinks their equal have never been imported. They will be offered at either public or private sale in Kansas this fall.

The North Missouri Combination Cattle Sale Association, H. J. Hughes, secretary, are erecting a sale pavillon at Trenton, Mo., and will hold their second sale November 20 and 21, 1902, at which time about 125 head will be offered. This association is composed of Shorthorn, Hereford, and Angus breeders. They held their first sale last spring, and the results were so satisfactory that it was determined to make Trenton a sale center, and several sales will be held each year.

There is great promise for the two breeds of sheep which are getting such a foothold in Kansas, viz., Rambouillets and Cotswolds, and there are no better breeders and importers of this class of sheep than Geo. Harding & Son, of Waukesha, Wis., who place an annual card in this issue. Any of our readers desiring a start with this class of sheep need not hesitate to send a mail order to this firm as it is perfectly reliable and trustworthy.

The young show bull. Keep On 27th, bred at Sunny Slope by C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans. was sold last week to E. Sanderson, Wagon Mound, N. M., for \$1,000 Mr. Stannard had expected to have shown this bull at the American Royal next month at Kansas City. It was with much reluctance that Mr. Stannard parted with his bull, which was one of the very choicest ever produced at Sunny Slope. Keep On 27th at 11 months weighed 1,160 pounds.

On 27th at 11 months weighed 1,160 pounds.

Mr. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb., is a specialist in two things: He breeds the rough-coated Scotch Collie dog in a high state of perfection, and he has pups for sale right now. If you will write him you can buy at a reasonable price. He likewise breeds the highest type of Barred Plymouth Rocks, shape and markings being given intelligent attention. He has young stock for sale. Mr. Williams is one of Richardson County's most progressive young farmers, and he is finding a nice profit in his straightforward methods of doing business. Write him to-day.

Kansas can boast of many prominent herds of stock but one that she is particularly proud of is the 2,000-acre stock farm of J. W. & J. C. Rooison, at Towanda, Kans. Here one finds an ideal stock farm Eight hundred acres of alfalfa, large pasture of natural grass, plenty of corn, oats, and other grains, furnish feed for one of the finest herds of Percheron horses in the country. In some of their pastures alfalfa has been sown so that brood mares and horses in the pasture can get a variety of roughness. Mares give a wonderful flow of milk on such a pasture and all the horses were in excellent condition. Besides horses they have a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle mostly of the Bates strain which are excellent cattle, but as they have a strong market for their surplus one seldom hears of their cattle. If one desires horses that are bred right and fed right, a trip to Robison's Ranch will pay both in dollars and cents and in the pleasure of seeing a large bred of good horses and cattle and a model stock farm.

M. W. Savage, manager International Stock Food Company, Minneapolis, Minn. announces that: "After thirty-six hours of sickness and constantly attended by two of the best veterinary surgeons in our city, we lost our famous pacing stallion and sire, Online 2.04 on August 16. Post-mortem examination proved that he died of volvulus of the smaller intestine. This, of course, is sure death and there was not a possible chance to save him. About twenty feet of the intestine were twisted which is very unusual. We have buried him on our International Stock Farm, and he rests on the bank of the beautiful Minnesota River, where a stone will be erected in honor of his greatness. He is not only a great loss to our farm but the entire horse world regrets his early death, as he was proving to be a phenomenal sire of fast pacers. Minnesota and the entire Northwest highly appreciated this remarkable world's champion pacing stallion. He had held the 4-year-old stallion pacing record for eight years and although a young horse he had seventeen in the 2.25 list and many more ready to enter."

Attention is called to the grand public auction of pure-bred Hereford cattle to be sold by Mr. Chas. S. Strange, at Blue Rapids, Kans., on September 17. There are a splendid lot of strictly pure-bred cattle and an especially well-marked herd. They have been reared under ranch conditions, never having been pampered and their rustling strilling are stilling and their rustling and the strilling are stilling as a strilling and their rustling and their rustling are stilling as a strilling as a strilli an especially well-marked herd. They have been reared under ranch conditions, never having been pampered and their rustling qualities are fully developed. This will be the best opportunity of the year for the ranchmen and owners of grade herds to secure the best blood of the breed with which to improve their herds. And owing to the mere fact that they are not recorded they will necessarily be sold at a much less price than cattle of their quality and breeding are actually worth, although they are sold with the positive guarantee of the owner as to the purity of their breeding. On account of the great scarcity of feed last winter some of the younger ones are a bit under size but they are a very useful to, being mostly females and calves. Marshall County is known as the "Herefordshire of Kansas," over sixty herds of pure-bred cattle being owned there. The owners have an organization known as the Marshall County (Kans.) Hereford Breeders' Association." Mr. Whiting, manager of Mr. Strange's sale, is a member of the board of directors of the association and will gladly furnish any information desired or introduce buyers to the breeders there, having a personal knowledge of nearly every herd in the county.

Mr. D. T. Mayes, of Knoxville, Ray

Mr. D. T. Mayes, of Knoxville, Ray County, Missouri, breeder of registered Berkshire swine was recently visited by a representative of this journal, and the information was gained that he is one of the oldest breeders of this class of stock in the West, having been continuously enced in this industry for thirty years. He

has been a contributor to some of the combination sales held at Kansas City, and the quality of his stock seen at these events is an indication of the kind that he breeds. Mr. Mayes thinks that the Creator might have made a better hog than the Berkshire but that He never did. This is a dry way of illustrating the fact that Mr. Mayes is a genuine Berkshire fancier. The herd is a large one, now numbering 150 head of all ages, of the leading families. Among the herd-boars Peabody King 56209, a line-bred Longfellow, bred by J. K. King, is perhaps the best now in use in the herd. He was purchased at the Kansas City sale February 18, 1901. Mr. King in the catalogue said of him: "Peabody King is not only superbly bred, but is a nice boar in every particular and good enough in quality and pedigree to be placed at the head of a first-class herd." Mr. Mayes can supply anything in the female line from young gilts up to bred sows, and boars from pigs to 8 and 10 months old. He will be glad to hear from intending purchasers and full particulars will be given, and the animals priced reasonably. The post-office address is Knoxville, Mo., and shipping station Polo, Mo., on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

National Irrigation Congress.

Mr. C. E. Wantland, chairman of the executive committee of the National Irrigation Association sends out the fol-

rigation Association sends out the following as to the next meeting:
"The Tenth National Irrigation Congress which will meet in Colorado Springs on October 6th to 9th, 1902, will, it is believed, prove to be the greatest convention ever held in the West. The first National Irrigation Congress, held at Salt Lake, started the agitation which finally resulted in the agitation which finally resulted in the passage of the National Irrigation Act passage of the National instructive legislation secured for the West since the homestead law. This legislation was secured by the united action of Western Senators and Congressmen—regardless of politics—backed by broad-minded Eastern men, and with the active support of the President.
"As it provides that hereafter the

proceeds from the sale of public lands, within the States affected, shall be devoted to the reclamation of arid lands

voted to the reclamation of arid lands, it forces to the front the importance of the public land question.

"The interest which many business men of the East have taken in the National Irrigation movement since the Chicago congress of 1900 has been remarkable, and a great responsibility is now placed upon the men of the West in connection with the operations of the Irrigation Act. About five millions of dollars are already available for the dollars are already available for the work of surveys and irrigation construction. Many problems must be solved before a great deal of work which is really needed can be undertaken, and at the Colorado Springs conserged that the training toward that the irrigation gress it is expected that the irrigation experts of the country will be on hand to discuss the National Irrigation Act -its operations and possibilities; and many business men from the East will be in attendance to prove their interest

in the development of the West.
"The importance of forestry is being recognized now as never before, and we must grapple with many problems now being presented in connection with forestry legislation. The American Forest Association will meet with the National Irrigation congress.

"Colonization has been neglected at trigation conventions heretofore. It is to be hoped that at the Colorado Springs congress colonization work for the arid West will be discussed thorado. oughly and such action recommended as will secure an improvement upon existing methods.

"Harmony in the West is essential concerning the operations of the Irrigation Act in order that all our friends in the East, who have supported our efforts, may realize that the agitation in favor of national irrigation has been from a broad standpoint, and not be-cause of selfish local interests.

"Colorado Springs is noted for its attractions. The committee in charge is arranging for entertainments for the delegates which will be isfactory, and the executive committee of the congress will present a program which we believe will attract great attention. Many men of national reputation will address the convention, and with Forestry, Harmony and Coloniza-tion' properly handled, the Colorado Springs congress will surely prove to be a great success.

## How's This?

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the lest fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truex, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

free. Hall's Family Pills are the best

Salt for Cattle.

D. H. OTIS, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION. Messrs. Ewing & Landes, Kirwin, Kans., ask the following question: "Kindly inform me if cattle fed green corn and ground wheat should have sait? The same in regard to cattle on pasture."

The system of all animals demand a certain amount of salt, and if deprived of it they will go long distances, fre-quently at the risk of their lives, in order to secure it. The richer the food consumed the greater the need of salt. The full action of salt upon the system is not thoroughly understood. It certainly has a stimulating effect, causing a large flow of digestive juices. Salt acts upon the kidneys, causing an increased secretion of urine. If animals are given a large quantity of salt and at the same time deprived of water, the water required for the extra secre tion of urine may be obtained from that which usually escapes from the lungs and pores; if that is not suffi-cient it may be taken from the tissues with the result of a marked sarinkage in the weight of the animal. If the animal has free access to water under these circumstances it may consume too much. Both of these conditions are especially undesirable in the feed lot. If salt is to be weighed the usual allowance is about 1 oz. per steer per day. As the feeding period advances the amount may be increased to 11/2 to 1% ozs. If a steer is allowed free access to salt, kept in a clean box under cover, he will eat about what he needs with little or no danger from over con-This is a practice usually sumption. advocated by our feeders and stockmen.

#### Cured of Cancer of Twenty-four Years' Standing.

Standing.

I was for twenty-four years a sufferer from a cancer the size of a quarter of a dollar on the temple. I am rejoiced to bear witness that, under the care and treatment of Dr. Rinehart, I am permanently cured, and there remains but slight evidence, even by scar, that a cancer ever existed there. I can most heartily recommend his treatment and skill to all afflicted with cancer or skin diseases, and will answer all letters of inquiry if a stamped envelope is enclosed. Respectfully, BENJAMIN CORBET.

225 Douglas St., Indianapolis. Persons afflicted can have a book on Cancer and a Trial Treatment sent them with full directions free of cost, postage prepaid, by sending a full description of their case to Dr. Rinehart, Box 20, Kokomo, Ind.

Superior to Anything on the Market.

365 Clinton St., Milwaukee, Wis.
May 21, 1902.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—We would be pleased to receive one of your books, "The Horse and
His Diseases," which is mentioned in the
Horse Review. Have used your Spavin
Cure and have found same to be superior
to anything that I have ever used or seen
on the market. Thanking you in advance
for the book, and wishing you success, I
am. Yours truly, for the book, and am. Yours truly, JOHN WIECK.

PILES Fistula. Fissure, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature, or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed free.

Mr. M. McCoy, Goganac, Kans., Captain Company, A, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, writes: "Hermit Remedy Company, Dear Sirs:—I have doctered for piles since the Civil War-thirty-six years—and am now glad to report that after using your treatment for a few weeks I am completely cured. I believe you can cure any one, for a man could not be in a much worse condition than I was and live, and I am duly grateful to you. Respectfully,

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of cures in desperate cases from grateful patients who have tried many cure-alls, doctors' treatment, and different methods of operation without relief.

Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case, Address, HERMIT REMEDY COMPANY, Suite 736, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

ing, Chicago, Ill,



## **GOMBAULT'S** CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

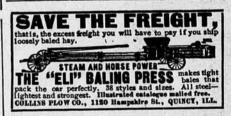
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Paraeites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheu-matism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustle Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-press, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimo-nials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

300 FERRETS FOR SALE.
Fornsworth Bres.,
Elk Falis, - Kansas

WANTED—To employ men and women on salary; all expenses paid. Enclose 2-cent stamp for par-ticulars. BEARS POWDER CO., BOX J, Dalton, Pa.



The kind every well posted man uses. Why not buy the latest and best? Old style machines are "not in it." Our late ones are great money earners. Address

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.



## Seed Wheat

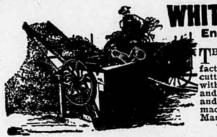
It always pays to plant the best. Don't sow old worn out sorts when you can obtain new and improved varieties which will yield 45 to

Improved varieties which will yield 45 to

60 BUSHELS PER AORE.

Write for our new Winter Seed Wheat Catalogue
with full descriptions and history of our New
Malakoff wheat, the grandest new variety ever
before introduced. Requires less seed per acre,
stools better and gives a larger yield than any
other. Price \$2.00 per bushel.

"TURKISH RED."...\$1.25 per bu...
"WILLIAMS AMBER," 1.50 per bu...
"HULGARIAN."...\$1.00 per bu...
"BUSGARIAN."...\$1.00 per bu...
"BULGARIAN."...\$1.00 per bu...
all cases
above the work of the control o



WHITMAN'S Improved Porter's Patent Cattle Feeding Machinery,

Ensilage Cutters, Corn Threshers, Feed Cutters, Crushers, Etc.

THE most economical, rapid and best machinery of the age for preparing feed. We are manufacturing a full line of the Porter machinery for cutting ensilage, cutting or crushing ear corn with shuck and stalk on. Threshes, shells and cleans corn ready for market, shreds stalks and shucks with less expense than any other machine. All of which are fully warranted, Manufactured by

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.



## The Houng Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

## THE GIRL WHO LAUGHS.

The girl who laughs—God bless her!—
Thrice blesses herself the while;
No music on earth
Has nobler worth
Than that which voices a smile.

The girl who laughs—life needs her;
There is never an hour so sad
But wakes and thrills
To the rippling trills
Of the laugh of a lass who's glad.

John Howard Todd, in Ladies' Home
Journal.

#### Elbert Hubbard.

A man much discussed just at present is Elbert Hubbard, so-called reformer, socialist, and certainly an independent thinker. I had the pleasure of hearing him speak, two or three years ago, and so strong and vivid was the impression his personality made that to-day it is as clear in my mind as if I had seen him only yesterday. I shall endeavor to transmit at least my impression of him.

He has, I think, what is called magnetism, which is the power to hold and fascinate, to make you conscious, for fascinate, to make you conscious, for the time being, of himself, his thought, and his will, to the exclusion of everything contrary. He is by no means beautiful (and of this he is very well aware), neither is he graceful, nor even well dressed. His hair is dark, and he wears it longer than is fashionable, even in the football season. His eves even in the football season. His eyes are dark and bright, and his face has the faculty of expressing his thought or mood—if he so wishes. I think his greatest charm as a public speaker lies in his voice, which is wonderfully pleasing, and has also the rare quality of responding to the changes of his own feeling, like a musical instrument in the hands of an artist.

hands of an artist.

As I said in the beginning, Mr. Hubbard think independently. His originality is evidenced by every word and gesture, and especially in the unique work which he has elected to do. Several years ago, he conceived the not uncom-mon idea, that too much of the work of the modern world is being done by machinery. I say the idea was not an un-common one. But when he began to act upon his theory, then it became remarkable, for dissatisfaction with the world is never considered preposterous

until it becomes active. Hubbard started a little print-shop in East Aurora, a little town in New York, where he designed that the work should be done by hand, as far as practicable. He employed unskilled laborers, residents of the village. The humble beginning has grown into a considerable business, yet he still holds to his first plan of employing only unskilled labor. After some months' work there, how ever, they almost always become skilled in some line of work. He believes that people should do that which they like to do, considering one's taste and inclination as the only safe guide in choosing one's work. His workers are all considered equal; that is, the kind of work they do does not determine the honor in which they are held, as it too frequently does in the outside world, but the way in which they do it, be it sawing logs or making pictures, is the criterion by which they are judged. According to Mr. Hubbard, they are as one family, loving one another and honoring one another. But though they are outwardly equal, yet, since men are not created equal in powers of mind and heart and body, some being born to do great things while others can only do small things, so in this unique small corner of the earth force of will or

power of intellect are felt and respect-

ed. The difference between this place and all the rest of the world is that in-

trinsic worth alone determines the es-

teem in which people are held, while

otherwhere valueless external attributes

have weight. The man who has made himself felt so that all others look to

him as their foreman, and to whom the

entire business from workshop to sales-room is entrusted, is an ex-convict. Mr.

Hubbard told of his meeting with this

man, in characteristic style. Mr. Hubbard, with some others of "the boys" was pounding stones, when glancing up, he saw a man approaching, whose yellow-white face and peculiar step proclaimed him just from the pen. He told Fra Elbertus that he wanted to work for him, handing over some letters of recommendation from some people who had known him before conviction. "They gave him the letters," said our modern philosopher, "as the surest and easiest way of disposing of him." Mr. Hubbard shared the prejudice of the less energy could express itself in most of the world against his brothers something useful, where it formerly

and began to say, kindly but firmly, "Well, my poor fellow, we do not need any more helpers at present," but the ex-criminal stepped toward him and said voice that was at once a threat and a most desperate appeal, "You give me a chance, you give me a chance!"

Mr. Hubbard said that he knew then that he had met his master in strength of will, and he took off his hat before him. "Why—why, certainly, my dear fellow, if you put it that way—". And one strong man was made a most useful citizen, instead of the depraved outlaw he must otherwise inevitably have become

Another tale which he told illustrates his great heart and his philosophy so that I must repeat it, at the risk well

of being tiresomely long.

East Aurora was a typical small town It had its school and the inevitable bad boys who hated it, its railroad station where they congregated and formed interesting acquaintances among the tramps and toughs who are to be met with there. A certain boy ,who was a type of thousands in our country, went to the school, and, not finding sufficient outlet for his vital and superabundant energy, speedily invented employment for himself, and as speedily got into trouble. The teacher did her "duty," and then, seeing that punishment did no good, expelled him from the school On reaching home, he was punished again, and bidden keep out of the way. There seemed to be no place where he was wanted. He turned to the railroad station, met some good friends, called tramps, and, becoming enamored of the adventurous life which they had pictured as theirs, came again, and yet again. Once he boarded the train with one "good friend," took a stolen ride of ten or fifteen miles into the country, got off, begged his dinner, and returned by the same easy and inexpensive way by which he had come. "This." said Fra Elbertus, "was his first step toward criminality. He had learned that he could get something without either pay ing or working for it." The next step was a longer trip with these same kind friends, to the city, where they took a walk at dusk through the streets of fine residences, all shut up for the summer, the rich owners away on a pleasure trip. The next step was easy to take. Encouraged and flattered by his tramp friends, who had seen to it that he be well supplied with arms, he entered one contact with a man with a gun. you should ever chance to be that man with a gun," said Hubbard, "Don't shoot, or there will be trouble. He would rather kill you than let you kill him."

But this is only half the story. There was another boy, who, like the first, was "too large for the school." His mother, in despair at what, to her, was his wickedness, collared him and has-tened with him through the streets to Mr. Hubbard's shop. Sue handed him, rebellious and bitter, over to Mr. Hub-

"What's the matter with Jim, Mrs. Brown?" he asked.

"He's the worst boy that ever lived. He's been expelled from school, and I've whipped him and I'm sure we've done everything we could to make him a good boy, but he gets worse and worse," answered the mother, still keeping that humiliating grip upon his collar, and standing in the door, lest he

decamp before her eyes. "Well, what has he done?" "Oh, he kept whittling his desk and

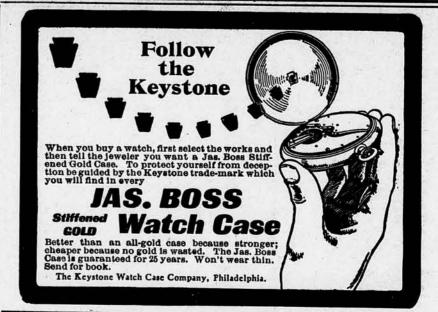
making pictures on his seat and—"
"Like to whittle, do you, Jim?" interrupted Mr. Hubbard. "Here, take your knife and see if you can whittle a leaf out of that piece of wood."

The boy, who had been standing sullenly by listening to the tale of wrong-doing, and growing momently for the concern and put it on the track more hardened, looked up bewildered at of making millions—knew it was going so odd and unlooked for a command. to make millions—didn want them; But, seeing that he was not being made the butt of a jest, set to work, and soon was so absorbed that his mother could talk unheeded.

"Leave him to me, Mrs. Brown," said this man who will not be called a phiianthropist, "I think he will be all right." And Mrs. Brown departed. At the end of that week the boy was handed a white envelope. He drew back—no, sir, he didn't want any white envelopes to take home—he had had experience be-

fore with white envelopes!
"Open it, Jim, it's your own."

The boy took it away where he could open it unseen and therein was the first wages he had ever earned. No danger for that boy any more. He had found somewhere where he was wanted, and, best of all, he had found that his rest most of the world against his brothers who have "misdirected their energies" had led him only into mischief. He be-



came one of the best wood-carvers in the shop.

Such is Mr. Hubbard's philosophy of education, not conventional, certainly; full of mistakes doubtless, yet broad and strong and gracious.

Perhaps I can best close this ram-bling sketch by his own brief story of his life thus far which is a part of a long article published in the Cosmopoli-

tan magazine some time ago:

"Concerning my own personal history, I'll not tarry long to tell it. It has been too much like the career of many another, born in the semi-pioneer times of the Middle West, to attract much at-tention, unless one should go into the psychology of the thing with intent to show the evolution of a soul. But that will require a book—and some day I'll write it after the manner of St. Augustine or Jean Jacques Rousseau.

But just now I'll only say that I was born in Illinois, forty-five years ago. My father was a country doctor, whose income never exceeded five hundred dollars a year. I left school at fifteen with a fair hold on the three R's, and beyond this my education in 'manual training' had been good. I knew all the forest trees, all wild animals thereabouts, every kind of fish, frog, fowl, or bird that swam, ran, or flew. I knew every kind of grain or vegetable, and its comparative value. I knew the different breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine.

"I could teach wild cows to stand while being milked, break horses to saddle or harness; could sow, plow, and reap; knew the mysteries of apple-butter, pumpkin pie, pickled beef, smoked side-meat, and could make lye at a leach and formulate soft soap.

"That is to say, I was a bright, strong, active country boy who had been brought up to help his father and mother get a living for a large family. I was not so densely ignorant—don't feel sorry for country boys; God is of-ten on their side!

"At fifteen I worked on a farm and did a man's work for a boy's pay. I did not like it and told the man so. He re-

plied, 'You know what you can do.'
"And I said 'Yes.' I skipped out for the West and became a cowboy; tired of this and went to Chicago; worked in a printing-office; peddled soap from house to house; shoved lumber on the docks; read all the books I could find; wrote letters back to country newspapers and became a reporter; next got a job as traveling salesman; taught uistrict school and read Emerson, Carlyle, Macaulay; worked in a soap factory; read Snakespeare and committed most of 'Hamlet' to memory with an eye on sulties stage; became manager of the soap factory, then partner; evolved an idea sold out my interest for seventy-five thousand dollars and went to Harvard colsand dollars and went to harvard col-lege; tramped through Europe; wrote for sundry newspapers; wrote two books (couldn't find a publisher); taught night-school in Buffalo; tramped through Europe some more and met William Morris (caught it); came back to East Aurora and started 'Chautauqua Circles; studied Greek and Latin with a local clergyman; raised trotting-horses; wrote 'Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great' (couldn't find a publisher).

"So that is how I got my education, such as it is. I am a graduate of the University of Hard Knocks, and I've taken several post-graduate courses. have worked at five different trades enough to be familiar with the tools, although it would not do to say I am skilful in any. In 1899 Tufts College bestowed on me the degree of Master of subject?

Arts; but since I did not earn the de-

gree, it really does not count.
"I have never been sick a day, never lost a meal through disinclination to eat, never consulted a doctor, never used tobacco, nor intoxicants to excess or as a habit. I have loved several women—one at a time—and have been greatly benefited, blessed, inspired, and helped by women. Horses have been my only extravagance, and I ...e horse-back daily now a horse that I believe back daily now, a horse that I broke myself, that has never been saddled by another, and that has never been harnessed.

"My best friends have been workingmen, homely women, and children. My father and mother are alive and in good health. They live with me, work the Roycroft Shop when they feel like it, and they believe in me. My wife works in the shop, and takes a hearty interest in its welfare. My three sons, aged nineteen, seventeen, and fifteen, respectively, also work in the shop. Each of these boys weighs more than I do. They are not especially bookish, but they are veritable giants in physical strength; none has ever been ill a day. Whenever I travel on lecture tours, to Europe or elsewhere, I take one of these boys along. Their education will come through travel, work, and through reading by inclination. That is to say, their education will be the natural education.

"These boys are a great consolation and benefit to me—helping me in many

## FOR THE LITTLE ONES

## THE FOUR-LEAF CLOVER.

A little maid in a gingham gown Went hunting the meadows over; Till the birds were tired and the sun went She hunted a four-leafed clover!

The four-leaf clovers bring luck, they say; And patchwork "stint" and dishes Were tiresome duties of every day, She wanted some fairy wishes!

With dishes unwashed and "stint" undone, She tramped back home in the gloaming; No four-leaf clover—no, never a one Was there to be had for her roaming!

A little maid in a gingham gown Had washed all the dinner dishes; Had finished her "stint" ere the sun went Undreaming of fairy wishes.

When just at her feet, as she raced in play
The blossoming meadows over,
She found, what the other had sought all
day,
She found, yes, a four-leaf clover!
—Mary C. Huntingdon, in S. S. Visitor.

#### Rabbits Have Sense. EUGENE HARSHRARGEB

Rabbits have done many things to get away from dogs that show that they possess sense. How else could rabbits run along in the snow a quarter of a mile and then come back on the same track for a little way and then leap into some bushes to throw the dogs off the track? And then the dogs came to the end of the tracks and had to go back without a rabbit. Another rabbit uid a wise thing. The dogs were about to catch him and he jumped aside. dogs could not stop but ran on the tho rabbit hid and the dog got left again. Another picked out a place to go under the fence so that it would strike the dogs on the breast and they were again without a rabbit. When I feed my rab-rits I tap a little while and they all come. The first time I did they did not come but they soon learned that it meant to come. Now what is that but sense? Rabbits also thump to each other in this way when far apart. Now who can say anything against that

## The Some Circle.

#### A DISAPPOINTMENT.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

One time I fixed my work all up. There wa'n't no chores to do.

Says I, I'll jes' enjoy a day of loafin' through an' through.

I won't get up no picnics nor do any-such fool thing,

A-botherin' with the victuals an' a-pushin' of the swing.

I won't do any readin', 'cause a book your mind will test.

An' when you're thinkin' thoughts, of course you can't be quite at rest.

I'll have the time my dreamin' has so long an' fondly prized,

An' revel in the sweetness of ambition real-lized!

So, with both hands in my pockets, I walked out an' view the sky;
An' then sat down a-waitin' while the lazy hours went by,
An' then I thought I'd lose all earthly cares in slumber deep,
An' that's the first time in my life I ever couldn't sleep.
I grabbed an ax an' jumped right in fur fair, a-choppin' wood.
To ease my nerves, an' nothin' ever done me so much good.
An' I've jes' about concluded, as I think it over anew,
That there ain't much fun in loafin'—'ceptin' when there's work to do.
—Washington Star.

Does It Pay to Study Cooking?

"I wouldn't pay twenty-five cents a lesson to learn to cook. I can learn more from a cook-book than I could from a whole term of lessons." This is what a caller said one day when our City Christian Association was talking of adding cooking to the studies taught in their school for women. There happened to be present, to hear the remark, two graduates from the Kansas State Agricultural College; both girls had taken an unusual interest in the lessons of Mrs. Kedzie. In the course of the afternoon the talk turned to the subject of how much was spent in providing for the table. The woman who would not pay twenty-five cents a lesson to learn to cook spent regularly more than either of the other women, who each had more in the family for whom to provide.

Later in the year the writer had occasion to live for four days in the home of this woman. During this time she found the cause of the larger expenditure, and she also found, which was of no surprise, that the family did not really live as well, on the larger amount, as did the families provided for by the two College girls. In the first place there was no system used in buying or cooking. A grocery store was convenient, and for each meal something new was bought, whatever suited the fancy of the moment, without regard to what was left over in the pantry, and the left-over material was usually thrown away.

In this household meat was served every meal, soup never. The table presented the appearance of one for which the orders were sent in by a child, much of what was served, aside from meat, being of no food value except as a relish. At the end of the four days I feit absolutely hungry for a "good square meal." I didn't wonder that men are driven to drink by lack of proper food.

It seems to me that nothing will pay more in dollars and cents as well as in solid comfort, than a few weeks, at least, devoted to a systematic course of study in a good school, under a teacher who is capable of making her students enthusiastic in the work. It is true that one of the best and most scientific cooks I know has learned by herself, with the aid of good literature on the She has been very careful in her selection of books and magazines and has tried many an experiment in her own kitchen laboratory. She owns that it has cost many a dollar to learn in the way she has had to. Few women make a success of this home study, however.

Hundreds of girls in Kansas have excellent home training, but it is the belief of the writer that a term's work in Chemistry of Food, supplemented by laboratory work under an inspiring teacher, would pay every Kansas girl. Kansas farmers are not slow to realize the value of a course in stock feedin for their sons. It is easy to see that there is money in such a training. There is money in teaching the girls relative food values—money saved in buying food and money saved in doctor

The Domestic Science Course offered by the Kansas Agricultural College is the best course of its kind anywhere in the West. Girls are trained in marketing, cooking, serving, care of the sick, house planning and furnishing, sewing, with cutting and fitting in addition, and at the same time receive many ideas that it would be impossi-

ble for the best mother in the State to give to her daughter. The course is free to the student.

If we remember correctly, there are about nine thousand school districts in Kansas. Out of every hundred dis-tricts one girl ought to have the advantages offered by the State for a thorough training in Domestic Science. That does not sound very large,—one girl for every hundred districts,yet that would mean nine hundred girls, which is twice the number in attendance last year. MARY WAUGH SMITH. Seattle, Wash.

#### The Life Beautiful.

ALICE E. WELLS, PRINCETON, KANS. (WRITTEN FOR KANSAS FARMER.)

What is it? In my garden, grow side by side petunias, heliotrope, poppies, balsam, pansies and a host of other floral pets, each beautiful in itself only as individual, inherent traits have developed into perfection by means of congenial soil and atmospheric elements. No pleasure is derived from splindling, lop-sided or worm-eaten specimens, but the eye tarries delighted with thrifty, symmetrical plants and blossoms, and a lesson concerning the Life Beautiful is easily learned there-Life Beautiful is easily learned therefrom. Given, first a realization of the importance of a beautiful ...e for one's self and one's family—and really it is the "one thing needful," the "pearl of great price," the soul of existence, of which our Savior queried "What shall a man give in exchange"—then follows intelligent earnest inquiry into ways intelligent, earnest inquiry into ways and means. Years ago, a little four-year-old pupil of the writer, at the close of a sultry summer day after failing to re-ceive a reward of merit for good behavior, with quivering lip and tear-filled eye, raised a hand for permission to speak, and said, "It's hard to be dood every day." Sure enough, trying to be good every day is uphill business for some of us, and yet the good alone are beautiful. But the lilies of the field toil not, neither do they spin, and learning from them may not we attain a condition from which a "Life Beauti-ful" will follow as easily and naturally as the blooming of the plants referred What hinders such attainment unless it be erroenous ideas of what constitutes real happiness? We look here and there for pleasure, mistaking excitement for the real thing, and a forgetting of self and home duties as enjoyment, only to experience inevitable reaction, breeding discontent and friction. No truer word was ever written than that of Flora D. Reed, in a recent number of Kansas Farmer, on this subject, "The Life Beautiful must be lived and its influence exerted from within.' The same idea from Scripture authority is, "The kingdom is within you," and we are taught to pray, "Thy kingdom come," (not that we may go to it.) Working and praying must go together, and our efforts focussed on being in-wardly beatlful. Other people's creeds, doctrines, or even ministerial preaching, must not influence us to swerve from fidelity to our own ideals. "A true man's allegiance is given to the best within himself." Sincerity of purpose, and a respect for one's own individuality will lead one to avoid cant, hypocrisy and adverse criticism of those with differing views and will also enable one to abstract material for development from the most adverse environment, as a bee finds honey in the vilest matter. A quiet suirit, loving heart, purity of thought, and spontaneous action are within the reach of us all, and do not these constitute a Beautiful Life?

New Dress Materials and Trimmings.

For present needs there are shown the most attractive silk-and-wool novelt es, with a mesh so sheer and soit as to suggest mousselines; the use of a changeable silk lining enhances their beauty. Shot veilings are the latest developments in thin wool fabrics, and some of the samples shown, having an almost invisible two-toned effect, are extremely handsome. Especially smart are the rather severely designed dresses of checked silk showing green and blue, and little if any trimming is employed. A distinctly new silk for Autumn is termed natte taffeta, which will be much used for entire costumes. No Autumn outfit is complete without one or more light-weight cloth and cheviot or tweed costumes. Foulard shirtwaist dresses will be worn until late in tne Autumn, and those of light delicate shades may even be worn indoors dur-ing the Winter on semi-formal occasions. Buttons will form an important decoration on modified tailor costumes. Loose coats of taffeta and pongee and even those of light-weight cloth often bear buckles of steel or enamel in com-

THE WEAR of rubber Boots and Shoes all depends upon the Rubber that ly no wear in any of the other ingredients of which they are composed. Every time the quality of Rubber Boots and Shoes is reduced 10 per cent., the durability is reduced over 20 per cent. because there is only one way to cheapen them, and that is to leave out Rubber and put in its place other things that have no wearing quality whatever. This cheapening process has been steadily going on for the past 40 years. **BUCKSKIN BRAND** OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES are made of real rubber—and one pair of them will outwear two pairs of the standard first grades now on the market. Try a pair and be convinced. Made in Duck Boots, Duck rolled edge Overs for Socks, and Felt Boots and in Arctics and light rubber shoes.

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bination with strap trimmings. In laces, Irish crochet, point Venise and filet are most favored for combining with rich fabrics. Many of the dress braids are made of fibre and may be adapted to any desired method of dis-position, and in solid colors and mix-tures are procurable. Embroidery of all kinds reigns supreme in trimmings. -From the Delineator for September.

#### Interesting Pointers on Rubber Boots and Shoes.

and Shoes.

Those of us who have waded through the wet grass in the early mornings, who have worked in low meadows, who have chopped and hauled wood when the thermometer was 20° below zero, and who have wrestled half an hour every winter's morning with a pair of hard cowhide boots, trying to get them on, can well understand the farmer's emotions when he said, "Blessed be those who perfected rubber boots and shoes and felt boots with rubber overs, for they have made it possible for the outdoor worked to labor without suffering from wet or cold feet." But how few of the users of rubber boots and shoes know anything about the intrinsic merit of the goods, for rubber boots and shoes like coons "all look alike" to the wearer, and as a result the wearer usually gets the poor ones. If people only knew or could realize how great is the durability of rubber when it is good, they would demand better goods, for rubber when early pure will "wear like iron." A manufacturer of rubber says: "If any one would take a piece of good rubber, say an either of an inch thick and attach it to the sole of one of his shoes and attach a piece of wroght iron of the same thickness to the sole of his other shoe, he would fird that the rubber would wear as long as the iron."

A representative of the Kansas Farmer recently visited the works of the Monarch Rubber Company, of St. Louis. He learned many facts about rubber, among which he presents the following:

More than three-quarters of the goods now on the market do not deserve the new of rubber.

many facts about rubber, among which he presents the following:

More than three-quarters of the goods now on the market do not deserve the name of rubber. They are made of all kinds of adulterations that have no wearing qualities whatever, and although the prices are less now than they were forty years ago, yet during that time the durability has been reduced more than twice as much as the price. It is true that every time the quality of rubber is reduced a certain percentage, the durability is reduced twice as much because there is only one way to do it and that is to take out rubber which gives the wear and put in its place adulterations that have almost no wearing qualities at all. A man who does not care for looks may get a cowhide shoe for \$1.50 that will wear longer than a fine box calf at \$4, but this is not true of rubber. In rubber boots and shoes the best is by far the cheapest in every instance, because the better the rubber the longer the wear.

There is one company that has the courage of its convictions and an abiding faith

stance, because the better the rubber the longer the wear.

There is one company that has the courage of its convictions and an abiding faith in the discriminating judgment of the American people and while others have been reducing quality, this company has been making rubber boots and shoes under the name of the "buckskin brand," that are in purity and quality far beyond anything produced in this country, and to show the quality, has cut a strip two inches wide from the sole of a boot and hung a 100-pound weight on it. The strip stretches out to twice its original length and sustains the weight. It takes the very best of rubber to stand so severe a test of elasticity and strength. People are beginning to find out that the buckskin brand of rubber boots and shoes will wear twice as long as any other kind and as a result the Monarch Rubber Company, although a comparatively young Western concern, is giving the older manufacturers a hard race. This company is not in the trust and is fighting the battle on quality.

There has recently been published by this company an illustrated pamphlet describing the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes from the gathering of the crude rubber to the finished goods. This is sent free to any one who will write for it.

What is our work when God a blessing

What is our work when God a blessing would impart?

To bring the empty vessel of a needy heart. —Richard Chenevix Trench.

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#### Color in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The popular names of three recent American expositions were based on the color of the buildings. The Columbian Exposition was held in the "White City;" the Pan-American Exposition in the hainbow City;" and the Charleston Exposition in the "Ivory City." Popular names always seize on the most salient characteristic. These facts show the importance of color in expositons.

The color of the buildings of the main picture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1904, will be an "old ivory white."

ing the unity and dignity of the main

tone of the exposition picture. This assertion applies, of course, only

to the main groups of buildings and not to the other structures which will fill the grounds. In these latter edifices the imaginative genius of the designer will have free play both as to architec-tural form and color.

In the building of the Liberal Arts, the architects have applied color in the shaded walls of their loggias on both the main and minor facades. They have provided for elaborate mural friezes in which the sinewy forms of the laborer and mechanic will be contrasted with the gracefuld lines of allegorical fig-

The subjects of these decorations will be the various divisions of the Liberal Arts. For example, one of the main friezes to the right of the entrance, will symbolize the progress of printing from its infancy to its present development. Another frieze will represent photography, another the manufacture of musical instruments, going back to the cal instruments, going back to the patriarchs of the infant world in Egypt and Greece, and blazoning in colors a

living, interesting outline of this art.

As pictures are recognized as one of the strongest and most lasting means of importing knowledge, the instructive quality of these paintings and their future historical value to those fortunate enough to obtain reproductions of them can not be over-estimated. It is hoped that these magnificent opportunities which the architects have furnished the painter may be grasped by men of genius who have the ambition to leave lasting memorials of their skill. These mural decorations call for men, who in our time, will fill the place that Raphael filled for his period; for men with the genius of Eugene Delacroix or the ability and greatness of Puvis de Chevannes. The opportunities on these great buildings should fire the ambitions of our modern printers as the decoration of the Sistine Chapel did the great Michael Angelo.

The great vaults of the hemcycle at the main entrance of the Liberal Arts Building will be frescoed in a manner to correspond with the loggias and to add warmth and wealth of color to these colossal portals.

The architects of the Liberal Arts Building have made architecture subservient in a certain sense to sculpture and painting; it being the desire that there be perfect union of the three great allied arts; that upon its comple-tion the building shall be a harmonious development and blending of the three, each working with the other for the success of the whole. It is expected that there will be left memories as delightful as those that result from a pilgrimage to the picture galleries and halls of sculpture of Munich, Rome, Antwerp, Florence, Venice and Dresden.

At the recent exposition in Paris, the use of color in the loggias was produc-tive of many beautiful and striking effects. At Buffalo the "Rainbow City," the use of color was rather overdone, in the opinion of many. This over use of color seemed to defeat many of the magnificent effects that are obtained by its judicious use contrasted with great surfaces of plain tone. The treatment of the ceilings in the entrances of the building of Horticulture at Buffalo was a refreshing and delightful example of the value of color rightly applied.

An example of mural decoration suggested for one of the hemicycles of the Liberal Arts Building by Mr. F. L. Stoddard, illustrates "The School of Sapho." In the center is the figure of the Poetess reciting one of her odes to the accompaniment of a harp which she touches Two doves just to the right repeat the ranged as to concentrate the interest

tertainment.

The artistic success of the World's Fair at St. Louis depends largely on the unity and harmony in which the architects, sculptors and painters work. If these forces will work to the attain-ment of the highest ideal, the result will be one of bewildering enchantment and everlasting glory to all who participate in the building of this great fair.

## The Poultry Yard.

A Lot of Questions. ANSWERED IN THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN

AND FARMER.

What breed of chickens would you advise a farmer to breed for best allround general-purpose fowls? R. B. T.

The best breed for a farmer to breed is the one that suits his fancy best. If you are looking for a good general-pur-pose fowl regardless of your favorite (should you have a preference) you will find no better birds than the Plym-outh Rocks, Wyandottes, or Orpingtons. All of these breeds are hardy, mature early, and are splendid winter layers.

Please advise us if incubators can be run as successfully out of cellar as in cellar. Some of our neighbors tell us that we must have a cellar before we can operate an incubator.

Nella Plum.

Incubators can be operated outside of

cellar but not as successfully. An incubator should be operated in a room where the moisture as well as the general temperature may be controlled. At times the outside air is very dry, and at other times it is very moist, simply loaded to the point of saturation. Any one can see under such variations it would be impossible to obtain satisfactory results with any brand of incuba-Most manufacturers their customers wrong in advising them to operate their machines in any old building, as any one well knows that we must have uniform temperature and moisture throughout the hatch in order to receive satisfactory results, and they can not be obtained in any other place as successfully as in a well-ventilated

Do you think it would pay to buy a bone-crusher? I have only seventy hens and expect to winter that many and possibly a dozen or so more. What

bone-cutter do you think is the best for me to buy?

W. H. C.

The value of a fresh bone-cutter in the poultry yard has been proven, and we think it indispensable during the winter season. There are several winter season. There are several makes of bone-cutters on the market that are good ones. I would write a postal card to a number of manufacturwhich one i would like best from the descriptions given by each company. Buy the one you think would suit you best. We would buy the cutter that would admit any beef bone in the hopper,. Some cutters will not admit the shank bone in the hopper, which requires an ax to break them up first be-fore introducing them into the hopper. All this requires a lot of time and can be saved by buying a machine that will do all the work itself, with no more cost than the small chopper machine.

My chicks and old fowls are dying and what chicks I have are not growlightly. Around her are grouped in easy attitudes her maidens listening as she tells of the powers of the little God. Two doves just to the right repeat the story. The color scheme is brilliant in pinks, greens, and blues and in the distance is the deep blue of the sea and the sunlit city. The composition of light and shade is so arranged as to concentrate the interest. gested by neighbors but nothing seems

to do them any good. Mrs. A. J. J. From the symptoms set forth in your statement it seems that you have been too kind to your fowls and they are suffering with disease of the liver. As you fail to give your regime of feeding we are led to believe beyond any reasonable doubt that you have over-fed your flock, especially with fat-producing foods such as corn and stimulating foods and spices, and failed to give them proper exercise. The comb turning black and birds refusing to eat, and a discharge of a watery, yellowish character indicate the seat of disease in the digestive organs, obstructure of the circulation of the blood due to a diseased crop, clogged gizzard and inflamed bowels, which shows that the liver has been over-taxed. We would give a teaspoonful of castor oil once a day in order to get the liver in proper working order, put them on a light diet, such as cut clover hay, sprinkled with wheat bran. If

upon the central figure and the whole idea is one of pleasant repose and enterspoonful of tincture nux vomica in a pint of drinking water, fed and give castor oil occasionally as given above. This treatment has proven most beneficial for us, but we should use caucion in feeding fowls, especially those that are compelled to be yarded or deprived of free range.

J. C. CLIPP.

We have a nice flock of pure-bred White Wyandottes. We would be pleased to advertise them, but have never advertised any yet. What paper do you think would pay us best and how many papers would you use? Do you think it would pay to advertise our stock?

Native J. Hamold.

stock?

If you have high-class stock we think beyond a doubt it would pay you to advertise them. As to what paper would pay you best would be hard for me to say as no one can see into the future, but the paper that has a known large circulation among good, well-to-do farmers that are interested in the class of stock you produce is the best place to plant your advertisement. Never advertise in a cheap worthless paper. A paper that has only a local circulation never pays the advertiser. Select a national circulated journal. The number pers will be sufficient. If you have a large flock possibly four or five papers would pay you. Personally we prefer only a few papers and use them permanently if found good business bringers. Never "spurt" up in one paper one time and drop out to use some other. Stick to one good circulated farm paper and success is sure to follow.

As I am only a beginner I have everything to learn, and would like to know what is the matter with my chickens now. Had 130 fine healthy looking chicks hatched in an incubator. I put them in a large roomy brooder and as

There's a right chimney for every lamp, and my name is on it.

## Масветн.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp. MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

ground whea. Also fed coarse ground of papers to use will depend on the quantity of stock you have for sale. If you have a limited flock one or two papers will be sufficient. If you have a limited flock one or two papers will be sufficient. corn and wheat, giving a feed of boiled chickens are now 5 weeks old and their wings are about all that have grown, and the chicks are as light as though they were all feathers. They will be weak and their wings drag around for two or three days and then die. I have lost about thirty of them and nearly all that have died have been those with long wings. They have never had any bowel trouble nor have they ever been with older chickens. What is the trouble? A READER.

Answer: (1) May be the temperature of your brooder is too high. (2) It may not be kept scrupulously clean. my trouble before this was in losing chicks with bowel trouble I took all care to avoid this. I kept plenty of sand and fresh water by them from the start and for the first few days fed rolled oats, and as they grew older I began to feed pone made of corn-meal and ration; you are feeding quite too ex-

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J. M. HUSSEY, President, Shenandoah, Iowa.



tensively on the corn diet and with the rice and potatoes they are not getting enough protein to grow them strong and furnish them feather development. You speak of the cooked meat. I much pre-fer raw meat put through a sausage machine. Try dropping the rice and add oat meal and wheat bran to your corn meal mush, also cracked wheat or millet if you can get it for a reason-able price. If you have not a range for them where they can pick grass and get to fresh dirt you should try and provide one.

## WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLE-TIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending September 2, 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week has been cooler than the preceding, the day temperatures being much lower; the temperature failed to reach 100 degrees in more than ten countles, and they were confined to the southern between Morton and Cowley in the territory of least rainfail. The precipitation has been abundant over much the larger portion of the State, being excessive in the northeastern and southeastern countles, the area of greatest rainfail (4 to 5 inches) covering Washington. Clay, Pottawatomic, Marshall, Jackson, and the northern two-thirds of Riley.

#### RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn, with few exceptions, is doing well; in some localities, the corn has been beaten down by wind and rain and injured by mud and water. The cool, wet weather has been decidedly beneficial to late corn, which is green and growing; early corn is being cut in most of the counties south of the Kaw, and in Montgomery cutting is finished; new corn is being marketed in Coffey and Woodson. Potatoes are rotting in the ground in Bourbon and Osage. Apples are good. they are abundant in Pottawatomie, but are falling in Atchison, Brown, Jackson, and Nemaha. The

shock; good week for preparing wheat land, but unfavorable for haying.

Morris.—Ground generally too wet for plowing; cane and Kafir extra fine; some corn being cut, but most of it still too green; alfalfa making fine growth; a few orchards promise good appie crops.

Nemaha.—Rains interfered with haying and spoiled much cut hay; pastures good; vegetation rank; corn developing well; apples falling.

Osage.—Wet weather bad for crops; potatoes rotting in ground; some corn blown down and ruined.

Pottawatomie.—Corn, meadows, and pastures doing well; too wet to plow or make hay; apples abundant and not dropping badly.

Riley.—Haying stopped, but late and

Riley.—Haying stopped, but late and damaged corn benefited.

Shawnee.—Corn prospect fine; moisture enough in ground to fill corn well; fall plowing ground in fine condition; prairie hay a very heavy crop; pastures fine and cattle doing well; fruit excellent, especially grapes.

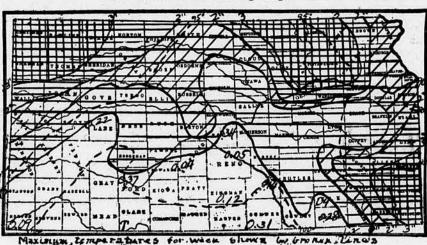
Woodson.—Too wet for haying and corn cutting; new corn on market; fall plowing continues; pastures good and stock doing well.

#### MIDDLE DIVISION.

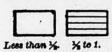
MIDDLE DIVISION.

Corn continues to improve; cutting is nearly finished in the south and has begun in Clay; in Ellsworth the rainy weather has injured some of the corn in shocks; in Sumner the new corn is being fed. Wet weather has injured much wheat in the stack. The weather has been too wet for haying, except in the southern counties; in Kingman haying is being pushed, and a good crop is being put up; Saline reports much hay spoiled. Alfalfa has made a fine growth, and in Republic the third crop is ready to cut. Forage crops continue to improve. Wet weather is injuring some of the potatoes in the ground in Ottawa and Rice. The weather has been favorable to the apple crop in Cloud. The ground is too wet for plowing in the central and northern counties, but is in fine condition in the southern and plowing has progressed rapidly, being almost finished in Barton and about finished in Sumner.

Rainfall for Week Ending August 30.



SCALE IN INCHES.











wet weather is injurious to grapes in Atchison; grapes are ripening in Jackson; they are ripe in Shawnee, and in the southern part of the county are abundant and fine. Tomatoes are rotting in Jackson and the northern part of Shawnee. There is some complaint of wheat sprouting in stacks in Johnson, while Jefferson reports grain growing in stack, due to continued wet weather. Alfalfa-sowing is progressing in Elk. Wet weather has retarded prairie haying, and in Linn and Nemaha much has been damaged. The ground is in fair condition and plowing continues where not too wet. Pastures are fine.

Imake yet; too wet for haying or fall plowing; large acreage of wheat will be sown.

Cloud.—Continued rains interfered with threshing and haying; much wheat rotting in shock; too wet for plowing; good week for forage crops; corn maturing nicely, where not burned or washed out; good conditions for apples.

Cowley.—Fine week on all crops; fruits fine and abundant; haying delayed by rain.

Ellsworth.—Little fall plowing done on account of rain; week cloudy, damp, and cool; corn in shock and cut sorghum being injured.

Jewell.—Fine week for maturing corn

continues where not too well. Fastures are fine.

Atchison County.—Rain detrimental to corn; pastures and grass benefited; ground too wet to plow; prairie haying retarded; apples dropping badly; excessive moisture injurious to grapes.

Bourbon.—Corn doing nicely, most of early cut; potatoes rotting in ground.

Brown.—Fall plowing well advanced; rains beneficial to late corn, which is generally very promising; pastures improving; apples fair to good, dropping.

Chautauqua.—Later crops of forage plants filling out nicely; all crops, except wheat, very fine and large; cattle ready for market.

for market.

Coffey.—Will soon be dry enough to plow and resume threshing; new corn on the market; but little damage done by high

water. Elk.—Farmers cutting corn and sowing

Elk.—Farmers cutting corn and sowing alfalfa.
Franklin.—Plenty of rain.
Greenwood.—Too wet for plowing or haying; some fences in low places washed out, and a few head of stock killed by lightning.
Jackson.—Poor week for haying, and latter part too wet for plowing; corn doing very well; pastures luxuriant; tomatoes rotting; grapes ripening; apples railing badly.

rotting; grapes ripening; apples railing badly.

Jefferson.—No hay made this week; grain growing in stacks; pastures are fine.

Johnson.—Too wet for fall plowing, except on high ground; some complaint of wheat sprouting in stacks.

Leavenworth.—Prairie haying slow; fall plowing begun, with ground in fine condition; pastures good and stock doing well.

Linn.—Too wet to plow; no threshing done this week; much hay damaged; cool, damp weather keeps corn green; early corn practically made.

Marshall.—Hay will be good crop, much damaged after cutting; corn is very good, but warm weather needed to ripen; pastures very good; too wet for plowing or other farm work.

Montgomery.—Corn for fodder all in

# BRAINS ARE MONEY.

HERE IS A CHANCE TO GET ONE OF THE CELEBRATED "HIAWATHA" INCUBATORS FOR A FEW HOURS STUDY

To the parties who will transpose the following selection, taken from "Hiawatha," into an advertising poem for the "Hiawatha" Incubator, (and preserve the meter) we

will give the following prizes:

First Prize, one 200 Egg Incubator.

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Third Prize, one 100 Chick Brooder.

Freight para to any railroad point in the United States.

#### CONDITIONS OF CONTEST.

Each and every one must state where they saw this article.

All applications must be in by October 1.

All communications must be sent by mail.

This poem we will use in our new catalogue and photo and name of prize-winners will appear in same.

The result of the contest will be published some time in October.

Address all communications to

## HIAWATHA

At the doorway of his wigwam Sat the ancient arrow maker, In the land of the Dacoaths, making arrow heads of jasper. At his side in all her beauty, Sat the lovely Minnehaha, Sat his daughter Laughing Water, Plaiting mats of flags and rushes; Of the past the old man's thoughts were And the maiden's of the future. She was thinking of a hunter, From another tribe and country, Young and tall and very handsome, Who one morning, in the spring-time, Came to buy her father's arrows. Sat and rested in the wigwam, Lingered long about the doorway, Looking back as he departed. Would he come again for arrows To the falls of Minnehaha? On the mat her hands lay idle, And her eyes were very dreamy. Through their thoughts they heard a footstep,

Heard a rustling in the branches, And with glowing cheek and forehead, With the deer upon his shoulders, Suddenly from out the woodlands, HIAWATHA stood before them.

## The Hiawatha Incubator Co., Hlawatha, Kansas.

is ready to cut in Wallace: Ford reports a market yet; too wet for haying or fall plowing; large acreage of wheat will be sown.

Cloud.—Continued rains interfered with threshing and haying; much wheat rotting in shock; too wet for plowing; good week for forage crops; corn maturing intelly for forage crops; fruits fine and abundant; haying delayed by rain. Ellisworth—Little fall plowing with plant of the plant of the plant in shock and cut sorghum being injured.

Jewell.—Fine week for maturing corn crop; haying and threshing delayed by frequent rains lowing in progress; hay a good yield in all respects; peaches not very plentiful.

Lincoln.—A cool, cloudy week, too wet for plowing; haying and threshing delayed by frequent rains were considered to the farm work; all vegetation revived plentiful.

Lincoln.—A cool, cloudy week, too wet for plowing, haying, or threshing; grass starting again nicely; fine fall propagets.

McCherson.—Too wet for plowing, haying, or threshing; grass starting again nicely; fine fall propagets.

Frait.—Flowing progressing rapidly; Republic.—Wheat in shock growing and badly damaged; too wet too plow, hay, or thresh and very little plowing done yet; third crop alfalfa ready to cut; some damage covered with growing wheat; corn cutting begun plowing greatly retarded; canne and Kafir-corn made rapid growth; and very little plowing done yet; third crop alfalfa ready to cut; some damaged corp being cut, light crop.

Republic.—Wheat in shock growing and feed for wintering stock will be abundant. Stafford,—Ground in fine condition for sowing wheat; forage crops good and cane and Kafir-corn made rapid growth; growing provided for wintering stock will be abundant. Stafford,—Ground in fine condition for sowing wheat; forage

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## Brange Department.

"For the good of our order, our country, and

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 Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe

#### Postal Banks in Canada.

Postal savings banks seem to be a success in Canada. 'The Stateman's Year-book for 1899 gave this bit of history: "Post-office savings banks under charge of the government have been in operation in Canada since 1868; there are also government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1897 there were 779 officers of the former and 28 of the latter. In 1897 the post-office savings banks had 135,737 depositors and \$32,380,829 on deposit."

In 1900 the Canadian postal savings banks numbered 847—an increase of 68 in three years. During the same period the number of government savings banks had decreased from 28 to 24. The number of depositors in the post-office savings banks increased more than 15,000 from 1897 to 1900 and the increase of deposits amounted to more than \$5,000,000. All this should be sufficient to prove that our neighbors on the north are well satisfied with the savings banks that are run in connection with the post-offices.

Of course the post-office banks have no monopoly of the savings banking business in Canada; but it is worth while to note that in 1900 they had more than \$20,000,000 more money on deposit than the "special" savings banks. It is easy to guess that the people prefer to trust the government w ... their money when they have a chance to choose between it and privately managed savings banks.

## Popular Election of cenators.

The Grange has long advocated the election of United States senators by direct popular vote. This reform seems to be coming slowly enough—but it is coming surely, as surely as the people are increasing in intelligence and in the recognition of their right to rule in their own way and by their own direct expression of opinion in their own country. Senators who have been chosen according to present methods and by the arts that have made more than one legislature a hissing and a by-word may be expected to continue to oppose a change that would be certain to retire them from public life; but enough senators will be found before many years to vote right in this contest and give the people a chance to express their opinions. The change is coming. Recently we published extracts from

speech by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts setting forth his reasons for opposing the proposed change—reasons which we showed had very little weight. Now comes the Review of Reviews, whose editor is no less capable a man than the junior senator from Massachusetts, and gives another view of the question. And be it known that this is no mere party question, although it was a Republican majority of the Senate committee that kept the House resolution from receiving public discussion in the upper branch of Congress. We are especially glad to quote from the Review of Reviews because its Republiis unquestioned and arguments are sound and sensible, even if they are in opposition to the clique of Republican senators who have denied the people their right to a chance to express themselves on an important constitutional matter:

"The resolution which passed the House of representatives so sweepingly in favor of election of United States senators by direct vote of the people of the States, has been completely tied up in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and will probably not come to a vote on the Senate floor eith-

er this year or next. In order to provent consideration on its merits, it was amended by its real opponents in the committe in such a manner as to pro vide for the holding of senatorial elec-tions under Federal auspices, and the regulation of other conucions as to the qualifications of voters as well as the direct supervision to insure a full and free vote. There is, of course, no more reason why the election of senators should be under Federal supervision than the election of representatives in Congress, or of presidential electors. The question is a very simple one indeed. The cumulative experience of recent years has convinced most of the people of the United States that it would be well to relieve the State legislature of the business of choosing United States senators. If the people of the ountry had not been of this opinion, it is scarcely probable that the proposed resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States would have passed the House of Representatives by a prac tically unanimous vote. The Senate should be willing to give the States a chance to show whether or not they would ratify such a proposed constitu-tional amendment."

The Grange will not give up the nght It has learned the power of keeping at the thing it desires to accomplish, and it will not quit trying to secure to the people the privilege of exercising every real and wholesome right. Right will win.—Grange Bulletin and Scientific

#### Notes from the Grange Bulletin.

The Grange and the agricultural college!—what a power for the uplift of agriculture if they will work as one!

While you are resting is a good time to plan for the future—of your work on the farm and in the Grange.

There is no good reason why the farm home should not be the pleasantest home on earth. The business of the Grange is to help make it such.

In Michigan a grange with more than a hundred members, all with their dues paid in advance, is called a twentieth century grange. Every grange ought to be a T. C. grange.

Not every army can win in every bat-tle; but to plan worthily and to be worthy of success is to make sure of victory or of an honorable defeat, which is no disgrace to man or organization.

Organization is the watchword of the day. Watch the methods of the politi-cal parties. Campaigns are not won without organization—men and methods united to make victory possible.

Agriculture is big; we have said it before; but the fact is worth repeating and emphasizing. The farms of the United States, together with farm buildings and stock, are worth nearly twice as much as all the railroads of the country.

The best thing any grange can do is to grow—to grow in numbers, in use-fulness, in genuine helpfulness to every one of its members. As it grows and increases in strength, it will, by its example, help other granges and other organizations of farmers.

Those members of the Grange who are more or less ambitious for political preferment should remember the good Grange doctrine that "the office should seek the man, not the man the office." The man who seeks office is very like ly to get so tangled up with promises that he will be unable to do his best when he has been elected. A man in a position of honor and responsibility should be free to do his best, not bound

to please his partisans.

Already plans and purposes should be forming to make the fall meetings of the State Granges of unusual interest and usefulness. These plans and purposes should have their roots in the Subordinate and Pomona granges. The best service to the great multitude of

the members should be the ideal. Michigan Patrons are preparing to entertain the National Grange next November in a style worthy of their good name and that of the great reninsular State. They must be given a chance to entertain thousands, and not all of them from Michigan either.

When you have done your best and are beaten—then what? Keep your are beaten—then what? Keep your courage so well that the contest will seem to have been merely a practice game. To do this is a victory in itself and the best preparation for the uluimate triumph which is sure to come to those who will only work and wait.

No loyal member of the Grange will be sorry to see members of the organization elected to high political office. But every one of us will be sorry if members of the Grange forget their loyalty to the order and to the people for whom it exists when they have achieved political position and distinction. We want loyalty and honorable

Up in Colorado they are planning to repeat the very successful excursion of last year to the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins. State Master New-comb has been at work on the matter for some time, with the hearty cooperation of the college authorities. These excursions and picnics that bring the members of the Grange together in large numbers can not but cultivate the spirit of fraternity. Let us have more of them.

It is an old notion of ours that voters should make up their minds as to principles and matters of general policy long before the party nominations are made. If that has been done, there need be little confusion when the time comes to weigh the merits of rival candidates. We need to be free and clearheaded when the papers are full of spe cial pleadings for parties and for candidates, and when the stump-speakers are doing their utmost to persuade the people to vote the party ticket regardless of the issues at stake or the merics of the candidates.

resident Butler, of Columbia Uni versity has spoken a good word for coeducation. Here it is: "A wise college president wrote a few years ago that 'this intertraining and equal training takes the simper out of the young woman and the rouganess out of the young man. He was right. The woman who grows up surrounded by women and taught only by women, and the man who grows up surrounded by men and taught only by men, are a long time in maturing. Both are abnor-mal. The family is the natural type, not the monastery or the nunnery.' Grange is modeled after the family type. It educates and trains both men and women, and it trusts them with equal opportunities.

#### A Plan for the Trusts.

President J. J. Hill of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and other representatives of large corporate interests, are reported to have recently suggested as a solution to the trust problem, that properties consolidated in the trusts should only be rated or capitalized at their actual value instead of the fictitious valuations at which they are invariably capitalized. Many papers are now most justly commending Mr. Hill's wisdom in making the foregoing suggestion and are earnestly urging adoption, all of which we most heartily endorse.

But the suggestion is not a new one, and did not originate with Mr. Hill nor any other corporation magnate. Care ful students of economic questions have for a long time held this view of the matter, and Grange speakers have pro claimed it from the platform in all parts of the country for many years. They have repeatedly said that the people would not object to being taxed to pay dividends that were within the bounds of reason, on any properties wnose products are public necessities. What they did and now do object to is the consolidation and capitalization of the individual plants of a given indus-try at two or three times their actual cost and real value.

What we have asked is a law of Congress prohibiting the watering of the stock of trusts and combines, which to a greater or less extent control the necessities of life and tax the people be yond the bounds of reason to make mul-timillionaires of a few individuals, thus concentrating the enormous wealth of the country in the hands of a few individuals and making it a menace to the freedom and future prosperity of the

It is gratifying to know that the Grange view of the matter has been accepted by so eminent a financier as Mr. Hill and that he and others have the courage freely to express their convictions. It is also gratifying to know that a class of journals that have no decided opinions of their own on public questions are ready to fall into line and support the suggestion of actual valuation of capitalization of corporation stock when it has the endorsement of such men as Mr. Hill. But the best part of all is to know that we have men in this country in high positions of trust and honor who have the interests of the great body of the people at heart, and who are patriotic and broadminded enough to ignore, in a measure at least the inordinate desire of some men to pile colossal fortunes at the expense of

## MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL

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## In the Dairy.

#### The Dairyman as a Business Man.

A man who successfully engages in tne drygoods, the grocery, or in manufacturing business always stops to consider the cost. So much must be paid for rent, so much for stock and so much for machinery. His success will depend very largely upon his location, the quality and quantity of goods he handles and the efficiency of his machinery. He will also need executive ability to secure his goods or the raw material in tne lowest market, consistent with quality, and purchase at such points and in such quantities as to reduce transportation charges to the lowest notch.

In a similar manner, successful dairying is a business proposition. So much money is invested in the cow. Inis investment should bear a fair rate of interest. The cow is an animated machine used to convert food into milk.

.. e all know that machines vary greatly in their efficiency, and the cow is no exception to the rule. The quality and especially the quantity of the goods thus cow handles will have much to do with the amount of profit she yields. The raw material (feed) for this cow's use must be procured in the cheapest market at the least cost for transportation. ket at the least cost for transportation. This is almost invariably upon the farm. Other conditions being equal, the cow machine, as well as other machines, will turn out more profit when taxed to its fullest capacity. It is said that a cow requires about 60 per cent of all that she will eat to maintain her existence and the profit in the mills and existence, and the profit in the milk and butter-fat comes from the feed eaten over and above this amount. If this is true, the man that feeds 80 per cent of what his cow will eat will realize 20 per cent profit while if he feeds 100 per cent he will realize 40 per cent

Again, if a man is to succeed in any vocation he must be in love with his work. This is an age of specialties, and the man who makes a success of any line of work must study that par-ticular line of work until he becomes an expert. After settling upon some definite line of work we must study the business in all its details, find out wat others are doing in the same lies of business, make the business a dobby, and above all stick to it.

Milk as a Germ M. dum.

Milk is an excellent prium for the growth of almost any g.m. Water containing such a small lamber of germs that there would be tile or no danger from its use, if use to adulterate milk, would furnish enoth germs to produce a deadly poiso. So watered milk should be condumed, not only for the should be condumed in the possible adulteration, but also for the possible adulteration of disease germs. A striking illustration of the work of typhoid ing illustration of the work of typhoid fever gems occurred is Stanford, fever gems occurred is stanford,

Milkly the Cow.

J. FRENCH.

J., and in fact a great many people little importance. On to be of a soon as a boy is able most farno the cow's teats he is put to reach, and as long as the farmer. most larke the cow's teats he is put to reach and as long as the farmer to minds to produce enough milk only e use that is very well, as it for the men the disagreeable job of and about 10 or 11 clock at night, that having worked from twelve to the company of people which the A large per cent of people think it

does not make any difference what time of cay they do the milking. One day they will milk about 5 o'clock in the morning and 9 or 10 at night, and the next day milk at 8 in the morning

the next day milk at 8 in the morning and at 6 in the evening. Sometimes Bill will m. for a few days and men Jack or rete, whichever suits best. Either one or all of these methods will do very well where you do not care for the profits, but when a man expects to make any money out of the dairy business, they will not do at all. The cow is a slave to habit, if you will allow the expression. She has a great liking to be milked at the same time every day, and by the same person every day, and by the same person every time, and as it has been proven beyond a doubt, that when a cow is contented she will give the best results at the pail, then you should endeavor to please her as much as possible. A change of milkers or of the time of milking will often cause a decrease in the quantity and the per cent of butter-

fat in the milk.

It is not best to let a child milk a cow because children's hands and fingers will get tired and tney can not milk as fast as the cow should be milked.

In milking it is best to determine what two teats will give nearest the same quantity of milk and milk them at the same time. The proper way to milk is to take hold of the teats near to the udder, then close the thumb, next the forefinger, and so on until all the fingers are closed or the end of the teat is reached. The motion should be rapid but not hard on the teats.

one of the most important things con-nected with milking is oleanliness; everything that the milk comes in contact with should be perfectly clean. First, be sure that the stable is clean and well ventilated, and have as little dust stirring as possible. Before you begin to milk all the dirt should be brushed off the sides, belly and hind-quarters of the cow. After brushing the flank and udder, all other parts that are close to the pail should be brushed with a damp cloth so that what dust there is that can't be brushed off will there is that can't be brushed off will stick to the hair and not fall off into the buckets.

When the person is trying to produce sanitary milk ...e milker should wear white clothes and have them clean, and even in the ordinary dairy farm his clothes should be clean.

words would say have a regular marker and regular times for milking, be gentle with the cows, and be clean.

## Cows That Eat Their Heads Off.

W. A. WEBB.

If you should ask an average farmer what his profits are, the chances are what his profits are, the chances are that while he might be able to give the profit on his whole berd, he would not know what return he was getting from each individual cow. To know what each cow is doing requires the keeping of a record both of the feed consumed and the milk produced. Most dairymen thuk that this is too much unnecessary. think that this is too much unnecessary youble. But right here is where they make a great mistake, for the cow or cows in the herd that are eating their heads off are allowed to remain undetected. They go on, lessening the profits, increasing the work and making the dairyman dissatisfied with dairyman the dairyman dissatisfied with dairying

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invested, and risk of loss.

At the Kansas Agricultural College the feed bill for each cow amounted to \$29.86. This is more than the average Kansas cow's feed costs, as prices of feeds were figured local selling price in Manhattan. Twenty dollars might be a moderate estimate for the average cow. The other items evoluting labor. cow. The other items, excluding labor, would amount to about \$14, making a total expense, excluding labor, of \*\*\*. This leaves a margin of \$4.14 to pay for the labor of milking the cow and feeding the calf. At 10 cents per hour, this would cost \$12.50. It is evident from these figures that the average cow does not pay her way. not pay her way.

A common type of the unprofitable cow is the beefy type. A cow of this class has heavy neck and snoulders and thick hams. Her face is usually coarse and heavy. While she might produce beef profitably, it is foolish to expect her to be a good dairy cow. Such cows sometimes yield a large amount of milk when fresh, but they do not hold out well. They should Le lattened and sold for beef for beef.

Lack of beef qualities goes not always indicate possession of dairy qualities. Thinness may result from poor digestion, while a good dairy cow must have a powerful digestive apparatus.

But while a good many cows are un-20, and the skim-milk \$4.05 profitable because of lack of dairy quulds at 15 cents). This makes ities, I believe a larger number are una total income of \$40.17. Expenses profitable because of unscienting feed-

will include feed, labor of caring for ing and lack of care and shelter. Calves both cow and calf, interest on money which are intended for milch cows which are intended for milch cows often receive the same feed as those intened for beef receive, with the result that their beef qualities are developed at the expense of their dairy qualities. After they begin to give milk, the ignorant feeding is continued. The cowis given a ration of corn with fodder, sorghum, or millet for roughness, and is expected to convert them into milk, with milk too because she is getting rich milk, too because she is getting rich food. As feed does not affect the quality of the milk, the cow does not give any richer milk than when on pasture alone, and as protein is one of the chief constituents of milk that are not the chief constituents of milk that the constituents of the con chief constituents of milk, she can not produce much milk from feed which is so deficient in protein. Her owner condemns her as an unprofitable cow when he has not given her anything like a

The fact that the Agricultural College was able to make a record of 250 pounds butter-fat per head with a herd of 28 ordinary scrub cows, is good evidence that many cows that are "eating



## WHY DO PROGRESSIVE DAIRYMEN BUY THE U.S. SEPARATOR?

Because they know that they will have one then that possesses more of the qualities that go to make up a perfect cream separator than any other make.

That the U. S. Skims Cleaner is an established fact, it having proved its superiority in this point at the Pan-American Model Dairy, where it made the World's Record of .0138 for an average of 50 consecutive runs, which has never been equalled by any other make of separator in the world.

That the U. S. is more durable is being shown daily in dairies all over the country by those who have used other makes, but who are now using the U.S.

That the U. S. is more simple is easily seen by everyone who has eyes.

That the U. S. is the safest, with its gears all enclosed, everyone can understand. That the U. S. is easy to operate is testified to by its users.

For more reasons and copies of letters from hundreds of users certifying to the truth of the above statements, write for our special Dairy Separator catalogue. "VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt. their heads off" can be cured of the habit by feeding balanced rations, treating them kindly, and milking them regularly.

The unprofitable cow is certainly, if slowly, disappearing. Ine chief factors in prolonging her stay are ignorance of and prejudice against balanced rations and scientific feeding, and when these are removed, "the cow that eats her head off" will be as hard to find as cows with a record of 400 pounds of butter-fat are now.

#### Suggestions on Farm Dairying. GEORGE C. GORDEN.

To make dairying profitable the dairyman must know a good dairy cow, must know how to feed and care for her, must know how to care for the milk, and must know how to utilize

the by-products.

A good cow is absolutely necessary in order that dairying may be successful. The only sure way to prove whether a cow is profitable is by the use of the scales and Babcock test. Many cows are running their owners in debt just because they do not stop and count the cost of feed and care, and compare this cost with the income from the cow. A cow to be profitable must not produce less than 280 or 300 pounds of butter-fat per year. A cow yiel ing from 350 to 400 pounds of butter-fat is much to be preferred, as the cost of keeping is nearly the same. The essential points of a good dairy cow are a well-developed udder, large digestive capacity, good circulatory and nervous systems.

The best way for a man who is not able financially to buy a \_erd of purebred cows is to sell his unprofitable cows and buy good dairy scrub cows and breed them to a pure-bred dairy bull and save the heifers that show the dairy type, and breed these to a good bull, and so on, and in a few years he will have a herd of good dairy ani-

Every dairy farm should have a good dairy house supplied with the necessary utensils, such as buckets, strainers, cans, areators, coolers, Babcock tester, scales, churn, etc. It is also necessary that hot and cold water be supplied.

As it is from the feed and water that the dairy cow manufactures her mak, it is hecessary to supply the right quantity and quality of each. In order to make dairying more prontable we should endeavor to raise the proper

feeds on the farm. Good returns from a given supply of food can not be expected unless the cow has comfortable quarters and is well handled. As the dairy cow does not use her food in adding layers of heat-holding fat beneath the skin, but each day sustains a heavy loss of nutrients drawn from her in the abundant milk flow, she is not able to stand cold or sudden changes and keep up her uniform milk flow. As the milk is composed of 87 per cent water it impresses upon us the necessity of supplying the cow with all the pure, fresh water she will drink. The dairy cow should have some, but not too much exercise—just enough to keep her in a healthy and vigorous condition. It is thought by most of our prominent dairymen that during the fly season it is better to keep the cows confined in ark stables and give succulent food during the day, and turn them out to pasture at night, as the undue exercise of fighting flies greatly reduces the milk flow. The successful dairyman must be regular and kind in the management of his herd as the dairy cow is easily affected by unfavorable conditions.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

See Messrs. W. W. Vansant & Sons' winter seed wheat proposition. These gentlemen are among Iowa's leading seedsmen. They have a large stock of good wheat. If you send your order to-day it is filled at once. No delay. Write Vansant & Sons, Farraugt, Iowa.

The Rock Island will sell round trip tickets to Topeka and return on September 6 to 13, good to return until September15, 1902, at one fare on account of the Kansas tSate Exposition Company State Fine Stock Show, Race Meeting, Carnival and Vaudeville the week of September 8 to 13, 1902. E. W. Thompson, A. G. P. A.

The September number of Ainslee's Magazine contains many interesting articles and stories, but the most striking feature of the issue is a special announcement page, printed in colors, informing the public that beginning with the October number Ainslee's will be enlarged to 160 pages, and will cost 15 cents the copy. Each number will contain a complete novel by an author of reputation. In addition. The magazine will be made up of a host of short stories, dialogues, verses, and essays from the best known writers. In breaking away from the field of the all too numerous 10-cent magazine, Ainslee's blazes a new path.

One of the most extensive and modern farms in the West is the 101 Live Stock Company Ranch at Bliss, Okla. None but the purest and best seed of any kind is ever used and nothing is wanting in the

way of improved modern machinery and skill in farm operations to attain the greatest results possible. This year the produced a wonderful crop of White Wonder seed wheat, which yielded this season, fitty-two bushels per acre, while other varieties of wheat grown on this great ranch yielded from twelve to twenty-five bushels under same conditions. Mr. J. C. Miller, the superintendent, concluded to offer the surplus seed of White Wonder seed wheat for sale as shown in their advertisement in last week's Kansas Farmer.

for sale as shown in their advertisement in last week's Kansas Farmer.

The September New England Magazine marks the beginning of its twenty-seventh volume and the nineteenth under its present ownership. An important biography in brief of Lydia Huntley Sigourney is introduced by a frontispiece portrait, in the style of her time, with Whittier's appreciative lines to her as title. Here was one of the first of America's literary women a "poetess," whose annual output was something prodigious, and who is now almost forgotten. The Rev. J. K. Wilson enters Fort Popham's claims as the Doorstep of New England, where the first settlers landed thirteen years before the Pilgrims came to Plymouth Rock. That the settlement there was not a permanent one, abates no jot or tittle thereof. Both these articles are full of good pictures, as is also The House of the Four Chimneys, in the old Dutch town of Communipaw, a favorite literary theme of Washington Irving. There is a curious lot of information in An Old Bunch of Almanacs," and some excellent verse and fiction. Noticeable among the latter is a powerful story by Chas. Stuart Pratt, the editor of another magazine, called The Mills of God, a tragedy of the Swiss glacelers, explained by a miracle of nature forty years after the commission of a crime. The number is full of good things. (Warren F. Kellogg, 5 Park Square Boston, 25 cents.)

#### THE MARKETS.

#### Fraslus' Market Review.

Frasius' Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., September 1, 1902.

Demand for wheat has been good the past week and prices were well maintained. The great rush of wheat from the Northwest has not yet begun to be realized, in fact it is not nearly as large as it was last year at this time and well-informed parties say it will not be as large. Winter wheat receipts are decreasing to some extent in all the winter wheat markets. The receipts of wheat in Kansas City are over one-half from Nebraska, showing that deliveries from Kansas are very much decreasing. Exports are keeping up fairly well though not nearly as large as last year. They were 5,437,000 bushels against 6,608,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1901. Exports in the aggregate since July 1—two months—were 38,332,000 bushels compared with 57,287,000 bushels for the same time last year. Freights from Kansas City east and south will be advanced September 15 about 5c per 100 pounds, equalling 3c per bushel on wheat. The present through rate from Chicago to Liverpool on wheat is 11.4c per bushel. This for 4000 miles does not look very exorbitant when it is considered that from central Kansas points to Kansas City our Kansas railroads charge about 9c per bushel.

The demand for corn on account of the high price is very moderate. Hardly any of the great corn industries, if running at all, run more than part of the time, all waiting for the large receipts and low prices our growing corn crop is now promising. We believe the price for the growing corn when ready for market will be a disappointment to the consumer and in favor of the farmers who produced it. There are too many people watching for snaps.

Markets last week closed as follows:

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 71c; No. 3 red wheat, 684,607c; No. 2 corn, 59c; No. 2 oats, 2714c.

Kansas City, Mo.—No. 2 red wheat, 65666c; No. 3 red wheat, 6266c; No. 3 red wheat, 6266c;

wheat, 65/24/10c, No. 2 red wheat, 65/266c; Kansas City, Mo.—No. 2 red wheat, 65/266c; No. 2 hard wheat, 65/266c; No. 3 red wheat, 62/266c; No. 4 hard wheat, 59/2661c; No. 2 corn, 55/2c; No. 2 white corn, 59/2c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 white oats, 34/235c.

F. W. FRASIUS.

## Kansas City Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City Live Stock Markets.

Receipts of cattle at this market last week were liberal, a total of 65,500 head being recorded. The supply ran largely to feeders and grass beeves. Good corn cattle were scarce. The bad break in values in the East a week ago began to have its effect here during the week just closed, prices of grass and corn beeves touching the low mark of the year. A reaction was had on Friday but prices closed a little under last week's quotations. Top steers sold for \$7.75. G. H. White, of Antelope, Kans., secured that price on Tuesday for a drove of well-finished steers. Although good cattle have declined 75c from the high point of the summer, values at present are still \$100.25 higher than the corresponding time last year. Western cows showed a slight decline for the week while native cows sold about steady.

Liberal offerings of heavyweight feeders caused a break of 50075c towards the middle of the week, but about half this loss was regained. Near the close of the week 1,100-pound steers sold around \$4.5004.75.

Early in the week 1,150- to 1,200-pound feeders could at \$5.256.55. The demand for stock cattle was good and the week closed with Galloway yearlings selling at \$5.25. Feeding cattle are selling at the law point of the season. Many of the traders claim the decline will continue slowly but steadily during the month of September.

Hog receipts for the week were about the smallest on record, the total supply amounting to but little over 18,000 head. All markets showed big decreases in receipts when compared with a year ago. This proved too much for the bears and a general upturn in prices resulted. Compared with our last report swine are 37050c higher. Tops are again soaring towards the \$8 point but there is still a good stretch to go before that mark is reached. Top hogs for the week sold at \$7.70. The pork market assumed a stronger tone all week and this accounted in a large measure for the advance in live hogs. Packers never tried harder to bear the hog market than they have the pre



## W. T. REDMON GRAIN COMPANY,

JAMES BUTLER, (INCORPORATED.)
President. W. T. REDMON, Secretary and Manager.

## Commission Merchants.

404 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo. Grain, Hay, Seeds and Provisions. We solicit consignments from

Co-operative Associations, Independent Dealers and Farmers, and make a specialty of handling their grain.

THE L. A. ALLEN Cattle Commission Co. LAMES R. HAWPE Salesmen. 25 YEARS IN THE CATTLE TRADE

## SELL CATTLE ON COMMISSION

And Fill Orders for Stockers and Feeders. Market Price Guaranteed. Office, 267-268-269 Second Floor Exchange Bidg. OVER INCRESTATE BANK. STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, U. S. A. References—Inter-State Mational Bank and Cattlemen Generally.

record-breaking run of 49.554 head was had. The supply of Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska muttons was meager. Killers looked for a picnic breaking prices but feeder buyers were on the market by the score and bid right up with the packing-house men for supplies. Feeding wethers and yearlings sold from \$3.40673.65. Killers could not give better prices than These. Over 18,000 feeders were bought here during the week. Lambs declined \$5690. Good natives are now bringing \$5695.25 and Westerns sold at a general decline of 10015c and feeders broke 10c on Friday, being affected by the heavy runs No serious break is looked for next week unless the demand for feeders suddenly clubes the latter actions last week and started the initial sale of the season on Monday. Very few heavy horses were offered for sale. Medlum work horses, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, were the best sellers, some of the trades claiming they were as high as during the boom markets of the spring.

Eggs and poultry were ready sale last week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather simulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather stimulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather simulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week, the cooler weather simulating trade to a considerable extent. Turkeys under 3 week in the cooler weather s record-breaking run of 49.554 head was had. The supply of Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska muttons was meager. Killers looked for a picnic breaking prices but feeder buyers were on the market by the score and bid right up with the packing-house men for supplies. Feeding wethers and yearlings sold from \$3.4003.55. Killers could not give better prices than These. Over 18,000 feeders were bought here during the week. Lambs declined 35@50c. Good natives are now bringing \$5@5.25 and Westerns about the same. Fat muttons fell off 10@15c and feeders broke 10c on Friday, being affected by the heavy runs No serious break is looked for next week unless the demand for feeders suddenly lets up.

After a summer of unusual duliness, local horsemen resumed the holding of regular auctions last week and started the initial sale of the season on Monday. Very few heavy horses were offered for sale. Medium work horses, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, were the best sellers, some of the traders claiming they were as high as during the boom markets of the spring.

# A Wonderful Record

We are glad to announce to everybody interested in dairying within a radius of 500 miles of our place, that in consequence of the economical system upon which we do business we were alle to pay during the past year the magnificent average price of

## 22 I-2 Cents Per Pound For Butter Fat

There is practically no limit to the quantity of e handle and we ask your cooperation in 4..... along these lines. In addition to the excessive price repusiness our patrons for butter-fat, they have added to the value of their skim-milk by using a farm separator, what would amoun their least 5 cents a pound additional for butter-fat. Write us 10 at ticulars and we promise prompt reply to any inquirles.

## **BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPAN**

ST. JOSEPH, MO. "Pioneers of the Farm Separator System."

## Special Want Column.

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

FOR SALE—Having sold my farm I will offer at private sale for the next twenty days, eight head of Shorthorn cattle as follows: Two bulls, five cows and one heifer caif. All registered or eligible to registry. They are good individuals and comprise the blood of the best Cruickshank, Rose of Sharon, and Bates families. Will sell all or any part of them. If not sold by September 25, will then sell at public sale, which I will hold on that date. For further particulars call on or address M. Sanders, Twin Mound, Kans.

FOR SALE—20 high-grade Hereford bulls, fifteen-sixteenths and better, from 7 to 15 months old. Seb. Wertzberger, Volland, Kans.

ONE CAR-LOAD 4-year-old steers, home-grown good condition, 4%c. S. R. Shupe, Ashland, Kans.

FOR SALE—30 head of good native feeders, good colors and in fine condition. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans., Telephone 500-4.

WANTED—Cattle to keep by month or year. Plen ty of range and good water. Address box 64, Chey enne Wells, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Three registered and six high-grade Shorthorn bulls; all fine animals. G. R. Volsburg, Thayer, Kans.

FOR SALE—Cattle or horse ranch, seven miles from Cheyenne Wells, Colorado. Good new buildings, Good water and plenty of range. Address O. J. Blakesley, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Twenty head of registered Shorthorns for sale at a bargain. Cows and helfers, some with calves at foot, others bred. All good colors, good ages and in good condition. Mostly Scotch-topped. One a pure Cruicksbank cow, coming 4 years old in October, solid red and a good individual. Has a fine red bull calf at side, 4 weeks old; sired by the Cruicksbank bull Victor Ludding 14348. Will sell part or all. Geo. B. Ross, Alden, Rice Co., Kans. Farm adjoining town on A. T. & S. F. R. R.

FOR SALE—2 double standard Polled Durham

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

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cow men. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six good Shorthorns bulls, four of them straight Cruickshanks; prices reasonable; now is your chance to get a good individual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

#### SWINE.

SIX CHOICE yearling Poland-China sows, bred to prize-winning yearling boar, all for sale reasonable. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Berkshire sows due to far-row not latter than September 10. O. P. Upedgraff, North Topeka, Kans.

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS—\$5 each; choice Shorthorns cheap. Send stamp for booklet. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

## SHEEP.

COTSWOLD RAMS—Two 3-year-old and seven earlings, pure-bred, for sale. W. Guy McCandless & yearlings, pure-bred, for sale. Sons, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES—A choice lot of ewes, lambs, and rams for sale. Olin Templin, Lawrence, 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.

## FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE 200 printed farm and ranch descriptions in statistical book. Write G. Winders, Ottawa, Kans

FOR SALE—160 acres good land in Gray County, Kansas, at a bargain. Address David Royer, 558 West 15 lst St., New York City.

FOR SALE—160-acre farm, extra good corn, wheat, and grass land, good improvements. A. E. Cornet, Rural Route 4, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good alfalfa, corn, and wheat land in the banner stock county of Kansas. Write the Verdi-gris Valley Land Company, Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—A choice 320 acre farm located in Chase County Kansas. 140 acres under plow, 125 acres now in crop, 20 acres native meadow, 160 acres in pasture, fair buildings, good orchard, good pure water. Will sell with farm all the crop. 30 head of cattle, 13 head of them are registered Shorthorns, 5 horses, harness, wagons, farming implements. Send for full printed description. John G. Howard, Homestead, Chase Co., Kans.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Single man, not over 35, on stock and grain farm; must be willing and able to do any kind of work that comes upon a farm. Permanent place to right map. Give reference and state wages wanted. work that comes upon a farm. Pright map. Give reference and st W. B. Van Horn, Lone Star, Kans.

WANTED—To exchange one year's scholarship in a high-grade ladles' college near St Louis for a team of good driving horses, 16 to 17 hands high, fairly well matched. Address Kansas Farmer.

\$5 TO \$12 WEEKLY; for copying letters for us in your own home, outfit and particulars free. Address Ladles' Home Magazine, Philadephia, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia. Kans.

WOOL WANTED—Will pay highest market price for wool. Sacks for sale. Topeka Woolen Mill Co., Oakland, Kans.

#### PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, Patent Attorney,

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR FALL PLANT-ING-Now ready and for sale. Send for list and prices to Wm Brown & Sons, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—Red Amber seed wheat, pure and clean Write for sample and prices. Humboldt Grain Exchange, Humboldt, Kans.

## The Stray List.

Week Ending August 21.

Comanche County-F. M. McIntyre, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by J. O. Williams, in Irwin tp., June 25, 1902, one red 2-year-old steer with a few white spots; valued at \$25.

Week Ending September 4.

Miami County-L. Flanagan, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by J. D. Stevens, in Osage Tp., August 21, 1902, one red bull, weight about 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, marked in each ear with a swallowfork, branded H8 H on left side and with letter S on left thigh, about 8 years old; valued at \$25.

# Free Catalogue CEAST STEEDUIS PLE CENTURY MEG. CO.

Century Steel Range, No. 80-A-18

Century Steel Range, No. 80-A-18
Has six 8-inch lids, oven 17x21x12,
splendid reservoir and warming closet,
lined throughout with asbestos, burns
anything, best bakers and roasters on
Earth. Guaranteed 10 years. Weight
475 lbs. Only \$22.90. Terms \$8.00 cash,
balance payable \$3.00 a month, no interest. Shipped immediately on receipt of
\$6.00 cash payment. We trust honest
people located in all parts of the World.
Cash discount \$1.50 on Range. Freight
averages \$1.25 for each 600 miles. Send
for free catalogue, but this is the greatest bargain ever offered. We refer to
Southern Illinois National Bank.

## CENTURY - MANUFACTURING - CO.

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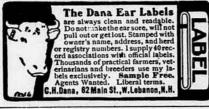
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Adjustable to wash from handkerchiefs to heavy blankets. (No more use for the wash board.) Washes any other machine fifteen minutes. Noted for its easy running, ease on clothing, fast unexcelled work, and durability. The New Improved Gee Whizz Machines are lined with galvanized metal, thus insuranteen we have no dealers or agents we sell direction users at the lowest wholesale price. Guaranteed riveentire satisfaction. It will pay you to investe the merits of this machine, write for circulars Mfrd. by CAPT. RANDLEMAN & SONS, DES MOINES, LOWA

## Your Gold Mine-

"You have one if you have two square yards of earth. \$25,000 made by a Missourian in a year on ½ acre, growing Ginseng. Any man, woman or boy can grow it. Millions of dollars worth demanded for export annually. Easily cultivated; hardy everywhere in United States. Supply limited, demand increasing. Must be planted in fall.

We sell cultivated plants and seeds. A small patch makes a fortune. Complete information free. Write to-day. Chinese-American Ginseng Co., 750 Main St., Joplin, Mo.





IS WHAT YOU CAN SAVE We make all kinds of

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## 160-ACRE FARM IN WISCONSIN FREE

Send two-cent stamp for free chart telling how to get both. Address, LOVERING MERCANTILE CO., T. N., 509 Germania Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn

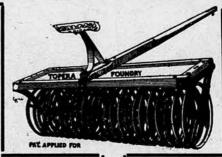
## What the Best Farmers in the State are Saying About Our Packer.

We have used your packer to good advantage on garden, potato and alfalfa land, and have talked it up and loaned it. We are all pleased with the work it does, especially those who put in alfalfa, rolling before and after seeding, as it insures a good stand. When we harvest our potato crop, will report yield, which I am sure will be much larger than if we had not used your Packer. The time is near when every farmer in the sub-arid region must rely on such an implement or continue to only half succeed or fail entirely. Wishing you success, I am,

Yours truly,

E. T. PANCAKE.

North Topeka, Kans.,
March 21, 1902.
It gives me pleasure
to tell you of my entire
satisfaction with the
work of your Pulverizer
and Packer I bought of
you two years ago. Indeed I was satisfied of
its value before I bought
it, but was deterred for
some time because it
seemed like a good deal
of money to invest in an
implement used so littie, but now I am equally confident that I can
not afford to farm without it. Wishing you the
success which your en-



out it. Wishing your ensuccess which your enterprise merits, I remain, Very respectfully, FRANK J. ADAMS.

Linwood, Kans.,
March 6 1902.
I can not recommend
your Packer too highly.
I praise it both in my
potato crop and corn
crop of 1901. Our ground
was all timothy sod, and
we used the Packer more
than the harrow in getting the ground in order and raised a good
crop for a dry season.
Your Packer is an essential iplement to svery farmer, and our
neighbors appreciate a
good farm tool by borrowing it to use on their
listed corn and preparing a fine seed bed for wheat. Hoping you meet
success, I am, Yours truly, H. B. Browning.

We have used one of your Packers during the present season. It does good work. Would not do without it. Yours truly, (Used on Wakarusa Farm.) (Apple King.)

Don't Wait until you need it to order it or you will get left-Address, TOPEKA FOUNDRY, Topeka, Kansas

## Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association.

President, Wm. Bommer, Marietta. Vice President, Acker, Vermillion.

Secretary, E. E. Woodman, Vermillion. Treasurer.

F. J. Faulkner. Cottage Hill.



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First Annual Sale at Blue Rapids, November 18 and 19, 1902

## Wild Tom Herefords.

SUNNY SLOPE TOM 14th AT HEAD. Contributor to Annual Sale Marshall County Hereford Association. A. H. BIRD, AXTELL, KANSAS.

Weston Stamp Herd HEREFORD CATTLE Anxiety 4th females with Weston Stamp 9th at head. Contributor to Annual Sale Marshall County Hereford Association. WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Kansas.

Capital Bluff Stock Farm.

## HEREFORDS.

Baechalaureate 81587, bred by Gudgell & Simpson at head of herd. Write for prices now. Contributor to Annual Sale Marshall County Hereford Association.

I. D. YARICK, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

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VERMILLION, KANSAS.
Imported Alberta 2d blood. Boatman 56011 at head of herd. A few excellent, young bulls for sale.
Contributor to Marshall Co. Hereford Ass'n Annual Sale. E E.; WOODMAN, VERMILLION, KANS.

## Spring Branch Herd Original Stooks & Sons HEREFORDS.

Alliant females with Jim Wilton 106761 at head.

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## Ash & Creek & Herd REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Anxiety 4th females with Edwards 113325 at head

WM. BOMMER, Marietta, Kas. Contributor to Annual Sale Marshall County Hereford Association.

## Shorthorn Bulls For

Three of them, 8 years old, balance 10 to 20 months, in good, serviceable condition, by Cruick-shank and Scotch-topped sires. This is the best and evenest lot of bulls we ever raised. Prices moderate. A. B. & F. A. HEATH, Republican, Neb.



YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

sired by the Cruickshank bulls Lafitte 119915, and Baron Ury 2d 124970, ranging in age from 8 months to 2

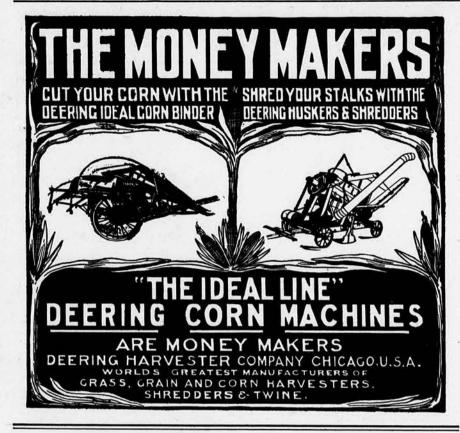
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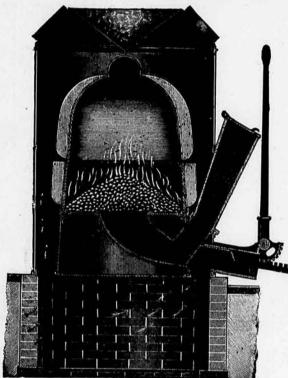
C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kans.

## Seed (Beardless Winter) Wheat.

No old or run-out variety of seed-wheat, no beard or dust, to make life miserable. Easily harvested; It stands straight, easily shocked, nice bundles, easily stacked, straw from 3½ to 4 feet long; does not shell easily, has a rich, nice, plump berry, yields abundantly. My yield this year being 40 bushels per acre, no experiment, have raised this wheat for three years. Either Big Frame or Early May \$1.25 per bushel in strong grain sacks. F. O. B. Fremont. Write for samples.

J. M. MAHER, Fremont, Nebraska





# Coulton Underfeed **Furnace**

Heat your entire home at little cost by using this furnace and slack coal. No better furnace on the market.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

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## **Perfection Steel Tanks**

from factory to consumer at Wholesale Prices. Guaranteed to be the Best. Our 6-foot diameter, 2 foot high, 14 barrels capacity, \$11.55. 7-foot diameter, 2 foot high, 30 barrels capacity, \$14.70. 8-foot diameter, 2 foot high, 24 barrels capacity, \$16.80. Free on board cars Kansas City, Mo. We

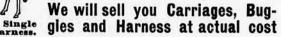
have the largest factory in the West, and we manufacture a complete line of Galvanized Steel Tanks. Write for our free illustrated Catalogue.

PERFECTION STEEL TANK CO., Station "A," Kansas City, Mo.



Fine Set Single Buggy Harness. Price \$6.75.

By buying direct from the manufacturer, the jobber and retailer are cut out and you get their profits.





Price \$6.75. of making with reasonable profit added. Buying direct insures a large saving and satisfaction. Your money returned if not satisfied. For catalogue and prices address

ST. JOSEPH BUGGY CO., St. Joseph. Mo.

WHY BUY A **CORN-BINDER** 



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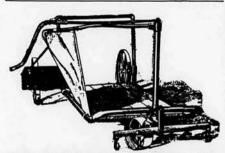
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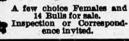
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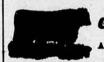
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Breeders of the choice strains of Red Polled Cattle and Poland-China swine. Choice young animals of both breeds for sale. Wilkie Blair, Rural Route No. 1. Girard, Kans.

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Sempstress Valentine 157771 and Mayor 129229 at head of herd. Young animals reserved for annual sale at Weilington, Kans., November 22. Larkin's Duluth and Kansas King at head of Saddle Horse Herd.

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For Sale-70 Young Cows and Heifers, bred to the great herd-bull, Beau Gondolus 133227-sire Beau Brummel 51817; dam, Gwendoline 10th 71732. For particulars address.

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Giltspur's Knight 17159l at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service for sale.

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FOR SALE JUST NOW-16 BULLS
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Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address Andrew Pringle,

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Kansas City, October 23-24, 1902. Imp. Lord Cowslip 160616, bred by Wm. Duthle; Prince of Collynie 163202; Emeline and Lucerne, Vol. 49, P. 795. These are Show Cattle of choicest Scotch breeding. Also some young Scotch bulls at private sale.

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## FINE RANCH AND

## HERD OF HEREFORD CATTLE ... FOR SALE

FINEST STOCK FARM IN KANSAS.

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It is located in Barber County, 4 miles from railway station; daily mell. It consists of 8,160 acres, about 360 in cultivation. Improvements consists of an 8-room house, chicken house, cemented celiar and milk-house, laundry house, coal house, modern horse barn 34 oy 70, h. ids 20 trus hay in loft, implement and wagon house 16 by 65 feet, blacksmith shop, two large cattle barns, granary holds 10,000 hushels corn, herds man house stock scales, cattle sheds, water piped into barn from large spring. This property is fenced with 5 and 6 wires, posts all black locust and placed 16½ ft. apart; it is divided into seven pastures every pasture havins good, pure, soft spring water in it. There is one creek that runs through middle of this property for distance of one mile. This spring and creek afford the same amount of water the year round; plenty of timber. Have 200 registered Hereford cattle on the farm representing all the best Hereford families. Will sell this ranch with or without the cattle.

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## SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE.

Sable, sable and white and sable black and white. All out of high pedigreed stock.

The sire of some of these pups is a great grandson of Southport Perfection, the finest dog in the world, for which J. Pierpont Morgan, paid \$5,500. Another sire is a grandson of Sefton Hero also owned by J. Pierpont Mogan, Prices \$5, \$10 and \$15. Write your wants quick. H. D. Nutting, Prop. Walnut Greve Farm. Emperia, Ks.

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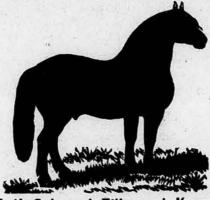


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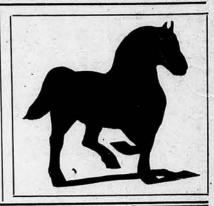
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HANNINGHANNAN

# THE KANSA THERE IS ONLY ONE KANSAS STATE FAIR HELD IN KANSAS IN 1902, AND THAT WILL BE AT HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER 15-19. Read the Following Resolution which was Passed at the improved stock Breeders' Associotion Held in January, at Topske, Kansasi Read the Following Resolution which was Passed at the improved stock Breeders' Associotion Held in January, at Topske, Kansasi Read the Following Resolution which was Passed at the improved stock fared as the Central Kansas Fair Association propose to hold an agricultural and live stock fair in Hutchinson this fall, on a state qualing the usual State Fair, that we hereby tender to that association and the stock fair in Hutchinson this fall, on a paratory to the Louislana Purchase Exposition at 8t. Louis in 1809, war. preparatory to the Louislana Purchase Exposition at 8t. Louis in 1809, war. preparatory to the Louislana Purchase Exposition at 8t. Louis in 1809, war. preparatory to the Premiums in Show Horse Department. \$2,000 of this free of Entrance Money. \$1,200 in Premiums in Show Horse Department. \$1,000 in Premiums in Swine Department. Liberal Premiums in Poultry, Sheep, Agricultural, Horticultural, and other Departments. \$3,500 in Speed Ring. Good Racing Every Day. Automobile and Novelty Races. Amusements of All Kinds, both Day and Night. ONE-HALF FARE RATE ON ALL RAILROADS. Bitcek shipped to the State Fair at 1. U. BROWN, ED. M. MOORE, FRESIDENT. SECRETARY.

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BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 64904, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58275, EXPANSION 93642, FRISCOE 93674, FULTON ALAMO 11th 85781. 25 miles south of Kansas City on Frisco; Ft. Scott & Memphis; and K. C., P. & G. Railroad

## GRAND PUBLIC AUCTION. PURE-BRED HEREFORD OATTLE 85 At Blue Rapids, Marshall County, Kansas,

Beginning at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, on Wednesday, September 1, 1902, I will sell at public auction 85 head of pure-bred unregistered Hereford cattle, mostly females and calves of gilt-edge breeding, running back to the best stock in the breed, such as The Grove 3d, Anxiety 4th, De Cote, Archibald and Lord Wilton. Also I will sell two registered herd-bulls, Constantine (102183), 3 years old, and General Funston (108189), 2 years old, both rich in the blood of the above famous sires. These cattle will be sold with the positive guarantee as to the purity of their breeding. Blue Rapids is on the C. B. M. P. Ry. and the Lincoln & Manhattan branch of the U. P. Ry. Sale right in the city.

Auctioneers: | Jas. T. McCulloch, ||| CHAS. S. STRANGE, Owner. Frank E. Kinney. ||| John M. Whiting, Mgr., Frankfort, Ks.

(P. S. Enquire of manager for options on 100 head of pure-bred Angus bulls, cows and heifers, also 80 head of other pure-bred Hereford cattle.

# WICHITA AND SOUTHWESTERN

EXPOSITION AND LIVE STOCK SALES.

This great event will take place in Wichita, Kansas, September 22 to 27 inclusive, and will be halled with satisfaction by all stockmen. Our great Live Stock Show and Sales last February surpassed everything of the kind held up to that time, making the second best record in the United States in twelve years. Breeders of live stock realized more than invoice prices and disposed of all stock brought here for sale.

As headquarters for stockmen, Wichita leads. Terms and accommodations unsurpassed. Liberal premiums on all exhibits. \$5,000 purses offered for speed ring. Leading stockmen from all over Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas will be present.

If you have fine stock to show or sell, bring it to Wichita.

H. L. RESING, Scoretary.



## FORTY REGISTERED

Clover Hill Herd at Richland, Kansas, numbers 100 head. Will sell 40 head, the pick of the herd including ten yearlings and thirty 2-year-olds and over. Most of the cows are bred to the herd herd bull, Decoy of Wavertree 17094. Several of the yearlings are sired by Anno The Great, a son of King Hensol, Owing to death of my son, the herd manager, I am compelled to reduce herd, and lease farm. I prefer to sell them to a single purchaser but will sell in lots to suit buyers. This lot of females is the best that will be offered at private sale this year. Come and see and you will buy. Address Come and see and you will buy. Address
GEO. M. KELLAM, 909 West Tenth St., Topeka, Kans.

## Sale of Sedgwick County Shorthorns

AT THE RIVERSIDE BARN IN WICHITA, KANS., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 1, 1902,

WM. H. RANSON will sell to the highest bidder, 24 head of high-class Sedgwick County bred and raised SHORTHORNS. The offering will consist of 9 young bulls and 15 head of bred cows and helfers. For further particulars, address

Wm. H. RANSON, North Wichita, Kansas.



## **GLENDALE SH RTHORNS.**

mp. Prince Levely 155860 and Scotland's Charm 127264

IN SERVICE-

Young Bulls, Cows, and Heif er for sale at all times. . WOLF & ON, Ottawa, Kans.





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

Breeders of SELECT

HEREFORD CATTLE

Young Stock For Sale. Inspection or Correspondence Invited.

J. F. FINLEY'S DISPERSION SALE OF

# SHORTHORNGATTLE

WEDNESDAY SEPT

## 70 head of Registered Shorthorns and 30 Calves at toot of dam

This sale will include 70 head of registered Shorthorns, aside from 30 calves to be sold at foot of dam. It likewise includes my 3-year-old imported Scotch herd bull, Primate of Dalmeny (imported by W. D. Flatt), that cost me \$1,075 in Chicago. Quite a number of cows have his calves at foot, and the majority of them will have been bred to his service at date of sale. Ten young bulls are in this sale, ranging in age from 10 months to one year. Chief Violet 4th (of Cruickshank's famous Violet tribe-bred by A. Cruickshank for over 50 years) was long used in this herd, and many of his get go in this sale.

---Among the Bates Cattle to e Offered are Seven Pure Duckesses---

An elegant lot of beautiful young cows and heifers; also two Kirklevingtons and one Oxford. Kirklevington Duke of Hazelhurst 11th by the great Peculated Wild Eyes was formerly a favorite bull in the service at Crystal Springs Farm. His dam was Kirklevington Princess These cattle were practically wintered without grain, a few cows suckling calves only having a small grain ration. They were fed corn fodder prepared by the husker and cutter. The entire herd is in model breeding condition. These cattle carry the exact lines of blood from which the Bothwell prize winners were made. I have been thirty years a breeder of Shorthorn cattle at Crystal Springs Farm. Thou farm is now sold, and I invite all lovers of good Shorthorns to come to the sale at Breckenridge, Mo., on September 17th, whether you care to buy or not. Railroad connections easy from all points. See my catalogue early. Caldwell House Headquarters.

OOL. J. W. JUDY & A Auctioneers. J. F. FINLEY, Owner, Breckenridge, Mo.