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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. MOFFET.....Vice President
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.50 per inch per week.

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.

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

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

Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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If the Allen County Fair, to be held at Iola, September 22, 23, 24, and 25, shall measure up to the artistic taste displayed in the complimentary ticket sent to the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, it will be worth a trip from any part of eastern Kansas. If possible the editor will accept the proffered courtesies.

Farmers who intend to sow alfalfa this fall and have not yet sown it should lose no time now. There is abundance of moisture in the soil throughout most of the State. This will insure a quick start. Frosts will soon kill the weeds and crab-grass, leaving the young alfalfa a clear field. With a fair start before frost it will use its opportunities until the ground becomes frozen, and will start again in the spring long before the weeds and wild grasses awake. In this way early-fall-sown alfalfa gets such a start of the weeds as to almost assure its success. Every farmer who has alfalfa ought to sow more, and every farmer who has it not, ought to try a small patch so as to learn of the advantages he is losing.

The question of taxation is a serious one to every one whose property is such that it can not be concealed, and to every conscientious owner of property of any kind. Just now there is a big war on in Kansas among political factions with regard to the State levy. This war will not help the tax-payer with the problem he must meet by December 20. The only way to mitigate the arduousness of this problem for the future is for every tax-payer to be an active politician in his own party. So long as we leave our duties to the State to be performed by those who are in politics for gain, we may expect increase of taxes, increase of "grafting," increase of bribery, increase of "budding," increase of political scandals of all kinds. Get into your party's politics right now, ye honest citizens! Don't mind sneers. Don't be discouraged by some mistakes you will probably make. Be a "stayer." Everybody respects a stayer. The knaves will rule if honest people will not. Study public questions. Be well informed on all that affects your interests locally, in the State, and in the Nation. Help arrange the game before it is played.

NOW FOR THE FAIRS.

Our agricultural fairs, when properly conducted, are great educators as well as occasions for recreation and opportunities for comparing notes with other farmers.

Beginning this week in Kansas, we have eight county fairs and as many more each week during the month of September. Kansas is essentially an agricultural State and the farmers of the State should be sufficiently enterprising to see that each agricultural fair is made a success by reason of their presence and cooperation.

The notable fair week this year will be the week of September 14-19, when Ottawa, Hutchinson and Topeka will

all hold forth with the leading district and State fairs of the State. All are candidates for the permanent location of State Fair which the next Legislature will probably locate and maintain. Each of these associations is putting forth its best efforts to make a creditable show and therefore deserves the liberal patronage of all loyal Kansans.

At Topeka, the Kansas State Exposition Company, backed by the Topeka Commercial Club and assisted by the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, the Kansas State Dairy Association, the State Horticultural Society, the State Poultry Association and the Kansas State Grange, expects to put on the greatest fair ever held in Kansas. In view of the general preparations being made to fitly show up Kansas' resources for the World's Fair at St. Louis next year, it appears that the big fairs as well as the county fairs should present sufficient attractions to bring out Kansas people who can materially boost these public-spirited enterprises. Don't be a kicker, but help push things along. Your presence and cooperation at your local, district or State fair will make it a successful event and you will feel better yourself for having done your part.

The management of the State Fair and Exposition at Topeka, September 14 to 19, 1903, announce reduced railroad rates, and already have sufficient entries in all departments to insure a great State show, and the people of Kansas are most cordially invited to grace the event with their presence.

PRIZES FOR PAPERS ON HUMUS.

In the KANSAS FARMER of July 16, a schedule of prizes for papers on humus was printed. Some papers have been received. The season has been an unusually busy one so that several who intend to write have been unable to do so within the time stated in the original offer. The editor has therefore decided to extend the time for filing papers in this contest to October 1.

The offer is as follows: Paper to contain not more than 1,500 words, to be mailed to the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kans., not later than October 1, 1903. The prizes will be as follows: First, \$5; second, \$4; third, \$3; fourth, \$2; fifth, \$1.

This offer is open to all readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

MONOPOLY.

The mutual understanding with which the great packers have, for several years, appeared to act in the purchase of live stock has led to a serious movement for the establishment of a packing plant or a series of packing plants to be owned and operated by the live-stock men. When, a few years ago, the National Live Stock Association was formed it was discovered that its membership represented many millions of wealth. The capitalization of a packing plant would require but a small assessment of this wealth. It was easily figured that the profits to stockmen on account of better selling facilities would quickly repay the necessary advances. As prices of live stock soared the wealth of the stockmen was necessarily marked up. Loans to stockmen were eagerly made, and any proposition backed by stockmen was accorded most respectful consideration in financial circles.

The proposition to form a company to build packing plants was recently acted upon and the work of enlisting capital was commenced. It is to be hoped that the new company will not become too painfully aware of the fact that when an enterprise has plenty of money everybody is anxious to let it have more, but when the same enterprise is in need of money financial friends disappear. The following from the Kansas City Journal of last Monday gives a view of the present state of the proceedings in the formation of the new packing company:

"A meeting of the promoters of the Independent Packing Company has been set for next Wednesday at the Midland Hotel in this city. It is understood that the promoters of the concern are contemplating a new line of action and will confer with some of the leading houses of the alleged combine. It has been found practically impossible to get the cattle-raisers into the proposition to the extent that has been deemed necessary to its success, owing in part to the condition of the cattlemen—they being indebted to the packing-house men in an indirect manner for money borrowed with which to continue their business.

"The promoters of the independent packing plant have met with success, they assert, in getting the retail dealers and the organized labor of the consumer element interested in the plan. They desire to secure more co-operation with the live-stock men, however, and this feature of the case will be the subject of discussion and consideration at the meeting this week. It is not disclosed by the promoters what plan of action will be followed in the premises, but it is believed that the live-stock commission-men and the retail merchants are going to assist toward interesting some of the already established houses in the packing industry to take stock and merge with the new concern.

"Charles F. Martin, vice president of the independent company, was in the city yesterday for a few hours on his way to St. Louis, where he had some business with parties interested in the new company. He will return to Kansas City to-morrow night and will be met here by John Dickey, general manager. (Continued on page 920.)

Agricultural Matters.

REPLIES FROM THE AGRICULTURIST OF THE KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Bromus inermis on Oat Stubble.

I want to sow ten acres of Bromus inermis this fall, and would be pleased to have your opinion in regard to sowing it. I want to sow it on oat stubble and disk the ground so as to sprout all oats on it. My plan was to disk it good and sow with disk drill, mixing it with corn-chop. I sowed the same piece twice before, once in the spring of 1901. I plowed and sowed broadcast, got a fairly good stand but that summer was too dry and it all died. Last fall I sowed it again, but plowed it late, sowed with drill about September 1. Some came up but either died or grasshoppers ate it off. The last week in September we had more rain and then some more of it grew, and came through the winter all right but was too thin; so I sowed it in oats again all except one corner—about one-half acre. That has stood out wonderfully, the ground is almost covered with grass. I think it is best not to sow too early, as it looks to me as if the hot sun and windy weather are hard on the plant when it first comes up. That is why I was thinking of disking my ground and leaving the stubble on top of the ground for protection of the young plants. Probably it would be all right to plow if I would sow later. My directions with first seed was to leave the ground rough, and I think it was to protect the young plant. The plants seem to be so tender that the wind breaks them over and then they die. Where can I get good seed?

H. E. HOSTETLER.

McPherson County.

If your soil is not too hard and is comparatively free from weed seeds, you will be able to prepare a suitable seed-bed for Bromus grass without plowing. It might be that this would give you better results than plowing, although this would depend on the season. A firm subsurface is required for seeding this grass, and if it is possible to plow and either pack the soil with a subsurface packer or allow it to be firmed by the rains, I think it would be well to prepare for seeding with the disk harrow and other surface working implements. I believe your idea of leaving the stubble upon the surface to protect the young plants to be a good one. Personally I would prefer to sow broadcast and follow with a harrow rather than to use the disk drill. You would probably cover some of the seed too deep with the disk drill, and I think you would have difficulty in getting the seed to pass through the seed-cups evenly. A wheelbarrow broadcast seeder, with a special Bromus-grass hopper, has given us the best satisfaction for seeding at this station. It may, however, be sown fairly uniform by hand on a quiet day by a man experienced in this method of seeding. The best time to sow depends largely upon the season. I have been recommending to sow from the first to the fifteenth of September. If you secure a fairly good stand, I think it well to save it as it will thicken considerably in a year or two.

Any of the reliable seed-houses of the West will be able to furnish you with good seed. You will find their advertisements in the agricultural papers.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Grasses for Pasture and for Hay.—Prices.

Will you please quote me prices on Bromus grass and other grasses, good for pasture and hay for this climate? How is it best to prepare ground? Should I sow in fall or spring? I am desirous of getting some kind best for early and late pasture. Will it catch sown on pasture already seeded with timothy, without plowing it up?

Allen County.

J. W. LOWE.

There are several grasses and legumes which will do well in your county. Among the best of these are Bromus inermis, meadow-fescue or English blue-grass, orchard-grass, alfalfa,

and red and alsike clover. It is well to have several grasses and one or two legumes in a permanent pasture. I would advise sowing the three grasses above with red clover or if the land is low and the soil is inclined to be wet, I would prefer the alsike clover. Bromus inermis, and doubtless the other grasses mentioned will make a desirable pasture with alfalfa. I doubt, however, whether this pasture would be entirely safe for pasturing cattle at all times during the growing season. Bromus inermis has given us very satisfactory results at this station both as a pasture and a hay crop, and it is especially valuable as a drouth-resister. In sowing these grasses it is quite important that you have a thoroughly pulverized seed-bed as well as a well-firmed one, hence I would not advise sowing with some other grass of which you have a partial stand. Grass-seed is quite costly and you can better afford to sow it upon a well-prepared seed-bed and run as little chance as possible against a failure or poor stand.

As regards prices, I would advise you to secure catalogues of some of the reliable seed firms of the West. A good grade of these seeds will cost you about as follows: Bromus inermis, \$13 to \$15 per hundred pounds; orchard-grass, \$14 to \$17 per hundred pounds; meadow-fescue, \$10 to \$12 per hundred pounds; alfalfa, \$8 to \$9 per bushel; red clover \$7 to \$8 per bushel; alsike clover, \$10 to \$12 per bushel.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Where Get Alfalfa Bacteria?

I have grown alfalfa for the last nine years with fair success, on Arkansas River bottom land, with heavy black soil and subsoil at seven feet to strata of sand and water at ten feet. This season it did poorly, rusted. I examined and found no tubercles, or whatever you call them, the roots being quite smooth. Now, where is the nearest point at which I can secure earth to inoculate my field, and will the season, say during the next two weeks be right for applying it? How much per acre would you advise?

The surface soil is a sandy loam, too sandy.

GEO. A. BLAIR.

Sumner County.

I am not able to name the nearest point at which you may secure soil which is well inoculated with alfalfa bacteria as I am not acquainted with any alfalfa-growers in your section. If you will carefully examine the fields of some of your neighbors who have had the best success with alfalfa, I presume that you will be able to find alfalfa which is well inoculated. Dig up several plants with a spade, retaining the soil around the roots, and gently wash the soil away by pouring on water. In this way the tubercles will not be removed from the plant by the soil and if the soil is well inoculated you will be able to detect it readily. You would be more apt to find the inoculated alfalfa in fields which have been inoculated in the usual way from some other source or in bottom lands which have been overflowed and inoculated in this way by soil from alfalfa fields located farther up the stream.

This station has been shipping inoculated soil to the farmers of the State and making a charge of 50 cents per hundred pounds, or 25 cents per hundred if several hundred are wanted, to cover the cost of making shipment, drayage, etc. You will not be able in two weeks to see any difference in the growth of alfalfa due to inoculation. Unless you apply the soil at quite a heavy rate you will probably not be able to notice the results this season. If your alfalfa is not growing and doing well I would advise you to cut it as this seems to have a stimulating effect upon its growth.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Saving Wheat Under Unfavorable Conditions.

The past two seasons have been so wet that the farmers have been almost compelled to abandon trying to save their small grains. Farm laborers have been hard to get even at increased wages, and in many instances the farmer has been compelled to stand by and see his crop of wheat or

oats rot in the shock without being able to do anything to save it. This is not only discouraging but it is ruinous in its results from a financial standpoint. The question before the farmers of the Middle West is how to produce their wheat and oats and handle them with less expense and risk. It is futile under present conditions to expect any reduction in the cost of labor, for no class of labor is paid less in proportion to the amount performed than is the farm laborer. Again, under the present conditions there can be no relief as regards the price of twine; with the adjustment of prices in the hands of the combine it is not likely to be any cheaper. The farmer will have to devise some cheaper method of handling his small grain or abandon altogether this valuable branch of grain farming; for, under the present prices of wheat and cost of production the farmer is compelled to raise at a loss. In some localities the header is being brought into use again. One reason the header has not been used more extensively is the difficulty in stacking grain so it will be secure from heavy rains such as we have had this season. Some have suggested the erection of sheds to stack grain under, but this would entail too much expense. A much cheaper method could be used and it is perfectly practical; that is to use canvas on the tops of the stacks of headed grain. I have used it on stacks of hay, and by weighting the sides down or hanging weights on the canvas, have not only kept the top on the stock but also prevented the stock from being blown over or being otherwise wrecked. A stack of any kind built and protected as I have stated would not only withstand any wind-storm but would be as dry as a shingle roof. The cost of canvas to cover forty acres of headed grain would not greatly exceed the cost for additional help and for twine for binding the same grain.

At any rate the subject is worthy of consideration and will have to be solved in this or some other manner. I would like to hear from some one else on this subject.

J. H. MAHER.

Dodge County, Nebraska.

To Kill Wild Morning-Glories.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the spring of 1902 I wished to put alfalfa on a piece of ground that had a patch of wild morning-glories on one part of it. I plowed it early, harrowed well after every rain so as to have a good seed-bed, then sowed alfalfa about the beginning of May. We had a very wet spring, and the alfalfa and morning-glories came right up. Then I cut them close to the ground with a scythe several times, and from present appearances the alfalfa has the advantage of the vines. I expect to try to kill out a larger patch of morning-glories by sowing alfalfa on it this fall. I think that time of year will be better as the alfalfa will get a start this fall even yet.

Riley County.

GEO. LENHART.

Fall sowing is excellent for alfalfa. The morning-glories will be killed by the early frosts while the alfalfa will continue growing until the ground becomes frozen. The alfalfa will start in the spring long before the morning-glories and should maintain the advantage through the season. But sow the alfalfa as soon as you can—before the end of August if possible.

Alfalfa Silage.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have asked Mr. Geo. C. Wheeler, who was my acting assistant at the Kansas State Agricultural College, to send you a sample of first crop alfalfa ensilage.

The alfalfa from which this ensilage was made was rather old when it was cut. This resulted from our heavy spring rains. We find that our cows are eating this ensilage with a relish, notwithstanding the fact that the alfalfa was somewhat coarse and weedy when it was put in the silo. Two-thirds of the cows have been eating weeds and all. A number are leaving the weeds and eating the ensilage up clean. Had this alfalfa that we put into the silo been made into hay, it would have produced a very poor quality.

ELECTRIC FOR STRENGTH
You are through with wagon worry forever when you buy one of our **HANDY WAGONS.**
They carry 4000 lbs. and do it easily, and don't cost a fortune either. Write for the free catalogue. It tells all about this wagon and the famous Electric Wheel.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 46, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

We find that the alfalfa is a little moldy around the sides of the silo, but we think this can be overcome by putting an extra man in the silo at the time of filling, to keep it thoroughly packed down at the sides. We are heartily pleased with the results that we have obtained with this ensilage. If we can prove that the first crop of alfalfa can be successfully siloed it will undoubtedly mean the saving of many dollars to our farmers, who have great trouble in curing it; as this crop usually matures during the rainy season of the spring.

The sample sent you may become a little moldy before it reaches you, but it will give you an idea of what would have been a rather poor hay, turned out as ensilage.

D. H. OTIS.

Labette County.

The sample of alfalfa ensilage was received in good condition. The editor submitted it to the judgment of his cow, who, after examining its aroma for about fifteen seconds, put her tongue around it and sent it down the lane where so much good forage goes.

Miscellany.

An Ice-house for the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please give instructions through your paper for building a small and not expensive ice-house, say 9 by 18 feet. Also best method of packing ice.

Hodgeman County.

G. T. S.

In answer to the above inquiry, I will try to describe an ice-house such as I would build if I were to build a new one. In the first place, an ice-house should be square or as nearly so as possible, as this shape gives the greatest capacity in comparison with the outside surface. For an ordinary farmer's use a house 12 by 12 and 10 or 12 feet high will hold an abundance of ice. As to the construction of such a house some advise double walls with sawdust between them, but I consider this unnecessary.

For the foundation use large, flat rock, about three or four to the side will be enough. Level these and lay your sill just above the ground so it will not rot. If the ground is not quite level so much the better as this will afford drainage. The sills should be of 4 by 6 timber. At each corner erect a 4 by 4, 10 or 12 feet long, according to the height you desire, and on top of these nail 2 by 4 plates. If you use ship lap and nail the boards up and down, put in stringers around the building 4 feet apart to nail to, or if you wish to use drop siding put on the other way, you can put in studding. A board roof will be all right, as there is no harm done if it does leak a little. The door should be placed in one end and extend to the top to give plenty of room to take in the ice. In the other end near the roof place a slat window to afford ventilation.

In filling the ice-house we cover the ground with about six inches of coal ashes or cinders from some heating plant. This allows the water from the melting ice to run through and be absorbed by the ground. We then cover the ashes with enough sawdust to keep the ice clean, and we are ready for the ice. We stand the ice on edge as we find it much easier to get out when put up in this way. Put in a layer of ice, leaving at least a foot space on each side for sawdust. After filling this with sawdust throw in a few shovels of snow and with a lath or small board pack the snow into all the cracks between the pieces of ice, and cover the top with snow before beginning the next layer. Continue in this way till the house is filled, covering the last layer well with sawdust. When thawing weather comes in the spring, the sawdust along

the sides will settle down so it is usually necessary to put in more, tramping it down well to make it solid. In taking out the ice always leave the surface of the sawdust level and your ice will melt very little.
West Branch, Iowa. R. F. C.

Department of Farm Mechanics at the Iowa State College.

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees, Professor C. J. Zintheo was elected to the chair of farm mechanics in the Iowa State College. This work has recently been organized as a branch of the Agronomy Department of the Division of Agriculture, and it is intended to cover instruction of all kinds of farm machinery and appliances, including land drainage, rural telephones, farm water-supply and the various means of obtaining power for operating farm machinery, such as electric motors, gasoline engines, steam engines, water-power and wind-power. A three-story fire-proof building, 30 by 100 feet, is now being erected as a laboratory for conducting this work.

Iowa has, according to the last census, \$55,000,000 invested in farm machinery, a greater amount than any other State in the Union, and the annual expenditure for farm machinery and mechanical appliances used on the farm amounts to not less than \$10,000,000. This expenditure might be greatly reduced by a more intelligent use and better preservation and care of the machinery.

Professor Zintheo was born in France, of French and Swedish parentage, thirty-four years ago. At five years of age he moved with his parents to Sweden, where he was brought up on a farm and obtained a common school education. He served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith and horseshoer until he came to America at seventeen years of age. He spent the first season on the Bonanza wheat farm in North Dakota. Afterwards he attended the public school and high school at Fargo, N. D., for five winters and was employed during the summers in the Northern Pacific Railroad shops, at Fargo. After graduating from the Fargo high school, he went to the University of Minnesota, where he completed a course in general science and electrical engineering, and specialized in modern languages. During vacations he was employed as binder expert by the McCormick Harvester Co., and remained with that company some time after graduating from the University of Minnesota, in 1897. During the winter of '98 and '99, he took a course of expert training in the factory of the Deering Harvester Co., at Chicago, and the following season was sent out by them as calamity expert, taking up the most difficult cases in operating harvesters, and from May to September covered the field from Texas to the Dakotas and the northwestern territories of Canada.

In 1900 he was sent to Paris to put up the Deering exhibit at the Paris Exposition. From Paris he went to Siberia to introduce the Deering Company's machinery. From Siberia he went to Argentine Republic, South America, for the same purpose. On his return to Europe in the spring of 1901, he visited most of the European countries in the interest of the Deering Co., going as far east as southern Russia, and Manchuria, and the Chinese boundary. On his return to America he accepted a position as manager of foreign trade for the American Grass Twine Co., of St. Paul, and was shortly afterward elected Professor of Farm Mechanics in the North Dakota Agricultural College where he organized that Department and established a very successful course. Professor Zintheo will take up his work at Ames at the opening of the college year, September 1. Many inquiries have been received concerning this work in the Iowa State College and several students have already been enrolled from foreign countries.

Unofficial estimates put the annual cut of lumber and shingles of the three Pacific States at 4,000,000,000 feet, of which California supplies 860,000,000 feet; Oregon 740,000,000 feet, and

Washington 2,300,000,000 feet. At this rate it is calculated that the forests of the Pacific Coast will be exhausted in forty years.

How Do You Make Roads?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Among the many readers of your valuable paper in eastern Kansas there must be a few successful roadmakers, and I want a little information. How do you make a good road with a common road-grader, with as little time wasted as possible and with the least amount of hard work for the horses? Do you begin on the outside in the ditch and throw the dirt in toward the center, or do you begin in the center of the road and grade up to it?

The roads of Kansas are a disgrace and a shame to the State. Why don't people get busy about roads and let politics rest awhile?

Any information that will help make better roads in this county will be gladly received by one reader at least.

Yours for good roads,
Miami County. H. L. EASTMAN.

Discrimination in Taxation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Unlike our friend Bixler, I was much disgusted when I read your article in regard to taxing high-grade stock. Why tax the rich at all? Don't we need a privileged class in this country? They have them in all other great countries.

I enclose the following clipping which illustrates the point.

"The Southwestern Grain Journal, the official organ of the grain-dealers of Kansas, is continuing its fight on the railroads because of the Kansas rates on grain and flour. In its issue this week it gives a table showing the comparative rates for Kansas and Illinois of the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads for hauling 100 pounds of freight of different classes per hundred miles. The rate is expressed in cents with decimals. The table is as follows:

	In Kansas.	In Illinois.
First class.....	52.00	38.54
Second class.....	44.00	24.90
Third class.....	38.00	24.90
Fourth class.....	31.00	18.80
Fifth class.....	27.00	15.04

"In commenting on the table the Grain Journal publishes the following attack on the railroad law of 1901:

"This little table may open the eyes of some of our citizens and show them how Kansas people are being legally plundered by the railroads. It will be noted that on the five classes of merchandise, the same lines of railroads charge from 33 to 80 per cent more for their services in Kansas than they charge in Illinois. On flour in less than car-load lots the difference is still more glaring. In Kansas the Rock Island and Santa Fe roads carry flour as fourth-class, charging 31 cents per 100 pounds for 100 miles; in Illinois these same roads charge only 10.7 cents per 100 pounds for hauling flour an equal distance. Kansas people pay nearly 200 per cent more for this service. Serves them right! As long as Kansas voters persist in electing knaves and fools to the Legislature they ought not to blame the railroads. The railroads have a legal right to do this. Section 25 of the railroad law of 1901 gives them this privilege. Railroad attorneys drew up this bill and foolish legislators were easily led into voting for it, while those of a knavish inclination were, no doubt, handsomely rewarded by the railroad companies to betray their constituents. Some of the latter kind are still the recipients of annual passes for themselves and wives for past services rendered and others to be performed. Fact is, for third of a century the legislatures of Kansas have been cesspools of corruption. Extortion and incrimination by railroads exist because the people in their lethargy allow it! If they would elect men instead of nondescripts to make laws, to express it mildly, the corporations would be their servants and not their masters."

The Kansas farmer is so prosperous that he can afford to pay twice as much to have his grain and other products taken to market by the railroad which he is taxed to help build as they pay in other States. Great is Kansas! Especially on paper. Every-

thing is run in the interest of the trusts.

I have owned a farm and lived in Kansas for thirty-five years; have voted, as I thought, for lower taxes each year, but taxes have steadily increased on the middle class, on the common farmer and the laborer. I see no chance for relief except through the Socialist party and I am afraid this party will not succeed in time for me to reap any benefit. Still I think we are making Socialists fast by our unjust laws and discriminations. Are we not encouraging the conflict now raging between capital and labor? Are not the common farmer and the day laborer footing all the bills in extra freights and higher cost of living?
Bourbon County. T. WOODARD.

Prize-list of the World's Fair Live-stock Shows.

The preliminary prize-list, classifications and rules and regulations governing the World's Fair live-stock shows have been received from Chief F. D. Coburn. They constitute an artistically made book of nearly 200 pages and cover the divisions for horses, asses and mules; cattle; sheep and goats; swine; poultry and pigeons. The dog-show prize-list and that for Belgian hares, cats, and other pet stock will be issued later.

The scope of the shows is summarized in this announcement in the prize-list:

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will provide ample accommodations for complete exhibits at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, of the useful recognized breeds of domestic animals and fowls, and without charge for entries, stalls or pens in any division. The classification of awards for each division are comprehensive, and the prizes offered for the various exhibits in the Department of Live Stock are on a scale of unprecedented liberality, including, unless otherwise indicated, a first, second, third, fourth and fifth award payable in cash, also diplomas or certificates of 'high commendation' and 'commendation.' The grounds, amphitheater, buildings, stables and all needed conveniences will be provided for the exhibition and judging of live stock to the best advantage, and every facility afforded for the entertainment of visitors interested in animal husbandry and its wonderful modern progress.

"The far-reaching extent of the classifications, the very liberal prizes, together with the ample and attractive accommodations to be provided for the comfort and exhibition of the entries, are intended to be fully in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the industry they represent."

With this object in view great care has been exercised even in the minor details to make the classifications very thorough and very creditable. An arrangement for the distribution of more than a quarter of a million dollars in prizes calls for plans on twice the scale of any previous undertaking of the same sort. The World's Fair prize-list contains offerings along many new lines as well as a corresponding enlargement of the usual classes in a list of live-stock prizes. Mr. Coburn has endeavored to add to or enlarge the list only in such ways as will distinctly secure useful results for the live-stock interests. An inspection of the prize-list will show how far this has been realized.

It is evident that its purpose is to present to World's Fair visitors the finest displays of improved animals and fowls possible to assemble. The

Griswold Square Mesh Field Fence.



The best of all Lawn and Field Fences. Is hog proof. Manufactured in 18, 24, 33, 39, 50 and 56 inch heights; in 20 and 40 rod rolls. The narrow widths can be supplemented to any height desired by Barbed or Plain wire, or two strand twisted Cable wire. Manufacturers of Diamond Mesh Fence, Plain, Galvanized, Barbed or Telephone Wire. Wire Nails and Hay Bale Ties. Write for illustrated catalogues and price lists. Dillon-Griswold Wire Co., Sterling, Ill.



rules have been devised with intent to bring animals of best quality and to stimulate stock improvement in all lines. The abolition of all entrance fees and stall or pen-charges throughout the shows from horses to poultry and dogs is an indication of the gauge by which the list has been planned, and has had no parallel at any exposition ever planned before.

The division for horses, ponies, jacks, jennets and mules includes twenty-four classes distributing \$93,640 in cash prizes. The sums given to each class range from \$6,205 for Thoroughbreds, Percherons and breeds of similar importance—in any of which it is possible for a single animal to win in individual awards \$500—down to \$900 for ponies in harness. The amounts set aside for horses of commerce, business horses and mules aggregate \$7,165.

Twenty-one classes are given to cattle and the cow demonstration. The total cash awards in these classes are \$64,030. Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle are each given \$5,980, with the other breeds in proportion. Provision is made for a display of catalogues, the product of crossing a domestic bull with the female American bison. The cover-page of the prize-list gives an illustration of the front of the magnificent Shorthorn, Young Abbotsburn, champion bull of the beef breeds at the Columbian.

Sheep have fifteen classes and goats three with a total cash allotment of \$42,809. The Merino types are placed in three classes, being separated into the wrinkly and Delaine and an intermediate class.

The sum of \$32,186 has been set aside for swine awards, which are arranged in nine classes. Berkshire, Poland-China and breeds of the same standing are given \$5,110 each. The lowest sum for any class is \$488.

Cash prizes for poultry make a total of \$11,786. Varieties of poultry with a few exceptions have been divided into three groups according to statistics on total number and valuation. First prizes in these groups range from \$10 to \$6. Ostriches are allotted \$225. In addition pigeons are given \$3,984 in cash prizes.

The intent of its management is to make the Universal Exposition of 1904 worthy in every department, marking the progress and uplift of the world as exemplified by exhibition of the finest types produced in this twentieth century, and the work of the Department of Live Stock is being done for the attainment of such results. The prize-list will repay careful study, and copies may be obtained from F. D. Coburn, Chief, World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, U. S. A.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

October 2, 1903—Poland-Chinas, J. R. Killough & Sons, Ottawa, Kans.

October 3, 1903—A. E. Burleigh, Kansas City, disperson sale Polled Durham.

October 7 and 8, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns. Poland-Chinas on the 7th, Shorthorns on the 8th. James P. Lehr, Sabetha, Kans., Manager.

October 8, 1903—John Cameron, Lebanon, Kans., Poland-China swine.

October 8, 1903—M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.

October 9, 1903—Sabetha Combination Sale Co., Sabetha, Duroc-Jerseys.

October 12, 1903—O. C. Hoag, Centerville, Kans., Poland-China hogs.

October 13, 1903—Shorthorns at Wellington, Kans. D. H. Robinson, Jamesport, Mo.

October 14, 1903—A. G. Lamb, Eldorado, Poland-Chinas.

October 15, 1903—Central Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association, at Salisbury, Mo. S. L. Brock, Secretary, Macon, Mo.

October 16, 1903—W. S. Wilson, Manager, Shorthorns and Herefords, at Monroe City, Mo.

October 19, 1903—Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-Chinas. S. E. Axline.

October 19-24, 1903—American Royal, Kansas City, sale by Galloway Breeders' Association.

October 21, 1903—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Kansas City. W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., manager.

October 22, 1903—100 head of Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.

October 24, 1903—Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.

October 27, 1903—Duroc-Jerseys, Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans.

October 30, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Clay Center, Kans. J. R. Johnson, manager.

November 3, 1903—O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

November 5, 1903—Breeders Combination Sale, Westport, Kans.

November 9, 1903—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Buncetan, Mo. W. H. H. Stephens, Secretary.

November 10-11, 1903—Marshall County Hereford breeders' annual sale at Blue Rapids, Kans.

November 12, 1903—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., Shorthorns.

November 13, 1903—Central Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association, annual sale; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., Secretary.

November 17, 18, 19, 1903—Armour Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.

November 21, 1903—Henry W. Kuper and W. D. Elmore, Humboldt, Neb., Shorthorns.

December 2, 1903—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, at International Exposition, Chicago.

December 3, 1903—100 head of Herefords, at Chicago, Ill. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.

December 4, 1903—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., manager.

December 10-11, 1903—Hereford and Berkshire swine, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans. O. A. Stannard, owner.

December 13, 1903—Plainville Breeders' Association combination sale of cattle and swine, Plainville, Kans.

February 4, 5, 6, 7, 1904—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans., Manager.

The Live Stock Rates Case.

A complaint has been filed by the cattle-raisers of Kansas with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, asking that an order be issued preventing the railroads, operating in the State, from putting into effect a new schedule of rates, which, it is claimed, will result in an increase of about 15 per cent on the present tariffs. The case was set for hearing on Wednesday, August 26, at the office of the board in the State House.

On account of the employment of new attorneys representing the stockmen, it was found necessary to ask a continuance of the case for one week to enable these attorneys to properly prepare for presentation of their side. The hearing was therefore adjourned to Wednesday, September 2, at 1.30 o'clock.

Since the KANSAS FARMER is obliged, on account of its large edition to go to press on Tuesday at noon, it will be impossible to know the result of the action in time for this week's paper.

The contentions of both sides are well set forth in the complain filed by the cattle-raisers on the one hand and the answer filed by the railroads. Of the answers that of the Rock Island is given. All of the others are similar to that of the Rock Island.

The complaint filed by the cattle-raisers follows:

"We, the cattle-shippers of Kansas, desire hereby to enter our protest against the increase of cattle shipping rates to be put in effect by the railroads of this State on September 5, 1903.

"About two years ago the Kansas railroads changed the method of charging for cattle shipments, from the carload rate to a rate per hundred-weight. Although the railroads declared at that time that they wanted no more money out of cattlemen, but simply desired to change the method of charging for cattle shipments, yet this change has made an average raise in cattle rates throughout the State of about 20 per cent, and to make another raise of over 15 per cent just at the time of year when shipments are heavy

lest and the market the lowest, is more than the industry can stand.

"No business in the State is to-day laboring under the depression found in the cattle-business. Added to the increase in the price of feed and pasture is a decline of nearly \$2 per hundredweight in the price of fat cattle on the market, and in the fact of this condition, and in view of the raise in rates of two years ago, to permit the railroads of this State to increase the present shipping rates, we hold to be most unreasonable and unjust.

"We respectfully petition your honorable board to give us a hearing upon this question at the earliest possible date and in ample time to prevent the enforcement of the contemplated raise of rates."

Following is the answer of the Rock Island Railway Company:

"Said railway company admits that it has adopted a schedule of rates for the transportation of cattle from points on its lines in Kansas and Oklahoma to St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., and Atchison, Leavenworth and Armourdale, Kans., which rates will be effective on September 5 next. Said railway company denies said rates increase existing rates over 15 per cent. The average increase, taking the entire lines of said railway company in the State of Kansas, is less than six-tenths of a cent per cwt. At many stations on its lines the rate is not increased; at some of them it is decreased.

"Said railway company avers that said new tariff is in all respects fair, just and reasonable and that it was adopted for the purpose, among other things, of equalizing its cattle tariff between all the stations on its lines and increasing its revenues. The fact being that cattle traffic is carried by all the railroads of this State on a lower basis of rates than any other class of traffic. While cattle pay a lower rate than other commodities equally valuable, the expense of handling is greater than on any other class of freight. Special equipment must be furnished for carrying cattle, which is ordinarily handled one way without loading, and which during the greater part of the year is idle. Cars loaded with cattle must be hurried forward to destination, and can not in case of emergency be set out for an indefinite period on sidetracks as may be done with shipments of dead freight. The claims for damages growing out of the transportation of cattle are very large, larger than any other class of freight.

"For the past two years the cost of operating railroads has constantly increased, cars and engines and all classes of material cost very much more; wages have advanced from 12½ to 50 per cent. It is clear that if railway companies are to continually pay greatly increased amounts for equipping, maintaining and operating their lines they must in some manner increase their earnings to correspond with the increased cost of maintenance and operation. This increase in cattle-rates will not go very far toward meeting the additional expense which railway companies are compelled to meet.

"Said railway company further says that all the traffic to which said tariff applies is interstate and that the railroad commissioners of Kansas have no jurisdiction over the same. That cattle carried by it to Armourdale, Kans., under said tariff are Southern cattle, and are received for shipment at points outside of the State of Kansas; and that shipments delivered by said company at Atchison and Leavenworth are carried through the State of Missouri.

"And having fully answered, the said railway company respectfully asks that said protest be dismissed."

The Greatest of Live-stock Shows.

The more important rules which will govern the exhibit of live stock at St. Louis in 1904, as formulated by Chief F. D. Coburn and confirmed by the managers and board of directors, read as follows:

All prizes in the Department of Live Stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be awarded by individual judges or the "one-judge system," and

by comparison. These judges will be chosen for their especial qualifications and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment and their awards will be final.

Judges are instructed to award in each instance only prizes of such grade as the merits of the individual animals fully justify. Absence of competition will not be accepted in any instance as justification for awarding high-class prizes to animals of medium or inferior quality.

Only such animals as have been awarded first prizes in their respective classes will be eligible to championship awards, and the championships will in each instance be awarded by the judge who awarded the breed's class prizes.

No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a prize, nor shall a prize be withheld merely because of lack of competition; but where there are fewer entries in a section than prizes offered the judge shall in his discretion award a prize or prizes of such grade as the merit of the animals may warrant.

Entries on prescribed forms for the several divisions must be filed with the Chief of the Department of Live Stock as follows: Horses, asses and mules, by July 16, 1904; cattle, July 30; sheep, August 20; swine, August 20; poultry, pigeons, pet stock and dogs, September 10. In divisions for horses, cattle sheep and swine, exhibitors will be restricted to the entry of not more than two animals in each section or ring.

The dates for exhibition of live stock in the several divisions will be as follows: Horses, asses and mules, Monday, August 22, to Saturday, September 3, 1904, inclusive. Cattle, Monday, September 12, to Saturday, September 24, inclusive. Sheep and swine, Monday, October 3, to Saturday, October 15, inclusive. Poultry and dogs, Monday, October 24, to Saturday, November 5, inclusive.

The ages of cattle, sheep and hogs will be reckoned from date of birth to the first day of September, 1904. The ages of horses and foals, except draft horses, will be reckoned from January 1, and in case of draft breeds the ages shall be determined from date of birth. All foals except in draft breeds will be considered as one year old on the first of January succeeding birth.

Ample facilities will be provided for the distribution of feed and water throughout the grounds. Forage, grain and bedding of good quality will be available to exhibitors at reasonable prices at warehouses conveniently located within the grounds. Exhibitors, if they desire, may bring to the Exposition with their stock a supply of forage and grain.

There will be a grand parade of horses and cattle through the Exposition grounds as follows: Horses, Tuesday, August 23, and Thursday, September 1, 1904; cattle, Tuesday, September 13, and Thursday, September 22, 1904.

On the day following the close of the awards to each breed or class of horses and cattle all the prize-winners in the respective classes will be paraded together in the pavilion and through the streets of the quarters occupied by the department of live stock.

Provision will be made for the accommodation of the various National live-stock breeders' associations desiring to sell at auction animals of the breed the respective associations represent, no sale to exceed in number one hundred animals of any one breed, such animals to be selected by their breed associations from those entered for prizes. The auction sales of animals of any given breed will be made within the period in which such breed is on exhibition, in a suitable building adjoining the live-stock amphitheater, conveniently arranged for the purpose, and will be under the auspices of the breed association, who will alone be responsible for all matters in connection therewith.

The special prizes to be offered by associations, State commissions, or individuals for live stock will so far as

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites. Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

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Combines the greatest healing qualities and antiseptic properties of any known preparation For Man, Beast or Fowl.

Highly concentrated; to be diluted as required. Quickly cures sores, cuts, galls, sore mouth or teats, grease heel, scratches, mange, eczema; all skin diseases; kills lice, fleas, bed bugs, mites, scabies, worms, warbles, etc.

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Is an absolute and unobjectionable Cure for Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, etc. Kills all vermin on Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs without injuring them.

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A sure preventive and Cure for Hog Cholera, Swine Plague, Chicken Cholera, Roup, Gapes and other diseases in Hogs and Fowls.

General dealers sell 25 cent bottles, but if your dealer does not keep Cremoline, accept no substitute and we will ship promptly on direct orders.

Nothing else is "Just as good" as Cremoline

Sample Gallon, which makes 50 gallons of two per cent solution for ordinary purposes, only \$1.50, express prepaid. Sample bottle by mail, 10 cents. Makes one quart.

Circulars of all our Cremoline Remedies, Free. The Cremoline Mfg. Co., 1729-31 Olive St., St. Louis.

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Just the information that you must have to successfully treat Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney, Knee-Sprung, Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone and all blemishes hard or soft, also Lump Jaw in cattle.



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Certain and inexpensive methods fully described in our two big booklets, which we send free if you have a case to treat. Over 140,000 farmers rely upon these same methods. Write for the books. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 819 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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Dr. Snoddy's Specific prevents, also cures it. Death to worms. Never fails. It is a success. Book and prices free.

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NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness, and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

known be announced in a second or final edition of the prize list.

The necessity for uniform and unquestioned awards will forcibly suggest the advantage of having conditions governing the award of special prizes conform to the Exposition classification. Such prizes will then, much to the advantage of all, follow the regular awards made by the official judges. The donors of special prizes are for the reasons mentioned requested to make their offerings correspond as nearly as possible to the official classification, whether such offerings are greater or smaller than those by the Exposition.

For use of the press and in the final report of the Exposition all exhibitors are urged to furnish to the Chief of the department, at the time of making entry, two unmounted cabinet-size photographs of each animal entered.

Consolidating Poland-China Records.
H. M. KIRKPATRICK, IN AMERICAN SWINE-HERD.

Having read the article entitled "Consolidating Records," signed by "American Stockholder," in the July Swineherd, I wish to reply to some of the suggestions and statements the stockholder makes. My object is to keep the sky clear, prevent misunderstanding of facts and, if possible, make the right-of-way for consolidation plain and easy. I want to look at the matter squarely and fairly as the stockholder does—and to treat the stockholder fairly too. The proposition to unite all the Poland-China Records into one is purely a business matter and must be kept on that plane. I am well informed as to all the steps taken so far towards accomplishing this desirable result, and think I can correct some of the statements the stockholder makes, and doubtless he will be glad to be better informed.

First, I agree with him in his opinion of the high value of Mr. A. G. Woodbery's sentiments as expressed in the June issue of the Swineherd. But in his statement that "there are a few breeders in Kansas and Missouri who are not in harmony with the dominant party in their association, the Standard, and are at this time exerting themselves to consolidate all the records into one by foisting another record to be called the "Consolidated Record," I must take issue. If this were true, it would make the movement entirely local and cast the impression that the few disgruntled breeders referred to were all that were in it. This is entirely in error. As chairman of the National Committee, composed of a breeder from each record company, appointed at the convention at Kansas City and confirmed at a called meeting of breeders at Chicago, all the matters pertaining to consolidation have passed through my hands, so that I ought to be able to speak advisedly. As to this being the work of a few breeders not in harmony with the dominant party in their association, I will state as president of the Standard Association, a year ago last February I announced that the time had come, in my opinion, for a movement looking to the consolidation of all the records into one, and recommended that a committee be appointed to take the matter in hand. In pursuance of this a committee was appointed; this was the first step taken. Was this by the dominant party or the not-in-harmony party? This movement created the National committee, and through this committee all the associations were asked to join in the enterprise. All took some action, either favorable or unfavorable. Our association voted, and I believe unanimously, to accept consolidation upon the committee's plan. My purpose and your space would not permit me to go into a recital of all things done. It is sufficient for this reply to state that there is no "out-of-harmony party" in the Standard. There are shareholders of the Standard who have opposed consolidation, and others who favor it—just as they might divide on any subject. There were 142 proxies instructed to vote for the committee's plan of consolidation, had the opportunity been afforded to be so voted, and together with those present and



Dr. Hess Stock Book Free

This work was written by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains the latest treatment of diseases of stock and poultry known to the veterinary profession. It will be sent postage paid to any address if you write what stock you have (number of head of each kind); state what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper.

Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega, Ala., College, says of it: "I think Dr. Hess' book a little gem. I shall keep it near for reference."

Hog health can be established and maintained at the highest standard by a moderate use of Dr. Hess Stock Food. The hog like all other animals requires a certain amount of food to keep it in normal condition, called the food of support, and it is the food eaten and assimilated beyond the food of support that yields the increase—the food of production. This is why Dr. Hess Stock Food pays. It improves the digestion and assimilation so that it requires less food of support and a greater quantity goes to produce profit. It conditions a hog as nothing else can; gives a sharp appetite, expels worms and affords the means of rapid and perfect digestion of all food eaten. This result is due to the action of scientific tonics and reconstitutives selected by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). Feed Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly as directed, disinfect the pens and feeding places with Instant Louse Killer, and we guarantee that your hogs will be free from disease.

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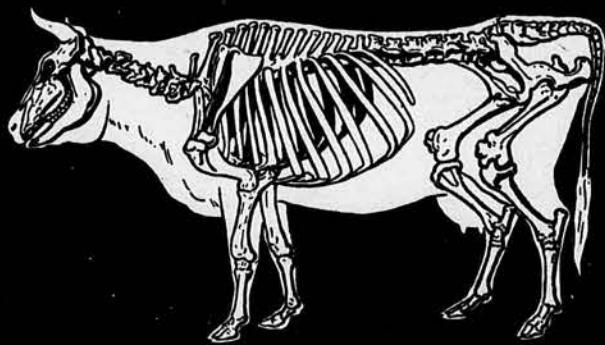
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in favor, could hardly be called a few out-of-harmony breeders; and I can further state that the work of consolidation is being carried along by the same committee, promoted and encouraged by the same people, having but one object in view and that—the maintenance of the premier position of the Poland-China—seemingly secure, but surrounded by a constantly increasing army of friendly foes not unworthy of our sharpest steel. Your Mr. Stockholder admits there is unanimity of opinion as to the desirability of consolidation, the difference being in the way of or method of bringing it about. I agree with him in that, and there is the rub. He puts it very aptly when he says the American, Standard, Ohio, Central, etc., would be willing to have the others flock to them. Sure, that is what they all want. But it can never

be done that way—alas for human frailty!—and your committee came to that conclusion not recently. "As to foisting another Record Company," that question has been well considered, it is not proposed that that shall be the result, and the committee has hedged that about in their prospectus, which will soon be published, as soon as the nine chosen directors, whom you will all know and whose ability you will all recognize and I trust appreciate, have agreed on the important details. I will say that no one presumes that the American, the Standard, Central or Ohio will immediately turn their business over to the "Consolidated." We are not deceived. But I do say it will be a survival of the fittest; that it will not be a survival of all. If it is a battle, it will be a peaceful one, and so far as the promo-

tion of consolidation is concerned, fought only on the line of business—a battle of reason.

I am with Mr. L. N. Bonham when he says in substance, "I am so greatly in favor of consolidation that I would be willing that any one of the companies should swallow up the others." I go farther and say I am so greatly in favor of consolidation that I would be willing that consolidation should be builded upon the graves of any or all of the other associations; not that I love my own Standard less, but that I love the united company more, and now I come to the meat of the cocoon of the "American stockholder." He speaks one for consolidation, and two for his own, the American.

I will cheerfully admit that your committee did hope that first, all the record companies would join hands. Sec-

ond, that any one of them would so broaden its views, liberalize its name and rules and broaden its platform that all could get on. That a few of the secretaries might resign, a few of the offices might be closed and the fittest be retained. The American was the last to hold its annual meeting. I will admit again that a majority of the committee consented that the writer should advise the American of the situation and recommend that they do certain things, and to the best of his poor ability he did so. His poor ability is proven by the fact that they agreed not to any of the things recommended—excepting to exchange of stock. Should it seem advantageous for the purpose of consolidation at any time to state what those recommendations were, I will cheerfully give them. I will mention one of them, one that I think alone patent enough to completely answer the stockholder. We asked them to change Article No. 8, and By-Law No. 8, which prohibits voting for the officers of the company by proxy. I doubt if I need to enlarge upon this matter of disfranchisement of the stockholder living too far away to annually take up his pilgrimage to Cedar Rapids to be present in person to cast his vote for the government of his property. In fact, I had hoped that no one would raise the question of American aggression, and that I would not be called upon to make any statement regarding it. Moreover, I was requested by two of the directors of the American not to say anything to the people about Article 8, but when the interests of a united fraternity are at stake it becomes my duty. I do not want to be misunderstood. I have the highest regard for that company. As a local company they are great; but they just would not broaden themselves a little bit to let the rest of us on. They are willing that we should come in, but strictly on their terms. As an American proposition I apprehend it is all right, but as a consolidation plan it is a failure, and I am sorry. I promise you the Standard at their next meeting will do the same generous act of exchanging stock. All who will may come. Mr. Stockholder, if you will take up your list of 800 members and notice that 382 of them live in Iowa, and some 200 of them in northern Illinois, you will discover how difficult it is to get away from local influences; and if you will consider, too, who of your people attend your annual meetings, you will understand more fully what Article 8 means to the man in Kansas. Your last meeting, for instance, had as near as I can remember, four from Illinois, one from South Dakota, and forty-six from Iowa. For a local company, or one confined to a State or two, where it is possible for a large percentage to reach the place of meeting, the unfairness of excluding proxies, is not so great, and the American in its own restricted field might plead some extenuation by quoting you the abuses that sometimes creep into proxy voting; but when you come to apply it to the whole country, from lakes to gulf, from the awakening East to the rapidly developing empire west of you, and ask them to surrender, to subscribe to, your plan, you are making a very poor proposition. Don't you think a blind man could see it? Many of your own people see it who live a little distance from home.

Now, Mr. Stockholder, you agree that it would be better to have one record than five. Then don't you believe two would be better than five? There are nearly 2,000 stockholders. Don't you think it a pretty good proposition to give each one of them an opportunity to speak for himself "separately and apart from his wife?" That is what we propose to do.

Grand Champion Herd Farce.

It is a matter of surprise that the Iowa State Fair management which has been so eminently successful in most of the features of its fair, should continue the effete idea of pitting the various beef breeds of cattle against each other for a grand champion prize, especially with a single judge. Last week at Des Moines, Professor Curtiss judged the class as to which beef breed should be designated the grand beef herd. As was expected it went to the Aberdeen-Angus herd of C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill. As Professor Curtiss' preference for this breed is well known it did not give satisfaction, and twenty-one different cattle-breeders

present were of the opinion that on its merits the prize should have gone to either the Herefords or Shorthorns. Therefore in view of the general dissatisfaction it seems strange that this obsolete class should be continued at State fairs. If it is to be continued it should be by a jury of awards of not less than three in this particular class instead of by a single judge.

Iowa State Fair.

The forty-ninth annual exhibition of the Iowa State Fair was the greatest from every point of view that has even been held in the State and in many respects one of the greatest State fairs ever held in the United States. The exhibits were exceedingly numerous and of high quality. As is usual this State fair was conspicuously strong on live stock in most of the breeds. The Percheron and French Draft class showed thirty-seven entries in the aged stallion class, and was very strong in the other stallion classes, with a good showing in all the mare classes. The greatest breeders and importers of the United States met together in this ring, and the winners may well be proud of the ribbons they earned.

In the Belgian classes was found one of the hottest shows ever lined up for inspection. Enthusiasts upon the ground stated it as their belief that so much quality had never been brought together at any previous show. In the Coach Hackneys, Cleveland Bays, and Oldenburgs, the showing was very satisfactory as to numbers, and the quality left little to be desired.

The great feature of the show, however, from a farmer's point of view, lay in the wonderful exhibit of food-producing animals. The four great beef breeds were represented each by a wonderful collection of animals.

The Shorthorns were especially strong in quality though the numbers on exhibition did not greatly exceed those of last year. Any breeder who carried away a ribbon from this show has great reason to feel proud of his achievement, while any breeder who was deemed worthy of being given a place in the ring has no reason to feel ashamed.

The Hereford class was equally representative and served to bring together some of the best-known breeders with some of the finest animals that were ever shown in a single ring. Any breeder of Herefords who was present during the tying of the ribbons could not have failed to experience a feeling of satisfaction, even of elation, as his eye roamed over the magnificent animals that were presented for his inspection.

The Aberdeen-Angus proved their ability to move in any company by winning the prize awarded to the grand beef herd of any breed. This of itself is glory enough for any breed in competition with the magnificent herds which showed in the great pavilion at the Iowa State Fair. Among the Galloway breeders were old friends and habitual prize-winners, yet some noted herds with which we had become familiar in the show-ring were not represented in this the forty-ninth State fair. Breeders of all breeds of cattle unite in saying that nowhere has there been so much progress in breeding for beef as that shown by the Galloways in the past few years. Certain it is, that their quality is such that they are received in any show-ring with honor by the breeders of other breeds.

As shown elsewhere, the exhibit of swine was probably the greatest in point of numbers ever made in a single show-ring, while the quality was such that one very competent judge expressed the opinion of all when he remarked that in the whole of the 2,576 hogs on exhibition there was hardly a poor individual. As was expected, the Poland-Chinas made the strongest exhibit in point of numbers though the Duroc-Jerseys were a strong second, both in the matter of numbers and in competition for public favor. The visitor at this year's fair has probably gone home with a consciousness that he has seen the largest and best collection of swine ever brought together in one showing.

Of course it is impossible to mention all the exhibits in this great fair in detail; but the showing made in agricultural implements and farm machinery, like that in live stock, was a record breaker. Everything that could be used on the best up-to-date farm was found in its most improved form, and the view over the western portion of the grounds showed a bewildering array of machinery which included everything from the great traction engine down to the blacksmith, and other bench-tools that are so useful on the farm.

The exhibits on the west end of the ground were alone well worth the price of admission.

All the other exhibits that go to make up a great fair were present in quantity, and attracted their share of sightseers. The Iowa State Fair is one of the best equipped in the matter of buildings of any of the western States, yet each annual visit shows new and needed improvements which have been made. This year was dedicated the new judging pavilion for swine, but the overwhelming exhibits prevented its use, as the judging-ring proved to be too small for the handling of such enormous classes of swine as were shown.

Those interested were pleased to find the new greenhouse and a new fine-art hall, upon the hill, each of which were filled with very creditable displays.

The speed ring attracted its full share of visitors and was presided over by a Kansas man who acted as "starter."

The great State of Iowa is to be congratulated on the magnificent showing it has made this year, and for which it deserves credit for not only exceeding any past exhibits made at Des Moines but for excelling the exhibits of any other State in the West. But for the tremendous downfall of rain accompanied by heavy wind and lightning which served to wreck a great many exhibitors' tents and buildings and to deluge the grounds, the attendance this year would undoubtedly have been much greater than that of last year which broke all previous records; in fact, until the rains descended and the floods came, the attendance was larger by many thousands than for the corresponding days last year. In spite of this serious drawback, the fair was a financial success and a glorious achievement in all other respects, and will serve as an example which shall be

patterned after by other State fairs whose age and experience is much less.

PERCHERONS.

Exhibitors—McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio; H. B. Bingham, Columbia, Mo.; Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill.; H. C. Lowry, Nevada, Iowa; C. S. Mershon, Newton, Iowa; Trueman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; C. F. Cleinmyer, Wilton Junction, Iowa; Lou W. Cochran, Crawfordville, Ind.; J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.; Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa; H. G. McMullan, Rock Rapids, Iowa; E. G. Wheeler, Pella, Iowa; David Fausch, Slater, Iowa; C. D. McPherson, Fairfield, Iowa.

Judge—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa. Stallion 4 years old or over, forty-seven entries in class, twenty-six animals in ring; judged by Curtiss. First to Lew W. Cochran on Medoc; second to Singmaster & Sons on Bonneval 2d; third to Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman on Remi.

Stallion 3 years old and under 4, twenty-nine entries in class, eighteen animals in ring. First to Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman on Pink; second to McLaughlin Bros. on D'Artagnan; third to J. Crouch & Son on Castel; fourth to McLaughlin Bros. on Unvers; fifth to McLaughlin Bros. on Scarob; sixth to McLaughlin Bros. on Ussy.

Stallion 2 years old and under 3, twenty-three entries in class, twenty-one animals in ring. First to McLaughlin Bros. on Meti; second to Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman on Kelfer; third to McLaughlin Bros. on Valerian.

Stallion over 1 year and under 2—St. Louis, Cochran, first; Fairfield King, C. D. McPherson, second.

Mare over 4 years old—K. Mighnon, Singmaster & Sons, first; Valkyrie, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, second; Gustle, Singmaster & Sons, third.

Filly over 3 years and under 4—Chemis, Singmaster & Sons, first; Lindetta, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, second.

Filly over 2 years and under 3—Escapade, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Get of stallion, four colts of either sex—McLaughlin Bros.

Produce of mare, two colts of either sex—McLaughlin Bros.

BELGIAN.

Exhibitors—McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio; Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa; Trueman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill.; J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.; Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa; J. E. Miller, Conway, Iowa; C. D. McPherson, Fairfield, Iowa.

Judge—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa.

Stallion 4 years and over—First, Bismark de Gozee, McLaughlin Bros.; second, Trappiste, J. Crouch & Sons; third, Escape, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Stallion over 3 years and under 4; six shown—First, Solomon, J. Crouch & Sons; second, Lucifer, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; third, animal of Trueman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Stallion over 2 years and under 3—First, Cyclone, Henry Lefebure; second, Sampson, Henry Lefebure; third, Hercules, Henry Lefebure.

Stallion over 1 year and under 2—King Leopold, Henry Lefebure, first; Brutus, Henry Lefebure, second.

Mare over 4 years old—Pet of Fairfield, McPherson, first; Marionette, Henry Lefebure, second; Fanette, Henry Lefebure, third.

ENGLISH SHIRES.

Exhibitors—R. T. Little, Des Moines; Trueman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; David Fausch, Slater, Iowa; Lou W. Cochran, Crawfordville, Ind.; C. S. Mershon, Newton, Iowa; Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa; T. A. Stevenson, Shannon City, Iowa; J. E. Miller, Conway, Iowa.

Judge—Prof. W. J. Kennedy. Stallion 4 and over—First and third, Trueman's Pioneer Stud Farm; second, David Fausch.

Stallion over 3 and under 4—First and third, Truman; second, Singmaster.

Stallion over 2 and under 3—First and third, L. W. Cochran; second, Singmaster & Sons.

Stallion over 1 and under 2—First, Cochran; second, Fausch.

Horse foal—First, T. A. Stevenson.

Mare over 4—First and second, Truman; third, Fausch.

Filly over 2 and under 3—First, Truman.

Filly over 1 and under 2—First, Truman, second, Fausch.

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Get of stallion—First, Cochran. Produce of mare—First, Truman; second, Cochran.

AMERICAN COACHERS.

Exhibitors—Geo. & L. L. Cassidy, Des Moines, Iowa; Chas. Edwards, Knoxville, Iowa; Roy S. Ross, Colfax, Iowa; Lynes & Zimmerman, Plainfield, Iowa; C. F. Cleinmyer, Wilton Junction, Iowa; J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.; Thos. Dean, Rudd, Iowa; Geo. F. Wolever, Weiden, Iowa; C. D. McPherson, Fairfield, Iowa; E. A. Elliott, Des Moines, Iowa; Lee Shaw, Saylorville, Iowa; J. A. Mason, Clarkson, Iowa; David Fausch, Slater, Iowa; J. M. Monahan, Des Moines; W. A. DeLashmuth, Des Moines; C. E. Alexander, Des Moines; Ed Crawford, Des Moines.

Judge—W. A. Dobson. Stallion 4 years and over—First, Peak & Son; second, Ross; third, Charles Edwards.

Stallion over 3 years and under 4—First, Peak & Son; second, Thomas Dean.

Stallion over 2 years and under 3—First, Peak & Son; second, Cassidy; third, Ross.

Stallion over 1 year and under 2—First, Lynes & Zimmerman; second, Peak & Son; third, Dean.

Horse foal—First, J. A. Mason; second, Cassidy.

Mare over 4 years—First, Peak & Son; second, same; third, McPherson.

Filly over 3 years and under 4—First, Peak & Son; second, Ross; third, Ross.

Filly over 2 years and under 3—First, Peak & Son; second, Ross; third, McPherson.

Filly over 1 year and under 2—First, Peak & Son; second, Ross; third, McPherson.

Mare foal—First, Ross.

Get of stallion—First, Peak & Son.

Produce of mare—First, Ross.

MORGANS.

In this class George and L. L. Cassidy took the firsts on stallion 4 and over, stallion 2 and under 3 and horse foal and second on stallion over 2 and under 3 and mare over 4. Lynes & Zimmerman won second on stallion 4 and over and first on stallion over 1 and under 2. Thomas Dean won first on stallion over 3 and under 4 and on mare over 4 and second on stallion over 1 and under 2.

SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors—D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio; Christian & Sons, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; C. W. McDermott, Anita, Iowa; G. H. Burdge, Mount Vernon, Iowa; C. S. Barclay, West Liberty, Iowa; E. W. Bowen, Adelphi, Ind.; E. F. Cleinmyer, Wilton Junction, Iowa; John Cresswell, Hillsboro, Iowa; H. D. Parsons, Newton, Iowa; P. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo.; E. Funke & Son, Greenfield, Iowa; F. F. Failor, Newton, Iowa; A. L. Stutzman, New Sharon, Iowa; C. C. Nesselroad, Guthrie Center, Iowa; J. C. McKenzle, Anita, Iowa; Elizabeth D. Buckley, Holstein, Iowa; and J. B. Brown, Solon, Iowa.

Judge—Prof. C. F. Purdy, Ames, Iowa.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, D. R. Hanna; second, Avalanche, Christian & Sons; third, Lytton Fame, Barclay; fourth, Acrobat, G. H. Baurge; fifth, Crabstone, C. W. McDermott.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Ceremonious Archer, Harding; second, Rolondo, E. W. Bowen; third, Burnbrae Chief, Bowen; fourth, Favorite, Barclay; fifth, Baron Waterloo, Barclay.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Nonpareil King, H. D. Parsons; second, Money Musk, Burge; third, King Edward, Hanna; fourth, Royal Wonder, Harding; fifth, Victor of Grassland, Wornall & Son; sixth, Edgemont, Burge.

Bull calf under 1 year—First, Anoka Archer, Harding; second, Lord Lenton, F. F. Failor; third, Avalanche Royal,

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Christian & Sons; fourth, Archer's Best, Harding; fifth, Double Hampton, E. Funke & Son; sixth, Royal Conqueror, Warrall & Son.

Cow 3 years or over—First, Village Belle, Hanna; second, Tulip Princess, Harding; third, Mary of Walnut 2d, Christian & Sons; fourth, Stella, Bowen; fifth, Maggie, Bowen; sixth, Star's Queen, Hanna.

Heifers 2 years old and under 3—First, Queen of Beauty, E. W. Bowen; second, Jennie June, D. R. Hanna; third, Countess of Rosamond 4th, D. R. Hanna; fourth, Mary Ann of Vanity Grove 5th, W. F. Christian & Son; fifth, Peach, F. W. Harding; sixth, Queen 3d, H. D. Parsons.

Heifer 1 year old and under 2—First, Fair Queen, E. W. Bowen; second, Glosierina, T. J. Wornall & Son; third, Princess Maud 4th, F. W. Harding; fourth, Maid of Honor, F. W. Harding; fifth, Nellis of Meadow Lawn, D. R. Hanna; sixth, Lucy Girl, T. J. Wornall & Son.

Heifer under 1 year—First, Anoka Glosier, F. W. Harding; second, Silver Rosaline, D. R. Hanna; third, Dewdrop, T. J. Wornall & Son; fourth, Daisy Dee, T. J. Wornall & Son; fifth, Meadow Queen, E. W. Bowen; sixth, Augusta Lulu, J. C. McKenzie.

Breeders' young herd; one bull under 2 years, two heifers 1 year and under 2, and two heifer calves under 1 year, all except the bull to be bred by the exhibitor—First, T. J. Wornall & Son; second, H. D. Parsons; third, F. W. Harding.

Get of sire; four animals of either sex—First, Harding; second, Wornall & Son; third, Parsons; fourth, Stutzman; fifth, Burge.

Produce of cow; two animals of either sex—First, Harding; second, Harding; third, Burge; fourth, E. Funke & Son.

Sweepstakes; bull of any age—First, Ceremonious Archer, Harding.

Sweepstakes; cow of any age—First, Village Belle 2d, Hanna.

HEREFORDS.

Exhibitors—C. T. Webb, Mount Moria, Mo.; Geo. J. Anstey, Massena, Iowa; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; Wm. A. Dade, Hillsboro, Iowa; W. S. VanNatta & Son, Fowler, Ind.; Z. T. Kinsell, Mount Ayr, Iowa; J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; C. G. Comstock, Albany, Mo.; F. A. Baylies, Guthrie Center, Iowa; J. W. Blackford, Hillsboro, Iowa; Fritz & Shea, Blakesburg, Iowa.

Judge—Whitley Fall, Albia, Iowa.

Bull 3 years or over—First, Beau Donald, O. Harris; second, Prize Lad, Van Natta & Son; third, Keepehead, George J. Anstey; fourth, Gem's Keelson, C. A. Stannard; fifth, Lord Evergreen 2d, W. A. Dade; sixth, Lord Saxon, Stannard.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—First, Onward 4th, J. A. Funkhouser; second, Advance, Z. T. Kinsell.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Keep On 2d, Stannard; second, Defender, C. G. Comstock; third, Donald March On, Van Natta; fifth, Benj. Wilton, Harris; sixth, Hessian 9th, Thompson.

Bull calf under 1 year—First, Admiral, Van Natta; second, Onward 18th, Funkhouser; third, Benj. Wilton 16th, Harris; fourth, Onward 23d, Funkhouser; fifth, Benj. Wilton 10th, Harris; sixth, Keep On 40th, Stannard.

Cow 3 years or over—First, Iva 2d, Harris; second, Lorna Doone, Van Natta & Son; third, Lady Ellen, Van Natta & Son; fourth, Blanch 2d, Stannard; fifth, Dorinda, Frantz & Shea, Blakesburg, Iowa.

Heifer 2 years old and under 3—First, Lucille 2d, O. Harris; second, Romaine, J. A. Funkhouser; third, Gypsy Lady 2d, W. S. Van Natta & Son; fourth, Kassie 4th, O. Harris; fifth, Donna 10th, C. A. Stannard; sixth, Fantayma, George J. Anstey.

Heifer 1 year old and under 2—First, Rosalie, W. S. Van Natta & Son; second, Elrina 5th, C. A. Stannard; third, Tess, O. Harris; fourth, Amella, O. Harris; fifth, Lady Jaquiline, W. S. Van Natta & Son; sixth, Miss Gentry Lars, C. G. Comstock.

Exhibitors' herd; one bull 2 years old or over, one cow 3 years old or over, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year old—First, Harris; second, Van Natta; third, Stannard; fourth, Kinsell.

Get of sire—First, Harris; second, Funkhouser; third, Van Natta; fourth, Harris; fifth, Stannard.

Produce of cow—First, Van Natta; second and third, Harris; fourth, Van Natta; fifth, Anstey.

Sweepstakes, bull—Beau Donald 5th, Harris.

Sweepstakes, cow—Iva 2d, Harris.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Exhibitors—C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill.; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa; W. J. Miller, Metz, Iowa; Cantine Bros. & Stevenson, Holstein, Iowa; N. M. Pettit, Shelby, Iowa; E. Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill.; Baker & Smith, Mount Vernon, Iowa; E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Iowa; W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Iowa; W. B. Seeley, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Benj. F. Fantz, Nevada, Iowa.

Judge—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Juba of Morlich, C. H. Gardner; second, Mayor of Alta, A. C. Binnie; third, Pretoria, Reynolds & Son; fourth, Bilbro of Dennison, N. M. Pettit; fifth, Woodlawn Blackbird Lad, Cantine Bros. & Stevenson; sixth, Black Prince of Estill, W. J. Miller.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Western Star, E. T. Davis; second, Bobbie Dobbs, McHenry; third, Fearless Lad, Binnie; fourth, Barbara's Rosegay, Gardner; fifth, Crown Bearer, Seeley.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Censor, McHenry; second, Gay Barbara, Gardner; third, Sir Novice, Miller; fourth, Knight of Willow Lawn, Reynolds & Son; fifth, Heather Tom, B. F. Frantz, Nevada, Iowa; sixth, Mayor of Estill, Seeley.

Bull calf under 1 year—First, Monitor, Davis; second, Keep Your Eyes on Chicago, Gardner; third, Matilda's Pride, Reynolds & Son; fourth, Proud Pettit, Pettit; fifth, Quality Lad, McHenry.

Cow 3 years or over—First, Voal, Gardner; second, Mina of Alta, Binnie; third, Blackbird of Dennison, Davis; fourth, Mina of Alta, Binnie; fifth, Heather Bloom, McHenry 5th, Pettit; sixth, Heather Bloom Eclipse, Reynolds & Son.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Blackbird of Dennison 41st, McHenry; second, Gay Rose Princess, Gardner; third, May of Dainsville 5th, Davis; fourth,

Pride of Aberdeen 182d, Binnie; fifth, Ida Lad, Reynolds & Son; sixth, Evening Tide of La Crew, Seeley.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Rosegay's Pride, Gardner; second, Erica McHenry 3d, McHenry; third, Queen Stella, Frantz; fourth, Pride of Aberdeen 71st, Binnie; fifth, Inverness Violet, Davis; sixth, Alva of La Crew, Seeley.

Heifer 1 year and under—First, Queen of Cherokee 2d, Cantine Bros. & Stevenson; second, Jamina of Shoesanes, Miller; third, My Kittle, Gardner; fourth, Rosegay Blackbird, Gardner; fifth, Coquette McHenry 29th, McHenry; sixth, Fay Bloom, Davis.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Gardner; second, McHenry; third, Davis; fourth, Reynolds & Son; fifth, Seeley; sixth, Miller. Get of sire—First, Binnie; second, Gardner; third, McHenry; fourth, Seeley; fifth, Reynolds & Son.

Produce of cow—First, Gardner; second, McHenry; third, Reynolds & Son; fourth, Seeley.

Sweepstakes bull—Juba of Morlich, Gardner.

Sweepstakes cow—Vala, Gardner.

GALLOWAYS.

Exhibitors—Brookside Farm Company, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo.; E. H. White, Esterville, Iowa; J. E. Bales, Stockport, Iowa.

Judge—Prof. C. Gray, Ames, Iowa.

Bull 3 years or over—First, Scottish Prince of Castle Mill, Brookside Farm Co.; second, McDougal 4th, Moody; third, Governor White.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Scotch Standard 1st, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Major Teddy, White; third, Duke of German, Bales & Son.

Bull 1 year and under 1—First, Two in One, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Scotch Standard 4th, Moody; third, Spicy of White Farm, White; fourth, Norman 3d, Bales & Son.

Bull calf—First, Fortune Still, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Judge's Pride, Bales & Son; third, White; fourth, Young Mussosa, White.

Cow, 3 years or over—First and second, Paragon and Graceful, Moody; third, Sadie Garland, White; fourth, Jewell of Durhamhill, Brookside Farm Co.; fifth, Nellie of Elmwood, Bales & Son; sixth, Topsy of Maples, Brookside Farm Co.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Dorotha, Bales & Son; second, Muscosa N. of White Farm, White; third, Semiramis to See, Moody; fourth, Scottish Princess 1st, Brookside Farm Co.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Prusus M., Moody; second, Scottish Princess, Brookside Farm Co.; third, Jennie Lind, Bales & Son; fourth, Nannie's Pride, White; fifth, Scotch Mist, Brookside Farm Co.; sixth, Lorinda, White.

Heifer 1 year and under—First, Adella of Brookside, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Scottish Empress, Brookside Farm Co.; third, Ella of White Farm, White; fourth, Annabel 2d, Moody; fifth, Miss McDougal, Moody; sixth, Nellie's Pet, Bales & Son.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Moody; second, Brookside Farm Co.; third, Bales & Son; fourth, White.

Breeder's young herd—First, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Bales & Son; third, White.

GRAND BEEF HERD.

Best breeding herd of pure-bred cattle of any breed, consisting of one bull, 2 years or over; one cow 3 years; 1 heifer 2 years and under 3; one heifer 1 year and under 2; one heifer under 1 year. The prize offered was a very handsome silver cup. Awarded to C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill., on his magnificent group of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

GRAND CHAMPION STEER OR SPAYED HEIFER.

Limited to sweepstakes or champion steers or spayed heifers, winning in the classes for pure-bred Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, and the grade and cross-bred sections. Prize awarded to A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, with Aberdeen-Angus steer.

GRAND CHAMPION GROUP.

Three steers or spayed heifers. Competition limited to champion groups, and competing animals to be as follows: One 2 year and under 3; one 1 year and under 2; and one under 1 year. Prize awarded to Wm. Smiley, Malcolm, Iowa, with a group of Shorthorns.

RED POLLS.

Exhibitors—J. H. Crowther & Son, Bethany, Ill.; Geo. W. Steele, Rochelle, Ill.; A. Dutton & Son, Trempealeau, Wis.

Judge—Prof. Wayne Densmore, Ames, Iowa.

Bull 3 years or over—First, Falstaff 3d, Crowder & Son; second, Barney Boy, Steele; third, Douglass, Dutton & Son.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Best Goods, Crowder & Son; second, May Gold's Pride, Steele; third, Master Starks, Dutton & Son.

Bull calf—First, Dandy, Crowder & Son; second, Defiance, Dutton & Son; third, Grand, Crowder & Son; fourth, Barnabas, Steele; fifth, Juno, Dutton & Son; sixth, Rochelle Boy, Steele.

Cow 3 years or over—First, Supremacy, Crowder & Son; second, Baby Ruth, Dutton & Son; third, Top, Steele; fourth, Red Rose, Dutton & Son; fifth, Helen, Steele.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Supremacy 3d, Crowder & Son; second, Dew 3d, Crowder & Son; third, Quiet, Dutton & Son; fourth, Cresco Ray, Steele; fifth, Belle of Maplewood.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Spotless Brown 2d, Dutton & Son; second, Julia Falstaff, Crowder & Son; third, Parthenope 5th, Steele; fourth, Xmas Crowder, Crowder & Son; fifth, Queen Bess, Dutton & Son.

Heifer calf—Xmas 5th, Crowder & Son; second, Supremacy 5th, Crowder & Son; third, Juanita, Steele; fourth, Eva 6th, Crowder & Son; fifth, Baby Ruth 2d, Dutton & Son; sixth, Lazarre, Dutton & Son.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Crowder & Son; second, Dutton & Son; third, Steele.

Breeder's young herd—First, Crowder & Son; second, Dutton & Son; third, Steele.

Get of sire—First, Crowder & Son; second, Crowder & Son; third, Dutton & Son; fourth, Steele.

Produce of cow—First, Crowder & Son; second, Crowder & Son; third, Crowder & Son; fourth, Dutton & Son; fifth, Dutton & Son.

Sweepstakes bull—Crowder & Son on Falstaff 3d.

Sweepstakes cow—Crowder & Son on Supremacy.

HOLSTEINS.

Exhibitors—C. F. Stone, Peabody,

DIP

GOVERNMENT DIP ORDER ISSUED June 18, 1903, covers entire territory west of Mississippi river and demands that "Lime and Sulphur Dip Shall Be Used." No Other Dip is Approved. Rex Official Lime and Sulphur Dip is the BEST of Dips. Costs less than half what other Dips cost. Dip, wash, or spray for lice, scab, mange, scurvy, ticks, etc. For all stock. Write to-day for free copy of "VITAL POINTS ON DIPPING."

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THE BIG FAIR OF KANSAS

Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, September 15-19.

A new \$2,500 sale pavilion now being built to stall and show 150 head of cattle.

Bring your cattle to Ottawa, the big live stock center of Kansas.

Park and Fair Grounds one block from depot with extra facilities for handling stock.

The finest park and the finest live stock in the west.

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It costs only 16 1/2 cents a month to feed a steer or horse and less than half that amount to feed hogs or sheep.

Price for 2,000 pounds, 8 1/2 cents per pound; 1,000 pounds, 7 cents per pound, and 500 pounds or less, 7 1/2 cents per pound.

Awarded First Premium at Iowa State Fair—1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.

O. ROBINSON & CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO. DES MOINES, IA.

Corrected, Carmina, Florodora, and Village Belle, Winn & Mastin.

Boar and sows under 1 year—First, Fancy I Know, Liberty Bell, Erminie, and Trans-Mississippi Queen, Winn & Mastin.

Four swine get of same boar—First, Winn & Mastin, on get of Proud Perfection; second, Harvey Johnson, on get of Chief Tecumseh 3d; third, Winn & Mastin, on get of Lamplighter.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Exhibitors—Johnson Bros. & Newkirk, Brooklyn, Iowa; McFarland Bros., Boman, Mo.; Bowman & Fitch, Lawrence, Neb.; S. H. Allen, Russell, Iowa; Manley & Co., Lyons, Neb.; W. L. Willey, Menlow, Iowa; Gilbert Van Patten, Sutton, Neb.; Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.; G. W. Munsen, Maxwell, Iowa; Husman & Harmon, La Porte City; C. W. & Wm. Reed, Rose Hill.

Judge—J. C. Hendricks, Billington, Ohio.

Boar 2 years or over—First, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second, Bowman & Fitch; third, Gilbert Van Patten.

Boar over 1 year and under 2—First, G. A. Murson; second, Manley & Co.; third, Orndorff.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year—First, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second, Husman & Harmon.

Boar under 6 months—First, Manley & Co.; second, Bowman & Fitch; third, C. W. & Wm. Reed.

Sow 2 years or over—First, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second, McFarland Bros.; third, Bowman & Fitch.

Sow 1 year and under 2—First, Allen; second, McFarland Bros.; third, Manley & Co.

Sow 6 months and under 1 year—First, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second, McFarland Bros.; third, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk.

Sow under 6 months—First, Willey; second, Manley & Co.; third, Willey.

Boar and three sows over 1 year—First, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second, Bowman & Fitch; third, Manley & Co.

Boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, Manley & Co.; second, Van Patten; third, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk.

Boar and three sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor—First, Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second, Manley & Co.; third, Bowman & Fitch.

Four swine, get of same sire—First, (Continued on page 926.)

The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

HIGHER CULTURE ON THE FARM.

Our Mary Jane has been to school (she calls it "Female College"). To get the hang of languages and other kinds o' knowledge; We scraped and saved to put her where we thought it best would pay, Her mother making butter, her daddy raking hay; We sent her for a four-year term, we wanted her to get Eddicational advantages—she has 'em, you can bet. She's learned a heap of other things (it's them that makes the fuss); She ain't content to know herself, but wants to teach to us. Since Mary Jane's been home from school, you'd scarcely know the place; The old-time parlor fixings has got their "koop dee grace;" The sampler that my mother worked, the hair wreaths sister made, The new rag carpet Mandy sewed (she'd merely got it laid), The hair-cloth sofa, chairs to match—they all had to go. For Mary Jane decided they were scarcely "comm eel fow;" The new porshalres of shells and beads (they took a year to make), But they're banished to the garret, for "higher cultshure's" sake. Since Mary Jane's been home from school, 'twould puzzle any man To name the things we get to eat, and as for me, I swan I never go to table without offering up a prayer. That when I get to heaven, they'll feed me farmer's fare. For the "ragoos" and the "entrics," the "horse dee overs," too, Ain't near as satisfying as a pork and turnip stew; And the "trifles" and the "suffies," the jellies and the cake, Don't fill a feller like the pies that Mandy used to make. And then again our manners, they mayn't be "up to snuff," But still for me an' Mandy they was always good enough: But Mary Jane, "Lord bless us!" finds fault from morn till night, There ain't a thing we do or say we do or say it right. It's true we brought it on ourselves, and yet it's awful sad. I'm clear worn out with listening, and Mandy's just as bad. Some day if we drop off the perch, just write it on our grave: "They died from 'higher cultshure' and a-larning to behave."

—Helen Coombes, in New York Sun.

Where Women Woo.

In most countries it is the lads who do the wooing, the lassies who are wooed. But not everywhere. Among the gypsies of Moravia, for instance, none will dare presume to court a maiden until she has notified to the young man of her choice, her readiness. This she does by using a cake as a love-letter, baking therein a coin, and throwing it within his tent door at night when he is alone. He, of course, is not bound to accept. But if he does it behooves him to be faithful. The Romany of Hungary knows naught of breach of promise suits. Instead, the relations and friends of the jilted maiden wait upon the inconstant lover, argue with him, plead with him. Then, if he still remain obdurate, he is maimed by a shot in the leg or arm.

By ancient Romany custom, too, the slighted girl has the right to be present and to decree in which of his limbs he shall be wounded. In practice, however, she usually elects to stay away, thereby leaving the fearful choice to him.

A marriageable Burmese girl, as soon as she has completed her trousseau, places in her window the "love lamp," and, according to whether its intersecting beams, carefully directed from behind with her own tiny toilet mirror, shine on this hut or on that, the gallant within knows that somewhere a lassie's heart is inclined toward him.

When one of the cigar-makers of Southern Spain—who constitute a separate class by themselves, somewhat analogous to the French grisette—casts her eyes lovingly on a likely lad, she forthwith twists her powder puff into a pom-pom for his hat. If he wears it at the next bull fight, it is considered a match.

The Andalusian peasant girl sends a pumpkin pie to the particular swain she affects. If he eats it, well and good; she is engaged. If not, she tries elsewhere, pie following pie until success is arrived at.

Swiss maidens go a-wooing, not always and anyhow, but at stated intervals—the eves of the weddings of their friends. Then is held what is known as the "feast of the love garlands." All the unmarried girls who can claim ac-

quaintance with either bride or bridegroom assemble at sunset at the latter's house, dance, sing, and make merry. Then, when the dawn is gray, they take their departure, each girl bearing away with her a posy gayly decked with ribbon.

This she hangs, on the way home, upon the door-knob of the house where resides the youth of her heart's desire; or, alternatively, flings it through the open casement of his bed-chamber. She may select whom she will on these occasions, provided she does not stray beyond the limits of her own canton. For this latter is, according to Swiss ideas, unpardonable. Should she be suspected of it, a straw puppet is left dangling—presumably as a hint of the fate that may befall herself—outside her chamber window; while the young men of the village whom she has jointly and severally slighted conspire together to waylay and beat the unlucky stranger whose offense and misfortune it is to have been the object of her wayward choice.—The Canadian Thresherman.

Stamina and Power Are Country-Bred.

Nature gives a life-draught that artificiality knows not how to brew. Our Nation has become great through its newness, its nearness to primitive conditions; through the opportunities that come from tapping the storehouses of nature at first hand; and through such manly qualities as vigor, energy, and enthusiasm, which have been developed in overcoming natural conditions and living face to face with the real world. Our great cities would decay from their own unnatural conditions were it not for the constant streams of fresh, honest, vigorous manhood and womanhood constantly flowing in from the suburbs and the country at large. The artificial human crop will no more supply the demand than the hothouses will supply the food of the world. The sun-kissed fields and wind-purified hills must always be relied on for men and bread.

There are many reasons for the greater success of country boys. The stamina of the forest, the streams, the hills, and the valleys is in their veins; each has more iron in his blood; his fiber is firmer, and his staying power greater than those of a delicate or flabby city youth, reared amid unnatural surroundings, in a wilderness of brick and stone. The chemic forces of the soil, air, and sunshine become a part of his very constitution.

The freely circulating ozone breathed in great inspirations during muscular effort gives him lasting lung power. Plowing, hoeing, and mowing add vigor to his muscles. The farm is a gymnasium—a manual training school. The hated chores not only give him exercise, but also develop his practical powers and ingenuity. He must make implements or toys that he can not afford to buy, or can not readily procure. He must run, adjust, and repair many machines. He is a stranger to no mechanical principle or tool, and in an emergency he always has a remedy that makes him a "handy man" in any occupation.

Untold benefit, besides mere physical health and manual dexterity, is derived from the life of a country boy. He lives closer to nature, in constant touch with the creating power which brings forth all that is natural and real. He touches the truth of being as a city boy never does. He is in a perpetual school of reality, for the ever-changing clouds, the panorama of landscapes, and the seasons' phenomena teach him secrets, and wake in him a wide understanding of life, if he but open his mind to their impressions. He gets his ideas of grandeur from the mighty sweep of alternating valleys and hills. He learns sublimity from the mountains' aspiring reach toward the clouds. He absorbs peace and tranquility from deep, winding rivers. The power of natural forces he feels in rushing storms, and hears in the crash of thunder. Providence appears to him in a thousand ways in the ingenious provisions for insect, plant, and animal life. Love teaches its lesson in the maternity of dumb animals.

He lives in the wonderful laboratory of the Great Chemist, where he can watch the processes working miracles

in the soil, calling out from the black earth the most exquisite colors and odors of flowers and herbs, food for man and beast, and timber for manifold uses. The unfolding of buds, the storing of juices in fruits, the development of fiber in plants and trees, the activities of bees, and of birds and other animals, and the use and handling of every kind of material—all these are some of the sources of the country boy's stamina, his superior knowledge of everyday things, and his fitness for every emergency.

The very freedom of the country boy who roams through the forest and over the hills and valleys, without let or hindrance, is a powerful factor in stamina-forming.—Success.

Watching a Spider at Work.

Watch a spider spin his web, and I shall be surprised if you ever kill a spider again. It takes him about an hour, somewhat less, for he is a marvelously quick worker, and there is something almost terrifying about the skill with which he works. There is his body, no larger than a match's head, yet, inclosed within that mere dot of nature, there is an intelligence which is able first to prospect the area for his web, then to plan it out like a geometrician, and then to carry out his plan with workmanlike precision. Meanwhile, too, it must be remembered, he is not only doing his thinking and his weaving, but also spinning the material for it, all in that mite of a body. But perhaps the uncanniest feature of the whole thing is that the spider not merely has his plan clear in his head, but knows when he has made mistakes, and you can see him breaking off misplaced threads here and there, making taut slack lines, and securing shaky connections.—Julius Norregard, in June "Success."

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps on Lovers.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes:

"This one thing I write unto you, love-bewildered girls: All men make good lovers, while they are about it. The expressions of courtship go for little. How many roses does he bring? How many kisses does he give? These are not the questions. Are his vows ardent? Are his letters affectionate? These matter less than it would be possible to make you believe.

"But what kind of a son is he to an aged or a lonely father? Is he patient with an unattractive, an ailing, even a nagging mother. Do you know how he treats his sister?"

For the Little Ones

THE MOON AND ONE STAR.

Like a baby in a cradle
One star lay in the moon:
Its eye was bright the livelong night,
And only shut at noon.

When a cloud fell like a curtain,
And hid the ceiling blue,
By peeping round, the gay star found
One hole, and clambered through.

Next the moon fell in a river
And tipped the baby out,
If you'd been near enough to hear,
You might have heard it shout.

Was not that a funny baby,
Who would not pout or cry;
Its cradle gone and it alone
Tossed out into the sky?

I'd be glad if other children,
Who scream with all their might,
One half so gay, would smile and play,
When they wake up at night.
—Mrs. Anderson.

Chums.

Geordie and Gracie were chums. They always liked to do the same things. When Geordie whistled, Gracie whistled; and when Gracie made mud-pies, Geordie made mud-pies, too. They liked the same things to eat; they liked the same children; they loved the same stories, and there is where the trouble came in. For Geordie got a present, a beautiful new book, with bright-colored pictures, and the most charming stories about birds and dogs and horses. Geordie took his book over for Gracie to see, first thing, and she thought it was lovely, and wanted it in her own hands to look at the pictures.

"On, no!" said Geordie. "This book

is all my very own, and nobody can hold it in his hand but me 'cause it's just mine!"

"Please let me see it!" begged Gracie.

"No, sir," said Geordie.

"You're a bad, naughty boy, and you can't play with my dolly, and you can't feed my rabbits, and you can't throw my ball," Gracie said and then she went away to cry.

Perhaps you think Geordie was happy when he could have the book all to himself! If you do you must just hear about what happened, and then you will know that he was not.

He went off and sat down under a tree with his book and began to look at it. Presently he heard a little chirpy voice above him, saying, "Selfish! Yes indeed, you are a selfish boy."

Geordie looked up, and there on a limb sat a wonderful blue and green bird, just like the picture he had been looking at in his book. He was too surprised to say anything, and the bird went on:

"Just think about the birds. We are not selfish. We work so hard, gathering sticks and leaves to build nests, not for ourselves, but for the baby birds that come to them. We feed the little birds and watch over them for many a weary day. We teach them to fly and to care for themselves. We fight or frighten away the other birds that would hurt them. We do not think of ourselves, but are happiest when we are doing for others."

"Sounds just like my Sunday school teacher," said Geordie to himself; but before he had time to answer the bird, a deep bass voice startled him, and looking round, he saw a big, fierce-looking dog standing beside him. He jumped so that he dropped his book.

"Bow wow!" said the dog, who, Geordie noticed, was exactly like one he had seen in his book. "Before I'd be a pig! You are not nearly so good as a dog. A dog is too noble to be selfish. Did you ever know a selfish dog?"

"No, sir," said Geordie, in a frightened tone, for the dog looked ready to bite his head off.

"Well, you never will," answered the deep bass voice. "For dogs are unselfish. We watch all night while you sleep and when any one comes near to rob your house, we bark until we frighten him away; or if that fails, we attack him. Besides that, we play with the children. We run and get sticks that the boys throw for us; we romp and frolic. And if our master is poor, we stay with him, even though he can not find enough to feed us. And if our master is cruel and beats us, we still stay with him. We never forsake our friends in trouble, and we do the best we can to make them happy. We do not think of ourselves, but always try to bring happiness to others."

"I guess I'll go find Gracie," Geordie started to say, but before he finished he was interrupted. A great horse stood before him, pawing the earth and snorting. It looked like the very last picture Geordie had looked at.

"You horrid little creature!" it said, "keeping your things all to yourself, while your chum goes away to cry. I'm glad I'm not so mean a thing as a boy! You should be a horse for a while, so that you would learn to think of other people. Horses are always unselfish. We spend our lives working for people. We draw them around in their carriages wherever they want to go. Or we work in the field, doing the hardest part of the work. We never grumble, or scold; or say we won't. We never go off by ourselves with something nice, and say we will keep it all to ourselves. We are much better than you. We make ourselves happy by doing for others."

Geordie stuck his fingers in his ears and shut his eyes tight!

"I'll not listen any more! I'll not look at anything else," he said. Then as all was quiet, he slowly opened his eyes, and unstopped his ears. There was nothing to be seen of bird, or dog, or horse. The book lay open on the ground.

"I believe I've been asleep," said Geordie to himself. "But I'm going to find Gracie and tell her she can look at my book as long as she wants to—'cause we're chums."

The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

"BOYS."

"The proper study of mankind is man"—
The most perplexing one, no doubt is
woman,
The subtlest study that the mind can scan
Of all deep problems, heavenly or hu-
man!

But of all studies in the round of learning,
From Nature's marvels down to human
toys;
To minds well fitted for acute discerning,
The very queerest one is that of boys.

If to ask questions that would puzzle
Plato,
And all the schoolmen of the middle
age—

If to make precepts worthy of old Cato,
Be deemed philosophy, your boy's a
sage!

If the possession of a teeming fancy,
(Although, forsooth, the younker doesn't
know it.)

Which he can use in rarest necromancy,
Be thought poetical, your boy's a poet!

If a strong will and most courageous
bearing,

If to be cruel as the Roman Nero,

If all that's chivalrous, and all that's
daring,

Can make a hero, then the boy's a hero!

But changing soon with his increasing
stature,

The boy is lost in manhood's riper age,
And with him goes his former triple na-
ture,—

No longer Poet, Hero, now, nor Sage!

—John G. Saxe.

"IN THE TWILIGHT."

Not bedtime yet! The full blown flower
Of all the year—this evening hour—

With friendship's flame is bright;
Life still is sweet, the heavens are fair,

Though fields are brown and woods are
bare,

And many a joy is left to share
Before we say good night.

And when, our cheerful evening past,
The nurse, long waiting, comes at last,

Ere on her lap we lie
In wearied Nature's sweet repose,

At peace with all her waking foes,
Our lips shall murmur ere they close—

Good night and not goodby.

—Holmes.

A KANSAS FARMER IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

XIII.—Switzerland.

The beautiful bodies of water lying
in northern Italy and southern Switzer-
land, are usually designated the Italian
Lakes, but as a matter of fact fully
half of the water lies within the bound-
aries of Switzerland. From Milan
our American party traveled north-
ward to leave Italy and pay a visit to
Switzerland.

To Como on the beautiful lake of
same name, the distance was but
twenty miles. We did not stop to vis-
it the city, though it is a renowned
summer resort to which many thou-
sands of Europeans go every year.
From Como to Lugano the road is in
a very mountainous region and our
train traversed several tunnels, and at
one point we crossed the Tassino Val-
ley on a bridge which was one hun-
dred and twenty feet high.

Lugano, only ten miles from Como,
though a Swiss city as to government,
is entirely Italian in its inhabitants
and buildings. It has a very delight-
ful situation on a lake of same name,
and is exceedingly clean as to its
streets and houses. Here the first
Swiss call was made and a visit of two
days was greatly enjoyed. The lake
is hemmed in by numerous mountain
peaks, and along its banks little vil-
lages are built on the steep hill-sides
to accommodate the traveling visitor.

The city itself has about 7,500 in-
habitants, and many very handsome
houses and chateaux of rich people,
who come there each year to spend a
few months during the hot weather.

From the hotel window could be
seen a dozen different villages, locat-
ed on the adjoining mountains, and
each village had its Catholic church,
with tower pointing upwards, the most
prominent object. Lugano has several
churches, the largest one—Santa Ma-
rie degli Angioli—is very old, but is
adorned with many altars and fine
paintings, while its stone tower must
be two hundred feet high.

For one, who wishes to inspect
Switzerland thoroughly, it is best to
purchase a two-weeks' ticket, which
will enable the holder, whose photo-
graph must be pasted on the ticket, to
travel as much as he pleases during
that time, over all the railways of the
country, and also gives the privilege
of steamer travel on any of the lakes.

Lugano is a proper place for one trav-
eling from the south, and the cost of
the ticket is fifty francs, or \$10.

The city of Lugano, situated in the
mountains, is favored with a wonder-
fully warm climate, and while snow-
capped peaks appear, yet the mountain
sides are covered with fruit farms,
and the grape-vine grows luxuriantly,
furnishing great stores of wine. From
the city to Bellinzona, situated in the
canton Ticino, the railway passes
along the side of the mountains, and
is often five hundred or more feet
above the Ticino Valley, which is from
two to three miles wide at its widest,
and the view of the valley is the most
charming any traveler can find in
Europe or elsewhere. It is like look-
ing down on a huge map, upon which
farms are marked out evenly, and each
small field surrounded by green trees.
The fields were mostly planted with
grape-vines, though in many the wheat
was ripe and the harvesters were in-
dustriously wielding their sickles. Ev-
erywhere it was observed that the
farmers do not depend upon rain for
their crops, but irrigating ditches and
furrows were filled with running wa-
ter to wet the ground. It is an easy
task, however, for them to obtain the
water, for one in traveling on the rail-
way, can be in sight of water cascades
at all times in the Alpine region. This
beautiful valley extends from Lacarno
on Lake Maggiore, to Bellinzona, a
distance of ten miles or more, and
from the cars both cities could be seen
as though they were a mile or more be-
low the railway.

From Bellinzona to Airolo the rail-
way passes through a very interesting
part of Switzerland, and as one pro-
gresses, he is constantly climbing into
the Alps. At Airolo the train enters
the St. Gothard Tunnel, and the route
then for crossing the Alps is through
the mountain. For nine and one-quar-
ter miles one has the pleasure of trav-
eling entirely underground, and at one
point he is more than one mile deep
in the mountain from the top of Kas-
tlehorn, and at another is three-quar-
ters of a mile below the lake Sella,
which is directly above the railway.
The express trains require sixteen
minutes to pass through this tunnel,
while the slower trains make the pas-
sage in twenty-five minutes, through
this, the largest railway tunnel in the
world.

On the north side of the mountain
range the train makes its first stop at
Goschenen, at the mouth of the tun-
nel. From Goschenen to Lucerne the
distance by rail is about sixty miles,
but the road is "laid out" in the moun-
tains in such a way that it often runs
over itself, that is, a loop is formed
whereby the traveler often finds him-
self after riding fifteen minutes from
a given point, not a foot advanced hor-
izontally with the earth, but many feet
lower down in the mountain side. The
train traverses curved tunnels, crosses
deep ravines, at the while descending.

At one time a pretty church was
seen, away down below the car win-
dow, situated on a high hill in the lit-
tle village below; after traveling twen-
ty minutes, the same church was seen
directly above the train, for in the
meanwhile the cars had circled around
between two mountains, making a
"loop," and lowering the train several
hundred feet.

Popping of lamp-chim- neys is music to grocers.

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good deal of both light and comfort, and
waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on
chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

The ride from Goschenen to Lucerne
gives the tourist a pleasing view of the
Alpine region, for snow-capped peaks
can be seen from each side, while on
the slopes around the train are fields
of grain, and orchards of many kinds
of fruits and nuts.

At Fluellen the tourist obtains his
first view of the beautiful lake of Lu-
zerne, which is also known as the lake
of the Four Forest Cantons, or in Ger-
man, Vierwaldstattersee, as it is sur-
rounded by the four cantons of Uri,
Schwiz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne.
From Fluellen at one end of the lake
to Lucerne at the other extremity, the
distance is about twenty-four miles,
but the train has to curve around the
mountains in such a manner that it
requires more than two hours to trav-
el between the two points; but when
one reaches Lucerne, he is in the very
handsomest city of Switzerland, and it
would be difficult to find a prettier one
anywhere else.

When one is in Switzerland the de-
sire, of course, is present to visit the
portion of the country over which Wil-
liam Tell used to roam, and shoot Ges-
ler, etc. Such a desire can be pleas-
antly satisfied by taking the steamer
at Lucerne and riding for three hours
or more, crossing the lake many times
to call at the various villages and cit-
ies, until the end of the lake is reached
at Fluellen.

From Fluellen a delightful walk of a
mile or so will bring the tourist to the
city of Altdorf, where Mr. Tell used
to do business generally. Here the
visitors from all over Europe and
America are apt to come during the
summer, so that every day the city of
Altdorf has a good trade in furnishing
meals and drinks to very many peo-
ple; and the folks of that place are
very, very glad that William Tell was
so thoughtful for their happiness, as to
locate in that town, for it makes busi-
ness very lively indeed for them.

The old stone church, on a rise of
ground near the center of the city, is
an attraction to be visited. The sex-
ton is sure to be on hand to explain
the many pictures, and statues, and ar-
tars of the holy edifice—for a fee, of
course. This church was built many
hundreds of years ago, and has the
memorial tablets of a number of an-
cient, honored inhabitants fastened to
its walls.

Outside is the burying-ground, in
which appears the tombs of the "first
families" of hundreds of years ago.
Several tombs with the title of lande-
mann of Uri upon them appear, snow-
ing that the aristocracy of the canton
found rest in that place; but give the
sexton a fee of five cents and he will
be satisfied, unless you look like an
American, and then he will expect ten
or fifteen.

But the city itself is very pleas-
antly located in a valley between two high
mountains, and the location is such
that no traveler visiting it can help
wishing to remain a week or so in
summer time, to rest and sleep. N.

Seasonable Recipes.

TARTS.

Line patty pans with a rich puff
paste, and fill with very thinly sliced
pears which have been stewed in a
rich sugar syrup. Bake in a quick
oven, and when done, dot the tops with
cherry or currant jelly. Can the syrup
the pears were stewed in for pudding
sauce or to serve with hot cakes. It is
delicious for either purpose.

FRIED.

Core (but do not pare) ripe, mellow
pears, cut across in rather thick slices,
and fry to a delicate brown in hot but-
ter. Cook one side, turn carefully, and
finish slowly on the back of the range.

WITH FARINA.

Heat 1 quart milk in a double boiler,
then stir in 5 tablespoonfuls farina
which has been moistened with a lit-
tle cold milk or water. Boil rapidly
until well thickened, then cook slowly
for one hour. Lay thin slices of very
ripe mellow pears on a dish, turn the
hot farina over them, and stir lightly
with a fork. Serve at once with cream
and sugar. This makes a delicious
breakfast dish, combining both fruit
and cereal.

HONEY.

Select ripe, juicy fruit. Remove the

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cores but do not pare them. Then crush or grind as if for cider. Strain the juice through cheesecloth, and boil it rapidly in a preserving kettle until reduced one-half. Then add the ground pears, cover closely and boil very slowly until of a smooth, honey-like consistency. No sugar will be required.

JELLY.

Use very juicy, rich-flavored pears. Divide into eighths, but do not core or pare. To every 3 pounds pears allow 1 pound tart, juicy apples. Cook in a preserving kettle with a little water until the fruit is very soft. Pour into a coarse cotton jelly-bag, hang on a strong hook and drain over night. Do not squeeze or the jelly will be clouded. Measure the juice, and to each pint allow the juice of a lemon and 1 pound granulated sugar. Bring the juice quickly to the boiling point and boil very rapidly, skimming as required. Then add the sugar and boil rapidly ten minutes longer. Pour into hot jelly glasses and let stand twenty-four hours.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To escallop fish use fish that has already been cooked. Remove all the bones and shred finely. Place a layer in a baking dish and cover with bread-crumbs and finely cut cold boiled potatoes. Season, and, if preferred, a little shredded onion or hard-boiled egg may be added. Repeat until the dish is full. Finish on the top with bread-crumbs and egg. Pour over this a drawn-butter sauce and brown.

To remove the squeak from a wicker chair or settle, chalk the parts upon which the friction falls. The same advice holds good with willow hampers.

"Do you still sprinkle your clothes with cold water?" asked the veteran housewife, pityingly, of the five-weeks bride. "Then let me tell you something. Use hot water. It will dampen the clothes more evenly, and they will be ready for ironing sooner."

Flies will not settle on windows that have been washed in water mixed with a little kerosene.

Necessities should be selected before decorative articles of furniture.

It is not wise to provide too many pots, kettles and pans when furnishing a kitchen.

It is always decidedly cheaper in the end to buy only good carpets and good furniture.

No matter how tiny the income, a small sum should be put aside regularly for the proverbial rainy day.

A simple dinner, well served, is decidedly more enjoyable than an elaborate dinner poorly served.

A practical knowledge of "economy of good cookery" will be absolutely necessary for the young housewife, no matter how much "help" she can afford to keep.

All bills for marketing should be paid weekly—or, better still, when the articles are bought.

With care and economy a small amount of money will do wonders.

It is important to be systematic in looking after the left-overs.

All cold vegetables and scraps of meat may be used in soups and salads and croquettes, and many appetizing ways too numerous to mention.

Temperance and Labor Unions.

The Ram's Horn of Chicago not long ago asked leaders of labor organizations what sentiment prevailed in unions on the temperance subject. Many encouraging replies were received.

P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, stated that all railway labor organizations advocate temperance among their members and that most of the organizations have laws which expel members for drunkenness. He states that nowadays a man who is known to take a drink on duty or who is an habitual drunkard can not work on a railway.

H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, calls attention to a clause in the bylaws of his organization which reads, "The use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be sufficient cause for rejecting any petition for membership."

John Mitchell, the new celebrated

labor leader, says, "Permit me to say that the labor organizations in a general way discourage the use of intoxicants by their members; in fact, the trade union movement stands for a higher standard of citizenship and improvement, morally and intellectually, of its members."

In the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, according to P. M. Arthur, "When a brother is discharged for drunkenness it shall be the duty of his division to investigate his case, and if found guilty he shall be expelled from the brotherhood." Again, if found guilty, after trial, of keeping a saloon where intoxicating liquors are sold, it shall be the duty of the chief to declare the offending brother duly expelled without a ballot.

The International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association has the following stipulation between its members and those employing them: No beer, whisky or other intoxicating liquors shall be brought upon the property of the dock managers, and no man under the influence of liquor shall be permitted upon the premises of the dock managers.—Kansas Issue.

Horse and Man Forgiven.

Because of the affection of his pet horse, A. Pissano found himself in jail this morning on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk. The animal has learned to follow its owner on all occasions, and has even been known to go into the house after him.

Saturday Mr. Pissano left the animal standing in front of 16 Kearny Street while he went into a store at that number. After waiting for a few moments the horse missed its master and went after him. It walked up on the sidewalk, and, pressing its muzzle close to the front window of the store, stood looking into the place.

Men tried to get the animal back into the street, but it would not move. Then leading was tried, but the horse stood squarely and would not move. Finally Policeman Mathewson ordered the animal to move on, but even the mandate of the law was powerless to move the animal.

Just as Mathewson was about to send for a locomotive or an automobile to drag the horse back to the street, its owner appeared from around the corner. The animal gave a joyful whinny and started down the sidewalk to meet him, dragging the vehicle after him. This was too much for Mathewson, who placed Pissano under arrest.

In court this morning he explained the matter to Judge Morgan and offered to bring the horse in to court to prove the truth of his assertions. The judge decided that Pissano was not guilty, and added that the horse better remain in its stall.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Club Department

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Shawnee County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton (1902).
Osborne Woman's Literary Club (1902).
The Ladies Reading Club of Darlington Township (1902).
Woman's Club, Logan (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis (1888).
Ladies' Social Society No. 2, Minneapolis (1889).
Ladies' Social Society No. 3, Minneapolis (1891).
Ladies' Social Society No. 4, Minneapolis (1897).
Chillicothe Club, Highland Park (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg (1902).
Literatae Club, Ford (1903).
Sabean Club (1899).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola (1902).
[If mistakes are made in the above roll, please inform us at once. Let each club look for its name, and see that all information concerning it be correctly given.]

One Benefit of Women's Clubs.

To the inevitable and oft-repeated question, "What are women doing in their clubs?" let me answer, broadly and inclusively: They are educating themselves to self-conscience and responsibility, civic, social, spiritual. "Know thyself" is the text before women to-day, and they are expounding it for themselves by comparison with men rather than traditions.

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Before the advent of women's clubs all standards for women were set by men; however volubly women may have passed them down from generation to generation. Lecturers, writers, physicians, and preachers to women were, with signal exceptions, always men. Women knew themselves only as men interpreted them, and it was commonly accepted that part of their own sex was disbarred.

In this age of clubs women raise the question, Why? and fair inquiry brings a broader, truer atmosphere for both men and women. The result has been a most significant development, namely, the gradual establishment of an esprit de corps among women. By attrition of mind to mind and comparison of Why with Wherefore, women are discovering that apart from sex rivalry, woman is as true and kindly to woman as man is to man.—From "A Perspective on Women's Clubs," by Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, in The Chautauquan for August.

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Miscellany.

Populations of Kansas Cities.

Kansas has 118 cities and towns with 1,000 inhabitants or more, according to a compilation of the assessors' and county clerks' official returns for 1903 just completed by the State Board of Agriculture, as against 114 belonging to such list last year. Eighty-two municipalities have gained 29,774, Kansas City reporting the largest increase, 6,294, while 33 others have lost 5,088, woreremaining the same as last year and one, Atchison, made no returns. St. John and Troy have fallen below the 1,000 mark. Pleasanton has again entered the list and Phillipsburg, with a gain of 101, Medicine Lodge 195, Kinsley 212, Yale 393, and Gas City 690, have been added. The population of Gas City in 1899 was 107, showing in four years a net increase of 1,462 inhabitants.

Parsons, with a gain of 701, passes the 10,000 mark, making in all ten cities having a population of 10,000 or more and aggregating 229,318, or 15.26 per cent of the State's total. The relative rank of the fourteen cities leading in population remains the same as one year ago, except Fort Scott goes from 7th to 6th, changing places with Pittsburg, while Parsons and Iowa forge ahead of Emporia, retiring the latter to 12th place. Winfield now ranks 15th instead of 17th, Chanute with a gain of 1,729 precedes Coffeyville, Arkansas City, Independence, Newton, Galena, and Argentine. Arkansas City dropping from 15th to 18th, Newton 16th to 20th, Galena 18th to 21st, and Argentine 20th to 22d. Coffeyville passes from 19th to 17th, Independence 21st to 19th, Manhattan 26th to 25th, changing places with Concordia. Abilene rises from 28th to 27th place, Holton 25th to 28th, Cherryvale 30th to 29th, Rosedale 38th to 34th. Some of the other cities which have changed their rank are Osage City, which leaves the 40th place for the 38th, Dodge City 43d for 40th, Columbus 46th for 41st, Scammon 66th for 62d, and Hays 68th for 52d. Wamego goes from 70th to 66th, Humboldt 71st to 63d, Belleville 72d to 65th, Anthony 73d to 69th. Fredonia shifts from the 74th to 71st, Burlington 76th to 74th, Cherokee 83d to 79th. Baldwin now ranks 76th instead of 100th, Frankfort 85th instead of 89th, LaHarpe 88th instead of 108th, Pratt 86th instead of 90th. In 1902 Smith Center was 101st, is now 99th; St. Marys 102d, now 96th; Holsington 111th, now 106th; Junction City, Wellington, Eldorado, Olathe, Clay Center, Baxter Springs, Kingman, Garden City, and Peabody make gains but remain unchanged in rank. Paola, Hiawatha, Great Bend, Girard, Lindsborg, Washington, Sedan, Valley Falls, Blue Rapids, Augusta, Erie, St. Paul, and Downs increase in number of inhabitants but fall in rank. Harper drops from 81st to 91st, Ellis 79th to 94th, Lincoln 84th to 95th, Caney 75th to 87th, Ellsworth 67th to 75th, Minneapolis 64th to 73d, Lyons 61st to 72d, Frontenac 56th to 64th, Chetopa 49th to 56th. Oswego falls from 48th to 50th, Beloit 47th to 51st, Burlington 45th to 47th, Girard 44th to 46th, Great Bend 42d to 43d. Council Grove is 49th instead of 41st, Weir 42d instead of 39th, Osawatomie 36th instead of 29th, and Horton 30th instead of 27th.

The following table gives the cities and towns in Kansas having 1,000 or more inhabitants March 1, 1903, in the order of their rank, and the population of each, together with gain or loss:

Rank.	Name.	Pop.	G'n. Loss.
1.	Kansas City.....	59,919	6,294
2.	Topeka	38,959	150
3.	Wichita	31,549	3,386
4.	Leavenworth	22,991	550
5.	Atchison	16,617	815
6.	Fort Scott.....	13,707	618
7.	Pittsburg	13,116	956
8.	Lawrence	11,726	412
9.	Hutchinson	10,668	701
10.	Parsons	10,066	1,258
11.	Tola	9,540	404
12.	Emporia	9,215	252
13.	Ottawa	7,569	153
14.	Salina	7,408	483
15.	Winfield	7,173	1,729
16.	Chanute	7,172	402
17.	Coffeyville	7,075	3
18.	Arkansas City.....	7,061	707
19.	Independence	6,915	76
20.	Newton.....	6,803	14
21.	Galena	6,698	933
22.	Argentine	5,582	140
23.	Junction City.....	5,501	83
24.	Wellington	4,405	

25.	Manhattan	4,313	206
26.	Concordia	4,017	51
27.	Abilene	3,752	103
28.	Holton	3,708	432
29.	Cherryvale	3,705	220
30.	Horton	3,705	251
31.	Eldorado	3,665	203
32.	Olathe	3,475	25
33.	Clay Center.....	3,436	107
34.	Rosedale	3,375	591
35.	McPherson	3,280	24
36.	Osawatomie.....	3,237	352
37.	Paola	3,123	56
38.	Osage City	2,973	227
39.	Hiawatha	2,935	150
40.	Dodge City	2,826	302
41.	Columbus	2,811	353
42.	Weir	2,739	21
43.	Great Bend.....	2,680	43
44.	Neodesha	2,609	564
45.	Herlington	2,591	415
46.	Girard	2,570	63
47.	Burlington	2,447	19
48.	Eureka	2,420	201
49.	Council Grove.....	2,416	184
50.	Oswego	2,236	111
51.	Beloit	2,142	221
52.	Hays	2,124	414
53.	Sterling	2,117	32
54.	Caldwell	2,084	108
55.	Marysville	2,039	39
56.	Chetopa	2,034	206
57.	Garnett	2,026	114
58.	Yates Center.....	2,000	181
59.	Kingman	1,957	92
60.	Seneca	1,952	
61.	Marion	1,950	100
62.	Scammon	1,901	164
63.	Humboldt	1,900	237
64.	Frontenac	1,854	179
65.	Belleville	1,841	204
66.	Wamego	1,808	133
67.	Sabetha	1,775	
68.	Larned	1,772	40
69.	Anthony	1,748	218
70.	Lindsborg	1,735	57
71.	Fredonia	1,731	214
72.	Lyons	1,715	113
73.	Minneapolis	1,649	127
74.	Burlingame	1,616	120
75.	Ellsworth	1,614	113
76.	Baldwin	1,596	506
77.	Baxter Springs.....	1,586	91
78.	Gas City	1,569	690
79.	Cherokee	1,560	186
80.	Garden City.....	1,507	72
81.	Washington	1,502	44
82.	Peabody	1,450	68
83.	Norton	1,389	83
84.	Oskaloosa	1,386	182
85.	Frankfort	1,376	116
86.	Pratt	1,361	110
87.	Caney	1,355	146
88.	LaHarpe	1,350	310
89.	Valley Falls.....	1,343	81
90.	Sedan	1,339	58
91.	Harper	1,336	86
92.	Goodland	1,335	280
93.	Blue Rapids	1,333	104
94.	Ellis	1,284	168
95.	Lincoln	1,252	95
96.	St. Marys	1,239	156
97.	Erie	1,223	45
98.	Augusta	1,212	84
99.	Smith Center.....	1,180	92
100.	Florence	1,152	71
101.	Stafford	1,139	2
102.	Russell	1,130	14
103.	Clyde	1,129	77
104.	Kinsley	1,122	212
105.	Empire	1,110	167
106.	Holsington	1,106	78
107.	Osborne	1,087	40
108.	St. Paul	1,075	4
109.	Pleasanton	1,063	238
110.	Cedarvale	1,043	30
111.	Nickerson	1,042	78
112.	Downs	1,040	3
113.	Howard	1,040	31
114.	Phillipsburg	1,022	101
115.	Lyndon	1,017	3
116.	Medicine Lodge.....	1,011	195
117.	LaCygne	1,010	21
118.	Yale	1,004	393

Some Insects of the Summer.

E. S. TUCKER, MUSEUM ASSISTANT, INSECT COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

Inquiries regarding some insects of general interest, mainly injurious in Kansas, have been received and answered at the University of Kansas. Whenever information is wanted, the inquirer should send specimens with his letter.

THE FALSE CHINCH-BUG—(Nysius destructor).


Enclosed I send you some samples of a bug that is doing great damage here. It is a little smaller than the chinch-bug and smells exactly like it. It is much more active, jumping and flying away when disturbed. Most of the damage is being done in the gardens. It destroys cabbage, lettuce, cucumbers, peas, and even attacks tomatoes. Can you tell me what it is and how it can be destroyed?

Emporia, Kans., June 20.

The bugs proved to be Nysius destructor, known as the false chinch-bug. Though they have long been known as a common injurious insect, their life history and habits have been but little studied, and no effective remedy or preventive has been devised.

AN INJURIOUS STINK-BUG—(Lioderma sayi).

A box was received by mail from Fruitland, San Juan County, New Mexico, dated August 7, 1903, which contained some wheat heads and bugs that were identified as Lioderma sayi. No letter accompanied the box. Probably the bugs are the same as the kind reported in newspapers as being injurious to wheat in northern Arizona, and the fact is interesting that this species has been found in western Kansas, although no complaint is



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\$4.75

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With Pumping Attachment.

The reliable little power which fits a hundred farm uses. Strong, 2 h. p. machine cut gears, mounted on substantial platform for easy moving to all work. So simple any one can run it, and the cost for gasoline is but a trifle. Absolutely safe. Generates power instantly. You are surprised at the number of things it is adapted to and the duty you get out of it, such as pumping, sawing, grinding, separating cream, etc.

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We are anxious to introduce our household remedies in every home throughout the Americas, and are doing so by sensational advertising to do this quickly and thoroughly. Will you order home remedies from us, either for yourself and relatives, or to sell among friends, and get a beautiful dinner set FREE?

Send us your name and address and we will send you eight boxes of remedies, sell each box for 20c, and return the money. When we have received the money for the medicine, which we will send you immediately upon receipt of your order, without the payment of a single cent more than your order, without the payment of a single cent more than for eight boxes, after you have sold the \$1.60 worth and returned the money, we will without any further work on your part or payment of any kind whatsoever send you a beautifully decorated 112-piece CHINA dinner set, exactly as per cut, with either brown, blue or gold decorations, FULL size for family use. This set is genuine CHINA, and has absolutely no trade-mark or advertisement of ours on it; all we ask you to do is to show it to your friends and tell them how you got it. Absolutely no other conditions. Dishes packed and shipped addressed to you free of charge. Our No. 2 box of remedies contains \$10 worth, and you can also secure many other valuable premiums therefor. \$1,000 REWARD to any one who will prove we do not do exactly as we say.

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Here is the greatest Scale Bargain ever offered.

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Every farmer and stock raiser should have his own. It saves money and is a world of satisfaction. For \$29.75 we offer you the **RELIANT 5-Ton COMPOUND SCALE**. No loose weights, and guarantee it to be the equal of any scale made no matter what the price, name or reputation. So sure are we that it pleases that we send it on 30 Days' Free Trial and guarantee it for Five Years. So simple is it that you can set it yourself. It doesn't have to be exactly plumb, square or level to weigh accurately. No expert required. The Reliant at \$29.75 is Ball Bearing, interchangeable parts. Full Compound Brass Beam. No loose weights, and the most careful and scientific scale construction. Our price is low because we have no agents to pay.

O. L. CHASE MANUFACTURING CO., 1435 W. 9th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

known of it being injurious as yet in the State. It belongs to the stink-bug family, Pentatomidae, and will be a difficult pest to combat if its numbers increase sufficiently to do damage.

THE WHITE ANT—(Termes flavipes).

I enclose you some roots from one-year-old elm which are badly affected with some pest which bores a hole through the root. Please let me know what it is and some way to get rid of them.

Anthony, Kans., August 12.

Dry dead bodies of white ants were found in the cavities of the roots and sticking to the fibers. Prof. J. H. Comstock records that "in Florida they do damage to orange and other trees by girdling them below the surface of the ground." They usually attack old dead wood such as fence posts, sidewalks, and timbers of buildings, mining always on the inside to avoid any light. Probably the most effective way to exterminate these pests when attacking the roots of young trees is by the use of carbon bisulfide. The soil should be partly removed from the roots and loosened between them when the carbon bisulfide is poured around the infested parts, after which immediately replace the soil in order to retain the fumes of the volatile liquid. The fumes will permeate the ground and suffocate the pests, even for some distance away in their underground channels.

Desiring to learn the extent of damage done to the trees, an inquiry was made which brought the following reply, wherein it is shown that the presence of an old building probably had something to do with inducing the pests to attack the roots of the trees, since the old material had been removed and the insects had no other choice than the roots. The correspondent writes: "I will say in reply that the little elms that are affected are on ground where an old building used to stand. I have lost about 1,000, and I have just made a critical examination for other insects and I only found some very small insects which are so small I had to hold the roots in the sun to see them."

THE MASKED HUNTER—(Family reduviidae).

I enclose an insect which I found

in the shop this morning, and as we had never seen one like it, we were anxious to know something more of it. It was found on a damp place on the ground near the vise where there was considerable rust from iron filings.

Under the microscope can be seen a long beak curled up under the throat, and when angered it attacked a pin by grabbing it with two or more feet and seemingly projected a sting rapidly from extremity of the "beak" in a very ferocious manner. The back is very concave although there is considerable thickness of abdomen, the latter extending in v shape (downward). The insect is strong for its size and at times moves rapidly, but when upon the ground seems to depend for protection upon its resemblance to earthy matter. Would suppose by its actions that were it to sting (or bite) a person it would make a succession of wounds in line.

Any information you may give as to family, habits, nativity, etc., will be greatly appreciated. When found much more foreign matter (dust particles, etc.) was upon body and legs than now.

Oneida, Kans., August 17.

The specimen received is a young masked hunter, belonging to the order Hemiptera, family Reduviidae, regarding which Prof. J. H. Comstock, in his Manual says: "There are many bugs which destroy their fellows, but the members of this family are so preeminently predaceous that we call them the assassin-bugs. Although they usually live on the blood of insects, in some cases they attack the higher animals, and occasionally even man suffers from them. Care should be used in collecting them, as some are apt to inflict painful stings with their beaks. In this family the beak is only three-jointed, and when not in use the tip rests in a groove between the fore legs. The family is a very large one, containing more than a hundred American species.

"In the Atlantic States one sometimes finds, in basements and in rooms but little used, a bug which presents a very curious appearance from having its body and legs completely covered with dust, so that it looks like a living mass of lint as it moves around. This is the masked bed-bug hunter, Opsicetus personatus. This insect in-

feats houses for the sake of preying upon beg-bugs; it also feeds upon flies and other insects. Its mask is worn only during youth, and consists of particles of dust and fibers which adhere to a sticky substance with which the body, legs, and antennae are covered. The adult is black or very dark brown."

I can not be certain that the specimen belongs to the species mentioned, but it is closely allied at least. The so-called kissing-bugs belong in this family, and their bite is not more painful nor dangerous than the sting of a bee.

GRUBS OF MAY-BEETLES OR JUNE-BUGS— (Lachnosterna sp.).

The lawns in this city have been injured several years in succession by a grub which eats off the roots of the blue-grass about one inch below the surface. The grub when full grown is about one and one-half inches long, has a yellowish brown head, works only in sunny spots, and is most destructive in August.

If you can inform us how to prevent its depredations another year your reply will be of much benefit to the public as well.

Concordia, Kans., August 25.

The injuries as described are probably done by grubs of May-beetles, known scientifically as *Lachnosterna*. Specimens are needed to verify this supposition. If correct, the facts are supported by reference to Prof. J. H. Comstock's Manual: "The larvae of the different species of May-beetles are commonly classed together under the name 'white grubs.' They are often great pests in meadows and in cultivated fields. We have known large strawberry plantations to be destroyed by them, and have seen large patches of ground in pastures from which the dead sod could be rolled as one would roll a carpet from a floor, the roots having been all destroyed and the ground just beneath the surface finely pulverized by these larvae. No satisfactory method of fighting this pest has been discovered as yet. If swine be turned into fields infested by white grubs they will root them up and feed upon them. We have destroyed great numbers of the beetles by the use of trap-lanterns, but many beneficial insects were destroyed at the same time."

In response to request for specimens, a grub of the May-beetle was received, thus proving the former conclusions to be correct, and a letter accompanying further states: "I mail to you today a specimen of the grub that destroys our lawns. Last year about this date I caused the dead sod to be removed from the spots infested, installed a flock of hens, and assisted them by repeated stirrings of the soil until all grubs which could be found were destroyed, and later, sowed the spots again with blue-grass, securing a fine sod. The insects were in all stages of growth, from half an inch in length up, and occasionally a chrysalid which from its resemblance to the winged bug led me to believe them to be the grubs of what we call 'June-bugs' and which I suppose is a special of May-beetle. No beetles were observed this spring and I was led to think that there would be no further trouble this summer, but their ravages are more extensive than ever. I now conclude that many grubs were left in places where they had not destroyed the grass, and that the beetles from them did not fly much by reason of the heavy and continuous rains which we had during the last of May and first of June, and that all of them remained in the grass and deposited their eggs again instead of flying away."

"I find that the foxtail, crab-grass and other wild or native annual grasses which come up in most lawns where the blue-grass is young or thin are undisturbed by the grubs and growing vigorously, and that wherever the shade of a tree or large shrub is cast, the grass is not hurt, or hurt slightly. Will I have to cover my lawn with trees or put an awning over it in order to keep the grass?"

Undoubtedly heavy shade-trees would protect the lawn from injury by the grubs since they work in open

HANDICAPPED.

The man who started to run a race in chains and fetters would be visibly handicapped. No one would expect him to succeed. The man who runs the race of life when his digestive and nutritive organs are diseased is equally handicapped. In the one case his strength is over-weighted, in the other it is under-mined. Success demands above all else a sound stomach.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid by **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes James B. Ambrose, Esq., of 126 1/2 Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken with what our physicians here said was indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out, and I did so, and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stepped, being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

places. The trial of an awning would be a costly and curious experiment. Whether the heavy rains prevented the beetles from flying last May and June is a doubtful question, for they appeared in this vicinity as usual. Your lawn will always be subject to attacks from beetles in the vicinity, if not from portions of your own ground that may have escaped your work of extermination of the grubs. Therefore, the planting of trees would probably be the most permanent and effective measure, as well as desirable.

Dairy Products at the State Fair.

The dairy division of the Kansas State Fair and Exposition is to be held under the auspices of the Kansas State Dairy Association, which has appointed A. E. Jones, of Topeka, as dairy superintendent, who has sent out the following to exhibitors for the dairy department:

"You are earnestly requested to make a creditable display of butter and cheese at the fair of the Kansas State Exposition Company, to be held in Topeka during the week of September 14 to 19, 1903.

"Great care should be taken to send only the best, as all the scores must go on record.

"The association is erecting a new merchants' and manufacturers' building in which ample space will be allowed for dairy exhibits, also good refrigeration is guaranteed for all goods consigned to this department. The superintendent in charge wishes to record a better aggregation of butter and cheese at this meeting than has ever before been displayed in Kansas.

"With our fine pastures and all the latest improved machinery, managed by some of the most expert butter- and cheese-makers the country affords, this State should go on record as making the highest scores in our history.

Please take action at once on this important matter, as the present season is proving to be the most prosperous ever recorded. Please consult the premium list which will be mailed to you under separate cover. I enclose entry blank. We want your entries as soon as possible. Any information will be gladly furnished."

Our readers will please notice the proposition of W. R. White, Bloomington, Ill.



MONOPOLY.

(Continued from page 909.)

ager of the company, and other promoters of the same. It is said that Governor Peabody, of Colorado, the president of the company, will attend the meeting here if it shall be at all possible for him to be absent from the State. Other members of the directory of the company who have not participated in the former meetings here are also expected to be present on Wednesday and the result of the meeting may be an entire reorganization of the company with Kansas City as the announced headquarters of the concern, and with definite plans of action in view.

"Local packing-house companies are interested in the coming meeting and seem to feel that something is really in the air looking to an organization which will become a factor in the packing-house business.

"Live-stock men in the city yesterday said that the movement was one that enlists their sympathy and some of them would invest in stock of the concern when the plan is presented to them, but the live-stock industry is in too precarious a condition at this time to justify them in going very strong in the premises."

Possibly the experience of those who would place in the field a competing packing company may be profitable as were the experiences of numerous telegraph companies which used to be organized to compete with the Western Union. The latter company always bought out the competitor, usually at a good price, increased its own capitalization enormously, and made the public pay dividends on the increase. The more modern way is for the monopoly interests to secure a majority of the stock of the threatening competitor or to get its bonds and, by legal proceedings, extinguish the interests of the independent investors. In any case the public, both that part of the public which sells to the monopoly and that other part which buys from the monopoly, gets but scant and temporary relief if indeed any relief results from the movement.

Every experience of the public with monopoly but establishes the conviction that a great public question is imperiously demanding solution. Patent remedies, quack remedies, ill-considered remedies will not avail against the giant strength and the consummate adroitness with which these great organizations are managed. It may as well be recognized as settled that suppression is impossible, that these great organizations will become greater, and that their power of doing good to the community is liable to be perverted and used for oppression in the interests of selfishness.

It is well for the public, for every responsible person, to inquire, What are we going to do about it?

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlases 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 census of 1900. The size of the New Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches and it is decorated on the outer cover with a handsome design composed of the flags of all Nations.

Tables showing products of the United States and the world, with their values, the growth of our country for the last three decades and a complete map of the greater United States are given. This is an excellent educational work and should be in every home. The retail price of this New Wall Atlas is \$1.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us \$1 for two new trial subscriptions for one year will receive as a present a copy of this splendid New Wall Atlas postpaid, free.

Any one not now a subscriber who will send us 50 cents at once will receive the KANSAS FARMER for five months and will be given a copy of our New Wall Atlas free and postpaid.

Indiana

—and—

Ohio

Cheap

Excursions.

Most all railroads in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas, will on

Sept. 1st, 8th, 15th
and Oct. 6th,
1903

Sell round trip tickets reading over the

Vandalia-Pennsylvania Lines

to points in INDIANA and OHIO at very low rates.

Call on your nearest railroad Ticket Agent or write to our Traveling Passenger Agent,

Mr. A. B. Retchie,
at Kansas City, Mo.,

For full information regarding these 30 day excursion tickets.

J. M. CHESBROUGH,

Asst. General Passenger Agent,
Vandalia-Pennsylvania Lines,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Globe Stock Food.

The Globe Stock Food, manufactured by O. Robinson & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., and Des Moines, Iowa, an advertisement of which appears in this week's issue of the Kansas Farmer for the first time, is a known quantity to leading breeders and stockmen of the West and is having a satisfactory sale throughout the West. The Globe Stock Food was awarded first premium at the Iowa State Fair and it was a matter of much gratification to O. Robinson & Co., as many of the leading show herds of cattle and swine which were successful prize-winners were fitted on Globe Stock Food. This firm will have headquarters at the State Fair at Topeka, September 14-19, where they will be glad to meet their old customers and stockmen who are interested in becoming familiar with the merits of the Globe Stock Food which is certainly winning its way on its merits with the stock-raisers of the West.

Beardless Wheat.

Every farmer who has had experience with bearded grain knows well the disagreeable effects of handling it. But few people realize what the annual loss from feeding bearded straw is. In fact hundreds of horses and cattle are injured and often die; and if the cause were traced up it would be found to be eating bearded straw. With this knowledge in view, I have demonstrated that beardless grain can be as easily grown as bearded grain. I have some of the best milling wheats on my list that have been endorsed by the leading millers of the United States. A sample of these wheats will be sent free. Address J. M. Maher, Fremont, Neb.

The Stock Interest

American Royal Sheep Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19 to 24, 1903.

Breeds: Rambouillet, Shropshire, Oxford Down, South Down, Cotswold.

GENERAL RULES.

Pedigrees of sheep, in all classes, must be recorded in the American Record for the particular breed to which they belong. The age of animals in this class will be reckoned from the date of birth to the first day of October.

All sheep must have been properly and evenly sheared.

Awards will be made by the single judge system. Awards will be made as rapidly as possible, and at such time as the superintendent may designate.

All animals entered for exhibition shall be in place not later than 8 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 19, 1903.

Entries close Saturday, October 10, 1903, at 6 o'clock P. M.

CLASSIFICATION AND PREMIUMS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
	Prem.	Prem.	Prem.	Prem.
Ram 2 years old or over.....	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$6.00
Ram 1 year old and under 2.....	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00
Ram lamb under 1 year old.....	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00
Ewe 2 years old and over.....	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00
Ewe 1 year old and under 2.....	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00
Ewe lamb under 1 year old.....	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00

FLOCKS.

One ram of any age, one ewe 2 years old or over, one ewe 1 year old and under 2, one ewe lamb under 1 year old.....	18.00	12.00	6.00	Rib.
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PENS.

Four lambs, either sex, the get of one ram.....	18.00	12.00	6.00	Rib.
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CHAMPION.

Ram, any age.....	15.00
Ewe, any age.....	15.00

Gossip About Stock.

At the Missouri State Fair S. W. Coleman sold the boar under 6 months that won first prize, for \$100, and Mrs. S. W. Coleman won first prize on the best ten pounds of dairy butter with a score of 96 1/2.

We take pleasure in announcing the dates of the sale of Shorthorn cattle on October 1, by W. S. Hamilton, Clarksdale, Mo., and of Poland-China hogs on November 21, by L. E. Moyer, at Junction City, Kans. These are new dates which have been added to our list of dates claimed.

W. S. Dille, a former student of the State Agricultural College of Kansas and now superintendent of the creamery company at Holden, Mo., won third prize on best tub of creamery butter at the Missouri State Fair. Mr. Dille is a brother of the proprietor of Forest Park Creamery, Ottawa, Kans.

D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kans., will sell a draft of his choice Poland-China hogs at his place on November 10, and this sale will be followed by a sale by David Cook of the same place on November 11. Here will be a great opportunity to get into the bidding ring for a choice lot of Poland-Chinas.

Col. R. L. Harriman, live-stock auctioneer at Bunceton, Mo., seems to be as busy as a cranberry merchant with his sales of pure-bred live stock. He has thus far made a record of outselling his competitors, especially in Shorthorns. We are satisfied that he could do an excellent business among some of our good Shorthorn herds in Kansas if he were given a trial.

On Wednesday, August 26, a Mr. Robert Davis, of Illinois, marketed seventeen Galloway steers at Chicago that averaged 1,333 pounds, for which he received 6 cents per pound. He thus had the first steers of the season to bring this price on the market, and is notable because they were sired by a registered Galloway bull and were full brothers to the Galloways that sold on August 12 of last year in the Chicago market for 9 cents per pound, the highest price ever paid in that market. It will thus be seen that baby beef is a possibility for the Galloway breed and that they are repeaters.

R. W. Park, secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, with office at 17 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, has taken the trouble to reprint the classification for Galloways that has been made at St. Louis for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The classification embraces the usual individual classes with seven prizes, the first of which is \$75. The list includes champions, grand champions, aged herds; young herds; herd bred by exhibitor; get of one sire; produce of one cow; premier championship for breeder; premier championship for exhibitor, purebred fat cattle; and champion; grade fat cattle by recorded sire, and champion. The groups and championship run from \$300 down to \$75, and surely offer plums that are well worthy of going after.

C. S. Nevius, owner of the Glenwood herds of Scotch Shorthorns and Poland-China swine at Childs, Kans., is loyal to the cattle he breeds. He will attempt to hold up the Shorthorn end of the breeding industry at the fairs at Paola, Ottawa, and others in the county circuit of southeastern Kansas. The show herd will be headed by Victor of Wildwood 126054, accompanied by the aged cows, Violet of Ellerslie, by the Baron, and Glenwood Gay Elsie, by Gay Laddie; 2-year-old heifer, Glendale Pavonia, yearlings, Glenwood Grisona and Glenwood Ramona, both by Gloster; heifer calves, Glenwood Violet and a Blondine calf by Victor; bull calf, Prince Pavonia, by Imp. Prince Lovely. This show herd is considered the best that was ever shown from Glenwood Farm, and while they may possibly meet something better in the show-ring we feel at liberty to express our doubts of this and to predict a return of the herd accompanied by a long string of ribbons. Mr. Nevius is just getting out a private herd catalogue which will be accessible to all who inquire. Just now he has a fine string of 1- and 2-year-old heifers of this fine Scotch blood all safe in calf and offered at very reasonable prices. The

young bull, Mysie Hero 2d, can also be had by any one desiring a good herd-bull. There are not a half dozen better herds of Shorthorns in Kansas than is Glenwood Herd, and the quality of the animals now offered for sale, together with their reasonable prices, makes it a great offering for Shorthorn men or for those who desire to become such.

A Notable Stock Remedy.

If one will but stop to consult his own experience, considering how frequently his own stomach and digestive organs are out of order and in need of some corrective, he will readily see how the same necessities should arise in live stock. It is to meet just this special need of the animal that the popular Prussian Stock Food is prepared and so liberally advertised in our columns. That it is most effective for the purpose, there are legions to testify and none to deny who have given it a fair trial. Some of our readers may be credulous because it is called a food, and from the fact that the pall in which it is sold for \$3.50 contains some 1,200 feeds. Its purpose must not be mis-

understood. Those who read carefully the advertisements know that its purposes are plainly stated to be to condition stomach and bowels, beget appetite and digestion, assimilation, etc. Whatever accomplishes these things contributes mightily to the well-being of the animal, whether it is being kept for work, for milk, for beef or other purpose. In all the advertisements of this preparation, which are over the signature of the manufacturer, the Prussian Stock Food and Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn., mention is made of a 68-page stock book, which is mailed free, and which plainly sets forth the ends and purposes of this now popular remedy. The book being free, we assume that the greater portion of our readers being stock owners, are already in possession of it. Such as are not should do so now. It may throw light on many stock troubles heretofore not understood and be of benefit in the future. All the company requires is to write them how many head of stock you have to secure the book.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last ten years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sharple's Late Catalogue.

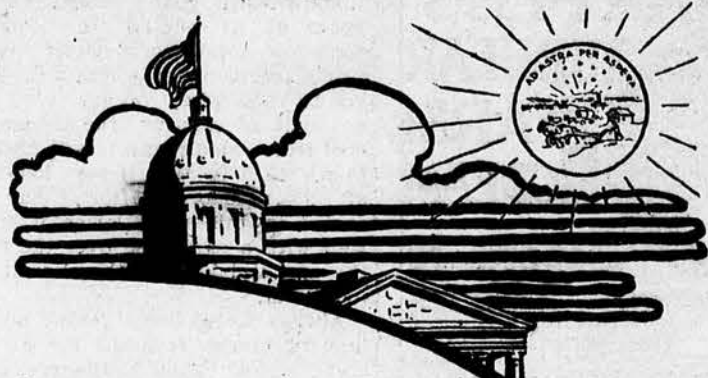
Whoever enjoys spicy reading and is at the same time interested in the hand cream-separator question will find a happy combination of the two in the Sharple's Catalogue just now off the press. Our readers are familiar with the positive, fearless style of the Sharple's advertisements. The same aggressive spirit characterizes the catalogue from beginning to end and appeals all the more strongly because there is more room to set the argument down. A very interesting chapter is that in which the progress and gradual development of the doughty Tubular is recounted, telling in a reminiscent way of the patenting and rejecting for something better, skimming devices used by other separators until the present tubular bowl was perfected. It must be remembered that the Sharple's factory is the oldest in the country and is rich with first experiments with all the phases of separator making. It is difficult to make answer to the arguments or escape the conclusions set down in the book. Admittedly it makes a strong case. It affords interesting and instructive reading for him who is about to buy a separator. The advertisement elsewhere gives correct address in writing for catalogue.

A New Oklahoma Line.

On Sep. 2, M. K. & T. Ry. will begin the operation of its new line from Oklahoma City to Agra, Okla., a distance of 55 miles, through the towns of Witcher, Arcadia, Luther, Fallis, Carney and Tryon. The line opens up a magnificent agricultural country of surprising possibilities—a country bound to be the home-seekers' Mecca for several years. By October 1 the line will be completed through to Bartlesville, I. T., giving the M. K. & T. Ry. a direct line between Oklahoma City and Kansas City, St. Louis and all important points north and east.

The service of the Nickel Plate Road to New York City and Boston is unsurpassed. Three fast express trains, in each direction, daily. These trains are composed of modern first-class day coaches, elegant vestibuled sleeping-cars between Chicago, New York and Boston and other eastern points; superior dining-car service, meals being served on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00; also service a la carte. Passengers can travel comfortably and economically via the Nickel Plate. See that your ticket reads that way. Chicago City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. Depot, La Salle St. and Van Buren St., on the elevated loop.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.



ANNUAL KANSAS STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION

TO BE HELD AT

TOPEKA - SEPT. 14/19-'03

By THE KANSAS STATE EXPOSITION CO.



ALBERT T. REID

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather-crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending September 1, 1903, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The weather was warm the first part of the week but the nights were cool the latter part. Heavy rains occurred in the northeastern counties, in the extreme southeastern, and in the northwestern from Greeley to Norton, Phillips, and Smith, with scattered showers over the rest of the State.

RESULTS.

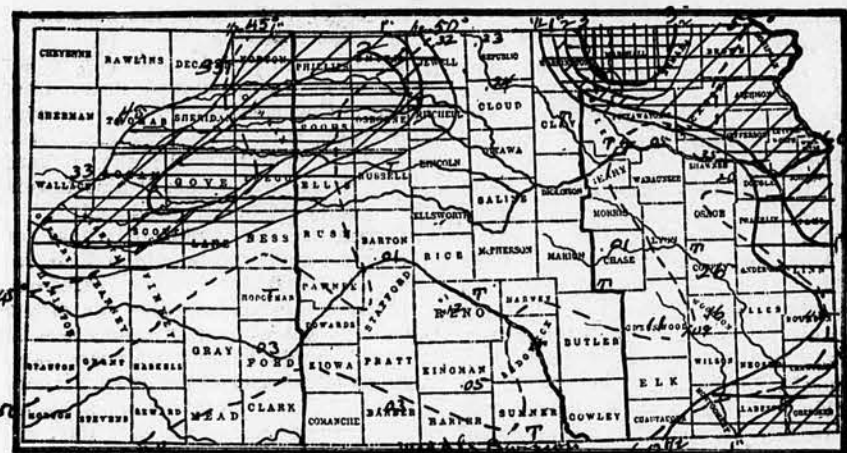
EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn is in good condition; cutting has begun in Montgomery; in Chase it is coming out bet-

MIDDLE DIVISION.

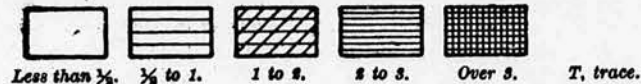
Corn is doing finely, and a good yield is promised; early corn is being cut in Kingman and is ripening in Edwards; late corn needs rain in Clay and in the southeast part of Republic. Much of the wheat is still damp in Barton; it is somewhat damaged by wet weather in Clay, Osborne, Phillips and Smith; the quality is not up to expectations in Clay while in Edwards the yield and qualities are both good. Threshing continues in most of the counties, though too wet in Phillips and is nearly done in Sumner. Flowing for wheat seeding is progressing in most of the counties and is nearing completion in some, while the ground is getting too dry and hard in a few. Prairie haying is progressing rapidly and the crop is good except in Lincoln where it is weedy. Pastures are generally good, but are needing rain in some localities. The third crop of alfalfa is being cut in the south and is growing well in the north; web-worms have damaged it some in Barton and Reno. Apples are a fair crop in Reno but are falling some in Sedgwick. Water is scarce in some local-

Rainfall for Week Ending August 29, 1903.



Minimum temperature shown by broken lines.

SCALE IN INCHES.



ter than expected; much was damaged by the flood in the valley of the Blue. Early corn is maturing in Shawnee, Jefferson, and Leavenworth, is ripe enough to feed in Greenwood, and almost ready to cut in Riley and Chase. Late corn is very promising, although it is needing rain in some parts. It is silking and tasseling along the Kaw, and is earing in the northern counties. Fall plowing is well along, and in Woodson is about finished, the ground generally being in very good condition. Wheat sowing has begun in Miami. Wheat has been damaged by the rains in Doniphan. Haying has progressed rapidly and a large crop of fine prairie hay is being put up, while in Woodson a second cutting has begun. Pastures are very good. The third crop of alfalfa has generally been cut south of the Kaw River; in Chase it is being thrashed; in Jefferson it has been badly damaged by continued wet weather but is improving in color and vigor. August sowing of alfalfa has begun in Chase. Threshing is progressing in Chase and Coffey, and stacking in Shawnee. Apples are fine and abundant in Shawnee south of the river, while in Riley the yield is small but the quality fair; they are poor and few in Leavenworth, and many are falling off in Woodson. Great numbers of horses, cattle, and hogs were drowned by the flood in Marshall.

ties in Barber and the dry weather has practically brought farmwork to a standstill.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corn gives promise of a large crop if frost is late; it is maturing in Ness and Wallace but has been hurt some by hot dry weather in Thomas. Threshing continues where not retarded by rains; the yield of wheat is good and of oats, barley, and rye very good. The range-grass is curing up in Wallace and some of the southern counties but in the central and northern it is green. Prairie haying is progressing and the yield and quality are both good. The third crop of alfalfa has been cut in some counties, is being cut in others and is ready to cut in the others; the seed crop has been damaged by web-worms and grasshoppers in Lane and Ness. Fall plowing is progressing in Gove but has been stopped in Thomas. Forage crops, generally, are unusually heavy though dry weather has shortened them in Ford and Thomas; cutting is in progress in Kearny and has begun in Thomas. Cattle are in good condition, but in some counties are bothered by flies. Watermelon and cantaloupes are being marketed in Ford. Potatoes are being dug in Ness but do not keep well.

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM CREAM Separators



New style, improved separator, made exclusively by us—The Tubular. Old style, complicated separators, made by everybody else—the Bucket Bowl machines.

The Tubular

Is worth fifty per cent more than the others as we can show you. If we can't we don't want you to buy. Write for free catalogue No. 105.

The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

In the Dairy.

Conducted by George C. Wheeler, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

Care in the Keeping of Cream.

This is a very important question and one that every cream patron should be interested in, for it will mean dollars and cents to the most careful farmer; for cream should now, and eventually will sell on the market according to quality and grade, as any other farm product.

Cream, even more than milk, will become sour and tainted if not cared for properly, and when in this condition it is utterly impossible for the butter-maker to make first-class butter; and if each and every patron would observe a few general principles in regard to his care of cream, the grade of butter would be higher and of a better quality.

To begin at the beginning:

1. The milking place. It should be clean and healthful as well as all the milking utensils used. The best of care should be taken in cleaning and airing the separator because like any other machine, it must be clean to do the best work.
2. After the milk is drawn it should be removed from the stable or about the cows, so that it will not collect the "cowy" odor, which is in the air, and before separating it should be strained properly. The best strainer is a wire strainer with a band attached so that several thicknesses of muslin may be fastened beneath the gauze. The gauze will catch the coarser particles of the filth, while the cloth will catch the smaller that have passed through the gauze. The better the straining the purer and sweeter will be the milk.

3. Separate at once after straining as the milk is then in the best possible condition for separating. The skim-milk will also be in the best condition for feeding purposes if the separating is done while the milk is still warm, for the milk is then as it would be if taken from the cow and given direct to the calf.

4. And now comes the careful work of the farmer. He should strive to keep his cream in the best possible condition for the first grade of butter. Immediately after separating, the cream should be cooled as quickly as possible as bacteria grow and develop very rapidly at skimming temperature. The first cooling should be done in "shot-gun" cans. These cans are about 24 inches in height and 8 inches in diameter. These tall cans give a much greater cooling surface than would a shorter and thicker can. The can of cream should be set in a tub of cold

well-water, and the cream stirred continually until cool. (Please do not guess as to whether the cream is cooled or not when 25 cents will buy you a thermometer which will enable you to know what you are doing.) As a result of stirring, the cream will cool more rapidly and it will also help to aerate it so that it may lose some of its bad odors. After it has been cooled in this way, lower it into a well with a cloth tied over the top of the can and keep it there until time to deliver.

Always keep the different separations of cream separate for at least eight hours. Then if the cream has been tended to properly they may be mixed together without any very bad results.

Here is a caution that should be strictly attended to: "Never allow the warm cream to be mixed with the cold," for in so doing the cream will become sour and tainted and thus cause an inferior grade of butter.

You may ask if the cellar or cave is not a good place for butter. It is the general belief of all dairymen that cream should never be kept in a cellar or cave. Nine out of ten of such underground structures have peculiar odors, which are imparted to the cream, and cream thus affected can never be purified, and consequently makes an inferior grade of butter.

To try the patience and nerves of a butter-maker, send him cream that is affected with foreign odors, and see how quickly he will reject it. The average farmer will find the well the best place for cooling, and keeping his cream cool and sweet and free from odors. A properly constructed well with an arrangement for raising and lowering the cream cans is far superior to any refrigerator or ice-box on the market. Another advantage is that after you have the well once arranged you have no additional expense while an ice-box or refrigerator must be supplied with ice every day.

And now, always remember that it is very important that the farmer take the best possible care of his cream, that he may receive the best results for his work.

5. Patrons should always have set days on which to deliver their cream at the station, and it should be done in the morning or as early as possible. When the cream is taken from its cooling place it is in proper condition for hauling, and to keep it in that condition, a heavy wet blanket should be placed over the cans and then over all a dry or waterproof covering should be placed. By following this method the cream will reach the station in fine, sweet condition.

Patrons will find it profitable to get their cream to the station in as sweet condition as possible. The more sour the cream, the more acid has developed in it, and the acid makes it hard to get an accurate test; it also lowers the quality of butter produced.

Cream in such condition is hard for the butter-maker to handle and he can not get the proper results therefrom.

In case the patron ships his cream he should get his cans to the depot in as cold condition and as near train-time as possible, and never ship where cream will have to stand in the depot or in transit over night or a day.

KEEP WELL IN MIND THESE POINTS.

Keep everything used in the handling of milk and cream clean, well washed, scalded, and aired for purification.

Milk rapidly, strain well, and at once separate the milk, cooling the cream without delay, and strictly keeping the same separate for from six to twelve hours in a well adapted for the purpose.

Never put cream in a cellar or cave where there is any foreign odor or smell.

Never mix warm, fresh cream with cooled cream.

Never put a tight cover on cream, except when necessary for moving or delivering.

Always keep a cloth tied over cans when cooling, as this will air the cream and keep the flies and other foreign particles out.

In the summer months put a wet blanket over the cans and a dry one

over the wet one, thus preventing radiation of heat.

Carefully follow the above points, and the sale of your cream will prove your cows to be more profitable than any bank stock you can invest in.

L. E. KLEIN.

Cawker City, Kans.

A High Per Cent of Butter-fat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am milking several cows whose milk tests 6, 6½ and 12 per cent of butter-fat. Now as I am trying to improve my dairy herd, can I reasonably expect to find better cows than I now have, especially the last above-named? Please answer through your much-prized paper.

The above tests were made by the Richmond, Franklin County, Creamery Company.

E. M. MARSHALL.

Franklin County.

A sample of milk testing 12 per cent butter-fat is so phenomenal as to suggest very strongly that there has been some error either in the sampling or testing. A single sample from a single milking even if taken properly and tested accurately is not a fair test of a cow as the daily variations in any cow's test will prove. In order to get a fair test a sample must be taken from at least four successive milkings (eight would be better), and these samples must be taken from the pail containing all the milk given by the cow at that milking and the milk must be thoroughly mixed at the time of sampling. The samples must be all mixed in a jar which has had a tablet of preservative placed therein to prevent the milk from souring before the composite samples are complete. By taking samples from each successive milking for four days and making an accurate test of the same the cow's average test may be obtained. If after making such a composite sample the test should be 12 per cent we should fear there was something wrong with the cow. It might be possible to have Jersey cows testing as high as 6 or 6½ per cent but that is higher than the average Jersey even.

The question of how rich milk should be for the most profitable production of butter-fat is an open one. It is generally agreed however among dairy-

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

For twenty years the World's Standard
Send for free catalogue.
The De Laval Separator Co., 74 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

men that excessively rich milkers are not heavy producers, dry off earlier, and also are usually more delicate. It must be understood that the per cent of butter-fat in a cow's milk is only one factor in establishing her value as a producer. We note the fact that during a certain week in the Pan-American Model Dairy of fifty cows, selected by experts as phenomenal producers, there were only three cows that gave milk testing over 5 per cent. Twenty gave 4 to 5 per cent milk and twenty-seven tested between 3 and 4 per cent.

The question arises, do the low-testing cows give enough more milk to equal or surpass in total butter-fat the higher testing cows? There is evidently an ideal which should be striven for in order to obtain the most profitable results.

An inexperienced dairyman might think he had secured a valuable cow because she tested very high. The more experienced man would not be so hasty because he would recognize that the quantity of milk produced is the other important factor which determines the value of the cow and it is only by keeping a record of what she produces through a whole lactation period that her standing as a dairy cow is obtained.

We would recommend that our correspondent take up the matter of determining what these cows produce for a year. If he can not weigh all his milk he can approximate the production by weighing the milk for four days in the middle of the month and multiplying the sum by 7, 7½ or 7¾ according to the number of days in the month. The butter-fat for the month can be approximately obtained by taking samples from each milking during the four days and having this composite sample tested by his creamery.

1,200,000 U. S. CREAM SEPARATORS

This seems a great number of separators. Does it not? It is a great number, but these figures are as easy to make as smaller ones—and, as our "would-be competitors" make their figures

400,000

and we sell three separators to their one, the reader can see our figures are within the FACTS—

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 1, 1902.

Fifteen years ago last October we started our creamery on the co-operative plan recommended by your agent, fitting the building with machinery from your Company, and using the Cooley Creamers for the patrons. We have run on this same plan for all these years until Sept. 1899, when we put in separators. Our patrons are using more than three to one of the U. S. Separators over all other makes, and we believe the U. S. Separator to be the best on the market.

We are still working the cream gathering plan, and believe it to be the best for the rural districts, where unavoidably some of the patrons are a long distance from the creamery. We are satisfied with it, because we believe it to be the best and the cheapest. No farmer can afford to hitch up and carry his own milk, even if he live within half a mile of the creamery, if he can get it done, as we have this year, at the average cost to each patron per day of 9 cents, and some years for less.

H. R. HOYT, President La Grange Creamery.

Bear in mind that the main factory of the De Laval Co. is at Poughkeepsie, and that that company boasted that no other separator could be sold in their county.

Send for illustrated circulars.

For Western Customers, we transfer our separators from Chicago, La Crosse, Minneapolis, Sioux City, and Omaha. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

DAIRY DOLLARS

We claim that the
EMPIRE

Easy Running Cream Separator

will make you more money than any other separator can or will, because the Empire turns more easily, is more easily cleaned and kept clean and has fewer parts to get out of order. Send for our book, "A Dairyman's Dollars," investigate all claims and decide for yourself.

Empire Cream Separator Co.

Bloomfield, N. J.

Western Office, Fisher Bldg., Chicago.

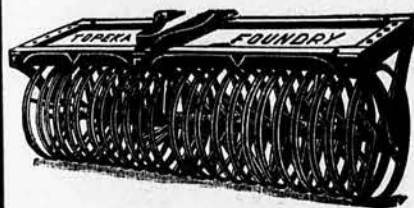


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The greatest and most successful Institute for Diseases of Men. Consultation free at office or by letter. BOOK printed in English, German and Swedish. Explaining Health and Happiness sent sealed in plain envelope for four cents in stamps. All letters answered in plain envelope. Vari-
 soles cured in five days. Call or address
Chicago Medical Institute,
 518 Francis Street,
 ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

PACKER PULVERIZER ROLLER.

A full stand of wheat
guaranteed.



A good stand means a full crop.
You cannot fail if you use our Packer.
Write for circulars.

..Topeka Foundry..
Topeka Kansas.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

**Western
Canada**
Has Free Homes
for Millions.

Upwards of 10,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past five years. They are contented, happy and prosperous and there is room still for millions. Wonderful yields of wheat and other grains. The best grazing lands on the continent. Magnificent climate, plenty of water and fuel. Good schools, excellent churches, splendid railway facilities.

FREE HOMESTEADS OF 160 ACRES

(the only charge being \$10 for entry) in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature as well as for certificate giving you reduced rates, etc. Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the authorized agent of the Canadian Government—

J. S. CRAWFORD,
214 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

FINE DAIRY ..AND.. STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

240 acres located on Badger Creek, Lyon County, Kansas, divided as follows:

150 acres in cultivation (100 acres bottom land), 10 acres orchard, 30 acres good timber, 60 acres pasture and meadow land. Good improvements. Eight-room house in nice grove, new creamery building (cost \$750), two good barns, cattle sheds, chicken house, hog house, coal house, two ice houses, two silos (100 tons each), never-failing water, pond and three wells, elevated tank and windmill, underground water pipes with hydrants, two stock tanks with floating valves and tank heater, 40 acres in alfalfa. Three miles from railroad station, 8 miles from Emporia (county seat), 10,000 population. Long-distance telephone connecting with Emporia exchange and all parts of the State goes with the farm. Fifty cows kept on this farm at present. Would like to lease creamery building of purchaser and will contract to take all milk produced on farm by the year. Price \$50 per acre. Easy terms. Address owner,

G. W. PARKMAN, Emporia, Kansas.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

In this way the yearly production of the cows will be obtained with fair accuracy.

Let him beware, however, of taking samples by milking directly into a bottle. A correct sample can only be obtained by mixing thoroughly the whole milking and then dipping out a sample at once.

G. C. W.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Agricultural College is to have another silo for filling this fall. This will give further opportunity to experiment more fully as to the exact value of silage both as a cheap milk producing feed and an economical means of beef production.

The silo filled with first cutting of alfalfa has been partly fed out during the rather short pastures of July and August with the most satisfactory results. There was a little more spoiled than was desired but this can be remedied by having the cut alfalfa tramped more in the filling.

This fall several varieties of forage plants will be placed in the silo including mixtures of corn, cow-peas, soy-beans, etc., to determine their relative value as silage.

Have You Read the Dictionary?

How many people are there who pronounce any proportion of their words correctly, not merely by reason of clipping and mousing, but ignorance of good usage? We find them everywhere, and they lay the accent on the first instead of the second syllable of acciliate, for example; they pronounce the second syllable of acoustics, coo, instead of cow; they do not put the accent on the last syllable of adept, as they should do; they leave the u sound out of buoy; they pronounce duke with the sound oo instead of the simple long u; emphasize the first instead of the second syllable of enervate; and sound the t often. They are astonished to know that precedence has the accent on the second syllable, and placard on the last; that quay is called key; that sough is suf; that the z instead of the s sound is to be given in sacrifice, and the reverse in rise; that subtle and subtle are two different words; that the last syllable of tortoise is pronounced "tis" instead of "tus;" that it should be used not ust; and that it is not the "zoo" but the zo-ological gardens where one goes to see the chimpanzee, and not the chimpanze. When we hear one of these talkers, we think it is quite time for fancy work and fancy studies to be dropped, and a little hard work on the dictionary put in their place.—Harper's Bazaar.

Some People Are Like a Tonic.

Some people act like a tonic or an invigorating and refreshing breeze. They make us feel like new beings. Under the inspiration of their presence, we can say and do things which it would be impossible for us to say and do under different conditions. One stimulates my thought, quickens my faculties, sharpens my intellect, opens the floodgates of language and sentiment and awakens the poetic within me, while another dampens my enthusiasm, closes the door of expansion, and chills me to the very center of my being. There emanates from him an atmosphere which paralyzes thought, dwarfs expression.—Success.

Business Opportunities for All.

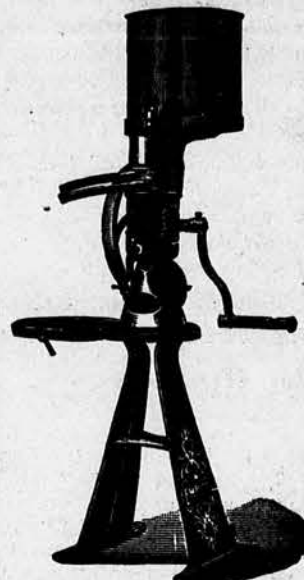
Locations in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri on the Chicago Great Western Railway; the very best agricultural section of the United States, where farmers are prosperous and business men successful. We have a demand for competent men with the necessary capital for all branches of business. Some special opportunities for creamery men and millers. Good locations for general merchandise, hardware, harness, hotels, banks, and stock-buyers. Correspondence solicited. Write for maps and sample leaflets. W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, 604 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Opening sale of lots in three new town-sites on the Omaha extension of the Chicago Great Western Railway, will take place as follows: Tennant, Shelby County, Iowa, Tuesday, September 8; Bentley, Pottawatomie County, Iowa, Tuesday, September 15; and McClelland, Pottawatomie County, Iowa, Tuesday, September 22. One fare to Fort Dodge from all points on Chicago Great Western Railway. Special trains from Fort Dodge to town-sites on day of sales, with fare of \$1 for round trip. Special trains from Council Bluffs to town-sites, fare 50 cents for round trip. For full particulars see bills or address Edwin B. Magill, Mgr. Townsite Dept., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Two Thousand Witnesses

All happy, contented and satisfied Cream Shippers, testify every day to the merit of our system of shipping a can of cream. Do you want to join this happy family? Are you going to continue to keep the cows, or do you want the cows to keep you? For 360 days we have enrolled on an average five new members every day. Who is next?

Don't Wait. Commence Now.



Empire Separator.

Blue Valley Creamery Co.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

K. C. S.

Kansas City Southern Railway

"Straight as the Crow Flies"

KANSAS CITY TO THE GULF

PASSING THROUGH A GREATER DIVERSITY OF CLIMATE, SOIL AND RESOURCE THAN ANY OTHER RAILWAY IN THE WORLD, FOR ITS LENGTH.

Along its line are the finest lands, suited for growing small grain, corn, flax, cotton; for commercial apple and peach orchards, for other fruits and berries; for commercial cantaloupe, potato, tomato and general truck farms; for sugar cane and rice cultivation; for merchantable timber; for raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and Angora goats, at prices ranging from

FREE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEADS

to twenty-five dollars or more per acre. Cheap round-trip, homeseekers and one-way colonist tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month. Write for a copy of "CURRENT EVENTS," published by the

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

THE SHORT LINE TO

"INEXPENSIVE AND COMFORTABLE HOMES."

H. D. DUTTON, TRAV. PASS. AGT.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

S. G. WARNER, G. P. AND T. A.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

F. E. ROESLER, TRAV. PASS. AND IMIG'N AGT., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Camping in Colorado

If you are fond of outdoor life, are willing to do your share of the work, and don't mind "roughing it," you will enjoy a fortnight under canvas in Colorado.

The climate is perfect; the fishing is good and the mountains are always in sight.

Why not get up a party of half a dozen congenial spirits and try it?



Whether you camp or not, you will be interested in the low rates to Colorado which the Rock Island offers, June 1 to September 30—\$17.50 for the round trip from Topeka. Information and literature on request.

Rock Island trains for Colorado Springs and Denver leave Topeka at 1.10 and 8.10 p. m.

For information and literature, see Rock Island Agents, or

A. E. COOPER,

Division Passenger Agt.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

\$29-PEERLESS FARM and STOCK SCALE-\$29

The "Peerless" is a 5-ton Compound Beam Wagon and Stock Scale, material and workmanship guaranteed for 8 years. Certificate of City Scale Inspector as to accuracy furnished if desired. Send for catalog. Address, mentioning this paper, Peerless Scale Co., Milwaukee and Ft. Scott Ave., Kansas City, Mo. (We have contracted with manufacturers for the output of this scale.)

The Poultry Yard.

Valuable Suggestions.

F. H. JACOBS.

GENERAL-PURPOSE BIRDS.

General-purpose fowls are not now so much in demand. It is an inferior fowl that is "general purpose," as it excels in no particular respect. The farmer who desires a bird for eggs or market can take his choice. He can select from the breeds the kind he wants, and can satisfy his demands among all classes of fowls for whatever he may prefer.

BUYING IN THE FALL.

The cheapest mode to begin with pure breeds is to buy a few fowls in the fall, as prices are then usually very low, and have them on hand ready for operations in the spring, as a trio of fowls will lay three or four hundred eggs, and a year's time will be gained as compared with buying eggs in the spring. The yards of breeders are now full, and they will "thin out the surplus" cheap. It will be a good investment to buy now.

LIGHT AND COMFORT.

Whitewash the poultry-house inside, so as to make the inside light and cheerful. Poultry have a repugnance to dark quarters, and will remain outside, exposed to storms, in preference to resorting during the day to a dark and uncomfortable poultry-house. Ducks must be kept in a house which has a board floor covered with straw. They are not good layers at this season, as they usually begin to lay early in the year.

CHOLERA AND INDIGESTION.

Cholera is a disease that acts quickly, for in two or three days all the fowls are dead or some are well. It is not a disease to stick to the flock, like roup. There is no sure cure for cholera. The best remedy is a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in half a gallon of water, placed where the fowls can drink at will. A great many persons inquire for a remedy for cholera without knowing what disease may be in the flock. When they state that they "have cholera in the flock, and can not get rid of it," they give the best evidence that there is no cholera, for it rids itself in a few days. The symptoms are great prostration, a nervous, anxious expression, intense thirst, and profuse diarrhea of greenish color. Most of the supposed cases of cholera are due to indigestion, the result of excessive feeding. Cholera is really a very rare disease.

GROWING MILLET-SEED.

Late chicks can be raised at but little cost at this season if kept clear of lice, as they get all the green food they wish. A meat-grinder or green-bone cutter will be found useful. The chicks will bring good prices if sold before they weigh three pounds each. One of the best feeds for growing chicks, for the first portion of their lives, is millet-seed. Millet is well known, and the yield from an acre is very large. The farmers who are also progressive poulterers should sow an acre or two with millet, thrash out the seed, save it for the chicks another year and thus "kill two birds with one stone," using the hay for their stock (even if only for bedding), and feeding the seed to their chicks.

BREEDS OF GESE.

The breeds of geese that give the best results are not always the larger kinds. While the Toulouse and Embden geese may grow to a large size, and produce heavier carcasses and more feathers than those which are smaller, yet such breeds as the Brown China or White China will lay more eggs than the larger breeds, and being more active will forage for themselves to a better advantage, and can therefore be kept at a less expense. The profit in geese does not depend upon the size, but upon the cost; and as geese do not bring prices in market equivalent to their true value, the breeds that can obtain their food without feed from the time they are hatched until matured will be found to be the most profitable.



THE SMALL BREEDS.

Leghorns, Hamburgs, and some of the small breeds are usually considered to be very wild birds, but they can be tamed as readily as any other fowls. They can be taught to come at a call, and even eat from the hand, but they must be treated exceptionally kind from the time they emerge from the shell until they are well tamed. They should never be frightened, chased around the yards or made to have any cause for alarm. There is nothing prettier than a flock of gentle birds. Some are more easily tamed than others, but no fowls will become tame if not treated kindly and made familiar with one or two particular people, especially the ones who feed them. That is the best way of taming a fowl—at feeding-time.

CONFINED POULTRY.

The dust-bath is something that can not be dispensed with in the henry. Have a shallow box filled with road-dust or ashes, put it in a dry place (in the sunshine if possible), and see how the fowls will enjoy it. If it should get fouled in any way, remove it, and supply fresh dirt, as they will shun it if polluted. When young poultry are allowed to contract the habit of roosting in the trees, no time should be lost in breaking them of it. Confine them to the poultry-house and yard, as a day or two will generally effect a cure. Get your dust-baths ready. Sand and fine ly sifted coal-ashes, with a pound of sulfur to every bushel of the mixture, is the best. This should be put in large boxes, and kept out of the rain. Whitewash the houses, putting in a gill of carbolic acid and a pint of common kerosene to each pailful of slaked lime.

KEEP THE HENS.

If old hens give a profit, keep them. The rule should be to sell off everything that does not produce something, for by so doing the expenses will be materially lessened. The cost always regulates the profits. Do not discard all the old hens to make room for pullets. The tried hen is always preferable to the untried pullet. A hen in her second or third year is not old, and many are then at their best. Hens produce more vigorous broilers than pullets; and hens 2 or 3 years old produce strong, hardy chickens. A pullet is uncertain until she begins to lay. Sometimes the largest and most beautiful are almost worthless as egg-producers. Early hatched pullets, however, should be retained in preference to fat and lazy hens. Market all fowls possessing decided faults, remembering that defects increase with age. Dispose of all quarrelsome cocks and feather-eating or egg-eating fowls, as they will be sure to have some imitators if they are kept.

Egg Preservation.

Sometimes we receive inquiries in regard to the preserving of summer-laid eggs with a view to their being used during the winter months. This is a matter upon which the manager of the poultry department at the Guelph Experimental Farm has been making some tests, and some of the most satisfactory methods are given below. The eggs for this purpose were taken early in June, and were tested in December.

Method No. 1.—A solution was used composed of one part water glass (sodium silicate) and five parts water that had been previously boiled. This was a very strong solution, and unless an egg was absolutely fresh, it would not sink in the solution. The eggs from this solution were of fairly good flavor, and all were well preserved.

Method No. 2.—This was similar to No. 1, except that eight parts of water were used instead of five parts. The eggs in this were nearly as good as those from No. 1. This is a good preservative where it is desired to keep summer eggs for winter use.

Method No. 3.—This was composed of ten parts of water to one part of water glass. There were no bad eggs in this solution, but the eggs were inferior in flavor and in poaching quality to those kept by methods No. 1 and No. 2.

Method No. 4.—A lime solution, made as follows: Two pounds of fresh lime were slaked in a pail and a pint of salt was added thereto. After mixing, the contents of the pail were put into a tub containing four gallons of water. This was well stirred and left to settle. Then it was stirred thoroughly the second time and left to settle; after which the clear liquid was poured over the eggs, which had previously been placed in a crock or tub. Only the clear liquid was used. These eggs were well preserved; but those from the bottom of the tub had a decidedly lime taste, and the yolk in them was somewhat hardened.

The Turkey as Our National Emblem.

Benjamin Franklin's criticism of our National emblem is an old story now, and yet it will bear repetition:

"For my own part I wish the Bald Eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly. . . . With all his injustice he is never in good case, but like those among men who live by sharpening and robbing, he is generally poor, and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward. . . . I am, on this account, not displeased that the figure is not known as a Bald Eagle, but looks more like a turkey. For, in truth, the turkey is in comparison, a much more respectable bird, and withal a true, original native of America. Eagles have been found in all countries, but the turkey was peculiar to ours. He is, besides (though a little vain and silly, 'tis true, but none the worse emblem for that), a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British Guards, who should presume to invade his farmyard with a red coat on."

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG. White Langshans, Golden and Silver Seabright bantams. Frank McCarty, Ellettsville, Indiana.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale, 5 cents a piece. Minnie M. Steel, Gridley, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS ONLY—Heavy boned, vigorous stock, unlimited range. Eggs carefully and securely packed. 100, \$4; 15, \$1. Adam A. Wier, Clay Center, Neb.

SUNNY NOOK POULTRY YARDS—S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, from vigorous, good layers, \$1 per 15. John Black, Barnard, Kans.

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

GEM POULTRY FARM has for sale 400 Buff Plymouth Rock chicks, also 100 last year's breeding stock. Prices reasonable. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.


COLLIE PUPS AND B. P. ROCK EGGS—I have combined some of the best Collie blood in America; pups sired by Scotland Bay and such dams as Handsome Nellie and Francis W. and others just as good. B. P. Rock eggs from exhibition stock; none better; 15 years' experience with this breed. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write your wants. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.



DUFF'S POULTRY

During the summer months we will sell all our fine breeders, consisting of over 400 one-year-old birds, from our breeding-pens of this season. Birds costing us from \$5 to \$25 will all go at from \$1.50 to \$5 each. We will also sell spring chicks all summer. Our stock can not be excelled by any in standard requirements and hardiness. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Single birds, pairs, trios and breeding pens. Circulars free. Write your wants.

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PIPE.

Good second-hand Wrought Iron Steam, Gas or Water Pipe, in sizes from one-half to twelve inches diameter. It is complete with threads and couplings. Thick, per foot, 3 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch, per foot, 4 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch. We handle all kinds of well casing. Write us your wants in the pipe line. We have all kinds of supplies of this character. Write for Free Catalogue No. 61.


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Horticulture.

Our Best Game Birds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The best game birds we have are Mr. and Mrs. Bob White. We shoot them from November to December in Maryland, and in most parts of these Southern States they are fairly plentiful, particularly in Virginia and Pennsylvania; and after shooting season closes every farmer, and in fact all sportsmen should take the greatest care of these game birds during the hard, cold winter months. They should hunt their camping grounds and take them food and afterwards put up shelter for them to roost in. They will quickly accept these houses prepared for them, and come in every morning looking for their feed; and in bad weather will keep close to such homes all day.

Many of these birds are destroyed by drifting snows. The little fellows will camp in fence corners or under pine brush where they have good protection from storms. But if the snow drifts over them, they will not move, but sit right there and submit to be covered and smothered and frozen to death. I have found flocks of them after a big snowstorm stone dead all together, just as they went into camp for the last time. But if he has protection and plenty of food Bob White can stand lots of weather. A good shelter can be easily provided by using a bundle of corn-fodder, placed in a fence corner or under some tree. Spread it over a couple of posts or small logs laid on the ground, weighting it down well so the storms will not carry it away. Branches of trees also make fine cover. Any kind of small grain or cracked corn makes a good feed. I have often driven out in the sleigh with some small grain and scattered it along the fences on top of the snow where the birds are often seen. They seem to hunt up the locust seeds when we have deep snows and other feed is covered up. With a little effort on the part of farmers and sportsmen we would have good game more plentiful.

Nearly all sportsmen will keep some birds at home over winter and put them out in the spring. When putting them out, if you want them to stay on your place always put them out at night in a paper or wooden box. Carry them carefully to where you would like them to make their homes, and have plenty of feed in your box and scatter some about on the ground near the box. When all is done, and the birds are perfectly quiet open the box lid just enough for them to come out at ease, then step away as quietly as you can and do not go around near them except when you feel sure the birds are not at home. This can be safely done about noon when they will be roaming around. Then put more feed there, and water, if it is not close at hand. If this is properly done for three or four days, the birds will stay not far from the spot where you first left them. Never put them out in the day time if you want them to stay on your place.

Every true sportsman should look after his favorite game-birds during the cold winter months, see that there is feed for them and if possible put up some little shelter for them. The hawks, crows, and house-cats are about the worst enemies Bob White has to contend with. Of course the fox is another, but not so deadly as are the former.

Before we had reapers and harvesters we had more birds because the old-time mowers with the scythe would cut over a nest of eggs. Put some grass or some branches of trees over the nest—do anything rather than destroy the eggs. JAMES F. HICKEY.
Hagerstown, Md.

American Pomological Society.

From the interest manifested among fruit-growers throughout the country it is expected that the Boston meeting of this society will be the most largely attended session that has been held in many years. The leading State horticultural societies and similar organizations have appointed delegates to it and most of the important fruit-grow-

ing sections of the country will be represented by leaders of horticultural thought and achievement in their respective localities.

The time of this meeting, which is the twenty-eighth biennial session of the society, has been fixed for September 10, 11 and 12.

The sessions will be held in the beautiful new horticultural hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, where the fruit exhibit, which is a prominent feature of those meetings, will also be displayed.

The program will include papers and addresses on topics of importance and interest to both the commercial and the amateur fruit-grower.

Such subjects as "Fertilizing for Quality and Color of Fruits," "Grading and Packing for Long Shipment," "Government Inspection of Fruit Exports," "Relation of Cold Storage to Commercial Orchard," etc., will be discussed by men like J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.; Roland Morrill, Benton Harbor, Mich.; G. Harold Powell, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; W. A. McKinnon, Chief of Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, and many others.

Topics of special interest to amateur fruit-growers, such as "Hardy Fruit Gardens," "Judging Fruits by Scales of Points," etc., will be discussed by Prof. S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; Prof. F. A. Waugh, Amherst, Mass., and others.

A novel feature of the meeting will be the devotion of two evening sessions to the comprehensive discussion of single subjects that are of widespread interest and importance. One of these will be devoted to a discussion of "Pomological Progress in America," under the leadership of Prof. John Craig, of Ithaca, N. Y., in which particular attention will be paid to the achievements of American pomologists during the past half century. The other will relate to the general subject of "Ideals in Pomology," under direction of former Secretary Chas. W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is most eminently qualified to handle the subject, and who will be aided by many of the men who are striving to attain those ideals in the United States and Canada.

The first report of the newly constituted ad interim committee of awards will be presented at the Boston meeting, by the chairman, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of New York.

The usual opportunity to exhibit choice fruits in competition for the Wilder Medal, will be presented, and all fruit-growers who intend to make exhibits, whether of collections or single varieties, should at once make application to the Secretary for entry blanks at an early date, so that suitable space may be reserved for their exhibits.

The authorities of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Experiment Station, at Amherst, Mass., invite members to visit that institution while in Massachusetts and time will be afforded during the meeting for visiting the many points of historical and horticultural interest about Boston.

The Railroad Passenger Associations covering the territory from Denver eastward, have granted a reduced rate to members of one and one-third fares for the round trip on the certificate plan on condition that at least one hundred return certificates shall be presented at Boston for approval. Members should secure these certificates from the railroad agents when the ticket is purchased, as this is required to secure the return fare by same route at one-third the regular rate.

The United States Hotel, which has been selected as the headquarters of the society, offers a rate of \$1.00 per day European, or \$3.00 per day on the American plan. A detailed program with full instructions regarding methods of securing tickets, forwarding exhibits, etc., was issued about July 25. This will be mailed by the Secretary to all members and others who request it.

All persons interested in fruit-culture are welcomed as members upon payment of the biennial membership fee

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Catalpa, Osage, and Russian Mulberry Seedlings, one year old for planting. The Catalpas are from seed selected from known Speciosa trees. Write for prices stating number wanted.

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SEED WHEAT FOR SALE

Two varieties of Beardless Winter Wheat,
"MAY KING" and "RED AMBER."

Both are hardy, yield well, have a stiff straw, and do not lodge or break down like bearded wheat. Price ONE DOLLAR Per Bushel. Send for samples. LOUIS DUEHN,
Farm one mile south of Clements, Chase County, Kansas.

of \$2.00, which should be remitted by postal or express money-order to Treasurer L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich.

The New Plant-breeding.

EXCERPT FROM A PAPER BY PROF. L. H. BAILEY, READ BEFORE THE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

We are at the beginning of a new era in plant-breeding. We are not only doing more actual work in breeding than we have done before, but the purpose that we have in mind in attacking the problems are different from the old. It is of no consequence either to produce or to introduce a "new variety," but it is of immense consequence to produce a line of plants having superior efficiency for some specific purpose. Plant-breeding is worthy of the name only as it furnishes definite ideals and then works towards them with predictable assurance. Merely sowing seeds to see what will turn up is not very different, so far as the probability of results is concerned, from the throwing of dice. We are to breed not so much for merely new and striking characters, that will enable us to name, describe and sell a "novelty," as to improve the performances along accustomed lines. It may be worth while to produce a "new variety" of potato by raising new plants from the seed bolls; but it is much more to the point to augment the meanness of some existing variety or to intensify its blight-resisting qualities. It may be worth while to have another large red apple, it would be much more worth the while to have one of better quality for export. It is possible to secure five or ten per cent increase in the efficiency of our fields crops; this would mean the annual addition of millions of dollars to the National gain. It is possible, also, to increase the efficiency of every kind of fruit and flower.

In all the short-generation plants that are grown from seeds and without interposition of budding or grafting, it is relatively easy to augment the efficiency points. This augmenting is accomplished by selection from individual plants of merit, quite independently of the particular variety to which these plants belong. When the final result is attained, the variety may not differ from its ancestors in outward, describable characters, but it may be more efficient in quality, in yield, in chemical content, in disease-resisting or drought-resisting qualities. How we shall designate such varieties—whether by numbers, trade names, or descriptive epithets—the future alone can determine. It is ours to produce the races.

With most tree plants, however, the difficulty is great, since the generation from seed to seed is so long that little can be accomplished in one man's lifetime. What an opportunity Methuselah missed! Of course, the same general methods must be applied to these plants as to others, but it is work that must be largely delegated to the professional experimenters. The general nurseryman can scarcely hope to take it up to any large extent. Definite plant-breeding work is now coming to be a business by itself. The old days and the old ways are passing.

Yet I believe that there are some things that every nurseryman can do

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TREES kept dormant till May 15th. Peach trees one year from bud, 1 and 2 cts. each. Also pear, quince, Japan plums. Circular free. R. S. Johnston, Box 17, Stockley, Delaware.

English Blue-grass Seed

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Garden City, Kansas.

Seed Wheat!

I have an IMPROVED TURKEY Wheat selected by cereal specialist and imported from near Crimea, in region of Black Sea, Europe, which is the greatest wheat country in the world. It is a bearded, hard winter wheat, with a stiff, firm straw, is very hardy, and will stand up on any kind of soil. Tested here two years and in both cases yielded double the common wheat. Will yield 40 to 55 bushels per acre. Price, f. o. b. here, \$1.10 per bushel. Supply limited. Catalogue and samples free.

R. M. Hammond, Portis, Kas

SEED WHEAT

It always Pays to plant the Best. Our varieties grown from pure stock imported by us, cost but little more than common sorts, but will yield 45 to

60 Bushels Per Acre

Write for our Free Seed Wheat Catalog with full descriptions of our New "MALAKOFF," the grandest new variety of wheat ever introduced; requires less seed per acre; stools better; stands up better; gives larger yield and better quality of grain; stiff straw; rust proof and never attacked by fly; as hardy as Rye. Price, \$1.50 per bushel. Turkish Red, - \$1.10 per bu. Bags Free. Mammoth Winter Rye, 90c per bu. Ask for prices on Timothy, Clover and other seeds.

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with efficiency and with profit to hasten the time of more perfect varieties. The first thing that I would urge is that attention be given as much as practicable to the particular plant from which cuttings or buds or scions are taken. I have had this question up before several horticultural societies

(Continued on page 928.)

Iowa State Fair.

(Continued from page 915.)

Johnson Bros. & Newkirk; second, Manley & Co.; third, Bowman & Fitch. Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow—First, Manley & Co.; second, Willey; third, Briggs & Son. Sweepstakes boar any age—Munson. Sweepstakes boar any age, bred by exhibitor—Johnson Bros. & Newkirk. Sweepstakes sow any age and sweepstakes sow any age, bred by exhibitor—Both to Allen Bros.

BERKSHIRES.

Exhibitors—E. H. McCutcheon, Holstein, Iowa; Thomas Teal & Son, Stockport, Iowa; F. G. Biggin, Rhodes, Iowa; W. D. McTavish, Coggin, Iowa; T. W. Miller, Manlow, Iowa; C. F. Cassiday, Dennison, Iowa; C. S. Buckley, Holstein, Iowa; Wm. Hesselstine, Coppeck, Iowa; Rockland Farm, North Amherst, Ohio.

Judge—T. A. Harris, Lamine, Mo. Boar 2 years or over—First, Rockland Farm, Karl B. Clough, proprietor; second, McCutcheon; third, Rockland Farm.

Boar 1 year and under 2—First, Teal & Son; second, Biggin; third, McCutcheon.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year—First, Miller; second and third, Rockland Farm.

Boar under 6 months—First, Cassiday; second, Miller; third, McCutcheon.

Sow 2 years or over—First, McCutcheon; second, Buckley; third, Rockland Farm.

Sow 6 months and under 1 year—First and second, Rockland Farm; third, Teal & Son.

Sow under 6 months—First, McCutcheon; second and third, Miller.

Boar and three sows over 1 year—First, Teal & Son; second, McCutcheon; third, Rockland Farm.

Boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, Teal & Son; second, Rockland Farm; third, McCutcheon.

Boar and three sows under 1 year—First and third, Rockland Farm; second, Teal & Son.

Boar and three sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First and second, Rockland Farm; third, Miller.

Four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—First, Teal & Son; second, Rockland Farm; third, McCutcheon.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow—First, McCutcheon; second, Miller; third, Hesselstine.

Sweepstakes boar any age—Teal & Son. Sweepstakes sow any age—Buckley.

(Sow niece of grand sweepstakes sow at Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1901.)

CHESTER WHITES.

Exhibitors—N. E. Newburn, Hennepin, Ill.; E. J. Brouhard, Colo, Iowa; B. R. Vale, Ponapart, Iowa; F. D. Humbert, Nashua, Iowa; J. Q. & F. H. Mahanna, North English, Iowa; L. C. Reese, Prescott, Iowa; W. E. Mitchell, Selma, Iowa.

Judge—O. S. West, Paulina, Iowa. Boar over 2 years—First, Newburn; second, Brouhard; third, Vale.

Boar over 1 year and under 2—First, Humbert; second, Newburn; third, Vale.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year—First, Mahanna; second, Humbert; third, Reese.

Boar under 6 months—First, Humbert; second, Vale; third, Mahanna.

Sow over 2 years—First and third, Newburn; second, Humbert.

Sow over 1 year and under 2—First and third, Humbert; second, Newburn.

Sow over 6 months and under 1 year—First, Humbert; second and third, Newburn.

Sow under 6 months—First, Brouhard; second, Humbert; third, Mitchell.

Boar and three sows over 1 year—First, Humbert; second, Newburn; third, Vale.

Boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, Newburn; second, Humbert; third, Vale.

Boar and three sows under 1 year, and boar and three sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, Humbert; second, Mahanna; third, Newburn.

Four swine, get of same sire—First and second, Newburn; third, Humbert.

Four swine under 6 months, produce of same sow—First, Brouhard; second, Vale; third, Humbert.

Sweepstakes boar any age, and sweepstakes boar any age, bred by exhibitor—Humbert.

Sweepstakes sow any age, and sweepstakes sow any age, bred by exhibitor—Humbert.

IOWA STATE FAIR NOTES.

Many of the exhibitors, especially those who live in Iowa and show live stock, planned to attend the tri-state fair to be held at Sioux City next week.

In Oxford and Southdown sheep, Geo. McKerslow & Son, Sussex, Wis., were given all the prizes, there being no competition in Southdowns and but little in Oxford.

In the Jersey classes there was but one exhibitor, Mr. Rolla Oliver, Dearborn, Mo., who showed in all the classes and won all the prizes, excepting, of course, the championships.

President W. W. Marsh, of the Iowa Manufacturers' Association, is president of the Iowa Dairy Separator Company, Waterloo, Iowa, which had a very handsome exhibit both in Agricultural Hall and the great Waterloo tent.

In the French Coach and Oldenburg classes J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., were the only exhibitors. The quality of their animals, however, were such that Professor Kennedy gave them all the prizes for which they showed.

The great Rock Island system furnished its usual suburban service for the use of the fair-ground visitors. Their trains passed to and from the city every fifteen minutes and added much to the comfort and convenience of fair visitors.

A notable feature of the fair was that the State Veterinarian established an office on the grounds and remained there with his corps of assistants throughout

the week for the purpose of properly caring for any stock that might need his professional skill.

J. A. Conover, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, but now in charge of special work at the Iowa College at Ames, was a visitor and renewed former acquaintance with many old Kansas College boys, who are always sure to make themselves felt when leaving their home institution.

The sheep exhibits this year were hardly so large as might have been expected, although a number of breeds were represented. The Shropshires, Leicesters, Lincoln, Cotswolds, Hampshires, and Ramboulllets were all represented by good individuals which served to attract a great many visitors.

M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., who has a fashion of pocketing the prizes for Holsteins, has a cow that made a record of sixty-two pounds of milk and seventeen and one-half pounds of butter during the State Fair at Sedalia. He also has a 3-year-old heifer that made a record of fifty-seven pounds of milk at the Missouri State Fair.

Kansas is doing some business on the race track as well as in the cattle and show-ring. On Friday J. M. Donley, vice president of the First National Bank of Winfield, Kans., but who now resides in Wichita, won the thousand-dollar purse with his horse "Barney L." This horse is a goer and will appear at the State Fair at Topeka, September 14-15.

Mr. Z. W. Swallow, of Fairfield, Iowa, has been a breeder of Poland-Chinas for many years and an exhibitor at the Iowa State Fair for thirty-eight consecutive years. During this time he has taken his full share of premiums, all of which he has preserved. He brought fifty-eight head to the fair last week, and at last report had sold fifty-four of them.

Des Moines has a fine street-car system which doubtless answers its purposes on all occasions except during the State Fair, when it is overwhelmed by the great crowd. Had the weather been at all favorable during the week the pressure on the street-car service would have been greatly increased and much larger numbers would of necessity have patronized the suburban trains on the railroad.

One of the needed improvements about the State Fair grounds at Des Moines is a paved drive-way or walk from the Rock Island suburban station to the main gate. Such a provision has been made from the street-car entrance would save the necessity of passengers who entered by way of the south gate wading half knee deep in mud and through great ponds of water in the event of such a deluge as was experienced during the week.

Hon. F. D. Coburn, Chief of the Live Stock Division, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was a visitor during a portion of the week and expressed himself as highly gratified with the display in all the live-stock divisions. Evidently Chief Coburn considers the exhibits at the great State fairs as preparatory events for the greater exposition next year. He announces that he is more and more pleased with the prospects for the World's Fair.

President E. R. Nichols, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was a very much interested visitor during a portion of the week. He expressed himself highly pleased with the wonderful exhibit made by the State which was his former home. Rumor has it that he was present during a hunting trip in which he was searching for a good man to take to the Kansas institution for the next year's work.

Both at the State Fair of Missouri and of Iowa, the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company kept open house for their friends and visitors. The headquarters of this company and of the International Live Stock Exhibition were in a commodious tent, which was fitted with a kitchen at one end and with long tables and chairs in the long compartment. The tent was presided over by Manager Heide, who served his many guests with an appetizing lunch and made all feel at home and welcome.

Among the Shorthorn exhibitors the El-derslaw Farm, belonging to T. K. Tomson & Son, Dover, Kans., was conspicuous by its absence. This was due wholly to the fact that they sold their prize-winner heifer "Rose Sterne 7th" to D. R. Hanna for a temptingly long price, and were thus unable to fill the classes as they desired at this fair. They will be in line with a string of prize-winners at the Nebraska and other fairs which will make their competitors know that there is something doing in Shorthorns.

B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, dropped off for a day at the fair, while on his way to Hamline, to prepare for the Shorthorn sale to be held there this week. He was very much pleased with what he saw of the showing of these cattle during his brief visit and expects to spend the time following the Hamline sale in an extended trip of some weeks for the purpose of selecting animals for the Shorthorn sale to be held during the American Royal at Kansas City.

One of the exhibits which attracted greatest attention on the ground was that made by the Waterloo Manufacturers, from Waterloo, Iowa. They had the largest tent, and the most comprehensive exhibit from manufactured articles on the grounds. This exhibit embraced nearly everything that could be found useful to the average man both inside and outside the house. It is very unfortunate that it was the severest sufferer from the storm. The great tent was found to be in ribbons the next morning and the handsome exhibits were damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars by the deluge of rain.

Last year the attendance at the fair on Monday was about 3,500 and on Tuesday about 30,000. This year the attendance on Monday was 7,000 and on Tuesday 40,000. The rain thus reduced the attendance during the balance of the week; but the crowd still remained large enough to de-

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termine for themselves that Des Moines is lacking in decent hotel accommodations in such an emergency. There are doubtless many places where people could sleep in shelter, but the surroundings were not tempting. The good hotels were all filled early in the week, as well as very many of the private boarding houses; still it was necessary for many people to pass the night in the hotel lobbies, the depot waiting-rooms, or anywhere that they could find room to remain in the dry. The public buildings were filled to their capacity; scores slept on floors and were glad of the opportunity, and many were unable to buy sitting space where they were protected from the elements. Des Moines should see to it that this state of things does not exist another year.

One of the most important events that happened during the week was the organization of the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association. Among the objects announced by this association are the maintenance of the association for the benefit of its members without profit; the correction of the evils attending the credit system; the promotion of beneficial legislation; and the opposition of hostile legislation; the abating of trade abuses and the harmonization of trade relations; the extension of markets for Iowa manufactured products and the securing of equitable freight rates and classification. The compilation and distribution of trade information, and the general improvement of business methods and an advance of the interests of Iowa manufacturers. The officers of the association are as follows: President, W. W. Morris, Waterloo, Iowa; vice president, R. O. Green, Ft. Dodge; treasurer, Paul Arbenz, Ottumwa; secretary, A. C. Hutchins, Adell. The next meeting of the association will be held in October, the place to be designated by the executive committee.

A chief evidence of the immensity of this fair was seen in the enormous number of concessions granted. The concessionaire booths were grouped together in streets and included almost everything that could be handled in such a manner. The management seems to take pride in the statement that they have greatly restricted the fakirs and grafters so that their presence is less offensive than heretofore. While this is a step in the right direction it has not been taken soon enough nor is the step long enough. Church dining halls, lemonade- and peanut-stands and such institutions for the selling of things that are demanded by the sight-seeing crowd are always perfectly legitimate, but when the hoochie coochie dance and various other anatomical shows and other institutions of like character are admitted in numbers, and given the most prominent places on the ground it can not help but leave a bad taste in the mouth of the self-respecting visitor who pays his admission fee for the purpose of seeing an exhibition of the agricultural and live-stock resources of the State.

Our representatives at the State Fair had considerable experience in the going to and from Des Moines. On the trip up the railroad suffered the loss of a bridge by burning, which, of course, stopped all traffic for many hours and resulted in a congestion of trains on each side. In attempting to return to a junction point and take trains around by another route there occurred a wreck which held several excursion trains between it and the burned bridge. Finally a transfer around the bridge was effected and the passengers arrived at Des Moines. On the return trip one train stopped on Wednesday evening and was stalled by the floods, while behind it congregated the other trains which remained on the track until the flood subsided sufficiently for the section crews to make the track safe. After a delay of many hours trains were all started and ran for some twenty-five miles through what appeared to be the middle of a river. The water rushed in swift torrents on both sides of the track and in many places submerged it, thus giving the passengers a touch of excitement and nervousness in connection with their ride.

For comfort, good service and low rates, patronize the Nickel Plate Road. Good road-bed, splendidly equipped trains and first-class dining-car service, meals being served on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00; also service a la carte. Three through trains daily, in each direction. Rates always the lowest. No excess fare on any train on that line. Chicago City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. Depot, La Salle St. Station, corner Van Buren and La Salle Sts., on the Elevated Loop.

Thoroughbred Stock Sales.

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October 14, 1903—C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
November 3, 1903—Aberdeen-Angus at South Omaha. Chas. Escher, Jr. Manager.
November 10, 1903—D. A. Kramer, Washington Kans., Poland-Chinas.
November 11, 1903—David Cook, Washington Kans., Poland-Chinas.
November 21, 1903—L. E. Moyer, Junction City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
February 3, 1904—Jno. O. Hunt, Maryville, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
February 4, 1904—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.
February 5, 1904—J. B. Davis, Watervet Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.

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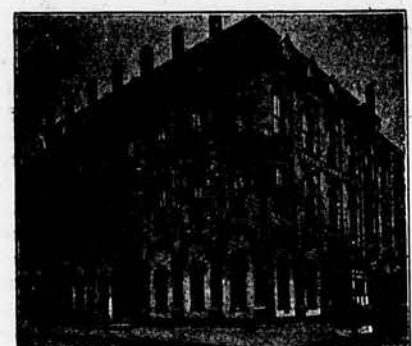
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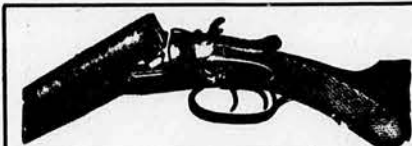


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40 acres well improved. Fruit and water. Near Odessa, 30 miles from Kansas city, only \$35 per acre. 80 acres, fair house, two large barns, plenty water, fruit. Close Independence, 10 miles east of Kansas City. Worth \$125, can sell it for \$90. Geo. W. Webb, Independence, Mo.

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THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., August 31, 1903.
What promises to be a big cattle week at this market, opened here to-day with 17,000 head of stock in sight. Offerings were mostly Southern and Western grassers, the supply of steers and heifers from the feed-lots being light to moderate. Less than 20 per cent of the total arrivals, in fact, consisted of corn-fed stock. This class of beefs sold active and around steady with the close of last week. Wintered grassers and heavy Western steers were weak to 10c lower and much slower sale than the corn-fed stock. The supply of cow stuff was a trifle unwieldy and prices ranged 50¢ to 10¢ lower. Quarantine cattle shared in the general weakness of all grassers. Tops brought \$5.50. Receipts of cattle at this point last week aggregated 52,800 head, one of the heaviest runs of the season. Five markets got only 180,000 head against 190,000 head the same time last year. This acted as a bullish factor, and all classes of corn-fed cattle sold 15¢ to 30¢ higher. One bunch of Nebraska steers sold on Friday for \$5.60, the top notch of the season. Grass cows, heifers, and plain stockers were not quotable higher. Corn cattle quit at the high point of the season and traders are generally hoping that the Christmas period will see \$6 cattle once more.

Among the good cattle sold here last week were: E. N. Ladd, Climax, Kans., S. M. S. grassers, \$4.60; O. E. Ladd, Spur grassers, \$4.75; J. A. Russell, Climax, X. T. feeders, \$4.10; T. M. Gray & Bro., Standish, Mo., \$5; E. E. & L. M. Baker, Gove City, Kans., \$4 stockers; J. B. Woods, Smithville, Mo., \$5.20; M. O. Laughlin, Cameron, Mo., \$5.10; T. McIninch, Peru, Neb., \$5.35; Mr. Kennedy and Thos. Bath, Brownville, Neb., \$5.15 and \$5.25; M. T. Minor, Douglas, Kans., \$5.10; G. S. Harris, Braley, Mo., Westerns, \$4.75; Thos. Short, Mahaska, Kans., \$5.25; James Farr, Moran, Kans., \$5.30; Geo. Neth, Sr., Kearney, Mo., \$5.20; W. P. Burns, Lockwood, Mo., \$5.25; C. Frakes, Orrick, Mo., \$5.20; Wes Allison, Orrick, \$4.90; John Barth, Ulrich, Mo., \$5.15; Geo. Bailey, Ulrich, \$5; C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kans., \$4.90; John Miller, Mayview, Mo., Shorthorn heifers, \$5.40; W. P. Clark, Oskaloosa, Kans., \$4.90; W. S. Michlucine, Mosby, Mo., \$5.30; D. F. Harbaugh, Dawson, Neb., \$5.45; Messrs. Hart & Lyons, Excelsior Springs, Mo., \$5 and \$4.90; F. S. Spurck, Nelson, Neb., \$5.60.

Hog receipts here to-day were light at 2,200 head. Other points were well supplied, however, and for this reason local buyers were enabled to clip off 5c from prices. Tops brought \$5.82½ and the bulk of sales ranged at \$5.30 to \$5.50. Heavy hogs were the most severely punished. Swine receipts here last week were 32,700 head, and at five points were 229,000 head, a substantial gain over last year. In the face of bigger supplies, packers bore down on the market and the week saw a general decline of 15¢ to 25c, heavy swine losing the most. Traders are growing somewhat uncertain again concerning the future course of the hog market. A few weeks back they were inclined to be decidedly bullish.

The sheep market opened strong to 10c higher here to-day with a good run in sight. Chicago had a moderate supply but the river markets were all given big runs. Offerings here last week totaled 27,000 head. Lambs held about steady, top natives bringing \$5.10 and best Westerns \$4.85. All sheep save ewes were unchanged. Western ewes were hammered to the extent of a 15¢ to 20c loss. Fancy breeding ewes sold up to \$3.25 and fat grades at \$2.65 to \$3. Wethers commanded \$3.10 to \$3.60.

The horse auction saw about 100 head on sale to-day. Trade ruled brisk at steady prices, there being but few animals of tempting quality offered. Receipts last week aggregated 1,361 head, a gain of 100 from a year ago. Medium mules with style and weight are selling firm, while big animals are weakening.

Wheat receipts here last week were around 1,200 cars, a falling off of 300 cars from the preceding seven days. Bearish influences succeeded in breaking the market a fraction of a cent. Oats were in bigger supply than usual and sold a trifle lower. No. 2 wheat is worth 73½¢ to 74¢; No. 4, 68¢ to 74¢; No. 2 oats 34¢ to 35¢; No. 4, 31¢ to 34¢; No. 2 corn, 45¢ to 45½¢; No. 4, 44¢ to 45¢; rye 53½¢ to 55¢; flaxseed 85¢.

The egg market advanced about a half cent last week mainly through lighter receipts. Poultry showed but little change, supplies being barely equal to the demand and firmness characterizing the market from day to day. Eggs are worth 16c; hens 8½¢; turkeys 10c; old toms 6c; roosters 20¢ to 25c; ducks, 10c; geese, 5c.
H. A. POWELL.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., September 1, 1903.
Receipts of cattle last week were fairly liberal and the proportion of beef steers fair. The demand proved good and trade had good life on most days, although values showed no marked advance on any kinds. A good many grades sold at \$5.25 to \$5.55. Cow stuff was of generally steady sale, with choice yearling heifers and steers mixed at \$5.25. The demand for stock cattle was fairly good and the movement to the country free except during the stormy weather. The week closed with only about 1,500 head on hand and prices generally steady.

Wintered Westerns made up a heavy share of the beefs in the range division on the native side, for which the demand was good at mostly steady prices. Cow stuff sold readily on a firm basis. Stockers and feeders were of quick sale and prices showed no great change either way.

Supplies in the quarantine division were fairly liberal. Steers were in the majority and the demand strong at decline of 10c. Cow stuff was of good steady sale. Calves were in demand and best kinds brought \$5.75.

Offerings of hogs were not heavy, but the trend of prices was lower the greater part of the week. The quality continued desirable and weights were strong. It is generally thought that there are a good many hogs with good weight still on hand, which were those that have been held back with the expectation of a reaction in the market.

Arrivals in the sheep division were not as large as late owing to the high wa-

ters to the West stopping traffic on some of the railroads for several days. There was a good demand from all of the killers and the market had very good life on each with little change to note in prices, unless it was towards strength for the better kinds. The movement of feeders was restricted by the lack of offerings and not any falling off in the demand, which continued vigorous, and prices advanced around 10c.
FRIDLEY.

The Nickel Plate Road, with its eastern connections—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and West Shore and Boston & Maine Railroads—is considered by those who have patronized it as a most desirable line between Chicago and New York, Boston and other eastern points, and takes its place among the first-class lines leading eastbound from Chicago. It is operating three through first-class trains, all daily, and equipped with modern improvements, for the convenience and comforts of the traveling public, and has succeeded, to a very remarkable degree, in pleasing its patrons, growing in popularity every day. One of its attractive features and thoroughly appreciated by the traveling public, is its dining-car service, meals being served on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00; also service a la carte. Colored porters are in charge to look after the comfort of passengers in coaches, and especially to assist ladies traveling with children. All passenger trains arrive at and depart from the La Salle St. Station, Chicago, the only passenger station in Chicago on the Elevated Loop. When going East, try the Nickel Plate Road. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

A Low Rate to Texas.

September 15 only, the M., K. & T. R'y will have on sale tickets from St. Louis, Hannibal, and Kansas City to Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory at a rate of \$15 for the round trip, final limit October 6. No one can afford to miss this opportunity of seeing the great Southwestern country in the fullness of its glory and prosperity. For further particulars write
GEORGE MORTON, G. P. & T. A.,
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Opening sale of lots in two new townships on the Omaha extension of the Chicago Great Western Railway will take place as follows: Bentley, Pottawatomie County, Iowa, Tuesday, September 15, and McClelland, Pottawatomie County, Iowa, Tuesday, September 22. One fare to Fort Dodge from all points on the Chicago Great Western Railway. Special trains from Fort Dodge to townships, fare fifty cents for round trip. For further particulars see bills or address Edwin B. Magill, Mgr. Townsite Dept., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

An Old Friend of Watkins'.

Humboldt, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1902.
I have used Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment for eleven years and think it has no equal.
Patrick Williams.

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.

CATTLE.

WANTED—To buy a fresh milk cow, giving good quantity of milk. Call at 1325 Clay St., Topeka, Kans., or address H. B. C., Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—Sixty head of 2-year-old steers, native whitefaces and Shorthorns. Martin Wittker, Ravanna, Finney County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorns \$50 each. Best of breeding, splendid individuals. Cows and heifers bred to Imported Royal Briton, calves and yearlings. Must sell carload or more. Write at once. Also some choice Poland Chinas very cheap. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

PUBLIC SALE—On September 16th, 1903, I will sell a number of good cows, and my registered Black Polled Aberdeen Angus bull, to the highest bidder. He is a herd header and 2 years old. Is worth coming 100 miles to buy. Le. is keep, Yates Center, Kansas. Farm 7½ miles northwest of town.

FIFTEEN HEAD of Armour bred registered Hereford cattle for sale. I will have on sale at the Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson, Kans., September 14 to 19, 1903, two suckling bull calves, 6 months old; three suckling heifer calves, 6 months old; five yearling heifers; five yearling bulls. These cattle are just off grass and will be sold at farmer's prices, \$50 and up. Mrs. I. A. Hart, R. 1, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for yearling: 3-year-old Holstein-Friesian bull, Meenthilde 81r Gerben 2768. Henry Richards, Barclay, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two double standard Polled Durham bulls, one herd bull three years old, one yearling. A. L. West, Garnett, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three choice, registered Galloway bulls, one herd bull, two ready for service. Address, Wm. M. McDonald, Girard, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five head of pure bred Hereford bulls of serviceable age. Address, A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans., breeder of high-class Herefords.

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

FOR SALE—Ten registered and ten high-grade Jersey cows, from 2 to 5 years old; most of them will be fresh next month. Will be sold worth the money to anybody wanting some good cows. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for sheep or cattle, one imported registered Percheron stallion, black. One black Missouri-bred Jack 3-year-old—will make a large Jack. Can be seen one-half mile south of city limits. J. C. Hentzler, Rural Route No. 6, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—To buy or trade, a Clydesdale stallion for a span of good mules. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE Farm list, information; Sales, trades. State map 10c. Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kans.

U. S. LANDS under irrigation in Wyoming along Union Pacific Railroad. Water rights \$12 on 10 years time. Write David C. Patterson, Sole Agent, Omaha, Neb.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN FARM FOR SALE—160 acres in Chippewa County; 90 acres cleared; balance in thrifty timber and meadow; fine soil; running water; machinery and stock with the farm; no floods, no failure of crops. Miles & Myers, A60, Matthews Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

A RANCH AND CATTLE—We are in receipt of a neat prospectus, issued by Mr. C. H. Kirkpatrick, of Mogollon, New Mexico, advertising a good ranch and cattle for sale. Any one wishing a good ranch would do well to address Mr. Kirkpatrick.

FT. TITUS FARM FOR SALE—On easy payments. 320 acres of land, one mile from LeCompton, Douglas County, Kansas, within 50 miles of Kansas City, Mo., 120 acres in alfalfa, 170 acres bottom land, 25 acres of sugar corn, 25 acres of stock timber, all well fenced and cross-fenced, three never-failing streams of running water, water in every field, creek running through west side entire length of farm, corral, feed lots, granary, pigsties, blacksmith-shop, etc., modern nine-room house just finished, well, cistern, two corn-cribs, fish-pond fed by springs and stocked with black bass, channel-cat, and sun-fish. Price \$50 per acre. Come and see it. Wm. Nace, LeCompton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Stock and grain farm. 120 acres of well improved land, plenty of water. Good location; three miles from Stillwell, Kans. 25 miles south of Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific R. R. For information write, Chas. Ainsworth, Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—480 acres of A1 land 300 acres cultivated, 1 mile to small town, telephone and R. F. D.; cheap at \$25 per acre; will take part in trade; what have you to offer will trade for anything if priced right. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

FOR SALE—160-acre farm, well improved, first class and cheap if taken soon, 8 miles from McPherson on R. F. D. O. A. Redfield, McPherson, Kans.

FOR SALE—480 acres improved, good water. Also farms and ranches, containing 160 acres and upward. For description and terms address H. B. Gilbert Wallace, Kans.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm, smooth land 9 miles S. E. of Topeka, 1 mile from R. R. Station, well improved; owner is going to Iowa and will sell for \$3,500. Title is clear, no encumbrance. Write to W. E. Mason, Berryton, Kans.

5,000 ACRES VIRGIN TIMBER LAND in Lamar county, Texas, in the Red river valley near the "Frisco System." Soil very rich and never overflows. Fine saw mill and tie proposition. Black, White, Red and No Oak, Ash, Hickory, Walnut and Box D'Arc. Will sell in small tracts to suit purchaser. Address, Chas. Lee Requa, Eureka Springs, Ark.

RANCH FOR SALE—1260 acres, 1120 acres of creek bottom, with model improvements, 140 acres alfalfa, 600 acres pasture, balance number one farm land. For further information address G. L. Gregg, Real Estate Dealer and Auctioneer, Clyde Kans.

SOME BARGAINS in farm lands in Anderson County, Kansas, in farms ranging from 80 acres up. S. B. Hamilton, Weida, Kans.

FOR SALE—Farms and ranches in central and western Kansas. We have some great bargains in western ranches. Write us. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Farm hand with small family. Must be handy with stock, and willing worker. Dr. M. N. Gardner, Greenleaf, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cheese factory doing good business. Good building and fixtures. A bar if taken soon. Address, Ramold & Cunningham Neosho Falls, Kans.

VIEWS OF TOPEKA FLOOD—Having purchased the balance of the edition of the "Views of Topeka Flood" of which many thousands sold at 25 cents each, we are prepared until the supply is exhausted to send them prepaid to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Address, Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

WE HAVE a machine and plan of sale that farmers are making fortunes with, requiring only a small investment. We want a few men in the West to represent us; only responsible men need apply, as our business is thoroughly legitimate and is a fortune maker. Write to-day for full particulars. Hubbell & Sears, S. A. & K. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—Young married man to work on a farm, a good steady worker. Must board extra farm help. It would be desirable if wife could do a week's washing and ironing for family of three, which would be well paid for. Applicant must have good references. A good job for a good man. Address, H. V. Toepfer, Stockton, Kans.

WANTED—Walnut logs, large size, must be round, sound, and straight. Geo. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kans.

TWO YOUNG MEN—Want steady work on farm or ranch in West. References. John McGulgan, 101 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A good farm hand on ranch. \$25 per month for two months work. Apply to A. C. Geer, Waldo, Kans.

ALFALFA BACTERIA—I can supply earth thoroughly inoculated with alfalfa bacteria from one of the most successful fields in Kansas. 40 cents per 100 pounds f. o. b. Whiting. Large quantities at a less rate. Address, A. Monroe, Whiting, Kans.

FOR SALE—1,000 trained ferrets at \$8 per pair. Farnsworth Bros., Elk Falls, Kans.

WANTED—Oil agents, reliable, energetic men to sell on commission our high grade line of lubricating oils, greases, also roof, barn and house paints, etc., locally or traveling. Especially to the threshing trade. Address, The Lion Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as agriculturalist or farm foreman; 25 years experience. Address W. A. Kimble, 1019 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

TWO more litters of those high-bred Scotch Collie pups, only one week old, but you will have to book your order quick if you want one. Walnut Grove Farm, H. D. Nutting, Propr., Emporia, Kans.

WANTED, WOOL—Send us samples of your whole clip; we will pay market price. Topeka Woolen Mills, Topeka, Kans.

CREAM SEPARATORS repaired at Gerdorn's Machine Shop, 820 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Money to get patent on a quick-selling toy. Will give 25 per cent of what it sells for. Henry Bolte, Webster, South Dakota.

TWELVE HENS MAKE \$500 YEARLY Setting 6 days instead of 21, all the year round. Particulars for stamp. Metropolitan Supply and Novelty Co., Kansas City, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—Catalpa speciosa seedlings, large stock, reasonable prices. Geo. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—New crop alfalfa, red clover, timothy English blue-grass, and other grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED—For fall sowing at \$1.25 per statutory bu. of 22 pounds, f. o. b. Seamless Amer. "A" sacks 18 cents capacity 3 bushels. Jno. S. Gilmore Fredonia Kans.

WANTED—To buy 20 bushels of alfalfa seed. Riverside Stock Farm, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—English blue-grass for fall sowing. Write to D. O. Buell, Robinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—Golden Yellow popcorn, very productive, excellent for popping, very tender. Packet 6 cents; 7 pounds 50 cents. J. P. Overlander, Highland, Kans.

200,000 FRUIT TREES! Wholesale prices; new catalogue. Baldwin, Nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

SWINE.

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS—Recorded; also herd boar, Victor Chief. L. L. Vrooman, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs, April farrow. Some very choice pigs of either sex. F. A. Hill, Durham, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boar, ready for service. He is from the famous Blocher-Burton stock. February pigs now ready for sale. J. P. Lucas, 118 West 23rd St., Topeka, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—250 high-grade yearling Shropshire sheep in Woods County, Oklahoma. 100 ewes and 150 wethers. Time will be given to responsible parties. Address, W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

PATENTS.

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

[First published in Kansas Farmer, August 20, 1903.]
Publication Notice.
No. 22345

W. H. Hubbard and Anna S. Lull, and each of them will take notice that they have been sued in the District Court in Shawnee County, State of Kansas, by James C. Shimer; that the petition was filed in said court July 21, 1903, and alleges that you and each of you withhold possession of the following described real estate, situated in Shawnee County, state of Kansas to-wit: Lot 676 and the south half of lot 673, Van Buren Street, Walnut Grove Addition to Topeka, of which the plaintiff is the owner and to which he is entitled to the immediate possession, and asking that he recover possession of said real estate and costs. Now, unless you shall answer said petition on or before October 1, 1903, judgment will be taken against you and for the possession of real estate described.
P. H. FORBES, Attorney for Plaintiff.
[SEAL] I. S. Curtis, Clerk.

The Stray List

Week Ending August 20.

Pawnee County—James F. Whitney, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by M. J. Davidson, in Larned tp. July 10, 1903, one black mare, 14½ hands high weight about 1150 pounds, bunch white hair in mane where collar works, valued at \$40.

Week Ending August 27.

Allen County.
MARE—Taken up by J. J. Gillespie, in Elm tp. Aug. 8, 1903, one bay mare, 7 years old, curb in right hind leg.

For Week Ending September 3.

Cherokee County—W. H. Shaffer, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. H. Galpine, in Pleasantville tp. (P. O. Asbury, Mo.) August 28, 1903, one red and white spotted steer, valued at \$20.
Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk.
MARE AND COLT—Taken up by A. J. Eutler, in Fawn Creek tp., July 28, 1903, one grey mare, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, valued at \$30; also one horse colt by the side of said mare, will probably be gray, valued at \$10.

Sheep For Sale!

A band of about 700 Rambouillet sheep, 7 months to 4 years old. Sheared ten pounds. .. Address

L. K. Butts, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Kansas.

Duroc-Jerseys

Of Superior Breeding and Individuality.
RED DUKE 18683 at head of the herd.
BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, - SEDALIA, MISSOURI

A CLOSING SALE OF CENTRAL WISCONSIN LANDS.

Our lands are surrounded by well improved farms. A great opportunity for the home-seeker or investor. Write us for circulars and excursion rates. (We have also lands in Barron and Washburn Counties, Wisconsin, in large or small tracts.)

OFTELIE & STONDALL LAND CO.,
Pittsfield, Wood Co., Wis.

TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY

—AND BACK—
\$15.00 SEPTEMBER 15th
FINAL LIMIT October 6th
—VIA—

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY

Ask Nearest Ticket Agent or write
O. A. McKitt, D. P. A., Blossom House, Kansas City, Mo.

The New Plant-Breeding.

(Continued from page 925.)

ties, but it always needs new emphasis and the evidence of new experience. By this remark I do not mean to say that I was the first to present the idea, for I can trace this advice back certainly more than 200 years—thereby adding testimony to its importance. There are those who deny that the individual characteristics of a plant are in any way impressed on its bud-propagated offspring, but these persons are fewer each year, and the evidence to combat them is constantly stronger. The whole tendency of modern plant-breeding, as we have seen, is to begin with a plant because it has individual merit rather than because it represents a particular variety. That is, we are constantly giving greater attention to individuality in plants. This the animal breeder has always done. If no two Cuthbert raspberry bushes and no two early Crawford peach-trees are alike, why not propagate from those that are best? I have an orchard of Crawford peaches, all purchased from one of the best and most reliable members of this association, but I have at least twenty different kinds of Crawfords, some of them practically worthless. If I were to plant another Crawford orchard, I should want to know what trees the buds were taken from. If I were to propagate indiscriminately from my own orchard, persons to whom I should sell the trees would probably say either that the stock was "mixed" or that the Crawford had run out. Now, I admit that the stock would have been "mixed" and yet every tree be a Crawford. Suppose, now, that I should propagate only from the very best trees, what then would likely be the result? I believe the time has come when the nurserymen must cease to propagate indiscriminately from stock merely because it belongs to a given variety. He should propagate only from stock or trees that he knows to have direct merit for efficiency.

Another way of increasing the efficiency of varieties is by giving the variety the particular care that it needs. There are some varieties, as Ben Davis and Baldwin, that thrive almost anywhere and come to approximately their full value under all ordinary methods of treatment. These are the goats of the pomological sphere. There are others that are practically worthless unless some special attention is given them. The Spitzenburg apple is one of these, an apple that is not "run out," as popularly supposed, but forced out because it does not have soil of sufficient heart, and does not receive sufficient care in tilling and pruning and spraying. Many of our really good varieties are going out because of the lack of special care. I am aware that the special care is expensive, but nevertheless there are many people who would like to grow these varieties if only they know how. In many cases the extra care would be well repaid in an extra price for the product. Are we not likely to have a reaction from the Kieffer-pear propaganda, when some, at least, of the varieties that it has driven out shall reappear? If not, then the ideals of pear-growing are lowering rather than rising. But the larger side to this whole question is that we really can not expect to make great permanent progress in varieties until we make corresponding progress in the care we give them. We will continue to have razor-back varieties so long as we continue to give razor-back care. Merely to get a variety is only half the battle. You can not raise good sheep on the provender that you give a Billy goat.

Government to Establish Forest Reserve in Kansas.

ROY KELLOGG.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture have advised the Government to make a reserve in the sand hills of the Southwest, and are confident that it will soon be done. During the past two years the Department has established two such reserves in western Nebraska and they are proving all that we expected of them. The re-

serve in southwestern Kansas will be a good thing for the semi-arid district. Species of forest-trees will be grown that can be successfully raised in that section. Seedlings will be distributed among the people. It will then depend upon the farmers how long that section shall remain semi-arid.

It is hardly necessary to state that a lack of rainfall is responsible for the scarcity of trees in western Kansas. That is known to everybody. What the Department wants to do is to find the species of trees that will grow without much water, and then get the farmers of the West interested in planting them. These trees will bring on more moisture, and later on other varieties more valuable can be introduced. But you must first get the moisture, and the way to do it is to plant any sort of trees that will grow. Honey locust is the species that does the best in the semi-arid belt. They are good for nothing much except shade and moisture-bringers. They do not even make good fence-posts. They can be used for stove wood, however, but should not be used for that purpose as long as they will grow. Cedar will grow also. So will a few other varieties of timber. But for some years to come the trees must be cultivated the same as any other crop. The more they are cultivated the more they will grow and the less likelihood of their dying. It is to make demonstrations along this line and to raise seedlings that the Government proposes to establish a reserve near Garden City.

SIZE OF RESERVE.

The size of the reserve will depend somewhat upon conditions. The Government already owns a good portion of the land in the sand hills. Some land there—scattered here and there—is held by settlers. If the settlers will let the Government include their land in the reserve or agree to trade it off for land elsewhere, the reserve will include perhaps 100,000 acres. But if such a deal can not be made with the settlers, then the reserve will not be over 50,000 acres. The Government can establish a 50,000 acre reserve on its own land without disturbing anybody.

OGALLALA AND DODGE CITY FORESTRY.

The forestry farms at Ogallah and Dodge City are not well taken care of. These stations are raising some trees to supply the farmers on a limited scale, but they are making no demonstrations. Most of the big trees at the forestry farms are dying for lack of attention. The management should have taken hold and demonstrated by the cultivation of these trees that they could be grown successfully. Letting the trees die, discourages rather than encourages farmers of that section to plant trees.

Trees of commercial value for timber can not be raised in the semiarid belt now, except possibly along some streams. They will not grow on the uplands. It isn't a question with the farmers there about the quality of the timber in trees; it is a question of getting species of trees that will grow there at all.

The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

Beehives.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed some time ago in the KANSAS FARMER, that you discouraged the use of the American beehive. What do you think of the Buckeye beehive, patented about 35 years ago? H. P. ALEXANDER, Anderson County.

The "Buckeye" beehive, like all other hives patented or otherwise, have long since been used for kindling wood by up-to-date beekeepers. These hives perhaps at that time were some improvement over the old style of management with "box hives," "log gums," etc., but since the time of American hives, Buckeye hives, and hundreds of others that inventors of that age racked their brains over, a revolution has taken place in the management of bees, and at the present time instead of a hundred different kinds of



WE GUARANTEE that under the same conditions as to power and speed applied, condition of corn, etc.,

The Appleton Corn Husker

will do more and better work than any other machine of like character and corresponding size on the market; that it is simpler in construction; easier in every way to operate; easier and safer to feed and to require less power for successful operation. The proof of these claims is sent for the asking. We make also a complete line of sweep and tread horse powers, shellers, ensilage and fodder cutters, feed grinders, wood saws, windmills, etc. Remember that Appleton quality is the standard of excellence.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 19 Fargo St., Batavia, Ills.

beehives, we have but one kind. Beekeepers have all fallen into the regular beaten path of successful beekeeping, and all have adopted one and the same hive and method of handling bees. You can not find a beekeeper to-day that is a successful up-to-date one that uses any of the above-named hives at present, but in many cases some of these old patterns are still in use on the farm and elsewhere by those who do not give bees much attention.

The different hives that were patented 25 or 30 years ago have all become free property, and any one can make and use them without buying the right. There are but very few patents on hives and appliances of any kind pertaining to bees at present, and those that are patented are for the protection of the manufacture of the same, so that the users have no royalty to put up to obtain them.

The most important invention in hives of early days was gotten up by L. L. Langstroth, and the next most important was invented by Moses Quinby. Mr. Langstroth got out a patent on his hive October 5, 1852. This hive proved to be the most successful in securing the largest returns in honey from a single colony of bees, and was the first step, and the foundation stone laid on which beekeeping is to-day made a profitable pursuit. The original Langstroth hive has simply been improved upon, and the general form but little changed, and in fact the principal thing about the hive, which is the frame, has been changed a mere fraction of an inch to conform with other improvements, and is in reality no improvement otherwise.

While the name has more or less been dropped, the hive of the present is in reality the Langstroth hive now. Mr. Langstroth, in addition to the invention of his hive, got out a work on bees which was known as "Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee." About the same time Moses Quinby got out a work known as the "Mysteries of Beekeeping Explained." With no guide to go by except practical study of the bee and its management, the two works almost identically agreed on every important point, and neither one knew of the other being engaged in the work at the time. These two works on bees are yet alive and have laid the foundation for successful management of bees at the present time.

An important invention in hives was made by John S. Harbison in the year 1843 known as the "Weeks patent chamber hive." Mr. Harbison made early importations of Italian bees into this country, and later on located in California and was first in the famous honey-fields of that State where, with 300 colonies of bees, he secured 60,000 pounds of honey. He later improved his hive which was known as the Harbison hive.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway to points South, Southwest, West, North, and Northwest at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, on sale September 1 and 15. Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining and Cafe Cars on which you pay only for what you order, on all trains. For further particulars apply to any Great Western Agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Indiana and Ohio Excursions.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will on September 1-8-15 and October 6, sell tickets at one and one-third fare for the round trip to Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Sandusky, Springfield, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Indianapolis, and all intermediate points in Ohio and Indiana, also Louisville, Ky. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

I Can Sell Your Farm

or other real estate, no matter where it is or what it is worth. Send description, state price, and learn my wonderfully successful plan. W. M. OSTRANDER, 275 North American Building, Philadelphia

Thomas County, Kansas

offers exceptional advantages for the home-seeker. I have some choice farms in Thomas County, at prices, which considering the prosperous conditions, are the best bargains to-day on the market.

Write me for Land Buyers' Guide, giving list of many choice farms.

80 acres, level land, 9 miles from town, Thomas County, ordinary improvements; 30 acres cultivated. Price \$700.

160 acres, Thomas County, mostly smooth, 7 miles from Rexford, 10 acres cultivated, balance grass. Price \$1,400.

320 acres, 60 acres cultivated. Price \$3,000.

240 acres, house and barn, good well and windmill; 3 miles from town, all cultivated. Price \$3,000.

480 acres, mile and half from town; 4-room house, stable, sheds. 200 acres cultivated. Price \$5,500.

HILAND P. LOOKWOOD,

102 Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS

who wish to better their conditions are advised to write for a descriptive pamphlet and map of Maryland, which is being sent out free by charge by

THE STATE BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION OF MARYLAND.

Address

Mr. H. Badenhop, Secretary, Merchants' Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

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Three Express Trains East Every Day in the Year. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on all Trains. Trans-Continental Tourist Cars leave Chicago Tri-Weekly on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m. and Wednesdays at 10:35 a. m.

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NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Rates Always The Lowest.

Colored Porters in uniform in attendance on all Coach Passengers. If you contemplate a trip East call on any convenient Ticket Agent, or address,

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THE OLD AND ONLY ORIGINAL MAKE YOUR BUGGY LOOK LIKE NEW.

For carriages, wagons, lawn seats, chairs, boats, launches, pumps, farm implements, or anything requiring a durable gloss finish in black or colors.

SEND US POSTAL FOR INTERESTING SOUVENIR, FREE. DETROIT WHITE LEAD WORKS, DETROIT, MICH.

HONEY

For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Two cans, 120 pounds net—amber, \$7.50; whitest, \$9.00. Also small cans, all sizes. Comb honey in one-pound sections, 11 to 13c. See price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. (Reference, Kansas Farmer Co.) Address

Arkansas Valley Apiaries, Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.

Grange Department.

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer..... J. C. Lovett, Bucyrus
Lecturer..... Ole Hibner, Olathe
Steward..... R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward..... W. E. Coultis, Rionland
Chaplain..... Mrs. M. J. Ramo, Arkansas City
Treasurer..... Wm. Henry, Olathe
Secretary..... Geo. Black, Olathe
Gate Keeper..... G. F. Kyner, Lone Elm
Ceres..... Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona..... Mrs. Ida E. Filer, Madison
Flora..... Mrs. L. J. Lovett, Larned
L. A. S..... Mrs. Lola Radcliff, Overbrook

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Rhoades..... Gardner
J. T. Lincoln..... Olpe
A. P. Beardon..... McLouth

Grange Field Meetings in Indiana.

There has been a series of Grange field meetings in Indiana through August. The subjects discussed were: "How to Promote Good Citizenship;" "Make Agriculture More Profitable;" "Add to the Attractions of Country Life by Promoting Improvements of Country Homes and Surroundings;" "To Secure Better Schools;" "Better Roads." Country, city State and Nation are all vastly benefited by good roads. Why should not all cooperate in securing that which is of mutual advantage?

The influence of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is exerted to secure State and National legislation along lines that will promote the interest and advance the prosperity of the common people, and promote agriculture, the basic industry of the country.

The Fraternal Order of Patrons of Husbandry is one where husband, wife, daughter and son can join and have equal advantages and privileges. It is free from partisan, sectional, or sectarian bias. The order believes in equity in business, fairness and equality in legislation in matters of taxation, and in all other matters. Special advantages, privileges, and exemptions are matters of doubtful policy and should not be tolerated in a republican form of government.

It is well to attend the Grange picnics and hear these and other matters discussed from the Grange standpoint, as they relate to and affect the home and the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country.

Life is what we make it. Why not get as much happiness out of life as possible? We believe you never regret when you take wife and children and attend some of these picnics and do your best to increase the pleasures and happiness of all you there meet.

AARON JONES,

Master National Grange.

National Master Jones' Welcome to South Carolina.

BY W. K. THOMPSON, MASTER SOUTH CAROLINA STATE GRANGE.

Worthy Master Jones: In behalf of the Patrons of South Carolina, I wish to assure you that you are welcome—yea, thrice welcome—to our State. Hospitality is one of the great characteristics of our people, and it is our earnest desire to let you experience while among us some of our true Carolina hospitality. We welcome you, because your reputation as a true tiller of the soil and your fame as a public speaker have preceded you.

But, my dear sir, we welcome you most of all because you come as the head of one of the greatest and grandest organizations of this country of ours, if not the grandest in the world—the Grange, that stands for all that is high and noble, pure and honorable, and for the best and highest interest of those who till the soil, and for those who form part and parcel of their farm life. We recognize you, my dear sir, as the leader in this great fight for the uplifting and elevation of the farming population of this country. You have traveled across this continent to the shores of the Pacific in the interest of the agricultural class, and now you have come to our sunny South on

the Atlantic Coast, still battling for the man that follows the plow. And we Patrons in South Carolina, though few in numbers in comparison to other States, are large-hearted and full of admiration and love for our worthy leader, and are delighted to have you in South Carolina, the State that occupies a small space on the map of this country, but stands great in her history of chivalrous deeds of the past, her grand resources of to-day, and her magnificent prospects and inviting opportunities for the future.

But, Worthy Master, why should I say more? You are here, and see all around you our broad fields growing in luxuriance the spotless staple that all the world is interested in, and that has become so important that even the appearance of a tiny worm on its tender leaves is noted all over the world, while the sunshine, the showers, the hot and cool nights, and every phase of the weather is daily, yea, hourly, wired from every section of the cotton-growing country as an indication of what the people of the whole world may expect toward the supply of clothing and other necessities for which our cotton is used.

And while in South Carolina we wish you could take a peep at our rice fields, beautiful to behold as the golden heads wave in the gentle breeze, our Sea Island farms of long staple cotton, our phosphate beds, and many other industries that would interest you and give you a small—very small—idea of the resources of our State. In fact, we would be glad to have you move down here and become one of us, provided you bring your good wife. We have plenty of room for good men and women from your Hoosier State who are seeking homes, and when you go back, tell your people what a great place South Carolina is; and perchance some of our good brothers and sisters in the Grange will move down here and help us build up the order, and we can catch the inspiration from them and never feel satisfied till we have a grange in every nook and corner of our State. If you come along with them we will make you master of all the granges in the State.

Again I wish to assure you of our hearty welcome. Welcome to our State, welcome to our homes, and welcome to the hearts of all true Patrons, and may your stay among us be pleasant to you and us, and profitable to the grand order you represent.

The Grange in New England.

At the Farmers' Day field meeting at Hampton Beach, N. H., July 29, Hon. Geo. S. Ladd, Master of the Massachusetts State Grange, made a spirited address on the above subject. He said, in substance:

What has the Grange done? It has changed New England dying to New England living. It is growing wonderfully and is a great help in the uplifting of the world. It will be what the high school and the college are. The era of low prices is past. Agriculture owes it to the Grange and the State board to take advantage of the betterments and improvements, in which woman has more than an equal place. We must be on the move. The world is on the march. The order of Patrons of Husbandry has taught that the farmer has much to do besides tilling the soil. Our farmer administration is second to none. It is an honor to the whole country when the lecturer of the National Grange sits in the chair of Governor. We must acknowledge that the farmer of the West is the farmer of the world. We must have an up-to-date way of doing business. The Grange is an important factor in drawing people together, in village improvement and in bettering highways as in Massachusetts. The Grange does much for good government. An honest man can not afford to be out of politics. He should attend the primaries. Politics has demands upon good citizenship. The speaker emphasized the value of Grange work along the lines of free mail delivery and pure-food legislation. It should strive to reduce freights from the West. We don't need quite so many middle men, especially in dairy products. The Grange is turning the tide back from the city.

HORSES.

Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, WAKEFIELD, KANSAS.

Registered Stallions For Sale

15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF

Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 8 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 8- and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come at once for bargains.

SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Percheron Herd headed by Casino (45463) 27830. Prize-winner Notional Show of France 1901. Winner of first prize at Missouri and Kansas State Fairs 1902. Shorthorn herd headed by Airdrie Viscount, a son of the great Lavender Viscount, champion of America in 1900 and 1901. Stock for sale. Address

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANS.

THE AMERICAN

Percheron Horse Breeders & Importers Association

Capital Stock, \$10,000.00. Shares, \$10.00 Each
Incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

No proxies can be used in this Association and no person or firm allowed more than ten votes. Our legal rights are fully and finally established by the courts. ONLY PERCHERON ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. It is the object of this Association to have its stock as widely scattered as possible, that the Percheron interests of the whole country, may be represented in its membership. We are now ready to sell stock and receive applications for registry. For application blanks, stock and full information, address,

GEO. W. STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary,
Bloomington, Ills.,



America's Leading Horse Importers

At the Great Annual Show of France held at Evreux June 10 to 14, our stallions won first, second, third, and fourth prize in every Percheron stallion class; also won first as the best collection.

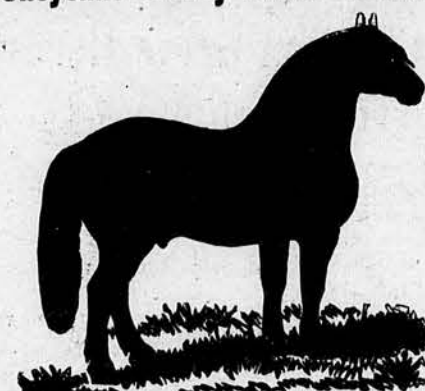
At the Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne De France held at Nogent-le-Rotrou from the 15th to the 21st of June, our stallions won every first prize, over forty prizes in all. Two groups were made up of our exhibit, on which we won first and second.

This prize-winning importation consisting of a hundred and nine stallions arrived home July 28, and is by far the best lot of horses ever imported to America.

Call on us if your neighborhood needs a good stallion. A catalogue and calendar sent on application.

McLAUGHLIN BROS., Columbus, Ohio,
Emmetsburg, Iowa. Kansas City, Mo.

Cheyenne Valley Stock Farm.



F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kans.

Breeder of

PERCHERON HORSES and
POLAND-CHINA HOGS

For Sale—Fifteen young stallions and a few mares.
Inspection and correspondence invited.

Prospect Farm



H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kans.

Breeder of

CLYDESDALE HORSES,
SHORTHORN CATTLE

FOR SALE—Two Clydesdale Stallions, one 5 years old, weight 1,750 pounds, the other 2 years old, weight 1,400 pounds; registered and sound.

Inspection and correspondence invited.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS.



Elegantly built, fashionable bred, and well marked May and June pigs that have been raised right to develop into great money makers. They are sired by the 700-pound 2-year-old Proud Perfection 2d, the richest bred boar in the world, every drop of his blood comes direct from Proud Perfection, Perfect I Know, Chief Perfection 2d and Darkness, the four greatest hogs the world has ever seen, and out of dams by the 900-pound Black Missouri Chief, the largest Poland-China boar living to-day, and other noted boars. Great beauty, grand development and enormous productiveness await all of them. Also pigs by the massive 900-pound 3-year-old Black Missouri Chief that are out of dams not akin to my other sows. Single pigs, pairs, trios and breeding herds at reasonable prices. Young boars and bred glits also. Pacific and American Express. Ranch 2 miles from station. Rural mail and telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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DUROC-JERSEYS. Duroc-Jerseys for sale. Choice 1903 pigs, both sexes. Prices \$20 and \$25, 125 head in herd to select from. NEWTON BROS., Whiting, Kans., and Goffs, Kans.

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Our herd is headed by our fine herd boar, Missouri Champion 18348. Our spring pigs are doing excellently and we will be able to fill orders promptly with the very best, as we make it a specialty to select to please our customers. If you want some heavy-boned pigs with extra good length, send in your order. J. R. IMHAUSER, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.

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I have some choice February and March pigs for sale out of large, old sows of the most prolific strain and best breeding, sired by four good, well-developed boars. I can supply old customers with new blood, or pigs not related. I have the kind that will please you. S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

Standard Herd of Registered Duroc-Jersey Swine, Red Polled Cattle, and Angora Goats.

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East Side Herd Poland-Chinas Combines the best strains of blood in the breed. 24 spring litters. Royal Blue 27642 by Big Chief Tecumseh 24, first boar in service. Write for list of sires and dams in herd. W. H. BARR, ELLIOTT, IOWA.

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Poland-China Hogs. I am cleaned up on boars and bred gilts. I have some nice open June gilts and can spare a few yearling bred sows. Orders booked for spring pigs by Keep On 61015, Imperial Chief 23778, Black Perfection 27188, and Oerwin Improver 25708. On Missouri Pacific R. R., one mile west of Kickapoo, Kans. JOHN BOLLIN, R. F. D. No. 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

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WAMEGO HERD

...OF...

Poland-Chinas

With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24429, a grand individual and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. R. turkeys and R. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. C. J. HUGGINS.

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Correct by Corrector, Perfection Chief 2d by Chief Perfection 2d, Jewell's Silver Chief, and Kron Pring Wilhelm, herd boars. Up-to-date breeding, feeding qualities, and large, even litters in this herd. Young stock for sale. J. L. STRATTON, One - Mile - Southwest - of - Ottawa, Kans.

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Choice spring and fall pigs, both sexes, by Belleville Chief 23123; Kansas Chief 23250; Lamplighter 26890; Park's Spot 23629; Best on Earth's Chief 27087 and Royal Tecumseh 2d 25314. Royal Tecumseh 2d for sale. A snap.

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Large English Berkshires

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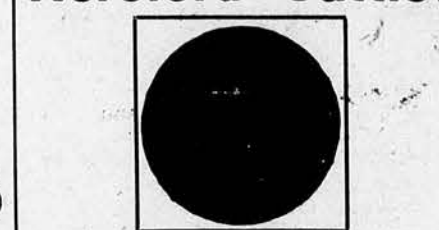
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