

# KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865  
\$1.00 A YEAR.

## Breeders' Directory

### SWINE.

**D. TROTT** ABILENE, KANS., famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas

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

**M. H. ALBERTY**, - - Cherokee, Kansas.  
**Duroc-Jerseys.**  
100 head for this year's trade; all eligible to record.

**MAPLE AVENUE HERD** J. U. HOWE, WICHITA, KANSAS.  
**DUROC-JERSEYS.** Farm 2 miles west of city on Maple Ave.

**V. B. Howey**, Box 103, Topeka, Kans.  
Breeder and shipper of Poland-China hogs, Jersey cattle, S. L. Wyandotte chickens. Eggs in season.

**FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS**  
Has 80 pigs of March, April, and May, 1901, farrow for this season's trade at reasonable prices.  
J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kans.

**PARKDALE STOCK AND FRUIT FARMS**  
**THOROUGHbred Hereford Cattle.**  
CHAS. A. SCHOLZ, Proprietor, - FRANKFORD, KANS.

**POLAND-CHINAS.** 90 good spring pigs; only a few fall gilts bred but they are choice. Write for one. Don't delay.  
**DIETRICH & SPAULDING**, Richmond, Kas.

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—REGISTERED.**  
Write for prices on choice spring pigs; 100 to select from. Third annual sale date, October 11.  
**NEWTON BROTHERS**, Whiting, Kansas.

**Riverside Herd of Poland-China Swine.**  
Commodore Dewey No. 46187 head of herd, assisted by a grandson of Missouri's Black Chief. Young stock for sale reasonable. All stock recorded free.  
M. O'BRIEN, Liberty, Kans.

**KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS** has some extra fine spring gilts, some January gilts, and sows 18 months, bred to Sen. I Know, he by Perfect I Know; and some nice fall boars by Sen. I Know and U. S. Teo. Address **F. P. MAGUIRE**, Haven, Reno Co., Kans.

**CHERRY GROVE FARM DUROCS,**  
From best prize-winners. One spring boar, also fall and winter pigs for sale.  
**WARE & POCOCKE**, Station B, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

**A FEW POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE.**  
Fine individuals. "Chief I Know" and "Look Me Over" strains. **R. J. CONNWAY**, Edna, Kans.

**D. L. BUTTON**, North Topeka, Kans., Breeder of Improved Chester Whites. Stock for Sale. Farm is two miles northwest of Reform School.

**T. A. HUBBARD**, ROME, KANS., Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages. 25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

**SUNNYSIDE HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINA HOGS.**  
We now have for sale some extra good young boars, and a lot of gilts 8 to 10 months old. All good. Gilts will be bred or sold open as desired. This is a choice lot of young stuff that will be priced cheap, quality considered.  
**M. L. SOMERS**, Altoona, Kans.

**LOCH AERIE... STOCK FARM.**  
W. S. POWELL, Moline, Elk County, Kansas.

For Sale: A few boars and gilts farrowed in January, sired by Perfection 24535, and out of the dams: Lady Sanders, Lady Hadley Sanders, and Lady Alice Sanders. Price very low. Will also sell recorded Scotch Collie pups.

### SWINE.

**STANDARD HERD OF Registered Duroc-Jerseys**  
**PETER BLOCHER**, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.  
Herd headed by Big Joe 7868, and others. A few male pigs of March and April farrow. S. C. B. Leghorn eggs.

**SHADY LANE STOCK FARM.**  
**HARRY E. LUNT**, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.  
**Registered Poland-Chinas**  
25 Boars and 25 Gilts of late winter farrow, sired by Searchlight 25513, and Look No Further. Dams of the Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains. Prices low to early buyers.

**RIDGEVIEW FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
Have for sale—spring pigs of quality, at reasonable figures. Write us before buying.  
**MANWARING BROS.**, Lawrence, Kansas.

**Verdigris Valley Herd POLAND-CHINAS.**  
Large-boned, Prize-winning. We have for sale 80 head of fall pigs—the best grown out lot we ever raised. We can furnish herds not akin, of any of the fashionable strains. We have several that are good enough to fit for next fall's shows. Prices reasonable. Nothing but good ones shipped on orders.  
**WAIT & EAST**, Altoona, Kans.

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

**R. S. Cook**, Wichita, Kansas, BREEDER OF **POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
The prize-winning herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 2841, Black Joe 2868, World Beater and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra-large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

**THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA HOGS**  
I have for sale a few October boars and gilts, 4 bred sows, and 70 winter and spring pigs, good head and ears, large boned. Come and see them, or write me.  
**JOHN BOLLIN**, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., Kans. (Express Office, Leavenworth.)

### CATTLE.

**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE**—Pure-bred young stock for sale. Your orders solicited. Address **L. K. HASELTINE**, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

**MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS**—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, out of Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.  
**F. C. KINGSLEY**, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.

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

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE**  
A few choice bred young bulls, spring yearlings, for sale at very reasonable prices. Also 2 Shropshire and 1 cross-bred Shropshire-Cotswold buck. Address **JAMES C. STONE**, Leavenworth, Kans.

**East Lynn Herefords.**

Special Offering: Eleven cows and heifers, from 8 months to 8 years old. Cows bred to Java of East Lynn; all regular breeders and registered; also 10 registered bulls, from 8 to 20 months old. These bulls are large and bred right. If you want a bargain, write me or come and see them.  
**WILL H. RHODES**, Tampa, Marion Co., Kans.

### SWINE.

**ALFALFA MEADOW STOCK FARM**  
1,800 acres. Pure-bred stock only. Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Light Brahmas and Belgian hares. Stock of all kinds for sale. Pedigreed hares, \$2.  
**O. B. WHITAKER**, Proprietor, Shady Bend, Kansas.

**Maple Leaf Herd of Thoroughbred SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**And POLAND CHINA SWINE.**  
Farm is 2 miles south **JAMES A. WATKINS**, of Rock Island depot. Whiting, Kans.

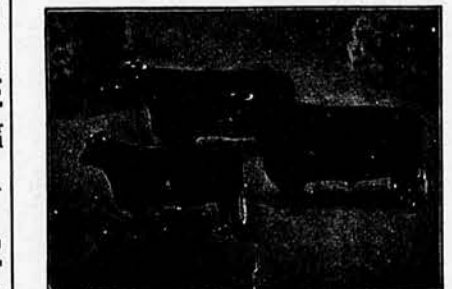
**REGISTERED HEREFORDS.**  
**THOS. EVANS**, BREEDER, Hartford, Lyon County, - Kansas.  
—SPECIAL OFFERINGS—  
FOR SALE—Four yearling bulls, one imported 4-year-old bull, a few young cows and heifers.

**SYCAMORE SPRINGS STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.**  
**H. M. Hill**, Prop., La Fontaine, Kans.  
No Shorthorns for sale at present, but will have a few young things in the spring. Personal inspection of our herd invited.  
**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

—125—  
**RAVENSWOOD SHORTHORNS,**  
**C. E. LEONARD**, BELLAIR, MO.  
Males and females for sale. Inspection especially invited. Lavender Viscount 124755, the champion bull of the National Show at Kansas City, heads the herd.  
**ED. PATTERSON**, Manager. Railroad and Telephone station, Bunceton, Mo.

**H. M. SATZLER**, Burlingame, Kansas, BREEDER OF **HEREFORD CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, STOCK FOR SALE.**

**H. R. LITTLE**, HOPE, DICKINSON CO., KANS. BREEDS ONLY  
**The Best, Pure-Bred SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
Herd numbers 185, headed by **ROYAL CROWN 125498**, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharon Lavender 14902.  
FOR SALE JUST NOW 16 BULLS of serviceable age, and 12 bull calves. Farm 1 1/2 miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pac., R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from three of the great herds of Ohio.



**GLENDALE SHORTHORNS, OTTAWA, KANS.**  
Leading Scotch and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bull Scotland's Charm 127264, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Twenty bulls for sale.  
**C. F. WOLFE & SON**, Proprietors.

### CATTLE.

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

**Norwood Shorthorns.** **V. R. ELLIS**, Gardner, Kans.  
Sir Charming 4th at head of herd. Cruickshank top crosses on best American families. Young stock for sale.

**Registered Herefords**  
Of either sex, at private sale. I also have 140 3/4 to 5/8 high-grades at private sale.  
**ALBERT DILLON**, Hope, Kansas

**Silver Creek Shorthorns.**  
The Scotch bull, Gwendoline's Prince 180913, in service. Also the imported Scotch Missile b 11, Aylesbury Duke. 100 head of the best Scotch, Bates, and American families. High class Duroc-Jersey swine for sale.  
**J. F. STODDER**, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

**D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS,** Dunlap, Morris Co., Kansas.  
Breeder of **PURE-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE,** Herd Bull, Imported British Lion, 133692.  
**YOUNG - STOCK - FOR - SALE.**

**ALLENDALE HERD OF Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**  
The Oldest and Largest in the United States  
Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd. Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near Iola and La Harpe, Allen Co., Kans., and address **Thos. S. Anderson**, Manager, there; or **ANDERSON & FINDLAY**, Prop's, Lake Forest, Ill.

**BLACK DIAMOND STOCK FARM**  
Has for Sale a Few **CHOICE GALLOWAY BULLS,** Sired by a World's Fair winner. Also a few English Fox Terrier pups of finest quality.  
FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 16-acre suburban property in Des Moines, Iowa. Information promptly furnished by the owner.  
**J. R. HIGGINS**, Keswick, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

**MT. PLEASANT HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**  
Herd headed by Acomb Duke 18th 142177. Herd composed of Young Marys, Galatas and Sanspareilla. Young bulls for sale.  
**A. M. ASHCRAFT**, Atchison, Kans. Inquire at **R. F. D. No. 3,** Ashcraft & Sage Livery Barn, Main Street.

**CLOVER CLIFF FARM. REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE.**  
Also German Coach, Saddle and Trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion Habbo, and the Saddle stallion Rosewood, a 16-hand 1,100-pound son of Montrose in service. Visitors always welcome.  
Address **BLACKSHERE BROTHERS**, Elmdale, Chase Co., Kans

**SUNFLOWER HERD**  
SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED **SHORTHORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE**  
Herd Bull, Sir Knigh 124403. Herd Boars, Black U. S. 2d 25582 S, and Sunflower Black Chief 23603. Representative stock for sale.  
**ADDRESS**  
**ANDREW PRINGLE**, Rural Route 2, Eskridge, Kans

In writing advertisers, mention the **KANSAS FARMER.**

**CATTLE.**

**POLLED DURHAMS!** THIS LITTLE AD. will direct you to the largest as well as the best Scotch bred Polled Durham herd of cattle in the United States. **150 Fine Duroc-Jersey Pigs.**  
**F. F. FAILOR, Newton, Iowa.**

Breed the Horns off by using a **RED POLLED BULL.**  
**CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Butler Co. Ka.**  
 Breeders of Red Polled Cattle, Herd Headed by Powerful 4532. Pure-bred and grades for sale. Also prize-winning Light Brahmas.

**H. N. Holdeman,**  
 Girard, Crawford Co., Kans.  
**BREEDER OF PERCHERON HORSES**  
**And HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE.**  
 Representing Josephine, Mechthilde and Parthena families. Poland-China hogs. Son of Missouri's Black Chief at head of herd. B. P. R. and B. L. H. chickens. Eggs in season, always guaranteed as represented.

**SHEEP.**

**ANGORA GOATS.** Registered and high-grades for sale in lots to suit customers, by **S. D. MOHERMAN, Ottawa, Kansas.**

**CHEVIOT SHEEP, AND POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.** Some fine rams for sale. The Cheviots are rustlers, smooth, clean face, allowing clear vision to approaching danger. Write for prices and circulars.  
**A. E. Burleigh, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.**

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

Ram lambs, yearling, and 2-year-olds. Grand quality at drouth prices. Wet or dry we are always headquarters for Shropshires. Write your wants.  
**KIRKPATRICK & SON, - - Wolcott, Kansas.**

**LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.**

**CAREY M. JONES,**  
**Live Stock Auctioneer.**  
 Davenport, Iowa. Have an extended acquaintance among stock breeders. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming date. Office, Hotel Downs.

**D. E. EDMONSON,** late of Lexington, Ky., and Tat H. tersall's (of Chicago, limited), now located at 208 Sheldley Building, Kansas City, Mo., offers his service as Live Stock Auctioneer. All the Herd and Stu books. Wire before fixing dates.

**R. L. HARRIMAN,**  
**Live Stock Auctioneer**  
 Bunceston, Mo.  
**SALES made everywhere.** Thoroughly posted and up-to-date on breeding quality and values. Have a large acquaintance among and am selling for the best breeders in the country. Terms low. Write for dates.

**LIVE-AUCTIONEER**  
**Col. J. N. HARSHBERGER**  
 Lawrence, Kansas.  
 Special attention given to selling all kinds of pedigreed stock, also large sales of graded stock. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

**JAMES W. SPARKS,**  
**Live-Stock Auctioneer,**  
**MARSHALL, MO.**  
 Sales made anywhere.

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

**HORSES AND MULES.**

**PERCHERON HORSES**  
**J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas.**  
 Importers and Breeders. Largest Herd in the State. Inspection Invited.

**PERCHERON HORSES and ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**  
**GARRETT HURST, Breeder, Zyba, Sumner Co. Kans.** Young stock for sale of either sex. All registered.

**HENRY AVERY & SON,**  
 BREEDERS OF  
**Pure Percherons.**  
 The largest herd of Percheron horses in the west and the best bred herd in America. A choice collection of young stallions and mares always on hand. Prices constant with quality. Address, or come and see at **Wakarusa, Clay County, Kansas.**

**Pleasant Hill Jack Farm.**

**PHILIP WALKER, Breeder,**  
**MOLINE, ELK CO., KANS.**  
 25 Mammoth, Warrior, and Spanish Jacks Now For Sale.  
 Quality and Breeding Unexcelled. Inspection and Correspondence Invited.

**Prospect Farm.**



**H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kansas,**  
 Breeder of  
**OLYDESDALE HORSES, AND SHORTHORN OATTLE.**  
 For Sale—25 Clydesdales, including 8 registered stallions of serviceable age, and 13 mares. Inspection and correspondence invited.

**Centropolis Hotel.**

The best \$2.00 (and \$2.50 with bath) Hotel in America.  
**W. J. KUPPER, Proprietor.**  
**OLARK D. FROST, Manager**  
**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**WHEN IN CHICAGO, STOP...**

at the newly furnished and decorated hotel. Steam heat and electric elevators. Formerly the Clifton House, but now the  
**... WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL,**  
 Corner of Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue. Located most central to the wholesale and retail stores, theaters and public buildings.  
 The prices range from 75 cents and upwards per day. European plan. Visitors to the city are welcome.  
**SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Proprietor.**

**RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.**

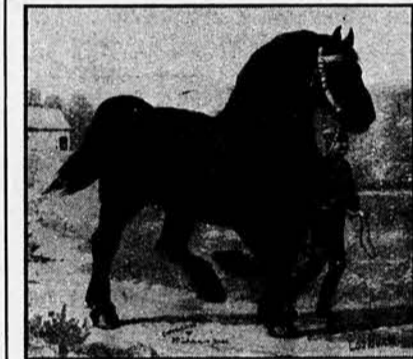
**O. L. THISLER, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kans.,** Importer and Breeder of **Percheron, and French Coach Horses, and Shorthorn Oattle.**  
 For Sale—A few Shorthorn heifers, and Percheron stallions; also a Special Bargain on 9 Registered Hereford Bulls, 2 years old, and a few Full-blood Percheron Mares.

**Draft Stallions** OF THE **SHIRE, CLYDE, AND... PERCHERON BREEDS.**

Imported, and Home Bred. All Ages.  
**POLLED DURHAM AND SHORTHORN CATTLE. POLAND-CHINA HOGS.** Prices Right  
**Snyder Brothers, - - Winfield, Kansas.**

**FOR SALE--At Half Their Value.**

I must sell; am overstocked and short of feed.  
 15 head of Black, mealy nosed Jacks and Jennets; 7 registered Stallions (all good ages); 25 Horses, consisting of mares (in foal), 1- and 2-year-old Colts, and some Driving Horses.  
**S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kansas.**



**AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS!**

EVERY FIRST PRIZE: except one, at the Universal Exposition, Paris in 1900.  
 NINETEEN MEDALS at the Great Percheron Show at Nogent-le-Rotrou in 1901.  
 THIRTY-FIVE MEDALS at the Great Annual Show of France at Nantes and other shows throughout the Draft Horse Breeding Districts of that country.  
 THE LARGEST SINGLE IMPORTATION ever made by ANY FIRM now in business just received at our stables.  
**McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,**  
 SIXTH AND WESLEY AVES., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

**SCOTT & MARCH,**  
 BREEDERS OF PURE BRED  
**HEREFORDS,**  
 BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 66304, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58375, EXPANSION 93663, FRISCOE 93674, FULTON ADAMS 11th 83781. HESIOD 29th 66304  
 Twenty-five miles south of Kansas City on Frisco, Fort Scott & Memphis, and K. C., P. & G. Railroads



**PEARL SHORTHORNS**

HERD BULLS:  
 BARON URY 2d 124970. LAFITTE 119915.  
 Inspection Invited  
**C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kans**

**GALLOWAYS.**

Largest Herd of Registered Galloways in Kansas.  
 Young bulls, cows, and heifers for sale.  
**E. W. Thrall, Eureka, Kansas**

**50 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.**

The Bill Brook Herd of Registered Shorthorns  
 Have on hand for ready sale, 50 Young Bulls, from 6 to 20 months old; also a few good heifers.  
 Address.. **H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans.**

**Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.**

Owing to shortage in crops, I will sell a few registered red Bates Shorthorn cows or heifers, safe in calf to fine, registered bull, at famine prices. Will also sell registered Shropshire rams or ewes—nice ones—at reduced prices. Good April sow and boar Poland-China pigs at reasonable prices; also a few sows and gilts, bred for September and October farrow to Black Missouri Chief 23785, one of the best sons of Missouri's Black Chief 19399, and out of a sow from Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, whose dam was by Kiever's Model, the great \$5,100 sire.

**J. CLARENCE NORTON, Moran, Kansas.**

**To Colorado and Utah**

VIA SANTA FE,

**At Rates Lower Than Ever Before.**

On Sale August 1 to 10 Inclusive, September 1 to 10 Inclusive.  
 Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo and return, . . . \$15.00  
 Glenwood Springs and return, . . . . . \$25.00  
 Salt Lake City and Ogden, and return, . . . . . \$30.00

July 10 to 31, and August 11 to 31, round trip tickets to same points as named above will be sold at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip.

A Pullman Observation Sleeper runs between Kansas City and Colorado Springs on Santa Fe trains Nos. 5 and 6. The observation end is for free use of all Pullman passengers.

For further particulars, rates and other dates or to other places, or for free copy of "A Colorado Summer," write to, or call on.....

**T. L. KING,**  
 Agent, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. **TOPEKA, KANSAS.**



STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kansas.

Breeders of SELECT

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**

Young Stock For Sale Inspection or Correspondence Invited

**T. K. Tomson & Sons,**

\* \* Proprietors of \* \*

**Elderlawn Herd of Shorthorns.**

DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

GALLANT KNIGHT 124488 in service. How would you like a cow in calf to, or a bull sired by, Gallant Knight 124488? His get won 14 prizes at the National Cattle Show held at Kansas City last October. 100 head in herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.

**Sunny Slope Herefords**

...290 HEAD FOR SALE...

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

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas.



**VALLEY GROVE SHORTHORNS**

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

LORD MAYOR 112727, AND LAIRD OF LINWOOD 127149,

HEAD OF THE HERD.

LORD MAYOR was by the Baron Victor bull, Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallant out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor heifers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also breed Shetland ponies. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. A few young bulls sired by Lord Mayor for sale.

Address T. P. BABST, Proprietor, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans



GUGGELL & SIMPSON,

INDEPENDENCE, MO.,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

**Herefords**

One of the Oldest and Largest Herds in America.

ANXIETY 4th Blood and Type Prevail.

BOTH SEXES, IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS ALWAYS FOR SALE.

**Tebo Lawn Herd of Shorthorns.**

—HERD BULLS ARE—

IMPORTED COLLYNIE 135022 bred by Wm. Duthie.  
IMPORTED BLYTHE VICTOR 140609 bred by W. S. Marr.  
IMPORTED BAPTON MARQUIS bred by J. Deane Willis.  
ADMIRAL GODOY 133872 bred by Chas. E. Leonard

FEMALES are the best CRUICKSHANK families topped from the leading importations and American herds. These added to the long established herd of the "Casey Mixture," of my own breeding and distinguished for individual merit, constitute a breeding herd to which we are pleased to invite the attention of the public. Inspection and correspondence solicited. Address all correspondence to manager.

E. M. Williams,  
Manager.

G. M. CASEY, Owner,  
Shawnee Mound, Henry County, Mo.

**A Sure Preventive of Blackleg**

Is Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved.  
Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Outfit Needed.

All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your syringe, add boiled water according to directions, and inject into your cattle. It will positively PROTECT your cattle from the dread disease, Blackleg, the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Specify Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blackleg Vaccine Improved, and get the kind that is sure to be reliable. EVERY LOT IS TESTED ON CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for Literature and Full Information, Free on Request. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

Branches: New York City, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Walkerville, Ont., Montreal, Que., and London, England.

**"BLACKLEGINE"**

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine, single treatment, ready for use.

No mixing, filtering, or injecting. Applied with a needle, furnished free.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Chicago.

BRANCH OFFICE: 408 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Agricultural Matters.

### Morality or Immorality at Fairs.

A body calling itself the Civic Committee, with headquarters at Boston, has addressed inquiries as to certain features of fairs. Some of the replies received are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, N. B., July 11, 1901.

In the first place, agricultural fairs are of very little use unless they are conducted in such a way as to be educational. The farmer who attends should be able to derive an object lesson in stock, produce, agricultural machinery, etc. The general public should be able to see and make comparisons as to what is being done in the way of improved agriculture. Every feature of the fair which draws the attention of visitor from these particular points is to a certain extent objectionable in my opinion. I would think intoxicating liquors and all games of chance should be strictly prohibited. Tent shows that are vulgar should not be permitted, nor do I think tent shows that are not vulgar should be advertised with any suggestion toward vulgarity.

A good, clean agricultural fair, with such innocent and moral amusements as would tend to draw visitors is, in my opinion, the proper one; and I would think as soon as the people can be educated to attend these fairs with the one purpose of learning the advancement made along the line of agriculture, and gradually drop the amusement feature, the better it will be for the entire community. Yours very truly,

THOMAS A. PETERS,  
Deputy Commissioner for Agriculture.

NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Brownville, Neb., July 11, 1901.

With us: (1) Only purely legitimate agricultural fairs pay in the end. The "wide open" does not pay from any standpoint. (2) The surrounding community derives the greatest profit from the purely agricultural. (3) Our State law does not permit intoxicants sold within one mile of fair grounds. If the law did not forbid, our board would rigorously exclude them. (4) All games of chance, even a cane rack, are strictly forbidden with us, and should be on all fair grounds having respect for its patrons. (5) As to advertisements of shows: "Avoid the very appearance of evils" is our motto. (6) Vulgar shows should never be permitted. (7) With young people, for whom the "object lesson" factor of fairs are more particularly intended, "circus features" to an undesirable extent detract. Not so much, I think, with older people. We have always been very rigid in our State fair work in all matters to which you refer, and have experienced the best of results therefrom. Yours very truly,

ROBT. W. FURNAS, Secy.

IOWA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 8, 1901.

(1) I think that a purely legitimate agricultural fair will pay better in the long run than a wide open fair, not only educationally and socially, but financially as well. (2) In my judgment the country will derive much more profit from a fair run in the way indicated than run wide open; and then the losses, morally and financially, are not nearly so great as would be the case in a wide open fair. (3) Intoxicating liquors should be rigorously excluded. (4) All games of chance should be excluded. (5) Suggestive advertising for tent shows should not be allowed. It is hard to prevent designing men from doing such advertising, and that is the reason the privileges should be let subject to revocation, and then revoke those who pretend they have something that they should not have. (6) Vulgar tent shows should not be allowed at all. (7) Many people demand amusements. They should be moral and clean and of such a character as not to offend the most refined. We do not encourage shows, and do not favor "Midways," and try in every way possible to shut out all things that tend to lower high ideals.

G. H. VAN HOUTEN, Secy.

MINNESOTA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Hamline, Minn., July 11, 1901.

The sale of intoxicating liquors and all games of chance are strictly prohibited at this fair. No objectionable or suggestive features are permitted in the concession department. Whether it pays to conduct a fair along these lines probably depends upon public sentiment throughout the territory tributary to the fair. I would not undertake

to outline the kind of fair that will "pay" in Boston, but in Minnesota the "clean" fair is the only kind that will be tolerated. Yours truly,

E. W. RANDALL, Secy.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pomaria, S. C., July 12, 1901.

Purely legitimate fairs pay the best, educationally, socially, and morally, if not financially.

(3) Exclude liquors by all means. (4) Games of chance with us are prohibited because of their demoralizing the young especially. (5) We admit strictly moral shows. (6) Vulgar tent shows should be prohibited. (7) The circus or its features tend to draw the people from the objects of the fair.

THOS. W. HOLLOWAY, Secy.

COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE OF KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., July 10, 1901.

(1) In the end the purely legitimate agricultural fair will pay the agriculturist better. (2) The surrounding community will derive the greater profit from the purely agricultural fair. (3) Intoxicating liquors should be rigorously excluded. (4) All games of chance should be strictly forbidden. (5) Advertising tent shows with suggestive terms should not be allowed. (6) Vulgar tent shows should not be permitted. (7) "Circus features" do tend to absorb time, strength, and interest of patrons, to the disadvantage of the exhibitors of farm, home, school, and factory products.

I. B. NALL,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

Albany, July 10, 1901.

(1) A purely agricultural fair pays best. (2) The surrounding community would derive more profit from such an exhibition. (3) All intoxicating liquors should be excluded. (4) No games of chance should be allowed. (5) Advertising a tent show with suggestive terms should be prohibited. (6) Tent shows that are vulgar should not be allowed. (7) Circus features do tend to absorb the energy and interest of patrons when allowed. Very truly yours,

S. C. SHAVER, Secy.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 11, 1901.

In my opinion, purely legitimate agricultural fairs with high class special attractions pay the best in the long run from every standpoint. Intoxicating liquors and games of chance should be rigorously excluded from State fairs, and, in fact, from every other gathering of that kind; and tent shows of questionable character should be excluded. It has been the policy of this board to exclude all questionable features from the State fair, even to cane racks, cigar spindles, and every amusement that had any sort of gaming, or where chances could be taken. The result is that everybody in the State feels safe in coming to the State fair. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. DOWNING, Secy.

Preparing Land for Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I may be a little late, but I wish to tell the wheat growers how I prepare land for wheat. As soon as the crop is removed and land is in fit condition to work, I start around my field with a lister, without subsoiler, making the ridges quite narrow. After I get the field listed I wait a few days for rain if necessary, but if land is not hard and lumpy I go on with a good harrow and go around field the same way as with the lister, then wait for volunteer wheat to come up. As soon as that commences to show, take a two horse riding cultivator and remove two shovels, using only two of the largest size, set them so they will go about one-third the way across the ridge and throw the soil into the furrow so that when you get over the field with the cultivator the furrows will be more than full, as that part of the land will be lower than where the ridge was, but it will settle so the field will be about level. Then after I have my field cultivated I go cross ways of the furrows with harrow, and just before seeding time go around field with harrow. Then when seeding time comes go around the field with a drill, the same as you will with the harvester. If you have a large field, or should be delayed in seeding, so that the first sown should ripen first, it will be on the outside of the field where it will be convenient to cut. This method is no longer an experiment in this part of Kansas, as it has been in use for eleven or twelve years. I was at the agricultural college at Manhattan a few years ago and was telling Professor George

son of this method of preparing wheat land. It was a new thing to him, and I requested him to try the experiment, but I have never heard anything about its being tried. I don't know as I can tell the reason why the results are better, but it is a demonstrated fact that land prepared in this manner will, as a general rule, produce better and more bushels of wheat than ploughed land. I think one reason is stopping the growth of weeds. I believe that by ridging the soil as a lister will it exposes more soil to the air and it is benefitted in that way. I have tried different ways of leveling the ridges, have double listed, used a disk harrow, and various other ways, but the way that I have stated has given the best results. But don't delay listing if land is in proper condition to work, as the earliness of commencing is part of the secret of success. W. B. EAMES.  
Delphos, Kans.

#### A Cheap Silo.

C. S. PLUMB, INDIANA EXPERIMENT STATION.

A silo can be built without great expense or trouble. The Indiana station about 65 tons. It is 12 feet in diameter about 6 5/8 tons. It is 12 feet in diameter and 28 feet high. Studs 16 and 12 feet long of 2 by 4 pine, were placed vertically end to end, long and short alternating to break joints and 17 inches from center to center, on a circular brick foundation, two layers deep. No. 1 pine fencing 1 inch by 6 inches by 16 feet was then resawed to make boards 1/2 inch by 6 inches by 16 feet, and these dressed to make them lay true. These were then nailed around on the inside against the studs, forming a circle, two men bending them into place and nailing on. First one layer was nailed up for a space, then tarred paper was laid over this layer, and this was followed by another layer of half inch stuff, breaking joints with that underneath. Four doors were left at convenient intervals, the width between studs and about 18 inches high. Boards and tarred paper may be laid in these doorways, the ends lapping against the studs, when the silo is filled. No roof is provided or necessary.

Such a silo is strong and inexpensive and will preserve the contents in good condition. This one cost without boarding the outside of the studs, slightly under \$60, not including labor. Lumber is very high-priced here, so the cost would be much less in many places.

This silo is simple of construction and may be built by any good farm laborers. It will be well for our American farm economy if more silos are constructed and stricter economy is followed in saving the crops, and more especially the corn plant.

#### To Get Rid of Gophers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of August 8 is an article on how to destroy pocket gophers. Why, you need not make so much fuss about that, as it is an easy matter, if you only go at it as I tell you. Take a potato, cut it in small pieces say 1/2 inch or so, three cornered; then take your knife and make a slit in it. Then let into said slit a tiny piece of strychnine. Now get a sharp stick, find the gopher's run and drop your piece of potato in it. Cover up the hole and go for another run, and you will soon have them all killed. I cleared my 20 acre alfalfa field that way. JAS. ANDERSON.  
Leonardville, Kans.

#### Early May Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I should like to inquire of some of your readers what experience they have had with Early May wheat? Has any yone any seed for sale? I should like to correspond with any one having any for sale. Garden Plain, Kans. M. SCHUMP.

#### Morning Glories Good Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been feeding morning glories to hogs and cattle, and they are doing well on them. I would recommend them for feed. What I formerly looked upon as a curse has

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been the means of saving me from selling my stock.

We have had nice rains and the late millet is growing fine. I think we will have plenty of hay. A. N. CRAWFORD.  
Drexel, Mo.

#### Railway Statistics.

From summaries which will appear in the Thirteenth Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, prepared by the Statistician, and covering a period of twelve months, ended June 30, 1900, the figures in the following advance statement are obtained:

#### MILEAGE.

"On June 30, 1900, the total single-track railway mileage in the United States was 193,345.78 miles, an increase during the year of 4,051.12 miles being shown. This is a greater increase than that for any other year since 1893. The States and Territories which show an increase in mileage in excess of 100 miles are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Oklahoma. Practically all of the railway mileage of the country is covered by reports made to the Commission, the amount not covered being 789.75 miles or 0.41 per cent of the total single-track mileage. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 259,788.07 miles. The distribution of this aggregate mileage was as follows: Single track, 193,345.78 miles; second track, 12,151.48 miles; third track 1,094.48 miles; fourth track, 829.29 miles; and yard track and sidings, 52,367.04 miles.

#### EQUIPMENT.

"There were 37,663 locomotives in the service of the railways on June 30, 1900, or 960 more than the year previous. Of the total number reported, 9,863 are classed as passenger locomotives, 21,596 as freight locomotives, 5,621 as switching locomotives, and 583 are not classified.

"The total number of cars of all classes in the service of the railways on the same date was 1,450,838, an increase of 74,922 being shown in this item. Of the total number, 34,713 are assigned to the passenger service, 1,365,531 to the freight service, and 50,594 to the direct service of the railways. It should be understood, however, that cars owned by private companies and firms and used by railways are not included in the returns made to the Commission.

"Both locomotives and cars being embraced in the term equipment, it appears that the total equipment of the railways on the date referred to was 1,488,501. Of this number 1,000,729 were fitted with train brakes, the increase in this item being 197,655, and 1,404,132 were fitted with automatic couplers, the increase being 266,413.

#### EMPLOYEES.

"The number of persons employed by the railways of the United States, as reported for June 30, 1900, was 1,017,653, or an average of 529 employees per 100 miles of line. As compared with the number employed on June 30, 1899, there was an increase of 88,729, or 34 per 100 miles of line. From the classification of these employees it appears

that 42,837 were enigmemen, 44,130 firemen, 29,957 conductors, and 74,274 other trainmen. There were 50,789 switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen.

#### CAPITALIZATION AND VALUATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

"The amount of railway capital outstanding June 30, 1900, was \$11,491,034,960. This amount assigned to a mileage basis represents a capitalization of \$61,490 per mile of line.

"The amount of capital stock paying no dividend was \$3,176,609,698 or 54.34 per cent of the total amount outstanding. The amount of funded debt, excluding equipment trust obligations, which paid no interest, was \$378,937,806. Of the stock paying dividends, 10.18 per cent of the total amount outstanding paid from 1 to 4 per cent, 14.56 per cent paid from 4 to 5 per cent, 6.93 per cent paid from 5 to 6 per cent, 4.29 per cent paid from 6 to 7 per cent, and 6.40 per cent paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The amount of dividends declared during the year was \$139,597,972, which would be produced by an average rate of 5.23 per cent on the stock on which some dividend was declared. The amount of mortgage bonds paying no interest was \$266,874,623, or 5.44 per cent; of miscellaneous obligations, \$16,779,175, or 3.61 per cent; of income bonds, \$95,284,008, or 43.40 per cent.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE OF RAILWAYS.

"The number of passengers carried during the year ended June 30, 1900, as shown by the annual reports of railways, was 576,865,230, showing an increase for the year of 53,688,722. The number of passengers carried 1 mile—that is, passenger mileage—was 16,039,007,217, there being an increase in this item of 1,447,679,604. There was an increase in the density of passenger traffic, as the number of passengers carried 1 mile per line in 1900 was 83,295, and in 1899, 77,821.

"The number of tons of freight carried during the year was 1,101,680,238, an increase of 141,916,655 being shown. The number of tons of freight carried 1 mile—that is, ton mileage—was 141,599,157,270. The increase in the number of tons carried 1 mile was 17,931,900,117. The number of tons carried 1 mile per mile of line was 735,366. These figures show an increase in the density of freight traffic of 75,801 tons carried 1 mile per mile of line.

"The average revenue per passenger per mile for the year ended June 30, 1900, was 2,003 cents. For the preceding year it was 1,925 cents. The revenue per ton of freight per mile was 0.729 cent, while for 1899 it was 0.724 cent. An increase in earnings per train mile appears for both passenger and freight trains. The average cost of running a train 1 mile increased nearly 9 cents as compared with 1899. The percentage of operating expenses to earnings shows a small decrease as compared with the preceding year.

#### EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

"For the year ended June 30, 1900, the gross earnings from the operation of the railways in the United States, covering an operated mileage of 192,556.03 miles were \$1,487,044,814, being \$173,434,696 more than for the preceding fiscal year. The operating expenses were \$961,428,511, the increase in this item being \$104,459,512. The details

of gross earnings were as follows: Passenger revenue, \$323,715,639, increase as compared with the preceding year \$32,602,646; mail, \$37,752,474, increase \$1,753,463; express, \$28,416,150, increase \$1,660,096; other earnings from passenger service, \$8,161,022, increase \$473,659; freight revenue, \$1,049,256,323, increase \$135,519,168; other earnings from freight service, \$3,345,912, decrease \$915,892; other earnings from operation, including unclassified items, \$36,397,294, increase \$2,341,556. Gross earnings from operation per mile of line was \$717 more than for the year ended June 30, 1899, being \$7,722.

#### TAXES.

"The report will contain a summary of taxes paid by railways, the gross amount and the amount per mile of line being given for each State. From this it appears that, disregarding taxes paid to the United States Government under the recent internal revenue act and small amounts not apportioned by States, there accrued against the railways of the United States during the fiscal year in question taxes to the amount of \$47,415,433, or an average tax of \$254.73 per mile of line.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

"The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents during the year ended June 30, 1900, was 58,185. The aggregate number of persons killed in consequence of railway accidents during the year was 7,865 and the number injured was 50,320. Of railway employees 2,550 were killed and 39,643 were injured. With respect to the three general classes of employees, these casualties were distributed as follows: Trainmen, 1,396 killed, 17,571 injured; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, 272 killed, 3,060 injured; other employees, 882 killed, 19,012 injured. The casualties to employees resulting from coupling and uncoupling cars were: Number killed, 282; injured, 5,229. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were: Killed, 260; injured, 6,765."

\$13 to Buffalo Pan-American and Return, \$13.

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## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

October 7, 1901—Newton Bros., Duroc-Jersey swine, Whiting, Kans.  
 October 8-10, 1901—American Berkshire Association Sale at Kansas City.  
 November 21, 1901—Ernst Bros., Shorthorns, Tecumseh, Neb.  
 November 20-22, 1901—National Hereford Exchange, E. St. Louis, Ill. (Sotham management.)  
 December 10, 11 and 12, 1901—Armour-Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City.  
 December 13, 1901—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City.  
 January 28 to 31, 1902, for Sotham's Annual Criterion Sale, at Kansas City.  
 February 25-27, 1902—C. C. Stannard and others, at Kansas City, Mo., 200 Herefords.  
 March 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)  
 April 22-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. (Sotham management.)  
 May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Nebr. (Sotham management.)  
 June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)

### Bovine Tuberculosis.

REPORT OF DR. CHARLES CRESSWELL, CHAIRMAN OF SANITARY COMMITTEE, NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The telegraphic report of Dr. Koch's statement that he has discovered such important differences between bovine and human tuberculosis that, in his opinion, the diseases are not intercommunicable, as was commonly supposed, is of such great and far-reaching importance to the cattle interests, and especially to the dairy interests, that it seems advisable to draw attention to the points involved at this early date, in view of erroneous conclusions which may be prematurely drawn by the public press.

#### DR. KOCH A GREAT DISCOVERER.

The eminence of Dr. Koch as an expert, and the exaggerated expectations of the public that his discovery of tuberculin some years ago would be a certain cure for this dread malady, leads us to believe a similar disappointment may be in store for those who do not carefully analyze the real effects of this new discovery. For some years past it has been accepted by the majority of the educated public that human tuberculosis was, to a certain extent, caused by the consumption of tuberculous animal products, and especially by the use of tuberculous milk among children.

#### PRESUMPTION AGAINST KOCH'S CONCLUSION.

Although for obvious reasons no direct experiment could be made to prove this conclusion, yet a sufficient number of startling instances has occurred of human infection closely following the consumption of bovine tuberculous products, to lead to the positive opinion by noted and unbiased experts that there was no reasonable doubt in the matter.

This opinion was corroborated by innumerable direct tests proving the communicability of bovine tuberculosis to nearly all of the lower animals, many of them far higher in the scale of life than the bovine. There can be no doubt about the positive results which have been obtained in the experimental communication of bovine tuberculosis to the dog, cat, sheep and monkey. Gradually following the acceptance of this conclusion, efforts have been made by national, State and city authorities in all parts of the world, at enormous public expense and at considerable loss to individual owners of cattle, to prevent the sale or use of animal tubercular products.

To some extent these efforts have been inaugurated to prevent loss to owners of other cattle, but by far the largest extent the reason of them, with the consequent public support, has been to prevent the spread of the disease from the bovine to man.

#### THE REGULATIONS.

Now, what is likely to be the result when the public interpretation of the words of the greatest living expert on this disease already is that human tuberculosis can not be conveyed to bovines, and further, that bovine tubercular products are harmless to man? If this is the true interpretation of his statement, without further or later qualifications, it means that the public need have no further fear of tuberculous meat or milk; that the repressive measures so severe in many sections of this country to prevent the sale or use of such meat and milk, are unnecessary; that the enormous amounts of money annually expended in the detection and suppression of bovine tuberculosis is wasted in so far as the public health is concerned; and that the future prevention of this disease among animals will be restricted to such measures as may be expedient to obviate individual losses in stock.

It will mean the practical suspension of the tuberculin test on all animals intended for international or interstate

traffic, and a rapid reversion of the old-time prevalence of the disease, which there is no question these repressive measures have diminished. If the danger to man is now to be considered eliminated, the public will at once demand an end of this expense and hardship to the cattle owner, and the National Live Stock Association may be called upon at any time to take action towards that end.

The matter is one of the most important to the cattle industry and to the public, and the evidence for and against should be very carefully weighed and final judgment suspended until, as Dr. Koch himself so justly recommends, a corroboration of his results have been obtained by other observers. It is, however, furthermore important to accurately consider the true meaning of what Dr. Koch actually has discovered, and the important aspects of the question still undetermined by him. Equally as erroneous conclusions may be drawn as was the case in the discovery of tuberculin, and the fact must not be lost sight of that however expert and clever a man may be as a discoverer, it rarely happens that he is equally clever at drawing logical and correct conclusions from his discoveries.

#### THE FACTS ARE THESE.

Dr. Koch has failed in nineteen instances to convey human tuberculosis to bovines after the most careful attempts to do so, whereas in no instance has he failed to convey bovine tuberculosis to bovines in a similar manner.

He has not attempted to convey bovine tuberculosis to human beings, nor human tuberculosis to them.

There is not on record any direct experimental conveyance of tuberculosis of any kind to human beings.

Although there is evidence of a very suspicious nature of the conveyance of human tuberculosis from man to man, and from the bovine to man, there is no absolute proof of one any more than the other. That is to say, there is equally as much reason to doubt the contagious nature of the disease as between man and man as there is between bovine and man.

The only positive result which can fairly be claimed by Dr. Koch is that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to bovines.

That it is communicable to other animals has been positively demonstrated by other observers, and human tuberculosis itself has been demonstrated to be communicable to many of the lower animals.

Dr. Koch now proves, after careful tests, that the human form of the disease is not communicable to the bovine only.

Thus far and no further do his positive results go.

#### NO PROOF ADVANCED.

He advanced no proof that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to man, but bases his opinion that it is harmless on the fact that if it were not so we should expect more cases of intestinal tuberculosis in man. This is a decidedly weak deduction when the observed ill effects of the consumption of tuberculous milk by infants have been noted to be an obstinate and frequently fatal diarrhoea, and when it is further considered that by far the greatest number of deaths among calves suckled by tubercular dams is caused by infection of the intestinal and mesenteric glands.

#### UNSAFE DEDUCTION.

It is no safe deduction to conclude that because Dr. Koch failed to convey human tuberculosis to any of the nineteen cattle experimented upon, and at the same time he could convey the bovine form of the disease in all instances, that therefore the bovine disease is harmless to the human being. Particularly is this deduction unsafe when we know that the bovine form, whether it be due to the lower vitality of the animal or to the increased virulence of the germ, is very much more rapid in its fatal course than the human.

#### EFFECTS OF TOXINES.

Another very important feature is the fact that Dr. Koch's experiments decide nothing as to the effect which the secretions of the bacilli, commonly called toxins, may have on susceptible subjects. The toxins derived from the bacilli of tuberculosis, whether they emanate from human or bovine, have well defined and poisonous effects on subjects which are either affected in a minor degree with the disease or are victims to what is commonly known to scientists as the tubercular diathesis. This latter is a condition not well understood, it is true, but which renders victims susceptible to the action of the bacillus, and by some eminent men held to be more important in the cause of the disease than the germ itself. The importance of the effect which the toxins of tuber-



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culous milk may have on the human infant, or upon persons already impregnated with the toxins of their own tuberculous bacilli, can not be overestimated, and it is quite possible that the addition of certain and non-regulated quantities of such toxins to those they are already carrying, may result in serious detriment and death.

#### BOVINE TOXINES.

Therefore, if the well known fatality of consumptive diarrhoea in children is accounted for by the existence of bovine toxins in tuberculous milk, and if such toxins are sufficient to cause death, it will make no practical difference whether the victim dies from the toxins of a germ harmless to perpetuate itself, or from a germ fruitful in its multiplication.

In parasitic life we see many instances in which those of the same family are unable to perpetuate themselves on animals of a different species, but at the same time, during their lifetime, infect their respective hosts with their poisonous secretions.

#### A NOTE OF WARNING.

Without being an alarmist, I think it is necessary to sound a note of warning that conclusions so much hoped for should not too readily be accepted, and that as cattlemen, or dairymen, we certainly must not yet congratulate ourselves that the necessity of restrictions and repressive measures against bovine tuberculosis is over, nor that this disease in cattle has now no terrors for the human being.

#### Preparing for the Sale.

CAREY M. JONES, BEFORE THE IOWA SWINE-BREEDERS.

The subject assigned me, "Preparing for the Sale," is one that, upon first thought, is too apt to sound very simple, yet to the breeder who has adopted this plan of annually disposing of his surplus stock at public auction, it is a subject, if successful, he is compelled to study as closely as that of selecting his breeding stock. Right there begins the preparation for the public sale, and with the selection of his breeding animals a man must determine largely the success of his sale, provided his success as a breeder has been assured by past experiment.

Now, you may ask what shall a man select, and to answer it in the briefest manner I should say, breed what your market demands. Now, presuming of course that you are breeding hogs, do not understand me to say that because you have inquiries for animals of different breeds that you should handle a few of each variety. I think one of the gravest of mistakes is to undertake to do too much. You can not sell to every buyer any more than one man can raise enough of one variety to supply the market, so take one breed; understand it thoroughly yourself, and think enough of it to always be ready to show them, no matter who comes along to buy. By doing so and talking about them, you become more familiar with your own stock, and by sale day you are able to correctly answer any questions, and the more you can say about an animal the better the buyer appreciates it.

My subject is not how to grow stock for sale and I do not want to convey the idea that a pig should be fat every day of its life, but as my work is to sell stock for the most money that can be obtained, and pausing long enough to overlook future usefulness, will say that fat animals sell to the "bulls," but the lean meated animals are taken by the "bears."

After a breeder has been assured that he can have his stock in condition by a certain time, and also that the buyers can be depended upon to be present, he has much to do besides claim a date and securing an auctioneer. He must not think because himself and wife knows that he is going to sell his stock on a certain date that every one he may need at his sale knows of it. It is different from getting married, for you do not need many people then; but if there are any two dates that a man should have his friends with him it is at his funeral and a sale—more es-

pecially at a sale, for if they stay away he thinks he is doomed for two funerals.

No auctioneer can sell good stock to benches any more than he can sell poor stock for a good price to a large crowd, so if you have your stock in poor condition do not wonder if you are going to have as good a sale as Mr. So-and-so, who always has good stock and every body knows it. You won't. But if your stock is in good shape let it be known. Of course, you can not go to see everybody, but there are papers that do, and the man who does not read one or more of them would only be an ornament at your sale and in the way. When you advertise make the buyers feel that you want them there, telling what you have to sell. Then, when you get him there (for there is no better man to hurt a sale than one who has been induced to spend his time and money through a misleading advertisement and is disappointed when he gets to the sale) make him feel that he is welcome; do not think because a year ago the day you are giving the sale was a nice day you can afford to risk it without a tent or pavilion, as the sun and wind are often more severe than the rain.

Then, remember a full stomach makes a good bidder, so do not spend too much time figuring how cheap you may get off, and yet make the crowd think you have given them a lunch. Of course you can not serve a five-course dinner, but you can serve a nice lunch. Do not be afraid you are going to have too much. You will have some free lunch followers in your crowd, but as that is about the extent of their business they do not want to be misled by misleading advertisements, and it is better to have them calling you a good fellow before your sale than telling the people that you are a "tight one."

If you are selling hogs, have them properly numbered previous to the sale. White lead and Japan drier make about the best material for marking, and have them numbered well up on shoulders so numbers will not rub off. Then separate in small lots according to size, and have your sale ring connected to your pens with chutes so your hogs may be handled in and out conveniently and rapidly. To do this a double chute is necessary. Have your catalogues as nearly correct as possible, and to do this the proof should be carefully read at the printing office before catalogues are printed.

When you have made all preparations give your buyers to understand that you are a thoroughbred along with your stock, and that when they go into the ring they are to be sold, and then sell them. Some animals may sell below what you feel they are worth, but buyers will bid more freely, knowing they are to be sold. Other important things are good clerks and good men to handle the stock, for the owner's place, during the sale, is in the ring to answer any questions that may be asked, and tell what he can to enlighten buyers.

These are but a few of the many things that go toward making the sale a success, and if you want to know what not to do, just imagine a hungry man standing out in the rain up to his shoe tops in mud listening to a poor auctioneer trying to sell a lot of runty hogs, with no numbers on their backs, from a poorly printed catalogue full of errors, for a man who knows less about his own stock than the disgusted, wet and hungry man who is only staying through the sale out of sympathy for the poor wife. She is standing back, shivering from the cold and wet, and wondering why their hogs are not selling just as good as Mr. So-and-so's, to whom they paid \$11 for a boar a year ago, since they put out 50 sale bills previous to the sale, and mailed catalogues to all the members of their own family.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. F. P. Thomson, of Cedar Rapids. —May I just say a word with reference to this paper?

The President.—Certainly.  
 Mr. Thomson.—I attended a good many sales together with the auctioneer. We had a pretty lively sale down at Keswick one day. Miss Nora Baldwin

had a Chester White sale and I think Mr. Vale was there. I think many of the breeders could have learned a good deal by being there and seeing how she handled things, not the newspaper men or the auctioneer, but the stock and the sale. She took a place near the ring, and I think they sold 120 lots, or right around that, in three hours, so you know they did some pretty rapid work, and there was not an animal that was brought in the ring, but when a question was asked regarding it, this young lady could give a satisfactory answer, and the buyers that were present got a good deal of information concerning the stock that was sold in a very short time. She showed that she had all the necessary information concerning the stock right under her thumb, so to speak, and she drew on it, as the various lots were sent in and the buyers had confidence in what she had to say because it came promptly, and there was every suggestion that she knew what she was talking about. Previous to the day of the sale she had pens built and a double chute arrangement to run the hogs in and out. While there were some drawbacks, everything she did was well done and contributed to the success of the sale. I think there are one or two in the audience that were there and I think they will bear me out in the statement that it was one of the successful sales held in the last year. I think many breeders could obtain many valuable pointers from having observed that.

Mr. C. C. Keil—Mr. Chairman, I believe the meanest thing I ever ran across in all my experience in a sale was mistakes in the catalogue; numbers wrong, pedigrees wrong, two of a kind—two 43's for instance, and you could not tell which was which. I believe one important thing is to have the catalogue correct. The proof should be read over before it is ever finished at the printer's office. I think that is one of the best things in the paper. They should have the catalogue correct. One mistake there makes people suspicious.

The President—I would like to have this matter gone over. I am not much in sympathy with the sale ring, but if there is anything in it I would like to hear it discussed.

Mr. Tomson—Col. J. West Jones is here. He has some good ideas on the subject, I think.

Mr. Jones—I think there is nothing that hurts a sale more than to have a catalogue that is not correct. There are two things that are drawbacks after we start the sale. One thing is to drive a hog in the ring, and a man will say that the hog was sired by Chief Tecumseh or by Black U. S., as the catalogue says so. And after the bidding has started the owner will say: Oh, no, that is a mistake." And then you have to go back to the bottom and sell the hog for pretty near half what he is worth. Another thing is checking your hogs after they come out of the sale ring. You may sell No. 23, and perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards a hog comes into the ring and the bidding is started and then some one will say, "Why 23 was sold." The clerk says he was and this man says he was not. No man ought to attempt to make a sale without having every hog checked, as he comes out of the ring. It is no trouble to have them checked so that they will never have a hog in the ring a second time. I find the most trouble comes from having the hog in the ring the second time, and mistakes in the catalogue. That is all I wish to say, only to add, that when I go to a sale I like to have a square meal, and if they have an outdoor lunch I like to have them say, "John, come in the house." (Laughter.)

Dr. Hammer—I would like to have some who are connected with the sale business give us an idea of the arrangement of pens, sheds, etc., and of the smoothest way to arrange those things to handle stock nicely. Mr. Tomson seems to understand that pretty well, and probably could tell us something about it.

Mr. Tomson—I do not have any very extended knowledge of that any more than as I have observed it. A good deal of my attention has been taken up with actual sales. However, the pens that Miss Baldwin had had a double aisle—a double chute that ran along perhaps a hundred feet—with pens on each side, as I would call a double chute the whole length. They would turn out from one side and run them up and there was a swinging gate at the end and they would run them up and the gate would swing and they would turn them in the sale ring. And then they would run up with another bunch behind those, and when those were sold they were taken back the other alley way and they could be taken back and distributed in their pens or taken around the end of the chute and

put back into their pens while the others were being sold so that there was never any mixing of the hogs that were sold, and those that were to be sold. It is a very simple arrangement, and it does not take any more room, or but little more than if you did not have the two chutes.

I want to say a word in connection with what Colonel Jones had to say about getting the numbers mixed. I attended a cattle sale here they brought in a few animals and sold them, and presently here came in one that had the same number that had been on one that had been sold. A gentleman in the ring said, "This animal was sold." Another man said, "No, the one that was sold yesterday should have this number." The man who bought the animal sold the day before was jumping sideways. The herdsman came in then and said, "This animal goes with this number, the other was a mistake." They sent out for the owner and he came in and said, "You are both wrong; the number does not apply here at all." There they had three animals confused with this number. The only way the sale could proceed was upon the assurance of the auctioneer, the guarantee of the owner, backed by his banker, that everything would be straightened out absolutely before the cattle should be settled for, and in that way they got through with the sale and got a good average and had a good sale, but it was pretty hard sledding. It is pretty costly for the man who is making the sale to do that sort of business.

Mr. Cotta—It seems to me these drawbacks are indications of the carelessness of the breeder and sort of give him away. I think if the breeder was as careful as he should be in keeping his own private record there would not be the mistakes that are being suggested. I find a good many breeders, and they are successful, too, apparently, that do not keep careful enough record of their animals to know themselves what they are. I have known men that would have a bunch of pigs and would not mark them. In one case, a number of years ago, I went to a gentleman's place to help him arrange his catalogue and foot notes and he had to take his wife along out into the hog lots, and it was quite muddy for her, to identify the hogs before we could get the foot notes arranged to gibe with the hogs. It seems to me these drawbacks in the sales are indications of the carelessness of the breeders. When the breeder is not as careful as he should be it is a give away for him on sale day in some way. I believe if the breeder keeps careful record of everything, and knows the animals as he should know them, and takes his place in the sale ring, and has everything arranged nicely and makes a straight, square sale, there will be no confusion at all, and buyers and sellers will be satisfied and will do business year after year. If there is any crookedness or carelessness about him he will find it out in the sale ring more than anywhere else.

Mr. Keil—We try to be as careful as we can, but with the best we can do any of us are liable to make mistakes. But if one can intelligently and particularly explain a mistake, every breeder that is there will accept that explanation or apology. Take a lot of cattle; the breeder should be in the ring answering questions. Suppose the number has dropped off or rubbed off, who can tell but the breeder? Those are mistakes that are admissible and can be explained away. We need not have an elaborate show. We do not have to have too many attendants. We do not have boys, we try to have practical men, who know a hog when they see it, and than can read a number when it stands out. When we put them back they go into the same shed. Nobody says anything but myself at our place; I make my own catalogues and my own foot notes. We have red hogs that are usually near alike, so that we have to catch the hog and look at the mark in the ear to be sure we are right. I have in mind the sale that occurred the twenty-first of last March. It was a gem; good stuff selling, and the most mistakes I ever saw in my life in the catalogue. As to guaranty there was nothing plain, and it was more or less dull all the way through and we did not make any average at all. We had better have sold them on the market. The most careful will make mistakes but the honest mistake can be explained away. We have a man to take care of the tent, and we have a clerk to take care of the business of the sale, and we have some men to drive the cabs to the station and back. We have one man to attend to the lunch, and if anybody says lunch we send them to the lunchman. In that way we have had

(Continued on page 732.)



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#### Shorthorns in Evidence.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is with no small degree of satisfaction that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association congratulates all breeders on the continued prosperous condition and the bright outlook for the breed, in spite of the severe drouth that has prevailed throughout the corn belt States. Cattle breeders everywhere will hail with joy the report of the splendid sale of Geo. Harding & Son, at Chicago, August 7, where nearly 60 Shorthorns made an average \$657. This was a choice lot of cattle, being carefully selected from three most excellent herds, and at the prices realized some of these cattle were no doubt sold at a loss. But the action of Messrs. Harding in resolutely going on with the sale, and the confidence shown by the men who bought the cattle, under conditions calculated to test men's nerve, will prove a source of inspiration and encouragement to all breeders. The effect of the drouth has no doubt been exaggerated in some localities, but admitting its severity, is it not better for the cattlemen to resolutely face the conditions and preserve valuable breeding animals by some economy in the more costly feed and by utilizing the cheaper food stuff which is ordinarily wasted on most farms, than to dispose of his cattle at a sacrifice?

The cattlemen who makes such a sacrifice will surely regret it during next spring and summer when the price of beef has gone beyond the high price of 1895, and is soaring around the high point of 1882, and under this stimulus, pedigreed cattle are being sold at enhanced values. After a while the rains will come and grass when touched by the magic wand of water and sunshine will respond to the touch and grow and grow until the fields, which are now "brown and sere," shall be carpeted with a wonderful growth of green. And since nature often compensates for partial failure it is not at all unreasonable to expect a fall growth of grass, particularly blue grass, that will carry cattle well into the winter months. The Association desires to assure the breeders that the four great national shows and sales to be held under its authority will be made as good as possible. No effort will be spared. To accomplish this purpose the co-operation of all breeders is earnestly requested. Bring your choice specimens for exhibition or sale, but if you can not exhibit your cattle, encourage fair managers by your presence. The date for show at Hamline, Minn., is September 2 to 7. The sale of Shorthorns will be Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 a. m.

The show at Louisville will be September 23 to 28, and the Shorthorn sale September 26, probably in the afternoon.

Kansas City show October 21 to 31.

Chicago show, December 1 to 7.

B. O. COWAN, Ass't. Sec'y.

#### The Kansas City Cattle Show.

The Aberdeen-Angus association has decided that it will not be represented at the cattle Show at Kansas City this fall.

The time for opening the Show has been changed from October 16 as formerly intended and the exhibition will commence October 21 and continue to October 31.

Secretary C. R. Thomas says: "In my judgment we will have as successful an exhibition this year as we had last year, I am daily receiving letters from cattlemen in all parts of the country, and they expect the Kansas City show to be the biggest one of the kind held this year. Judged by the rates at which the entries are being received, there will be as many cattle in the rings as can be well handled. The withdrawal of the Angus-Aberdeen people will enable us to show to better advantage and get through more quickly."

"Not a man who has entered a cow or bull has withdrawn," said he. "We did not go out and beg this year for special prizes, but we have a better cash premium list than we had last year. And, in addition to the Herefords and Shorthorns, we will have a Gallo-way exhibit."

The sale, which is to be given at the

same time as the show, promises to be an equally great success. It was announced that 150 Herefords and 100 Shorthorns would be sold. Mr. Thomas, who is also secretary of the Hereford association, has already received 156 entries, and no more will be accepted. B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary of the Shorthorn association, is receiving the entries for the Shorthorn division of the sale, at his office in Springfield, Ill. He has written that he will have to reject numerous entries to keep within his limit.

Mr. Thomas expresses the opinion that the prices brought at this fall's sale will be as high as they were last year, despite the partial failure of the corn crop.

"We will be short on corn," said he, "but we will have a world of 'roughness.' Cattlemen who have in vestigated the situation are not scared. Many of those who rushed their stock upon the market during the summer will buy pure bred cattle to replace them this fall.

"No one is frightened, because there is nothing to get frightened about. The bidding will be as lively and the scenes about the sale ring as exciting as they were last fall. Well informed stockmen are aware that the demand for pure bred animals is rapidly growing stronger in all parts of the world."

#### Swine as Well as Other Stock at Chicago.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In view of the abandonment of the swine exhibition at Kansas City in October, during their live stock show, permit me through your columns, to direct the attention of the breeders of swine to the tremendous demand at the present time for their productions.

The conditions, which in the minds of those interested, caused the abandonment of the Kansas City swine exhibit, will still further increase this demand, and it will be incumbent upon the territory having corn to make up the supply. The point from which all of the railroads radiate, reaching this territory, is Chicago, and the International Live Stock Exposition opens wide its doors and welcomes all those breeders who have prepared for the Kansas City show, to come and attend the Chicago Exposition, November 30 to December 7, 1901.

The hogs for the exposition are unloaded at the horse chutes, and do not go near the main yard, but are immediately taken to the beautiful and commodious exposition buildings erected for the sheep and swine exhibit. By writing to W. E. Skinner, general manager, International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, classification of the swine exhibit may be had, and all information will be promptly given. We are with the swine people of this country to advance their branch of the live stock industry as heartily as that of any other feature, and we will give them every facility for showing and selling their live stock at our forthcoming exposition, or at any time they may desire to use our buildings.

W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

#### Live Stock at the Pan-American.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the time approaches for the Live Stock Show at the Pan-American Exposition, the indications are that one of the largest and best shows ever brought together will be seen at Buffalo, the dates for which are as follows:

Swine, Aug. 26 to Sept. 7th; cattle, Sept. 9th to Sept. 21st; sheep, Sept. 23d to Oct. 5th; horses, Oct. 7th to Oct. 19th; poultry, Oct. 21st to the 31st; pet stock, Oct. 21st to the 31st.

During the time of each exhibit arrangements have been made for the holding of mammoth meetings of breeders of the various classes of live stock, and through the courtesy of the New York Commission, the meetings will be held in the audience room of the New York State Building as follows: Swine breeders, September 4; cattle breeders and dairymen, September 19 and 20;

sheep breeders, October 3; horse breeders, October 17; poultry and pet stock fanciers, October 25.

An interesting program is in course of preparation, and invitations have been extended to the officials of the South and Central American countries to participate in the deliberations, as well as to all those of the United States and Canada, who are interested in live stock meetings.

F. A. CONVERSE, Superintendent of Live Stock.

Silver Creek Shorthorns.

From the standpoint of a breeder and pride in Kansas, it is gratifying to note the substantial progress made and the success achieved in a few short years by Mr. J. F. Stodder, the enterprising proprietor of the herd of Silver Creek Shorthorns at Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, recently visited by a Kansas Farmer representative.

Gossip About Stock.

Word has been received from Wichita, Kans., that the directors of the Dold Packing Company, in session in Buffalo, have decided to rebuild their Wichita plant, recently destroyed by fire.

The number of Poland-China boars for sale, farrowed during the past winter, is very limited, but such of our readers wanting something extra good as to breeding, and are willing to pay a fairly reasonable price, can secure the same from the following reliable breeders, who advertise in the Kansas Farmer: W. S. Powell, Moline, Kans.; Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.; and Snyder Bros., of Winfield, Kans.

The first combination sale of Angora goats of the season will be held at Kansas City, Wednesday, September 4. The offerings will embrace 1,000 head of recorded and high-class does, with some recorded bucks, and 200 head of wethers for brush-cleaning purposes.

John D. Marshall, Walton, Harvey County, Kansas, breeder of Poland-China swine, reports as follows: "I have bought back a fine boar 3 years old, one of my own raising. On sire's side he is by Osgood Wilkes Jr., by Osgood Wilkes. On dam's side he is by my great sow, Stumpy Maid, she by King's Royalty, he by Kansas King. He is a splendid individual, a fine breeder and has been through the cholera eighteen months ago. Any one wishing such a hog should correspond with me. My herd is in fine shape and I can supply some choice show stuff. I expect to be at all the Arkansas Valley fairs this fall."

M. O'Brien, of Liberty, Montgomery County, Kansas, a breeder of the most desirable strains of registered Poland-

China hogs, and who has advertised the same during the past year with satisfactory results, has concluded to keep his card in another year despite the fact as he writes, that corn will hardly exceed one-fourth of the usual crop in the county. Mr. O'Brien further says: "Alfalfa on suitable land has done well. I have harvested 3 crops in good condition—5 tons per acre in all, with the fourth crop ready to cut. Pastures generally good, with good prospects for apples. I do not expect many hog sales, but propose to stay with the business."

The Kansas State Agricultural College has purchased two pure bred Guernsey heifers of Geo. C. Hill & Son, Rosendale, Wis., that promise to be wonderful dairy animals. The grand dam of one gave 583 pounds of butter in a year, the great grand dam 515 pounds, and her dam 495 pounds. The average Kansas cow gives 70 pounds of butter in a year.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., write of last week's cattle market as follows: "Receipts of cattle for the week amounted to 42,000, against 50,500 received last week. The market here Monday opened with liberal receipts of wintered Westerns, which, with the exception of the best heavy kinds selling nearly steady, sold 10 to 15 cents lower. There were liberal receipts of this class again Tuesday, and the market suffered a further decline of 5 to 10 cents. Wednesday prices were again slow, being 10 cents lower in some places, making a total decline from last Friday of 15 to 35 cents. Receipts Thursday were light and the market a little stronger. Almost all trains have been late in arriving, which makes it hard for salesmen. We are unable to predict futures but will say that the majority of the cattle arriving are not fat enough, consequently are killing badly, and if you have plenty of grass and water we believe it will be better to let your cattle get a little more solid before shipping."

Elder Lawn Herd of Shorthorns, owned by T. K. Tomson & Son, Dover, Kans., will be represented at the Iowa and Nebraska State fairs as well as the National cattle shows. Last week's Breeders Gazette says: "Our readers who were at Kansas City last October will remember the remarkable showing made by the Shorthorn farm of T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans. With 7 head of cattle on exhibition, of their own breeding, except the herd bull, they won 14 prizes—2 first; 1 sweepstake, 3 second, 1 third, 2 fourth, 2 fifth, 1 sixth, and 2 eighth, in probably the second greatest cattle show ever held in America. Their valuable herd bull, Gallant Knight, stood second for the grand championship competition for the Armour Cup, and by many was considered an even match for the great bull that won over him. Gallant Knight has proved himself a great sire, and is to-day in the best form that he has ever shown since the beginning of his career. Messrs. Tomson will present Gallant Knight and a company of his get to public view commencing at Des Moines, the last of August. They will show a beautiful yearling daughter of Gallant Knight, Lorena, and another, Susan 8th, the former a Flora and the latter an Actress. They are a sweet pair of heifers, Lorena being the evenner and better fleshed of the two. A Scotch-Victoria heifer calf, Elder Lawn Victoria by name, dropped Sept. 8, 1900, and out of a Cruickshank Linwood Victoria cow, is a marvelously even, smooth heifer and promises to make a choice showing by the time the fall exhibitions commence. She has plenty of length, quality and substance. However, she is not the only good heifer calf, as Rose Sterne 6th, a Belina calf, comes in for part of the honor; in fact judges are somewhat divided between them as to which is the better. Rose Sterne 6th is the best quartered while Elder Lawn Victoria is possibly the more evenly balanced from end to end. The last named is a full sister to the heifer that sold at Kansas City for \$1,000 last fall. A beautiful junior heifer will be found in Tidy Girl, a very appropriate name for this neat, tidy calf; she is coming nicely. Her dam is a Scotch-topped Rose of Sharon. Among the choice young bulls that are being fitted for this year's shows few have much advantage over Daring Knight; he was calved Dec. 6, 1900, dam a Young Mary cow by Golden Knight, son of Craven Knight and Norton's Golden Drop. Thus this calf through Gallant Knight gets a double cross of the Golden Drop strain, and he can certainly be ranked as a show calf of no mean pretensions; he is full of quality and very even from end to end, carries his flesh as smooth as any calf that we have ever seen, and has a beautiful short, broad head; in fact he is a calf that commands attention at first sight and grows in favor the longer he is inspected; he possesses that wonderful width of quarter both fore and aft that is peculiar to all of the get of Gallant Knight. Another word concerning Gallant Knight. He springs from Colonel Harris' famous Golden Drop family, from which much of the best stock in the Linwood herd has come. Mr. "Jim" Tomson, the member of the firm who has the stock under his personal charge, believes that at the big association show in 1900 all that was lacking to have secured for Gallant Knight the topmost honors was a little more fitting. He said nothing but went home and commenced to fit the old bull for this year's show. That he has responded generously goes without saying. About the only place that he needed fixing has now been filled with mellow flesh, smoothly laid on until the bull is a much greater bull than ever before. Such shortness of limb, wonderful expansion of quarters, grand style and thick flesh carrying qualities are seldom found. The added flesh has been laid on in exactly the right place. His bloom and freshness add to his show yard qualities, and we are pleased to note that the bull will be seen at both the Iowa and Nebraska State fairs. We know of no other firm of young breeders

THINK OF THE \$\$ YOU COULD Save IF you had only ordered and put in your house one of our Farmer's Telephones, \$11 and up Time is money in harvest time. Wire and poles at lowest prices. We sell our product outright. No lease—no rent. Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., 232 S. Green St., Chicago.

that has so rapidly come to the front ranks with stock all of their own breeding, and all sired by one bull. Gallant Knight and his get will undoubtedly present a spectacle that will be appreciated by lovers of the "red, white and roans." To assist Gallant Knight, the imported bull Tillycairn has been secured. He is a dark roan, sired by William Duthie, sired by Spicy Monarch, dam Circe 3d. He is a very deep bull in moderate flesh and in modest breeding condition he weighed 1,610 pounds before he was 2 years old. He has three strong points of excellence—perfect disposition, exceptionally good handling qualities and a splendid thick loin. He is a different type of bull from Gallant Knight, but promises to cross well on that bull's daughters. He is a bull of more scale and length than Gallant Knight, but is not so sweet in head and horn; however, he possesses a head denoting strong character, and he should make a good sire. In addition to the show herd Messrs. Tomson have for sale at this time 12 bulls from 8 to 12 months old, most of which are by Gallant Knight, and are red and of good conformation, and some will undoubtedly make herd bulls.

Corn Stover for Beef Cattle. Apparently at the present time more attention is being given to raising beef cattle than ever before. In a general way, it may be said that farmers and cattlemen throughout the corn belt are spending considerable time and money in grading up their herds and taking the necessary steps to secure pedigreed animals, as well as in studying how the best and most economical feed-stuff can be produced. Corn stover has been found to be much better than hay for feeding purposes, and is steadily growing in popularity wherever corn is grown.

Both the corn harvester and corn husker and shredder are coming into general use throughout the country. Farmers are beginning to realize that there is a great deal of wealth wrapped up in the corn crop which heretofore has gone to waste. The value of the corn crop has practically been doubled by the use of the husker and shredder.

Those of our readers who are interested in corn machines should write the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, for "King Corn," a beautifully illustrated book which tells all about saving the corn crop. The book is mailed free.

Publishers' Paragraphs. In view of the fact that a number of county fairs became pancy during July and declared their fall meeting off it leaves a field much better for those associations who propose to go ahead and make the show for Kansas this year. In this connection we call special attention to the advertisement of the big fair in Kansas, to be held in Hutchinson the first week in September. Breeders who expect to show at Kansas City this fall, either swine or cattle, will find this a most excellent opportunity. Premium lists are now ready for distribution. For further information address Ed M. Moore, secretary, Hutchinson, Kansas.

REDUCED RATES AND SPECIAL TRAIN To National Encampment, G. A. R.

The Great Rock Island Route will sell tickets to Cleveland, O., and return, for the Grand Army meeting, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be on sale at points west of the Missouri River Sept. 7th to 10th, inclusive, except Oklahoma and Indian Territory, where selling dates will be Sept. 7th and 8th. Return limit Sept. 15th, except that extension of limit to leave Cleveland, up to and including Oct. 8, 1901, may be arranged by depositing tickets with Joint Agent at Cleveland, and payment of small fee. Comrades of the "Rank and File" have selected the Great Rock Island Route and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y for a special through train to Cleveland, which will leave Kansas and Oklahoma Sunday, Sept. 8th. Passengers on this special train will be given the privilege of going and returning via

Toledo and boat or all rail as they may elect. Passengers making return journey by boat will have a delightful stop of three hours at the celebrated lake resort—Put-in-Bay. Any Rock Island Agent or the undersigned will give full details and arrange for sleeping-car reservations. E. W. THOMPSON, A. G. P. A., Topeka.

DIP MOORE'S HOG REMEDY and cure Mange and Canker, kill Lice and Fever Germs, remove Worms and PREVENT CHOLERA, at a cost of FEED Five Cents Per Hog Per Year. A postal gets particulars and book on "CARE OF HOGS." Address MOORE CHEMICAL CO., 1503 Genesee Street, - - Kansas City, Mo.

WORK THE HORSE IF NECESSARY BALMOLINE NATURE'S WONDERFUL HEALING SALVE. CURES SORE SHOULDERS, COLLAR GALLS, SCRATCHES, CRACKED HEELS, SITFASTS, CHAFES, ROPE BURNS, WIRE CUTS, SORE TEATS, OLD STANDING SORES AND ALL FLESH WOUNDS ON MAN OR BEAST. PREVENTS FLIES, MAGGOTS, SCREW WORMS AND PROUD FLESH. - ALL DEALERS. SEND 4c. FOR TRIAL SIZE TO O. H. DeHUY, Ph. C., STATION A, DENVER, COLORADO. ENDORSED BY HORSEMEN EVERYWHERE

Riverside Stock Farm. CHAPMAN, KAS., Feb. 13, 1900. DEAR SIR:—I have given your Balmoline a thorough trial in our stables for the last three years, and find it the most SUCCESSFUL cure for horses and cattle in the shape of a salve I have ever tried. It is especially adapted to healing scalded shoulders of horses. I have also used it for sore teated cows, and find it splendid. I can highly recommend your Balmoline to all stock men. We use so much that I buy it in large quantities and think there is nothing like it for healing sores on stock. O. L. THISLER.

Only One Day Out to Texas

Via the Santa Fe. Two hours cut off old time. Now leave Topeka 12.08 A. M. to-day, and arrive Galveston or San Antonio 8.40 A. M. second morning—only thirty-five hours. Speedy riding over a faultless track through a beautiful country. Through Pullmans and chair cars. Talk it over with T. L. King, Agent, Topeka, Kansas. Santa Fe.

The Big Fair in Kansas for 1901 WILL BE HELD AT HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6. \$6,000--IN PREMIUMS--\$6,000 Liberal Money in Cattle, Swine, Horse, Sheep, and Poultry classes. This fair will put the producer of pure-bred live stock in touch with the buyer in a great cattle and hog producing region. Write Secretary for Premium List. \* ED. M. MOORE, Secretary. Plenty of shade, good water, liberal treatment. The best speed ring program ever given in the State. Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

## The Home Circle.

### ACROSS THE WAY.

Across the way my lady dwells,  
Behind her window's sheltering bars,  
While jealous curtains hide her eyes  
As filmy cloudlets veil the stars;  
And all my lonely life doth know  
Of happiness began the day  
When first I saw her sunny face  
Across the way.

Across the way I see her stand  
Idly to watch the passer by,  
Or slowly gaze from east to west  
With upturned face to scan the sky!  
A happy weather prophet she—  
For, be the morning what it may,  
My day is fair when she appears  
Across the way.

Across the way I hear her sing,  
When winter evenings longer grow,  
Gay chansonettes and ballads new,  
And tender songs of years ago,  
A cold, dark room, a window wide,  
Are all the price I have to pay,  
While light and warmth and peace abound  
Across the way.

Across the way in dreams I go,  
And tell my love and learn my fate—  
Sweet dreams that always gladly end  
In bliss supreme, in rapture great!  
She smiles and lays her hand in mine,  
And then I plead for leave to stay,  
Or whisper, "Come, love—come with me  
Across the way."

### The Man of the Week.

JAMES WILSON.

(Born August 16, 1835.)

"James Wilson, known to Iowa and the vegetable kingdom."

This was the last entry in the New York Sun's catalogue of "The Known and Unknown"—the quoted expression being the heading under which it announced President McKinley's cabinet appointments in the early days of March, 1897.

The years which have passed since his appointment have made it apparent that it mattered very little that Mr. Wilson was not known outside of "Iowa and the vegetable kingdom." Indeed, he might have managed to get along passably well if he had been known only to his own county—"and the vegetable kingdom." For is not the vegetable kingdom the peculiar domain of the secretary of agriculture? Moreover, is it not true that the kind of activities that make a man well known to political newspaperdom are not the ones most likely to fit him for distinguished success and usefulness in a great administrative and scientific department like that over which Mr. Wilson presided? Is not the real test of ability and fitness, not that a man is known, but that he knows?

The ideal secretary of agriculture should know "Iowa and the vegetable kingdom"—and more. He should know all of the States and Territories in their relations to that part of the vegetable kingdom over which agriculture rules—and more. He must know the world that is to be fed in its relation to the possible surplus of our farm products. But this is not all. The secretary of agriculture is the head of a great scientific establishment. He must know how to harmonize the work of many men in many lines of investigation. He can not do this without knowing science. Then there are the applications of science to industry. The man of science must know more than science. Some people think the secretary of agriculture ought to be a farmer. So he ought. Should he be more?

The first yearbook of the Department of Agriculture was published by Secretary Morton for the year 1894. The appendix to this volume contains the following paragraph, which has appeared in each subsequent issue of that publication:

"The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the supervision of all public business relating to the agricultural industry. He appoints all the officers and employees of the department, with the exception of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President, and directs the management of all the divisions, offices, and bureaus embraced in the department. He exercises advisory supervision over the agricultural experiment stations deriving support from the national treasury, and has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, and of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by contagious cattle diseases."

The man who appreciates the amount of work which this involves, and who knows that the secretary of agriculture has charge of work which costs \$3,000,000 a year, is prepared to believe that Mr. Wilson has his hands full. The following paragraph, also from Mr. Morton's first yearbook, will help the reader to appreciate the range of the secretary's duties:

"The Assistant Secretary performs such duties as may be prescribed by

the Secretary. To his office has been assigned the control and direction of the scientific policy and operations of the following divisions and offices: The division of botany, vegetable physiology and pathology, agrostology, pomology, chemistry, economic ornithology and mammalogy, entomology, and agricultural soils; the office of experiment stations, the office of irrigation inquiry, and the office of fiber investigations; and the department museum."

But this is no longer the practice. All this work now falls to the share of Secretary Wilson, whose assistant "performs such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the secretary."

The New York Sun's implication that Secretary Wilson was not known outside of Iowa at the time of his appointment had some basis in fact. It has none at the present time. His work has made him known all over the world. He has done something. What was his equipment for this work? Let a few sentences written more than four years ago by the editor of the Review of Reviews answer part of the question:

"The Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, and is, therefore, sixty-two years of age. As the oldest of a family of fourteen children he came with his parents to Iowa in 1855, after having sojourned two or three years in Connecticut. He became a farmer and that has always been his vocation. He has a great farm to 1,200 acres in Tama County, which bears evidence of his practical skill and scientific attainments in agriculture and stock raising. As a boy he was an omnivorous reader and indefatigable student, obtaining some opportunity for study in one of the newer colleges of Iowa. Afterwards he had no little experience as a country school teacher. In 1867 he was elected to the Iowa State Legislature, and served for three successive terms, during the last two of which he was speaker of the house. After a few years he was elected to Congress and sat for six years, serving throughout on the Agricultural Committee."

This record would indicate a pretty thorough mastery of farming and of politics. Here was a Scotchman, hard of head, set of purpose, bound to win. Out of politics—that is, out of office—he went back to his farm. A few years later he appears in public again—this time as a scientist. The case is remarkable. In 1890, at the age of fifty-five years, a practical farmer and politician became director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Agriculture in the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. That he succeeded is not remarkable after the event. His six years of service at the Iowa Agricultural College, added to his previous experience, fitted him admirably for the larger sphere he now occupies. Training counts. The ideal secretary of agriculture must be a farmer, but he must be more than a farmer—a man of scientific attainments as well as a man of affairs. The successful politician is practical.

Secretary Wilson seems to have justified the opinion of Dr. Albert Shaw, who, in April, 1897, said: "The only member of the Cabinet . . . who is not of the city rather than of the country, is the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, who is at once farmer, student, scientist, administrator and teacher, and who, in all around capacity, has no superior in the cabinet, while in fitness for a specific portfolio he has probably no equal." D. W. WORKING.

Denver, Colo.

### One Woman's Way.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have often pictured in my mind just how I would like to see a farm laid off, and the way many country homes might be. It is in the power of every family to have a happy home, if not a fine one. The size of the house has nothing to do with it. Love and harmony are the essential

qualities. Make the best of everything and do all tasks with willing hands. Let your work be a pleasure, not a drag. The reason why there are so many unhappy homes is that the right feeling does not exist in them. In almost every paper you pick up you will see something written on the subject of why boys and girls want to leave the farm. The reason is simply this. Many farmers never give one thought of making the home the dearest place on earth for his family. Some of them, "not all," think more of their fine stock than they do of their wife and children. They are not satisfied with plenty, but want to buy all the land that adjoins theirs and be in debt from year to year. This will discourage the bravest heart. Now farmers let me say to you, if your boys and girls leave you there is no one to blame but yourselves. Be satisfied with the best and make the best of it. Don't think you must work the life out of the boys while they are with you, but let them know you are their best friend. Give them Saturday afternoons to go to town and see that they have clothes fit to go in. On Sunday let their collar be just as high as anyone's. Teach them to look up to farm life, not down on it. Many a farmer boy has to go to his mother and have her use her influence to get a paltry sum of money to spend at some entertainment. After a while they get tired of this and leave the farm with a hatred that may last through life. Give your children a nice party; make ice cream, and do it up right. Let them bring their friends home with them from church, and I think the work will be well done through the week.

It would be a nice idea to have the country roadsides planted with trees so that they would be cool and shady in summer; even the bare branches look good in the winter time. Sow blue grass along the fence rows.

Mrs. H. L. WILLIAMS.

Louisburg, Kans.

### Does Fretting Pay.

BY S. H.

We have the power to make clear skies for ourselves, if we only think so. Let us try to stop thinking disagreeable, wearing thoughts. Just determine to do so and you will be astonished at the result. At the approach of real trouble how rapidly all petty minor cares disappear. The largest leak we have to mend is worry. Does it pay to fret? This is a serious question. Let us dwell upon it and seriously try to avoid it. First, we must learn to value the things of life correctly. We must not allow ourselves to get too desperately tired to be loving or companionable in our homes. A cheerful, healthy, intelligent wife and mother is of incomparably greater value to the husband and children than a weary, fretful one. There is one great lesson we must learn. It is to study the laws of health and hygiene. How sad it is to see the housekeeper a physical wreck. It is a foolish and fatal economy to neglect our health, for the drug and doctor bills soon loom up before us enormously. Let us study to get out door recreation, both in summer and in winter. No matter if you do work hard all day long doing the work, you need a little relaxation and rest of mind and body at night. If we work with a rebellious spirit, a dogged perseverance, or a submissive patience we become wearied in body and mind. Life grows more endurable when we enter upon our duties with vim and heart. One of the hardest and most trying home duties is sweeping—the dust is so hard on the throat and lungs. An excellent way to manage is to sweep less and yet have clean, bright carpets. Sweep but once a week. Take a basin of warm water, put in two teaspoons borax. Stir it well and have your broom clean and dip it into this water. Sweep with it until it is clean and bright and free from dust. It will not fade a single color. I have known this method to help delicate housekeepers wonderfully. Don't fret or worry, my dear sister, but try to keep cheerful and happy, and make a home for your family. You will grow better and happier.

### Self-Supporting Southern Women.

"Out of the efforts at self-support of southern women suddenly left dependent upon their own exertions have risen some remarkably successful enterprises, which have grown until they represent the investment of large capital and yield large yearly incomes," said a Virginia man recently. "Such a one is the sale of certain kinds of pickles by a Richmond woman. Before the war her family was rich. The making of pickles was a home accomplishment of her family, which had gained its feminine members a great

## GIRL WOMEN.

The general standard of measurement for womanhood is "grown-up-ness." When a girl is emancipated from school and arrives at the dignity of trailing skirts and elaborate hair dressing she is looked upon as a young woman.

But nature knows nothing of such standards. When the womanly function is established womanhood is attained according to her standards, and there is need of womanly care and caution. It is girlish ignorance or neglect at this critical time which often results in long years of after misery.

Mothers who perceive the evidences of functional derangement in young girls should promptly have them begin the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, tranquilizes the nerves and tones up the whole system.

"My troubles started during my girlhood," writes Miss Flora I. Greer, of 107 Howe Street, Akron, O., "but did not prove serious until 1893. From that time I did not see a well day. I suffered at every monthly period with terrible headache, irritation of the spine and pains in my heels. I had soreness through my hips and ovaries all the time and constant backache. One doctor would tell me one thing and another would say something altogether different, but they only relieved me. I then wrote you and followed your advice. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and five vials of 'Pellets.' Have not had a single symptom of my old trouble so far. Can sleep good, work hard, and eat solid and substantial food without distress."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.



local renown, and this young woman soon became the most accomplished of them all in the family art. She married in the last year of the war, only to have her young husband brought home a few months later wounded, to die in her arms. With the fall of the cause to which it had devoted its sons and its fortunes the family was left in poverty. Driven to find some other means of adding to the slender income of her aged parents, this young woman took up the making of pickles for which she had become locally famous. She sold what she made, however, instead of giving the surplus to valued friends, as had been the custom. For years the fame of these pickles did not reach beyond Richmond. To-day Mrs. ———'s pickles are one of the most noted table delicacies, and command a higher price than those made by manufacturers whose plants are much larger. The Richmond woman now only supervises the work, directing the efforts of some three score men and women who prepare the pickles according to the same old-time formula used before the war."

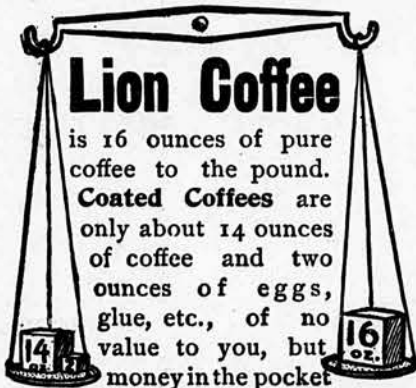
### They're Pretty, but Dangerous.

It has been decided by high medical authorities that there is danger in wearing some of the beautiful tinted silk stockings one sees in the shop windows, and this is the reason: In producing certain delicate colors in silk chloride of tin is used as a mordant, and it is said that unless great care is taken a large proportion of it remains in the completed fabric. In the case of stockings or any garments next the skin the perspiration may dissolve the tin and it is then absorbed by the skin. A case is reported from Vienna of a woman who suffered from attacks of paralysis in the lower extremities, with numbness, a sense of coldness, and a peculiar jerkiness of the legs in walking. She noticed that whenever these symptoms were the worst her feet were colored yellow, and it was found that this staining was caused by light yellow silk stockings which she wore. They were analyzed and considerable quantities of tin found.

Fortify the body to resist malarial germs by putting the system in perfect order. Prickly Ash Bitters is a wonderful system regulator.

**\$2.75 100 POUNDS \$2.75**  
**GRANULATED SUGAR**

Write for our large catalog before sending your money.  
E. A. RAILTON, Wholesale Grocer,  
Dept. B.M., Nos. 24 & 26 S. DuSable St., Chicago.



## Lion Coffee

is 16 ounces of pure coffee to the pound. Coated Coffees are only about 14 ounces of coffee and two ounces of eggs, glue, etc., of no value to you, but money in the pocket of the roaster.



## The Young Folks.

### NOT TO BE WON THAT WAY.

Do you now that you have asked for the costliest thing  
Ever made by the Hand above—  
A woman's heart and a woman's life  
And a woman's wonderful love..

Do you know you have asked for this price-  
less thing  
As a child might have asked for a toy—  
Demanding what others have died to win  
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lessons of duty out,  
Manlike you have questioned me;  
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul  
Until I have questioned thee.

You require that your dinner should al-  
ways be hot,  
Your socks and your shirts should be  
whole;  
I require your heart to be true as God's  
stars,  
And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and  
beef,  
I require a far better thing;  
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings  
and shirts,  
I want a man and a king.

A king for the beautiful realm called home,  
And a man that the Maker, God,  
Shall look upon as he did the first,  
And say, "It's v ry good."

I am fair and you g, but the rose will fade  
From my soft young cheek one day;  
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling  
leaves,  
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep  
I may launch my all on its tide?  
A loving woman finds heaven or hell  
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and true,  
All things that a man should be;  
If you give this all, I would stake my life  
To be all you demand of me.

If you can not do this—a laundress and  
cook  
You can hire with little pay;  
But a woman's heart and a woman's life  
Are not to be won that way.  
—Mrs. Browning.

### Ate Hardtack With Lincoln and Threat- ened to Throw Grant in the River.

In Omaha is an old soldier of the war of the rebellion who had two strange experiences during his term of service for which he would not take a great deal. On one occasion he divided his lunch of hard tack and cheese with President Lincoln without having the slightest notion of the identity of the sharer of his hospitality, and at another time he threatened to throw General Grant in the river because that inveterate smoker showed some tardiness in throwing away a cigar in a place where smoking was forbidden.

In the first instance Joe Perkins was commanding a dispatch boat carrying dispatches to General Butler. One day when the Sawyer gun was to be tested for the first time at Fortress Monroe, Perkins arrived with a packet of dispatches for the general. He was informed that Butler with his staff and a lot of visitors from Washington had gone over to the riprap to witness the trial of the new gun. So Perkins set out in his dispatch boat, the Constitution of Philadelphia, and soon tied up to the riprap.

General Butler was busy at the time and after ascertaining that there was nothing urgent, asked the dispatch bearer to await a moment of greater leisure. The young soldier, seeing that it was about noon and being exceedingly hungry, slipped away to a secluded part of the stone work, thinking to get in behind some high stone piers and snatch a light lunch unobserved. He found the entrance to his intended retreat blocked by a marvelously tall and lean lank man clad like a funeral director, all in a somber, dingy black, his head surmounted by a rusty stove pipe hat, itself longer and leaner and lankier than any one usually saw, even in that time. His face was thin and full of cavernous hollows. He had apparently discarded his barber for several days. He gazed steadfastly out to sea, and seemed lost in thought, so much so that he hardly appeared to notice the young soldier as he crowded by to get farther into the niche in the stone wall.

#### VOICE BELIES ROUGH EXTERIOR.

"Well, now, if that isn't the funniest old duffer I ever saw in all my life," thought Perkins as he settled down and opened his haversack. Out came a couple of hard tack and a generous hunk of cheese. At the first sniff of the penetrating odor the "old duffer" turned his head and asked in a strangely winning and gentle voice for one of such a rough appearance, "Young man, could you divide a bit of your lunch with me?"

Instantly Perkins fished out three hard tack from his haversack, peeled back the rind from the piece of cheese with his jackknife and called cheerily, "Say when and I'll cut her off."

"When," said the "old duffer" with a smile that split his face into a hundred wrinkles and took the proffered cheese from the point of the jackknife.

After the dinner the visitors to the riprap were ready to go back. Then it was found that Perkins had plenty of room in his launch, and General Butler and his staff boarded it. "And bless my heart," says Perkins, "if that old long fellow in black didn't climb aboard, too. It didn't make any particular difference to me, though, whether he rode across in my boat or not. He seemed to pay little attention to what was going on about him. He had a far-away look in his eyes and gazed out across the water in a preoccupied sort of a way nearly all the time we were making the run."

After the landing, and when General Butler and his staff had repaired to their headquarters, the commander called for the dispatch bearer to deliver his dispatches. "I went into a room," says Mr. Perkins. "The general was sitting at his desk and his officers were sitting about the room, and bless my soul, if there wasn't that lank old fellow in black again, sitting close to the general. I passed the dispatches around to the officers to whom they were addressed, when General Butler half looked up and growled in his queer way, 'Young man, step around here and shake hands with the president of the United States.'

"Well, as true as I live even then I did not suspect what was up. I thought the general, who had a great reputation for a practical joker, was making game of me. I must have shown my bewilderment, for a long brown hand with heavily veined and muscled gaunt fingers was thrust out across the desk past the general, and clasped mine, and I heard that gentle voice again saying, 'Yes this young man and I have met before. He divided his lunch with me this morning.'

"Well, you could have knocked me down with a feather. If there had been a knot hole in the floor I would have gone through it like a ram-rod. I felt so foolish that I could hardly find my voice and I got out of that place as soon as I could, I can tell you."

#### HIS ENCOUNTER WITH GRANT.

Perkins' encounter with General Grant was some time later. He was at the time in charge of an ordnance launch landed close to City Point. It was the same launch and the same cargo of ammunition, by the way, that was instrumental in blowing up City Point in the memorable explosion shortly after. The boat was tied up to the bank. A gang-plank ran across to shore and a sentry on the boat passed back and forth and forbade any to board the launch without some show of authority. Perkins had relieved the sentry for a short time. He stood with one foot on the board to give him warning of the approach of anyone along the narrow plank, looking out across the river to where a stranded steamer was being worked off the bar. Suddenly he felt a jar on the board and turning quickly saw a heavy set, broad-shouldered man of powerful physique, dressed in civilian clothes and a slouch hat, coming toward him along the plank. In his mouth was a half-smoked cigar upon which he was pulling with a very apparent satisfaction.

"You'll have to chuck that cigar overboard; you can't smoke here," called Perkins.

"All right," sang the man in reply, and Perkins turned once more to watch the steamer. The next moment, however, he turned quickly. His visitor was half way across the plank and he still smoked the forbidden cigar.

Quick as a flash Perkins stooped and lifting the gang-plank in his hands, cried sternly, "Now ditch that cigar or into the water you go."

"Hold on, young fellow, don't dump me into the river," expostulated the stranger, balancing uncertainly on the swaying plank, but his words were simultaneous with the sizzle of the cigar in the river, and the man came aboard without mishap. Then asking to see one of the ordnance officers he disappeared below into one of the cabins. Some time after that Perkins went below and entering the cabin threw himself down upon one of the long wall seats, and watched the strange man looking over the books and accounts of the ordnance office. Finally one of the officers entered and turning half curiously to Perkins asked, "Didn't you see General Grant come aboard, a little while ago?"

"Oh, no, General Grant hasn't been around here," replied Perkins, with superb self-confidence.

"There is where you are mistaken," replied the officer, while the man at the desk looked up from the books with a flicker of a smile playing about his

## A CROSS WOMAN

is a disagreeable creature to live with;  
the trouble is in the stomach and  
bowels. She needs

# Prickly Ash Bitters

### THE SYSTEM REGULATOR.

This great remedy removes at once the bilious impurities in the system, cures constipation and strengthens digestion. A few doses make a wonderful change; the tired, pale, nervous, despondent woman becomes strong and happy, with rosy cheeks and cheerful spirits.

**PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.**

AT DRUG STORES.

mouth. "General Grant came aboard twenty minutes ago and came down into the cabin here"—

"Yes, and this man here tried to throw me into the river," growled the man at the desk. And then the identity of the stranger began to dawn upon the astonished soldier.

"He did," exclaimed the officer, indignantly.

"Oh, but that was all right," replied General Grant. "I wouldn't throw my cigar away—the last one I had you see—and he was very properly going to dump me into the river."

And that is how one man met two of the most famous men of his day.

#### Old-Time Money.

While millions of dollars of the old Confederate currency are still in existence only a few specimens of the paper money manufactured during the days of the American revolution by order and authority of the continental congress are to be found. There is at present in the possession of Mr. Frank Lee, who lives a short distance from the city on the Seventh street road, some of the best specimens of this currency that can be found outside of the national museums, and it is doubtful if some of his notes can be reproduced even there.

Mr. Lee lived, until comparatively recently, in Trimble County and has many friends still there. His father was R. J. Lee, of Hamilton County, Ohio, and his grandfather, from whom the precious relics were derived, was Peter Lee, a soldier in the American army during the war of independence.

Peter Lee was a native of New Jersey and was of old English stock. He enlisted in the continental army in 1775, took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton in his own State, was in the camp of Washington at Valley Forge and saw Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown. During his service in the army he received sundry payments of continental money, a number of specimens of which are now the property of Mr. Frank Lee.

One of the most curious of these relics is a faded continental bill, the surface value of which is the unusual amount of two-thirds of a dollar. It bears the signature of J. B. Braman and was authorized by a resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia in 1776. As there was no government mint in those days the bill was printed by the firm of Hall & Sellers, Philadelphia. It has been preserved in a glass case for more than a half century and is in a fair state of preservation.

Mr. Lee's collection also contains bills for other denominations authorized by Congress. All of them are at least 125 years old.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### No Laughing Matter.

An amusing incident is related by the commander of one of the finest liners running to the Cape of Good Hope. He was once steaming down the English Channel when a thick fog came on. At such times he never leaves the bridge and keeps on sounding the foghorn himself.

On this occasion, after sounding the signal, he heard a foghorn in reply ahead. He turned the ship's head a point to avoid a collision, and then sounded again. Again the reply came, "Bo-o-o-o," right ahead as before.

The vessel's head was put back to the same position as at first, and once more the foghorn was sounded. Still the reply came as before right ahead, "Bo-o-o-o."

"It was very strange; I could not make it out," said the captain, telling the yarn. "I tried again; still the same

'Bo-o-o-o' right ahead. A feeling of superstition began to creep over me and I was giving myself a mental shake to pull myself together, when the lookout man forward called out, 'It's the old coo, sir.'

"And so in truth it was—the milch cow kept in the forecattle for the use of the ship. She no doubt took the 'bo-o-o-o-ing' of the signal for the cry of a companion in distress, and gave a sympathetic response. I could not help laughing," added the captain, "but it was no laughing matter at the time."—Exchange.

#### The Origin of Baseball.

The origin of baseball—"our national game"—is not definitely known, but the first club organized to play it was in New York, in 1845. Singularly enough, this club, like the one first organized to promote rowing, was called "The Knickerbocker Club." After 1851 other amateur baseball clubs began to organize, including the Atlantic, Mutual, Union, etc. In 1857 a convention of delegates from 16 clubs in and around New York and Brooklyn was held. About ten years later, at the annual convention of the National Association, in 1866, 202 clubs from 17 States and the District of Columbia were represented. The college baseball associations were started about 1862 or 1863. Amateur baseball throughout the Union was at its height in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867. Professional baseball was recognized in 1868, and the first games were played in 1869.—Harper's Bazar.

#### President Arthur's Wardrobe.

"President Arthur was the best-dressed man I ever saw," said one of the attendants at the White House, who has been there thirty years or more, to a Star reporter. "He changed shirts three times a day and suits almost as often. He never wore the same suit all day, and during the social season changed as often as three or four times each day. In the summer he was fond of low-quartered shoes, and always tied them with a wide silk string. I have bought him hundreds of pairs of silk shoe strings. He had not less than 50 pairs of good shoes at all times, and I know he did not have less than 100 shirts at a time. He had more than 100 pieces of neckwear, too. President Arthur was a mighty fine man and was good to all the servants and others connected with the White House."—Washington Star.

#### Old Sol Provokes Profanity.

Summer is not an unmixed blessing. There is irritation in it. The statistical records—these dry documents dotted over with the figures gathered by fellows who measure heart throbs and weigh tears—these records by the statistician say that insanity and crime increase in number and intensity as the mercury mounts upward. Love does the same—love which is sometimes insanity and sometimes crime, and now and then neither. Man's passions are inflamed with the direct descent of the sun's rays. His blood grows hotter. He becomes more impulsive. He gets angry. There is more swearing on a summer day than in a half dozen weeks in winter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS.

Chillicothe Normal School.  
Chillicothe Commercial College.  
Chillicothe Shorthand College.  
Chillicothe Telegraphy College.  
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Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the  
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J. B. McAfee..... Vice-President  
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**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: - \$1.00 A YEAR**

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders:

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

**NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.**  
**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, and no single subscription will be entered for less than this price, 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.

This year's crop of alfalfa seed is good for present sowing. Last year's seed is also good. Seed that has been properly kept need not be thrown away even if three or four years old.

In his timely paper in the KANSAS FARMER of August 15, entitled "Answers As To Silo," Mr. A. C. Pierce was made to say as to results of feeding silage, "Many have died from eating it and many have died because they did not get it." It should have read "None have died from eating it," etc.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has purchased representatives of three pure-bred polled breeds of cattle. A pure-bred Galloway cow was secured from E. W. Thrall, Eureka, Kans., the president of the National Galloway Association. This cow was the choice out of 220 head of blooded cows. From Anderson and Findlay, of Allendale, Kans., the college bought two Aberdeen-Angus cows with calves. These animals carry the blood of some of the greatest Scotch and English prize winners. Secretary F. D. Coburn purchased for the college from A. E. Burleigh, of Knox City, Mo., three double standard Polled Durhams, a bull and two cows. These are the first representatives of this breed in this section of the State.

It is useless to try to tell the biggest alfalfa story. The man who has marketed three crops of hay and expects two more wears a satisfied smile. Three tons an acre already sold at ten or more dollars a ton and another ton and a half or two tons growing and to grow for the farm stock or for market was the report of a farmer who visited the KANSAS FARMER office last week. But now come the fellows who have sold two tons at \$10 a ton and 8 1/2 bushels of seed worth \$6 a bushel, and expect yet another crop of hay. Alfalfa is the premier crop of a dry year, but it would not be wise to go into alfalfa expecting such prices for hay and such yields of seed every year. Alfalfa will

doubtless produce more dollars an acre every year than any other field crop. But the dry year brings it to the front by advancing the price of the forage and producing especially large crops of seed. The long roots of the alfalfa keep it growing vigorously even after the exhaustion of all available moisture within a few feet of the surface.

**UTILIZATION OF COW-PEAS.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in your issue of July 25 a statement that cow-peas sown on wheat or oat stubble would make one to two tons of hay and that it could be taken off in time to sow wheat. Will you kindly inform me if the cow-peas, when plowed under, will benefit the ground or injure it for the wheat crop? If cow-peas are sown for pasture at what stage of the growth should the stock be turned on them? What kind of a crop should follow the cow-peas? Will it do to seed cow-peas at the last plowing of the corn, to be used with the corn stalks, after removing the corn? O. MILES.  
Burden, Cowley County, Kans.

According to the statement of the dean of the Missouri State School of Agriculture, cow-peas can be sown immediately after harvest on land which has produced a crop of wheat, and make one or two tons of hay per acre. This hay may be taken off in time to sow another crop of wheat for the next season's harvest. Prompt work in our correspondent's latitude would doubtless make this plan practicable. It is stated by Professor Cottrell that the Messrs. Abbott last year planted 15 acres of cow-peas July 16 and harvested a heavy crop October 4. Much wheat is sown in Kansas after this latter date.

Cow-peas have much the effect of clover upon the land on which they grow. There is probably no soil in Kansas that will not produce a heavier crop of any grain for having produced a crop of cow-peas. In his study of the relation of the productive power of the earth to future demands for products, Sir. William Crookes, the eminent English scientist, was most concerned about the replenishment of the nitrates of the soil. Not unlikely the profligacy with which new lands produce wheat is owing largely to their virgin supplies of nitrates. The leguminous plants—clovers, peas, beans, etc.—increase the supplies of nitrates in the soil, drawing on the inexhaustible supplies in the air for their nitrogen. If immediately after producing a crop of cow-peas, the soil forces such a rank growth of wheat as to cause lodging, it is better to let corn or potatoes follow the cow-peas before sowing the wheat. But in general it is safe to assume that the cow-peas will replenish the supply of the elements in which the soil is likely to be deficient for production of the maximum crop of wheat.

In a lecture before the farmers' institutes of Missouri in 1900, Mr. Jas. H. Chenoweth, of Lathrop, Mo., said: "I have planted soy-beans in corn, but they did not succeed very well, too much shade, being of an upright or bushy nature they grew too spindling and weak, consequently fell down and made no progress. On the other hand cow-peas planted in corn, not too late, seemed to be a success. Having a twining or climbing nature they would run up the stalks for air and sunshine. Cow-peas planted in corn at second cultivation, or when corn was eight inches to one foot high, had run up the stalks, and were ripening considerable seed at the time the corn was ready to cut. I would recommend this as a profitable practice, especially when corn was intended for fodder and to be cut with corn-binder. The cow-peas being more valuable than clover would add considerable to the value of the crop of fodder. I would also plant cow-peas for forage in corn immediately after laying it by, to be pastured down while pasturing the stalk field. Horses, cattle, and sheep are very fond of the pea vines."

It should be observed that cow-peas and their vines are rich in protein, the nutritive ingredient in which corn, and especially corn fodder, is deficient.

Two years ago, while crossing the Arkansas river bottom lands in Arkansas, the writer was surprised at seeing a thrifty looking and apparently heavy crop of corn among the hills of which the ground was covered with cow-pea vines while nearly every hill had been taken for a bean pole by one or more aspiring vines, which seemed to be reaching for the stars. The writer mused as to whether these two, the corn and the cow-peas, were congenial neighbors, each profitable to the other. The contrast of this field to another in

which there were no peas, but abundance of pigweeds, was altogether in favor of the combination of corn and peas, even if the corn were alone considered valuable.

The plan suggested by our correspondent is certainly well worth trying.

**POND WATER.**

In those portions of Kansas not blessed with the "underflow," which may be tapped in most of the "plains region," the pond is the generally available means of providing stock-water. Living streams and the springs and wells are valuable to those who have them, but the fact remains that for very many farmers the pond is the dependence. Whoever may have first suggested to "Dam the Draws," that person's advice is now followed by thousands of farmers. The experience of the present season has directed renewed attention to this reliable method of storing stock water. Thousands of new ponds will be made, and many of those heretofore used will be enlarged, and deepened by increasing the height of the dams. Valuable as these reservoirs are the stockman who has been accustomed to see animals drink the clear water raised by windmills from wells feels his sympathies aroused for those that must drink the polluted water of a pond. The writer knows how much better this pond water is than no water. He will never forget the alacrity with which he once lay down and swallowed water and other substances from buffalo tracks and later was glad to carry away some of the liquid from under the green scum on a pond not far from the aforesaid buffalo tracks, but he hopes that he will never again experience such extremity.

These lines are written, not to condemn ponds, but to suggest that in some localities at least the stock may be supplied with pure water from them. A few miles from Eureka, Greenwood County, Kans., Hon. Geo. M. Munger has the largest artificial pond in the State. Some years ago Mr. Munger sunk a well near the margin of this pond. After the water had backed up the draw so that its surface was higher than the bottom of the well the latter afforded abundance of pure well water. Of course, this was merely pond water which had filtered through the soil. Before the pond filled the well was dry. Almost all soils transmit water more or less freely. It may be that some soils will be found too impervious to water to allow its passage through even a thin layer. In such a case a trench filled with sand and leading from the pond to the well will overcome the difficulty. The experiment of making a shallow well near the margin of the pond or even below the dam is well worth trying. The satisfaction of seeing the animals enjoy the clear, cool water for one season is worth the cost of the well and windmill.

What German millet will do in the way of producing forage is illustrated by 10 acres owned by J. W. Ferguson, of Vinewood Park Farm, near Topeka. A sample brought to the KANSAS FARMER office measured 59 1/2 inches tall. It is claimed that the 10 acres will yield 35 tons of hay. Some of the seed was two years old and the part on which this old seed was used is the largest and best.

**SPECIAL FREIGHT RATES ON FEED.**

A good deal has been printed as to the special rates on corn made by the Santa Fe, a good deal of error and contradiction has appeared. To be certain to have the information exactly correct the editor of the KANSAS FARMER called at the general freight office of the Santa Fe and obtained a duplicate of the order issued from that office. It is as follows:

Applying On  
CORN, ONLY, CARLOADS.  
(Minimum Weight as per Tariff.)  
Effective August 18, 1901.  
(Expiring November 18, 1901, unless sooner withdrawn.)

Issued August 15, 1901.

To	From	In Cents per 100 Lbs. Basis for Making Through Rates.
All points in Kansas on the A. T. & S. F. Ry., and L. & T. Ry.	Chicago and Intermediate points on the A. T. & S. F. Ry., including Pekin Branch Points.	Add 10 cents to 66% per cent of the rate from Missouri River to point of destination observing a minimum through rate of 14 cents.
	Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth.	66% per cent of the rates as published in Tariff with a minimum of 5 cents.

The above are emergency rates and will not apply on shipments to be milled, cleaned or reconditioned in transit at points west of Missouri River.  
DISPOSITION OF FRACTIONS.—When even half, use it; when under half, drop it; when over half, call it one.

Issued by  
W. B. BIDDLE, F. T. M.,  
S. F. System, Chicago, Ill.  
F. C. MAEGLY, A. G. P. A.,  
A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kans. (300)

**SOW WHEAT.**

Perhaps nobody can at this date predict the probable demand for wheat with which the crop of 1902 will be met. There is no reason to expect, however, that people will cease eating wheat bread, and since there will be a good many more bread eaters than now the demand may be expected to be as great as the supply. According to the estimates of the United States Treasury Department the people of the United States increased in numbers by 118,000 from July 1 to August 1, 1901. At this rate August 1, 1902, should give us an increase of 1,416,000, enough to people a pretty good State. Other parts of the bread-eating world are also increasing their population, but at somewhat less rapid rates. The areas devoted to the production of bread and meat are not expanding as they did a quarter of a century ago, and there is believed to be no possibility for future expansion at all comparable to that which was witnessed by the present generation. It seems, therefore, to be a tolerably safe guess that food supplies will in the near future rule as high as they have been in the recent past. If this be true wheat is a good crop to sow throughout the wheat belt.

But wheat is more than a bread-grain crop, it is a forage crop as well. Farmers who have had experience claim that in a favorable season early sown wheat will yield as much pasture per acre as the average pasture grasses, and that without injury to the crop of grain.

It has been impossible to obtain sufficient supplies of seeds of many plants suited for fall forage. Seed wheat is abundant and not excessively dear. Wheat is sure to grow under conditions suited to the growth of any fall and early spring forage.

The farmer who, during the next few weeks, sows a good acreage of alfalfa for spring and summer forage, and later sows wheat for fall and winter and early spring forage is likely to have sleek and thrifty animals and, if he be a creamery patron, satisfactory milk checks for several months, followed next summer by three or four crops of the best hay he ever fed and a crop of wheat.

**A VOICE FROM THE WEST.**

When the West shall engage extensively in authorship what will people in the East, who obtain their bread by the work of their pens, do for a living? People of the East used to live fairly well by farming, but the West surpasses them by such lengths that the East substituted manufacturing. This is now slipping away to the West and South. The day may not be so very far distant when the seat of the empire of letters shall be near the center of the continent. Already a Western writer, Rev. C. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, has had millions of readers in his own country and millions more in England, while his words have been translated into all leading languages of the world. The world seems ready for the vigorous thought of the West on religious-social questions.

Just now the Oklahoma Capital contributes a strong presentation of several social problems from the pen of Mrs. Graham Lewis. In a powerful story she presents experiences of "A Woman With a Conscience," as she comes in contact with ways of the world. "Guyndine," the heroine, is taken through varying experiences from girlhood to mature womanhood. The story of course involves other characters. These come into contact with the inexorable conscience of Guyndine. The book constitutes a powerful rebuke to forms of evil all too prevalent. It relies upon Christianity to remedy these.

The work is handsomely printed by the Capital Printing Co., Guthrie, Ok.

Population of Kansas.

The total population of Kansas, as returned by township assessors for March 1, through their county clerks, and tabulated by the State Board of Agriculture, is 1,467,808, or a net increase within the preceding year of 23,100, or 1.6 per cent, making the number of inhabitants in 1901 larger than at any previous time in the past thirteen years.

The table below shows the 1901 population by counties, with the gain or loss in each:

Table with 4 columns: County, Population, Gain, Loss. Lists 105 counties and their respective population changes from 1899 to 1901.

Plan and Scope of the International Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

PLAN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The foundation plan of the St. Louis World's Fair will be that of an exposition both national and international in its character, so that not only the people of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, but of the Union, and all the nations as well, can participate.

It will present in a special degree, and in the most comprehensive manner, the history, the resources, and the development of the States and Territories

lying within the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, showing what it was and what it is; what it contained in 1803; what it contains and produces in 1903.

It will make it plain that the prophecy of 1803 has been more than fulfilled, and show that a veritable empire now lies between the Gulf of Mexico and Puget Sound, within the limits of the territory Jefferson obtained by the Louisiana Purchase.

It will show the history, resources and development of the colonies and possessions of the United States, including Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, and the Philippines.

It will depart from the plan of all past expositions and make life and movement its distinguishing and marked characteristics. To this end it will aim definitely at an exhibition of man as well as the works of man; at the presentation of manufacturing industries in actual conduct as well as of the machines out of action; at the exhibition of processes as well as of completed products.

It will carefully plan in the location, the construction and arrangement of all buildings and works so as to assure the highest degree of convenience, ease and comfort for visitors who come to inspect the wonders contained within its enclosure. It will make it both easy and comfortable to get to the exposition grounds from every quarter of the city, and from every railway terminating in St. Louis.

Finally, it will embody and illustrate the latest and most advanced progress in the employment of the energies of nature. It will be up-to-date in the use of all new motive forces, and be fully abreast with science in the utilization of every novel invention or discovery that has practical value.

SCOPE.

In order that the general plan outlined for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be fulfilled in its actual accomplishments, it will exhibit the arts and industries, the methods and processes of manufacture of the whole world; it will gather the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea from the whole earth.

It will comprehend man in his full twentieth century development, exhibiting not alone his material, but his social advancement. It will show humanity at rest as well as at work, presenting man in his hours of recreation, his exercises, his games and his sports.

It will embrace in its scope a comprehensive anthropological exhibition, constituting a congress of races, and exhibiting particularly the barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples of the world as nearly as possible in their ordinary and native environments.

It will bring together the wild life of the forests, plains, and waters, showing visitors a zoological collection of untrained and untamed animals as nearly as practicable with the surroundings of their native state.

The progressiveness of the exposition will be most especially manifest in the manner and extent of its use of artificial light, both for purposes of illuminating and as a means of decoration. Electric lighting in the latest, most striking and most effective form, as well as all other new and efficient modes of illuminating, will be so liberally employed that the exposition grounds and buildings will blaze with light at night, and their beauties successfully rival the attractions of daylight.

For the development of the exposition to the full scope outlined, it will provide for the housing and care of exhibits divided into a number of grand sections, each of which will be again divided into departments and sub-departments. The principal sections into which the exposition will be divided will be as follows: Agriculture, anthropology, and ethnology, athletic and outdoor sports and games, chemical industries, civil engineering, colonization, decora-

tion, furniture, etc., diversified industries, education and instruction, electricity, fine arts, food stuffs, forestry, history, horticulture and arboriculture, liberal arts, machinery, military and naval, mining and metallurgy, social economy, textiles, transportation, and wild animals.

Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. DAVID R. FRANCIS, President.

WALTER B. STEVENS, Secretary. St. Louis, Mo.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color, and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to.

Keratitis Contagiosa.—I have several cows that have sore eyes. At first the eye has a whitish appearance and waters. Upon close examination it looks as though the eye had been pierced with a darning needle. They become blind after they get well. Never more than one eye is affected. P. W. HOLM. Denmark, Kans.

Answer.—It will go through the herd and rarely destroys the eyes. Take 3 grains of nitrate of silver and 2 ounces of rain water and mix thoroughly, dropping a drop in the eye twice a day. Cover the eye during the day time to keep out the light.

Garget.—I have a Jersey cow that began, about a week ago, to give gargety milk from one teat. She has been on pasture and has had green corn fodder twice a day. She was giving about 4 gallons of milk a day and was making an average of 1 1/2 pounds of butter. She has always been healthy. What can be done for her? JOHN HERBAGE. Topeka, Kans.

Answer.—Mix 2 ounces campho phenique, and 6 ounces of olive-oil. Apply three times a day, after milking. Cut down her feed for a short time and keep in a dark stable during the day where she will not have to fight flies.

Laminitis. (Founders.)—I have a black jack 8 years old. About a year ago he had lice and I greased him all over. A few days afterwards it set in cold and he was chilled through. He became very stiff and would put his front legs out in front of him and try in every way to keep as much weight off of them as possible.

Answer.—Have the feet dressed down all they will bear, especially at the toes. Then poultice them for two hours with flaxseed-meal. Clip off the hair around the top of the feet and apply all of the following you can with the hand: 1 ounce powdered cantharides and 2 ounces hog's lard. Mix and apply and leave on twenty-four hours; then wash off and grease. Repeat this operation, after poulticing every two weeks. him shod in front, then with bar and reset them often.

The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

Hives Not in Good Shape.

I have several colonies of bees that have very irregular combs. They are blacks and hybrids, and I wish to Italianize them, but do not see how I am to get rid of the old queens, because I can not examine the combs to find them. I wish to know how to proceed to get them in proper shape, or on combs that I can handle. C. L. BROWN. Beloit, Kans.

The above is a fair sample of how bees are generally found over the country. They are usually allowed to remain in this condition from one year to another. It is quite a disagreeable job to put them in good shape, and is no easy matter for even the expert, for in most cases the entire hive, combs and all, must be taken apart and put together again. The best and most expensive hives are in most cases bought, only to become as useless as any old box as far as getting benefits from them are concerned. All the trouble might have been avoided if a few minutes time

had been given the bees when they first shived. If the frames of the hive had been filled with foundation comb at the start, and made securely, no more attention would have been needed, but in these cases foundation is scarcely ever brought into use and the bees are allowed to build their own comb, either in the frames or across them as they choose, and all benefits of the frame hive are lost, and the combs are in worse shape than if built in a square box. We can, with safety, leave the bees to build their own combs straight in the frames, as all frames have comb guides for this purpose.

There is but one time in the year to remedy these troubles properly, and that is in early spring. It is a job of transferring which can not well be done when the combs are all full of honey and brood, as they usually are in autumn. If they are light in honey and not very strong in bees, we can do it as well as in spring, but in most cases the bees would of necessity be fed up until they have plenty of honey to carry them over the winter. In the first place it is best to thoroughly examine the combs, for in many cases the combs proper are attached to the frames, and nothing but burr-combs unite them together. Then again one or two combs may be slightly out of place, but by the use of the knife, we can cut apart the combs so that most, if not all, can be taken out of the hive. This may be done in a few minutes, and thus we are master of the situation.

As autumn is much the best time to Italianize bees, I would make an effort to find the old queens. We can secure them by smoking and drumming the bees out of their hive. To do this we must have a bee smoker for we can not apply smoke in any other manner with enough force to get all the bees out. It is best to remove the entire top from the hive, and over this set an empty box just the size to fit the hive, and set the hive of bees up in such a manner as to expose the entire bottom, so that the smoke will blow up in between every comb. In this way we can readily drive them up into the empty hive, bees, queen and all. When thus in the box like a common swarm, we ought to be able to find the queen, and may find her by simply looking in on the bees for some little time; but if not, then get another empty hive, fix it like you were going to hive a swarm, and spread a white cloth under it, letting it extend some distance away. Now drop a few bees at the entrance of the hive, they may find the way in, when they will give the call to the rest. You should take the rest a little farther away, so that the bees must travel a foot or more over the white cloth before entering. Now brush the bees from the box slowly, and as they travel to the hive, you can find the queen without any trouble. If you should happen to miss her, just perform the same thing over until you do discover her. After securing the queen, put the bees back in their old hive, and you are ready to begin introducing the new queen. It is best to have your Italian queens all ready before removing the others, but if you get the new queens introduced in a few days after the old ones are removed it will do, but do not wait long enough to allow the bees to raise young queens, for they will have done this in fifteen or sixteen days.

There is plenty of time yet to Italianize bees, and the month of September is a very good time to requeen. Always get young queens of the present season, for these will soon begin laying eggs and will breed you a fine lot of young bees which will be old enough to stand the winter. Old queens will seldom lay many eggs in autumn, hence but few young bees will be in the hives in winter.

"Prohibition in Kansas" is the title of a new book of 128 pages. Mr. T. E. Stephens, ex-secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union, Topeka, Kan., is the author and publisher. It is a presentation of the subject which will be found useful to every temperance worker. Neatly bound in leatherette the book is selling rapidly. It should be in every home in Kansas.

The eighth annual Eastern Cowley Agricultural Fair will be held at Burden, Kans., Sept. 18, 19 and 20, 1901, as usual, with no postponement to be considered. Premium lists now ready. Address E. B. Reed, president, or J. M. Henderson, secretary, Burden, Kans.

**Horticulture.**

**Our Insect Friends.**

So great is the damage done and so great the personal annoyance caused by insects that mankind has come to regard every insect as an enemy to be destroyed if possible. In a paper recently read before the Texas farmers' congress, Professor Malley seeks to correct unfortunate misapprehensions as to some insects. The following abstract of Professor Malley's paper, prepared by the Farm and Ranch, gives a fair idea of the more important facts presented:

"Man, by his thoughtless aggressiveness, disturbs the equilibrium of nature by destroying species that annoy him, and suddenly a before unknown plague affects him, and he knows not whence it comes. But one branch of this subject has received public attention. We have been destroying birds, and insect pests have multiplied and common consent has connected these facts as cause and effect. All the parts of universal nature are so correlated that the most insignificant thing is necessary to the perfect operation of the whole. Professor Malley startled some of his hearers by the bold statement that 'Were our insect friends to suspend their activities for a single season, not a single agricultural crop would be harvested.' The difficulty is to know which are friends and which are enemies, so we may protect the first and aid them in destroying the second. The first of our insect friends mentioned in the paper is the praying mantis, often called devil's horse. This insect is well known by its long body, prominent eyes and its strong front legs, which it carries in an apparently pious attitude. This mantis captures and eats numerous injurious insects. Its eggs are found in elongated masses on the trunks and branches of orchard and nursery trees, fence posts, etc. They are often gathered and destroyed, which should not be done. Soldier bugs are also useful, destroying cut worms in great numbers. These soldier bugs are greenish or dusky, and are often called stink bugs, from the peculiar odor they emit. The lace-winged fly is another—wings almost colorless, body delicately tinged with green and gleaming golden eyes. The eggs are suspended in the air by a slender silken thread until hatched. The young are very active, and have a pair of long sickle-shaped jaws, and travels rapidly all day over leaf and bud in search of insects to destroy. Many flies are beneficial, the most common being the syrphus flies, which give their chief attention to plant lice. There are about 2,000 species of this family alone. Cut worms and caterpillars are often found dead, on leaves or on the ground, and from these maggots are hatched, which develop into a tachina fly, which is also a very numerous group of beneficial flies, attacking mostly cut worms and caterpillars, in the bodies of which they deposit their eggs.

No group of insects has attracted more attention as a friend of the fruit grower than the family of ladybugs. These insects feed upon the eggs of other insects, both as larvae and as adults. They lay their eggs among the insect pests they would devour. Hatching the larvae at once begins active feeding upon the insect pests surrounding it. The ichneumon fly is another valuable friend. These in myriads every year attack well known insect pests where they are developed in unusual numbers. The ichneumon flies are small, delicate, four-winged insects, generally known as parasites. They deposit their eggs in the bodies of their hosts, and these, hatching, destroy the host. The important matter for us to consider is how to foster and protect them. This may largely be summed up in one word—education. The nurseryman, fruit grower, gardener, and in fact every element of our industrial population should be taught to recognize a friend as well as a foe among insects. Nurserymen and orchardists should be taught to recognize all their insect friends, and taught how to harbor them and to care for them.

"How is the public to be taught? Primarily through the medium of the public schools and the high school. Each high school in the State should have a complete and well arranged collection of our friends among insects, and the pupils should be taught their habits and their value. Then, too, our agricultural college should be well provided for along that line and should be so equipped and endowed as to enable it to furnish these collections and this information. Upon this very time and occasion this department should be able to invite an inspection of a com-

plete collection of this sort. Why can we not? Simply for lack of funds and sufficient assistance wherewith to make the collections, for such educational purposes.

"Where lies the difficulty? Answer, public sentiment. I have no criticism to make of public officials or legislative members. They are in their places and ready to serve the public whenever the public speaks in unmistakable terms, and with fairness and justice. This association should utilize its best endeavors to influence the legislature which is now soon to assemble in extra session, to make liberal appropriation to so endow the entomological department of the agricultural and mechanical college as to enable it to furnish the instruction necessary to protect our insect friends, and to foster and facilitate if possible, their breeding and distribution.

"The other proposition involved is that scientists advise and devise ways and means of destroying injurious insects and at the same time protect our insect friends. This is in large measure being done, but scientists are everywhere limited in their efforts, and the successes attending them, by lack of funds. Experts and scientists do not legislate. They can only advise and if liberally endowed and supported along the lines of their recommendations, they can be made a power in the cause of education. Gentlemen, what will you do about it?"

**Wild Flowers in the Garden.**

To a lover of wild flowers many of the cultivated forms commonly found growing in small gardens lack much of that irresistible charm and attractiveness possessed by their indigenous relatives. Yet how seldom do we find people who are trying to cultivate the wild flowers! One is led to presume that people choose to pass by the delicate and graceful native flowers for the often bold and showy, but not more beautiful, varieties figured in such brilliant colors in florists' and seedsmen's catalogues—a presumption which I fear is but too true.

There seems to be a strong desire to obtain new and rare plants from the tropics or from foreign countries, for the sake of having something which the neighbors have not, with apparently little or no regard to the particular soil, climate, and in fact, all conditions to which the plant is expected to conform.

While this desire may be and is commendable to a certain extent, we often see it carried too far, and curiosities and monstrosities are introduced into the flower border which are entirely out of keeping with the surroundings, and have no place, except, perhaps, in horticultural museums. These same people, too, can see no beauty in the flowers of our fields and hillsides, simply because they are common and can be had for the gathering and because Nature, instead of a professional florist, has propagated them.

Then there is an opinion among many that native plants will not succeed if brought into the garden—an opinion which is without foundation if the conditions of the garden can be made somewhat similar to those of the field. But many native plants when brought into the garden are planted where the temperature, soil, amount of moisture, sunlight, and shade are very different from the natural conditions under which the plants have been growing with the result that the plants vary to such a degree as to lose much of their native beauty and attractiveness, even though they thrive. This is probably why native plants are not more commonly seen in cultivated gardens.

There is, however—and with much pleasure I notice it—an increasing tendency on the part of nurserymen and plant dealers to include in their lists of hardy plants many of our common ferns, shrubs, and flowering plants. One dealer of whom I know sends out a catalogue containing nearly all the ferns of the region in which it was published, as well as many of the flowering plants like columbine, bloodroot, hepaticas, anemones, cypripediums, asters, goldenrods, and many others. Then, too, there are shrubby plants like laurels, viburnums, dogwoods, elders, hawthorns, and roses, to say nothing of native trees. This tendency is indicative of a healthy condition and growth in the progress of popular gardening. For it is by using natives and growing them as naturally as possible rather than by using foreign plants, of which they know little or nothing, that the masses will create the most pleasing views in their planting. If they low Nature people will not go far as—though incongruous planting and



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harmonious effects are occasionally found in Nature, such consequences are more often produced by the interference or handwork of man. Though it be impossible for all to profit by the work and teachings of our best landscape gardeners, we can all, or nearly all, study Nature and she, after all, is their teacher, too.

A corner of one's place, at least, should be devoted to native shrubs and plants, and unless the cultivator be exceptionally fond of glitter and show he will probably find it the most attractive and interesting spot of his garden. To what flower can we attribute a more shy or delicate grace than to the nodding columbine, a canadensis, as it peeps from a secluded nook between the rocks? Though its native habitat is the summits and slopes of rocky hills in sun or partial shade, it will thrive equally well in the garden. I have seen it grow and flower profusely when along the north side of a building, in a place scarcely ever reached by sunshine. What early spring plant is more charming than the rue anemone? This season I chanced to come upon a fine specimen while roaming over a rocky hill. The flowers were well opened, but I took it home and gave it a place in the garden. It did not seem to mind being transplanted, and for nearly two weeks was a source of great delight to every one who beheld it, being a mass of continual bloom. I am interested to know if it will find a congenial home in my garden.

The bird-foot violet, v. pedata, thrives well in cultivation, but is inclined to grow much larger than in its native habitat. Usually it is found only upon dry and rocky elevations, where there is little soil—which perhaps accounts for its small size. In a rich, sunny garden, one would scarcely recognize it. Both leaves and blossoms are much larger, and the plant frequently grows twice or three times its ordinary height. In certain places this species may be used with good effect as an edging.

Native tilliums and cypripediums are very nice in the garden, and thrive well in a soil containing much humus if the situation be somewhat shady.

There are scores of wild flowers which may be grown successfully in the garden, but the list is too long to be detailed here. There is the evening primrose and the sensitive pea for sunny and sandy places; and goldenrods and asters for water blooming. By giving a little thought one can select wild plants for a succession of bloom through out the season.

Probably along the will give such an attractive ferns, against a structure cinnamor and me good for the of these and me se

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**C. C. FOUTS, Middletown, Ohio.**

From the Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

To the Orchardists of Kansas:—On Thursday, August 8, 1901, I met with, and addressed, the National Apple Shippers' Association at Toronto, Ontario. There were strong representatives from all the larger cities of the United States, Canada, and some from Europe. Their conclusions were that apples would hold up stiff in price, and that the main supply must come from the Middle West. Kansans are usually too hasty in disposing of their crop. Buyers are already thickly spread over the State and the daily requests made on this office for information as to where apples may be found in largest quantities are very large.

Do not sell on the trees. Watch the crop carefully and pick at the right time, sort rigidly and hold the best as long as you are able, either in cold-storage, cave, cellar, or out of doors. There will be no "glut" of choice fruit. Seconds, if free from rot, will bring good prices, even cider stock will be in demand. Keep the fallen apples closely picked up, and either feed to stock, burn or bury them, as it is a remarkable fact that the rains succeeding the long, dry spell have in most orchards, caused the diseased and wormy fruit to fall, while fruit now on trees promises one of the finest, smoothest, and most salable crops ever grown in the West. Be careful, let us get all we can out of it, besides elevating horticulture in our State of present conditions and prospects. Every orchardist in the State is requested to send a full report to this office.

WILLIAM H. BARNES, Secretary.  
Topeka, Kans., August 15, 1901.

A great deal of laughter was created in an up-town magistrate's office one day last week by an excitable German, a prisoner, charged with some minor breach of ordinance.

"Are you a single man?" asked the judge.

"Now, you look oud," was the indignant reply. "Bud don't you try to make no smoke mit me yoose because I vas Dutch and green. Do I look like a double man? Do I look like I vas a Si'mese dwin? Huh! I vas no fool if I am not long in dis guntry."—The Philadelphia Call.

**Deafness Can Not Be Cured**

Deafness, as they can not be cured by any of the constitutional remedies. It is an inflamed condition of the Eustachian tube gets inflamed sound or imperfect it is entirely closed it, and unless the tube is taken out and this tube in a permanent condition, hearing is forever lost; nine cases out of ten are cured by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the

One Hundred Dollars for Deafness (caused by catarrh) be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure for circulars, free. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Druggists, 75c. Family Pills are the best.

## In the Dairy.

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

### Calves Nursed by the Cows.

The 22 head of calves that were running with their dams were first weighed on May 28. At that time they averaged 174 pounds. We do not know the date of birth of these calves, but judging from their average weight they must have been from six to eight weeks older than the skim-milk calves or whole milk calves whose records have recently appeared on this page. This of course gives them a little advantage. On July 31, these calves were again weighed, when their average was found to be 292 pounds, or an average daily gain per head since the first weighing of 1.84 pounds. The last weighing before they were weaned occurred October 15, with a result of an average weight of 424 pounds, or an average daily gain per head of 1.77 pounds since the first weighing. It will be noticed that the average daily gain per head on October 15, was less than on July 31. This is probably to be accounted for by the poor condition of the pastures in the latter part of the summer. There is practically no expense attached to raising these calves except the keep of the cow. This has been estimated by the owner of the calves to be an average of \$12 a year per cow. This \$12 does not take into account the insurance on a cow, the decreasing value due to increasing age, risk and failure of cow to breed or loss of calves by death. These items would probably be the same whether the calves were raised with the dam or by hand. This leaves us the clear cost of \$12 when raising the calf with the dam as contrasted with \$7.98 on skim-milk, or \$18.47 when raised on whole milk.

calves. This comparison is made on exact cost of the feed. If we give the skim-milk and whole milk calves milk calves credit for the profit that credit for the profit that comes from the extra milk received over and above what is needed by the calf we find that in the case of the skim-milk calves this extra milk more than pays for the cost of feed and labor in raising the calves. In case of the whole milk calves the cost per hundred pounds of gain would be 37 cents less than when the calves are nursed by the cow.

The critical period with calves nursed by the cow comes at weaning time. It is interesting to know that when weaned these 22 calves lost 90 pounds the first week while the 10 skim-milk calves gained 220 pounds and the 10 whole milk calves 77 pounds. Four weeks after weaning the calves nursed by the cows had gained 1.06 pounds daily per head, the skim-milk 1.86 pounds daily per head, and the whole milk calves (averaged for three weeks only) 2.5 pounds daily per head. Where calves are nursed by the cows it is well to get them in the habit of eating hay and grain before weaning.

The mothers of these calves were valued at \$40 a head. The calves at weaning time were worth from \$18 to \$20 a piece. The labor connected with keeping these cows was very small; it would amount to not over \$1 to \$2 per annum. When it is possible to raise a \$20 calf with a \$40 cow at a cost of from \$12 to \$14, a person will realize a handsome interest on the money invested. It should be stated, however, that in the cost of keeping a cow the pasture was charged at only \$2.50 for the season. It requires at least 2 or 3 acres to pasture a cow and as land becomes more valuable the cost of keeping a cow for her calf is bound to increase. This type of cows will not begin to compare in income or even profit per head with those giving a large flow of milk in addition to what is needed by the calf, although the

pasture the sorghum at night as well as during the day. For the rest of the month these cows consumed less than 5 pounds of alfalfa daily per head.

If it had not been for the sorghum pasture it would have required at least 24 pounds alfalfa daily per head to keep these cows up to a good flow of milk. This would have amounted to 10 tons. As it was the cows consumed only 4½ tons, making a saving of 5½ tons. At \$10 per ton (a low price for this year), this would amount to \$55, which divided between 6.7 acres would amount to a saving in alfalfa consumed of \$8.20 per acre.

On August 1 these cows were turned into a fresh field of sorghum from ¾ to 5 feet high, but with the same precautions as were exercised July 1. This time it did not take as long to get them on a full feed, and after the first week they had free access to the sorghum day and night. The two fields of sorghum are connected with each other and the cows not only have access to both fields, but in getting to the second field the obliged to pass through the first where the second growth sorghum is making a vigorous start after the recent rains. Up to the present writing (August 13), the herd has not experienced the least trouble from poisoning or even bloating.

During the time the Kansas Station has been pasturing sorghum several reports have been received of cattle dying in ten or fifteen minutes from the time they entered the sorghum patch, but in very case where we have been able to get details the cattle have eaten the sorghum on empty or nearly empty stomachs. Cattle should have their stomachs so well filled that they feel completely satisfied before touching the green sorghum, and then should be allowed to eat it only a few minutes at a time until they are accustomed to it. If sorghum can be pastured successfully, as the Kansas Experiment Station has done, it means that the dairymen and stockmen can get an immense amount of pasture from a small area, which is available at a time when his other pasture is getting short and dry. Pasturing will also be the most economical way of utilizing sorghum. The man that turns his cattle in a sorghum field, however, must realize that he may be taking risks. He must weigh the evidence for and against its use, and then decide for himself if the benefits outweigh the risks. D. H. O.

### Turning the Cow Dry.

F. E. UHL.

Many farmers are thinking of turning their cows dry, some have begun to do so already, perhaps in order that they may winter them more cheaply. Should this be done? The answer to this question depends upon the circumstances. Many Kansas cows can no doubt be turned dry with profit to their owners, but it would be folly to dry up all of them. The best cow, the young promising heifer should not share the fate of her beefy sisters.

Let us note the cows that may yield better returns from eating only coarse roughness. Those that are unprofitable at best, yielding less than enough to pay for feed and care in an ordinary year, the slow and hard milker may as well eat at the second table, unless they have lately or soon will come fresh. The fairly good cow could be dried off in many cases after she has given the most of her flow for the year. The beefy cow must certainly take a back seat.

There are some cows, however, which should have the best, and these are the best cows together with the heifers which may become best cows. Cows which usually pay well for feed and care should be well fed, even at some sacrifice, especially if they are fresh late in summer or fall.

As discouraging as a portion of the present season has been to the stock raising interests of Kansas, it will not be without some benefits. It presses upon us the necessity of getting rid of the unprofitable cows, of improving our herds, of raising a variety of feeds and studying the feeding problem. Many have hastily sold cattle which could have been roughed through the winter, and been much more valuable next year. The late rains have helped to simplify the feeding problem. With wheat or rye sown now, cattle may be able to graze upon it well into the winter.

Let us keep our cattle if possible, let the best cows, heifers, and heifer calves be the last to leave the farm. They will in the years to follow, repay the care given them now. The drouth of this year must teach us the lesson of less stock of better quality.

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We appreciate all of our good men, and stand always willing to encourage them and assist wherever possible.

J. F. JENSEN, Vice President.  
The Continental Creamery Company.

### Kansas Fairs in 1901.

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

- Allen County Agricultural Society—C. H. Wheaton, secretary, Iola; September 10-13.
- Brown County Fair Association—G. W. Harrington, secretary, Hiawatha; September 17-20.
- Butler County Fair Association—H. M. Balch, secretary, Eldorado; October 8-11.
- Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association—N. G. Marsh, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 25-28.
- Coffey County Fair Association—A. L. Hutchens, secretary, Burlington; September 10-13.
- Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair Association—J. M. Henderson, secretary, Burden; dates not yet chosen.
- Finney County Agricultural Society—D. A. Mims, secretary, Garden City; August 21-23.
- Greeley County Fair Association—J. C. Newman, secretary, Tribune; September 6-7.
- Harvey County Agricultural Society—John C. Nicholson, secretary, Newton; September 24-27.
- Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association—S. B. McGrew, secretary, Holton; September 24-27.
- Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Edwin Snyder, secretary, Oskaloosa; September 3-6.
- Jewell County Agricultural Fair Association—C. F. Horne, secretary, Mankato; September 17-20.
- Marshall County—Frankfort Fair Association—J. D. Gregg, secretary, Frankfort; September 17-20.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—W. H. Bradbury, secretary, Paola; September 24-27.
- Montgomery County—Coffeyville Fair and Park Association—R. Y. Kennedy, secretary, Coffeyville; August 13-17.
- Morris County Exposition Company—M. F. Amrine, secretary, Council Grove; September 24-27.
- Neosho County Fair Association—H. Lodge, secretary, Erie; August 27-30.
- Neosho County—Chanute Agricultural, Fair, Park, and Driving Association—A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; September 3-6.
- Ness County Agricultural Association—H. C. Taylor, secretary, Ness City; October 2-5.
- Norton County Agricultural Association—J. L. Miller, secretary, Norton; September 18-20.
- Osage County Fair Association—C. L. Curtis, secretary, Burlingame; September 17-20.
- Reno County—Central Kansas Agricultural Fair and Live Stock Association—Ed. M. Moore, secretary, Hutchinson; September 2-6.
- Rice County Agricultural Association—C. Hawkins, secretary, Sterling; September 11-14.
- Riley County Agricultural Society—R. T. Worboys, secretary, Riley; September 24-28.
- Rooks County Fair Association—J. Q. Adams, secretary, Stockton; September 10-13.
- Sedgwick County—Wichita State Fair Association—H. G. Toler, secretary, Wichita; October 1-4.
- Stafford County Fair Association—John W. Lill, secretary, St. John; August 28-30.
- Sumner County—Mulvane Agricultural Society—John A. Reed, secretary, Mulvane; September 27-28.
- Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural Association—J. T. Cooper, secretary, Fredonia; August 20-23.

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Multiplying the average daily gain of these calves for the same number of days (twenty-two weeks) as in the other experiment we would have a total gain of 272 pounds per head. With \$12 as the cost of raising the calf, each 100 pounds of gain will cost \$4.41. This is 99 cents more per hundred pounds than with the skim-milk calves, but \$2.23 per hundred less than with the whole milk

labor is considerably less. Where land is cheap and capital is plenty quantity may compensate for quality and a man may realize a handsome income from his investments when keeping cows for their calves only. Of course this comparison has no reference to raising pure blood animals for breeding purposes. Where a calf 1 year old will bring \$100 or upwards there is no question about its profitability, no matter by what method it is fed. D. H. O.

### Sorghum Pasture for Dairy Cows.

In the issue of July 25 appeared an article on pasturing green sorghum. This gave the experience of the Kansas Experiment Station up to July 17. The dairy herd has been on this sorghum regularly since then. The following press bulletin gives our experience up to August 13:

During the month of July the Kansas Experiment Station realized \$8.20 per acre from pasturing sorghum, besides having the field left to produce a second crop. On July 1, 27 milch cows were given all the alfalfa hay they would eat, and then turned into a sorghum field of 6.7 acres for fifteen minutes. The sorghum was 18 to 24 inches high. The next day they remained thirty minutes, the third day forty-five minutes, and so on, increasing fifteen minutes daily, until they reached one hour and thirty minutes, when they were left to run at will. During the transition period the cows were given all the alfalfa hay needed to keep up the normal flow of milk. For the first nine days this amounted to nearly 24 pounds daily per head. After twelve days the cows were allowed to

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### Preparing for the Sale.

(Continued from page 722.)

some successful sales. The most important is your helpers. One or two good cattlemen are worth a forty-acre lot full of kids.

Mr. Lambing—I may be out of order; I was not in when this subject first came up for discussion, but my attention was called to an article to-day in the Swine Herd. I read an article from Mr. McFadden with reference to the public sale business, where a hog was sold at a sale, which was not eligible for record in some places. Some had recorded the hog. The party buying it was one of our most reputable breeders, and there was nothing said at the sale which did not indicate the hog was all right and would be accepted for record, although the catalogue did not say so. This breeder, finding out the facts later, when he tried to record the produce, found it could not be done, and he refused to pay his note when it became due, claiming the stock was not as represented in the catalogue, and as was usually understood at such sale. The court ruled in this State that custom and all these requirements and practices that are practiced in connection with our public sale systems did not establish any precedence, and that this man could not set up the ground that he could not have the hog recorded. In fact, he took the position that at these public sales, where it is implied that all are recorded or eligible, you do not have to furnish a pedigree at all. It was a judge at Burlington, Iowa, I believe, that ruled that way. It seems to me this matter is of vital interest to every one who buys at a sale. I have always understood that when a man advertises pure-bred hogs that they are eligible to record in any reputable record, if not already recorded. But this judge holds an adverse opinion. It seems to me that is a matter we might discuss at this time if not too late; I simply read the article today, and that is all I know about it. Mr. McFadden might be more familiar with the circumstances.

The President—Mac, what have you to say?

Mr. McFadden—I said about all I had to say in that article. The case was a suit to recover on a note given for these pigs, or in payment for these pigs, that had a flaw in their pedigree. The decision or ruling of this judge means about this, that unless there is an actual statement either in the catalogue or by the men making the sale that all of the stuff is eligible to record, and that he will furnish the proper paper for everything, unless this is absolutely stated in some way you could not force him by process of law to furnish those things. You can read the advertisements in our papers of the sales, or of the stuff we have for sale at private sale, and there is not one of you that says they are pedigreed or eligible to record. You will say, "We are going to have a great sale of Duroc-Jersey hogs on a certain date," or you will say that "the greatest sale of Poland-China brood sows that ever took place will take place on a certain date," but you do not say anywhere in your catalogue that everything is recorded. It is not the custom to do that. And unless you do do that, under the ruling of this judge, you could not be forced, legally, to furnish the necessary papers to record those hogs, and while I think the judge was mistaken it may be he knew a little more about it than I did. It was Judge Smythe, at Burlington, who ruled on this question, and he is considered one of the best judges in eastern Iowa, I think. The point he ruled upon was this: The man who was protesting against the payment of the note was prepared to show by the evidence of several of us who were there, that when an animal is put into the ring and nothing said about it, at one of these catalogue hog sales, the implied warranty is that all the necessary papers in the way of transfers, breeding certificates and pedigrees, that will enable the man that buys them to properly record them, will be furnished. And the judge would not hear any testimony along that line, that that was the universal custom and universal expectation with everybody at these sales. He said the law defines the condition of the sale of personal property, and that no custom or practice among a certain lot of breeders or certain lot of men could serve to change what the law states governing these sales of personal property. If this judge was right it is quite an important thing to the hog men, because unless a man states either in his catalogue or publicly at his sale that he will furnish all these papers he is not legally bound to do it.

Mr. Kegley—I would like to ask Mr. McFadden a question. In all the catalogues I have ever seen there is either a pedigree printed, showing the pedigree

in full with the numbers and all, or else there is an explanation made accompanying that pedigree saying why they are not given. The question I want to ask is this: If he refused, or has made a mis-statement, isn't he responsible for making this mis-statement? I can not see how he would be clear in any sense of the word. He has published before the people and before the men that are going to go to that sale, this pedigree with their numbers in all the catalogues. And if their numbers were not furnished and their ancestry all through, it was so stated in the foot notes and the reasons why. How are you going to get around that?

Mr. McFadden—In his ruling the judge said that if there could be shown in this case that there had been any mis-statement of facts he would hear evidence along that line. That is, if it should be shown that the catalogue was not correct as printed, that would be admissible.

Mr. Kegley—Could not that have been shown?

Mr. McFadden—He would not hear it at any rate in this case.

Mr. Lambing—Was not that hog recorded? Didn't he have a record of some place at that time?

Mr. McFadden—The point was that if you put a lot of hogs in that sale, I would expect I could record them anywhere, and I would expect if you knew they could not be recorded anywhere you would tell me so, and if you were a man you would tell me so. When a buyer buys an animal he expects to record it anywhere he pleases, and if the seller knows he can not record it everywhere, it is his duty to say so. Now as to this matter Mr. Kegley speaks of; I print a pedigree and I say that hog No. 10 was sired by a boar that was recorded and out of a sow that was recorded. That is exactly the truth. But you can not record that pedigree from that catalogue, and the only way you can get that pedigree is for the man that sells it to put his name to that pedigree. If he refuses you haven't any recourse, under this ruling. I suppose that is a correct statement of facts. When you come to look up the record the proper transfer of the sire or dam has not been made, but suppose he sets back and says, "I will not make that transfer for you." Or suppose the man that sold the animal has not had his pay for the sire, and he refuses to give the transfer; you haven't any recourse, under the ruling of this judge, whatever. He says, "The animal was sired by a certain hog," and it may have been, but there are certain rules of the recording company that must be complied with, that the seller is under moral obligation to comply with; but under this ruling we can not do anything with them.

Mr. Kegley—He has a recourse has he not before the record associations?

Mr. McFadden—I do not know whether he has or not. That is a question.

Mr. Lambing—They would have no jurisdiction in regard to the collection of this note.

Mr. McFadden—No. He would not have any legal or any cash recourse through the record association. He might have the satisfaction of having that man debarred from recording, or something of that kind, but that would not be a nickel in his pocket. It would not pay him for the loss he may have sustained in buying that hog.

Mr. J. West Jones—I think from the discussion of this question that the hog we are speaking of is recorded, and I think by a reputable association. I am not here to defend any association, but this hog that was sold, while he might have been rejected in the Northwest, or in the American, or be rejected in the Northwest and recorded in the American, we would consider him on record and that was the fact in this case. I believe I am familiar with the circumstances, and that the hog in question had been recorded, and I think by a reputable association. I remember very distinctly in regard to the catalogue, and the catalogue did not say where it was recorded. And I think if you will take the same catalogue and look it over it will not say a thing was recorded in the American, or in the Standard or any particular association, while some were recorded in the American and some in the Standard.

A Member—It seems to me there is only one thing to do about hog sales, and catalogue sales, and record—a certified pedigree. That is the business way to do. A man when he buys anything ought to have something to go with it.

Mr. McFadden—That would require that you record every little big or every litter of little pigs you sell, and I do not think that is advisable. I do not think it is a good thing for the breed-

ers or for the record companies. A great share of the pigs sold are sold at or near six months old, and they should not be recorded at that age, I feel sure. You may furnish a man his pedigree, you may give it to him so that it looks all right, and so that no man in the world can tell whether or not it is all right. There is only one place you can tell that and that is at the record where the proper transfers and breeding certificates and all those sorts of things are kept. You may get a pedigree all right on its face and when you come to get it recorded there are a lot of transfers that have not been properly attended to, or some fellow back here has sold a hog and has not got his money and is not going to furnish a transfer until he does get his money, and you can not tell from a pedigree handed to you whether it is right or not. I read the article in the Swine Herd. It is not confined to that one case, but shows the dangers we are in according to this ruling when we buy an animal, and the breeder has not said that he would or would not do certain things. It is not a question of the reliability or unreliability of any record. The man that made this sale knew at the time he made it that the animals he sold could not be recorded in all the records, and this man he made the sale to was a patron of the American Poland-China Record Company. It was the seller's duty—his moral obligation at any rate—to come up there like a man and say, "Gentlemen, I am selling you some hogs that can not be recorded in all the records," and that was the only proper thing for him to do. He knew, he must have known, that the buyers expected they could be recorded anywhere, and he sold them knowing they would expect it and he said nothing about it.

Mr. Cotta—There was a peculiar circumstance in that case, I believe. I believe the animal was recorded in the Standard but not eligible in the American. Is that right?

Mr. McFadden—It is not a question of record, I think. That had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Cotta—It seems to me if one company is accepting something that is not eligible in another they are to blame.

Mr. McFadden—It is not a question of recording in one or another. It is the act of this man.

Mr. Cotta—Supposing it was in the territory where this record company, that this hog was recorded in, was doing business. I do not see how he could have got around that. If there are pedigrees recorded in one that are not eligible in another how is a purchaser of hogs to know when he buys anything to trace it to this particular record? How can he tell?

Mr. McFadden—I can tell you how I would expect to tell. I would expect to rely upon the honor and integrity of the man that I bought from that he would make it as he ought to make it.

Mr. Cotta—Are there very many pedigrees parallel with that one?

The President—The chair rules that this subject has drifted from its moorings, and we are not talking germane to the subject. If there is any discussion of the paper as read, "Preparing for the Sale," we will hear it. Otherwise we will pass to the next topic.

Mr. Moore—I have seen 12 sales at Kansas City and 17 other sales in Missouri and Kansas, and I took it upon myself to inquire at Kansas City why the last two sales were so successful. The superintendent of those sales explained it in this way. He said: "The first four we held here were very unsatisfactory; there was a good deal of mix-up. Now we think we have got the thing down fine. You see the



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hogs for sale are all stationed in this aisle." You gentlemen have been there and understand what the Auditorium is where they make these sales. I said: "What are you going to do if both aisles are full, if you have 500 hogs here?" He said: "We do the same thing. We can take this side in this aisle at the lowest number and we continue that right down here. Then we go back and we continue that aisle down, continuing the numbers until we get up to the highest number. We start with the lowest number and we bring those hogs down on this side and through this aisle and into the ring, and we sell them." As this gentleman remarked, one good hog driver is worth more than a half dozen that don't know anything about it. As soon as that hog is sold two men take that hog and take him down this aisle, and put him back where he was brought from. They do not take him anywhere else. He goes into the same pen, and so on until the last one is sold. And the last one sold is driven clear around to where he came from. Mr. Axline did the same thing they do in Kansas City. I came from Kansas City, and I naturally speak of that place for that reason, and the largest sales have been held there, as many as 5 men holding a sale there at a time. That is the only successful way for handling these hogs; when they are sold they want to go back to the same place they came from.

Mr. Fallor—There is one most important point that has been touched upon, and that is the pedigree business. If I buy a piece of land I want my deed for it, and I would as soon have an abstract too. But I will say this, that a man, in making a Shorthorn sale, should have his recorded certificate for every Shorthorn animal there ready to turn over when a man pays his money or gives his note, and he will have the best kind of a sale, that is, if other things are equal. If you have a sale and everything is not recorded you will have several letters before you are through, and some of them a little sassy. Some man made the remark that six months is too young to record. That may be true. It is too young to sell at a public sale. If a man starts to get out his catalogue for his hog sale, why is it not as well for him to make an application for registry certificates for the hogs, as well as he would for the cattle, and thus have them ready to make out at the time of sale, the same as in a cattle sale? If I buy anything in the future I will have my certificate, unless a man has a bank behind him.

Mr. Van Houten—There is one thought I think that is lost sight of. I think Mr. McFadden stated clearly the moral obligation that rests upon a man that makes a sale. A moral obligation is different from a legal obligation, as I happen to find out. I purchased a piece of land. There was a question as to whether there was a defect in the title. I consulted my attorney. He said: "Make your payment, get your contract and refuse to make the final payment until your title is perfected." I took the advice of my attorney, but the court said until my title was attacked I had to make my payments. And it took many years to clear my title. It is the same way as this man has decided at Burlington, that if a man sleeps upon his rights and makes his purchase, then the moral obligation is not the same as the legal obligation. But if you will take the precaution to have your moral obligation made a legal obligation you will be protected in the courts.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.



## Grange Department.

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

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

### NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

### A Chance for the Young Farmer.

The young man who decides to become a farmer needs the grange as much as the grange needs him. He needs it socially, he needs it to keep his mind bright and sharp, he needs it for the parliamentary drill it gives him, he needs it for its discussions of public questions, he needs it for the financial benefit it confers. He can not afford to be outside the gates. The twentieth century calls for educated farmers, men trained in public affairs, men who can say what they think. The salvation of the farmer depends entirely upon the education of the farmer.

### Farmers Lack Organization.

Layman Abbott says that the farmers are the only body of people not represented by an industrial organization. Of course Dr. Abbott means that the farmers as a whole are not well organized, and his statement is true. Only one farmer in ten in Michigan is in a farmers' organization of any kind. What a commentary on the indolence and carelessness of farmers. It certainly must be indolence or carelessness, for the organizations exist. Farmers simply don't live up to their opportunities. And then they "kick" about trusts and plutocrats, etc. We must fight fire with fire in this case. Organization must be matched by organization.

### A Practical Plan.

It is clear from the articles which have recently appeared in this department on the subject of town and country clubs, that both town women and country women feel that the freer mingling of people from the town and people from the country would be a good thing for both. The question is how to do it. While the "town and country club" can be organized and maintained in some places, and is by all means the ideal to work for, it seems clear that at first some simpler way of settling the question must be devised. Several of our correspondents agree that the simpler method is to be found in the "rest room," like that at Pontiac, Mich., or Rochester, Minn. This certainly is a practical and useful thing. Why not set in motion a systematic plan to provide these rest rooms in every market town in the State? If the State Grange were to instruct its lecturer or its Woman's Work Committee to take up this work, and the Pomona Grange would fall in line, we feel sure the State Federation of Women's Clubs would cooperate, as well as the local clubs. In this way, with slight expense, with no sacrifice of any true grange work, there could be begun a work of real helpfulness and of practical importance.—Michigan Farmer.

### Report of Committee on Co-operation to National Grange.

The committee on co-operation at this thirty-fourth annual session of the National Grange find themselves confronted with the necessity for eliminating from recommendations many visionary plans that loom up to bring happiness and prosperity. The members of this committee desire to ever keep in mind the thousands of subordinate granges, and their records along these lines.

We recommend to them that the membership cultivate a spirit of fraternity. Let brotherly love prevail at all times and in every relationship with one another, and with all members and officers let your conduct be tempered with charity, wisdom, and virtue.

Desire for co-operation in social life may and should make our grange halls all over the Union to be centers of attraction for both sexes, and for old and young alike. A little planning and working together will enable any grange to pleasantly entertain its friends. Upon such occasions friends of the members may sometimes be privately invited with good results. If the lecturer has arranged for some music and literary exercises to be rendered by the members, and the exercises are well given, favorable impressions may be made up-

on all. No other class of people have as much need for providing themselves with opportunities for social pleasure and culture as have farmers, and we recommend that in many granges more be made of this feature.

Your committee believes that the grange offers to its membership all of the benefits of every kind that any society now in existence affords its membership, and in addition to them it offers some of a special nature that are of particular benefit to farmers, and not obtainable elsewhere. It should be our aim in each unit of the organization to make provision for satisfying the needs of the farmer and the entire family in every way that is possible and practical.

### SICK BENEFITS.

Do the members of a subordinate grange want sick benefits? Then instead of compelling them to join another order to get them we should provide for them in the grange. This can be effected by simply raising the dues a little higher as sick benefit fund, and adding a clause or more to the subordinate by-laws, regulating the disbursement of the money, based upon the degree of disability as specified therein.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

Is life insurance wanted? The experience of over a quarter a century of a patrons' company in Pennsylvania has demonstrated its practicability.

A charter is obtained from the State for life insurance of patrons only. Conducted by patrons and on the mutual plan, it should provide insurance for members at cost. Economy in management, the employment of safe and established business principles in administering the affairs of the association, and loyal patronage of their own institution on the part of the grange membership in the State, are needed to insure its success.

Incidentally we recommend that the amount of the insurance per policy be made to correspond with the number of members in good standing in the association. By this means the amount paid on a policy will be small when the association is young and small, and will grow with it. No hardship will or can be worked upon any member as a small membership means fewer assessments and smaller returns per policy, while with larger membership come more frequent assessments, but also a corresponding increase in the returns per policy. A maximum limit should be fixed upon the number of members, which should not be exceeded except as all above it are cared for by some other provisions.

### INSURANCE ON PROPERTY.

Is insurance upon real property wanted? Our organization has developed a practical plan, and reliable insurance is being offered in nearly if not all our grange States at such low cost as to result in a saving of millions of dollars to our membership. It is also based upon co-operative principles, and now too well known to require elaboration.

### CO-OPERATION.

Does the member desire to save to himself and family some of the toll that he has been giving to middlemen who would handle his incoming supplies and outgoing products?

In the grange he will find the best known medium for exercising his claim to the right to protect his own financial interests. In many States the State Granges have made it an easy matter for the members of any of their granges to do this. Practical plans for co-operating have already worked out so generally that this committee need but refer to them, and urge that members help themselves and each other by patronizing these their own institutions. In dealings where money has a part, business principles should be learned and then closely followed. Satisfactory trade relations and clear consciences are more generally secured and maintained when every move, both preliminary and active, is judiciously guarded with at least the ordinary precautions in use in the business world.

### OHIO PLAN.

Your committee desire to commend to your favorable consideration the plan in vogue in Ohio in the purchasing of staples, such, for instance, as binder twine or commercial fertilizer. In that State the amount that will be used is first ascertained by a committeeman of the State Grange. He then advertises for bids from manufacturers direct for furnishing the entire aggregated amount according to the terms and quality which he specifies. Having an order for several hundred tons to place, most favorable terms are secured for the consumer, and the State Grange gets a sum in rebates which more than covers expenses.

In marketing the staple products of the farm your committee favors shipment in carload lots direct to the markets by the membership of subordinate granges.

Whenever it is necessary for several members to put in stock in order to fill a car, that furnished by each member should be paid for on its merits. To insure this all stock that can be marked to designate the owner should be marked, while other goods can be carefully graded at the shipping point.

### LECTURE CONFERENCES.

Subordinate granges in a county or Pomona jurisdiction can materially strengthen the order locally by co-operating in the holding of encouragement meetings or lecture conferences. Series of meetings arranged in advance are addressed by local members of a committee, which, together with a State Grange representative, visit in succession each grange.

The local committee should embrace the deputy, one or more Pomona representatives, and from the subordinate grange as many as can attend the different meetings.

### IMPROVE SURROUNDINGS.

Your committee believes that subordinate granges should cooperate with every local agency such as school boards, supervisors of roads, etc., for producing improved surroundings, and the betterment of our home conditions. Let us, fellow patrons, take broad views of and a large interest in the homes, families, and general conditions in our localities. We can fittingly take the initiative for their improvement and direct all other local forces to the attainment of this end.

We believe it to be well to take the initiative in calling conferences, and invite the members of kindred associations for the discussion of ways and means, upon which we all may unite for the advancement and development of the common good. The mission of co-operation in the grange is bounded only by our capacity.

In the cause of human progress and the development of the material interests of our well-beloved homeland, the united forces of agencies that are allied in purpose and similar aspirations indicate not only the value of co-operation, but its absolute necessity.

The potency of this force is utilized by corporate bodies, as men and means are pooled for the accomplishment of specific purpose. The associations we are given in the grange place the same "open sesame" in our hands, and in using it one of the greatest benefits derived is the acquirement of the knowledge that we ourselves are men and women of a consequence equal to that held by any people.

The development of a higher and better manhood and womanhood, and the education and elevation of the American farmer and his interests, depend in a large measure upon the intelligent use we make of this force, remembering always that "In union there is strength."

W. F. HILL,  
E. B. NORRIS,  
T. C. ATKESON,  
EMMA J. NEWCOMB,  
SARAH G. BAIRD,  
RUTH RHOADES,  
Committee.

## Headache

dullness, pressure, dizziness, irritability of temper, sleeplessness, blues, mania, melancholy and insanity, are nervous disorders, no matter what the apparent cause. Strengthen the nerves, increase the vitality, build up the worn-out brain-cells, and you will get well.

"The first bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine stopped the sick headache and nervousness for four months. Then I began using it again and since that time have been free from the trouble." Mrs. H. H. Woods, Frewsburg, N. Y.

## Dr. Miles' Nervine

is food for the worn-out brain and wasted nerves. It cures chronic headache when everything else fails.

Sold by druggists on a guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

### Buttoning a Coat.

The art of buttoning a coat—is, do it the other way.

That is to say, that nine out of every ten of us button our coats the wrong way; we commence with the topmost button, when we should commence with the bottommost.

The frailest portion of a coat, in respect to shape-retaining qualities—no matter how well made—is the region of collar and lapels. The swagger merchant tailor always cautions his customers to "wear it buttoned a few days so that the collar may set properly."

Then, this admitted, it follows that tugs and strains affecting this part of the garment tend to destroy its symmetry. Drawing the coat together by the top button and buttonhole for the purpose of fastening exerts a pull all around the shoulders and neck region which, by repetition, in time will give the smartest coat a hang-dog appearance.

"Tommy," said Mrs. Glim, "you should not shoot your firecrackers in the house." "But I want you to enjoy them, too, mamma," replied the thoughtful boy.

## 20,000 Harvest Hands

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MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,388; calves, 436. The market was steady on strong on the best and slow to weak on plain beef grades. Representative sales:

Table with columns for No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Includes sub-sections for STEERS, WESTERN STEERS, WESTERN COWS, COLORADO STEERS, COLORADO COWS, TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS, NATIVE HEIFERS, NATIVE COWS, NATIVE FEEDERS, STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000. Good to prime steers, \$5.50@6.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.40; Texas steers, \$2.50@5.00.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000. Beef steers, \$4.00@6.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.15@3.75; Texas steers, \$3.10@4.25.

Omaha Live Stock. Omaha, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400. Native beef steers, \$4.25@5.90; western steers, \$3.60@4.60; Texas steers, \$3.40@4.25.

Kansas City Grain. Kansas City, Aug. 19.—Wheat—Sales by sample on track: Hard—No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 66 1/2c.

Chicago Cash Grain. Chicago, Aug. 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 71 1/2@72c; No. 3, 70 1/2@71 1/2c; No. 2 hard winter, 70 1/4@71 1/2c.

St. Louis Cash Grain. St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 70 1/4c; track, 71 1/4@72 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 71c.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, Aug. 19.—Eggs—Fresh, 12c doz. Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 19c; firsts, 16 1/2c.

old toms, 4c; pigeons, \$1.00 doz. Choice scalded dressed poultry is above these prices. Potatoes—New, \$1.25@1.40 per bushel in small lots; car lots, \$1.25@1.40; sweets, \$2.00@4.00 per bushel.

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.

CATTLE. FOR SALE—Five registered Shorthorn bull calves. All are promising, and certified copy of pedigree goes with each. Call or write J. B. Anderson, Box 240, Salina, Kans.

FARMS AND RANGES.

FREE A book of statistics, information, and 200 E. Kans. farm descriptions. Write G. E. Winders Realty Co., Ottawa, Kans. WANTED—To rent (with privilege of buying, small stock farm in Johnson or adjoining counties.

RANCH WANTED—We want a ranch of from 640 to 1,000 acres of land with some improvements, situated near railroad station and good schools. Will go as far west as Dodge City for a desirable place.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Full-blood Shire stallion, 2 years old, 4-year-old black jack, 4 Mammoth black jennets. Exchange for cattle or desirable land in Kansas. G. K. Scott, Toronto, Kans.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—For sale. A choice lot of rams, lambs, and ewes, Kansas grown, at very reasonable prices. Olin Temple, Lawrence, Kans.

SWINE.

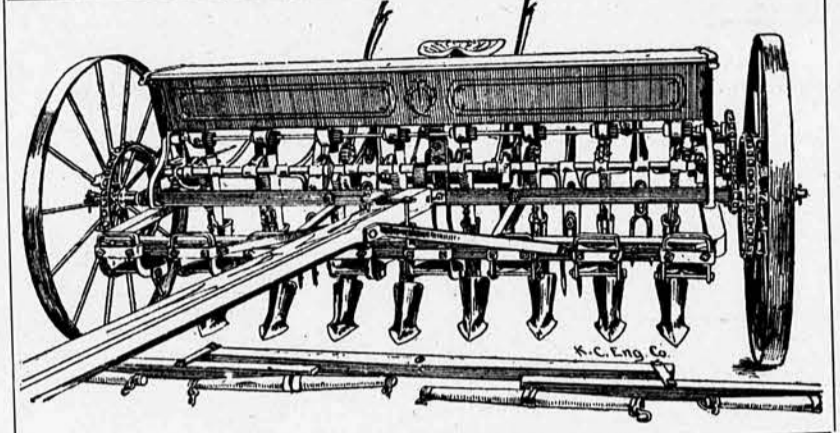
POLAND-CHINA HERD BOAR FOR SALE—U. S. Wilkes 26935, sire Nox All Wilkes 18179, dam Bonnie Black U. S. (27927), farrowed April 2, 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—Economy wheat, raised from seed from Western Ohio Seed Co., soft, beardless, stands well, early as Little May, and yielding 30 to 40 bushels per acre on upland.

I BUY mortgages, and loan money on farm and town property. F. J. Brown, 17 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kas. WANTED—Men with teams for breaking sod and alfalfa land and plowing cultivated land 9 to 10 inches deep.

WESTERN LISTER GRAIN DRILL



Plows the Ground while Listing the Grain. Good for Twenty Acres a Day with Four Horses.

Lister points 11 inches apart. The best drill for wheat, oats, barley, millet, rye, sorghum, kaffir, etc. Works best in stubble or stalk fields. The trash cleaning forks withdraw all obstructions from between the boots, pulverize the clods, and cover the grain.

WESTERN MFG. CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Big Combination Angora Goat Sale!

To be Held at KANSAS CITY CITY STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1901

1,500 HEAD OF GOATS will be offered for sale, drawn from the herds belonging to W. H. Woodlief, F. E. Crane, S. D. Moherman, T. J. Eaman, T. H. Mastin, F. G. Robinson, and G. B. Campbell.

W. T. McIntire, Agent, 277 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Females, \$2 each; males, \$5 each. Alex McCutcheon, Marquette, Kans. FOR SALE—Feed mills and scales. We have 2 No. 1 Blue Valley mills, one 600-pound platform scale, one family scale, and 15 Clover Leaf house scales.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Cocker Spaniel Pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans. FOR SALE—Pure seed wheat and seed rye. Red Russian wheat (hard bearded), 80 cents per bushel; Red Cross wheat (soft smooth), 1c per bushel; seed rye, 90 cents per bushel. Sacked F. O. B. Lawrence.

ALFALFA SEED

In large or small quantities. Write for samples and prices. E. J. HULING & CO., Las Animas, Col.

ALFALFA SEED.

To-day's Prices Sacked on Cars at Lawrence, Kansas. Choice quality, \$6.60 per bushel (60 pounds.) Prime quality, \$5.30 per bushel (60 pounds.) Fair quality, \$4.00 per bushel (60 pounds.) Can fill all orders promptly.

PALO DURO STOCK FARM

Imported and American Bred SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE, AND ...REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES.

The Property of HANNA & CO., Howard, Kansas. IMP. COLLYNIE 135022, IMP. MARINER 135024, AND IMP. LORD COWSLIP.

HERD is rich in the best Cruickshank blood and contains 10 females imported direct from Collynie and Uppermill. For Sale—10 bulls—head leaders—of choicest Scotch and Cruickshank breeding. No females for sale at present.

Registered Percherons (Brilliant) in Service. DIRECT 18899 (by Bendago by Brilliant, dam Fenelo by Fenelon by Brilliant.) Bendago's dam the famous prize-winner Julia by Le Forte. FOR SALE—Three 3-year-old stallions by Direct.

Read Our Block of Two Offer.

The Stray List.

Week Ending August 8. Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Fred Vincent, at Admire, Kans., July 19, 1901, one grey mare, 16 hands high, three white feet, scar in face.

For Week Ending August 15. Graham County—R. B. Garnett, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. F. Blackman, in Gettysburg tp., (P. O. Moriand), April 5, 1901, one bay mare, about 5 years old, weight 1,000 pounds, star in forehead.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. Hanson, in Rutland tp., July 18, 1901, one sorrel horse, 6 years old, both hind feet white, some white on left front foot, slit in end of left ear.

For Week Ending August 22. Rice County—J. D. Bright, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. C. Allinger, in Farmer tp., (P. O. Bushton), July 11, 1901, one bay mare, 10 years old, branded H D on left hip; valued at \$40.

Shawnee County—Jno. M. Wright, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by H. M. Hewins, in Dover tp., (P. O. Dover), July 15, 1901, one yellow Jersey heifer, 1 year old, tip of left ear cut off, and box brand on left hip.

Cowley County—Geo. W. Sloan, Clerk. CALF—Taken up by D. C. McKinlay, in Ninnescah tp., (P. O. Seely), July 1901, one red yearling male calf; valued at \$12.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by H. L. Rundell, in Drum Creek tp., (P. O. Independence), one sorrel pony, 4 years old, cross on left shoulder, right ear tipped forward at center.

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