

KANSAS FARMER

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ESTABLISHED IN 1868
\$1.00 A YEAR.

Breeders' Directory.

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Himself a show bull and sire of prize-winners.

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SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE, AND
...REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES.

The Property of
HANNA & CO., Howard, Kansas.

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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—herd headers—of choicest Scotch and Cruickshank breeding. No females for sale at present.

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

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Quality and Breeding Unexcelled.
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CLARK D. FROST, Manager.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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and SHORTHORN CATTLE.

For Sale—A few Shorthorn hblers, and Percheron stallions; also a Special Bargain on 9 Registered Hereford Bulls, 2 years old, and a few Full-blood Percheron Mares.

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Registered Mammoth, and Imported Spanish Jacks and Jennets;
Also Registered Stallions.

All stock guaranteed just as represented. Correspondence solicited.

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Breeders of
POLAND-CHINA SWINE; SHIRE, CLYDE, AND PERCHERON HORSES,
AND POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

For Sale at Special Prices—17 BOARS, and 25 GILTS, farrowed mainly in November and December. They are extra well bred and very thrifty.
8 Polled Durham Bulls, of serviceable age. 17 Stallions over 2 years. 2 Mammoth Jacks.



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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.
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THE BILL BROOK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS
HAVE ON HAND FOR READY SALE
FIFTY YOUNG BULLS,
from 6 to 20 months old; also a few good heifers.
Address
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Largest Herd of Registered Galloways in Kansas
Young Bulls, Cows, and Heifers For Sale.

E. W. Thrall, Eureka, Kansas

...IDLEWILD HERD OF...

Shorthorn Cattle.

Owned by **W. P. HARNED, Vermont, Mo.**

200 HEAD. || NO BETTER BREEDING FEW BETTER CATTLE

Cruikshank's Booth Lancaster, and Double Marys represented, with preponderance of Cruickshanks.
IMP. GOLDEN THISTLE, by Roan Gauntlet, dam by Champion of England.

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

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Have sold for, and am booking sales for leading stockmen everywhere. Write me before claiming dates. I also have Poland-China swine, Bronze turkeys, B. P. Rock, and Light Bahma chickens. 150 birds, and a lot of pigs ready to ship. Write for Free Catalogue



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...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.

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HEREFORDS.

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 66304, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58275, EXPANSION 93662, FRISCOE 93474, FULTON ADAMS 11th 88731. Twenty-five miles south of Kansas City on Frisco; Fort Scott & Memphis; and K. C., P. & G. Railroads.



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Both Sexes, in Large or Small Lots, Always For Sale

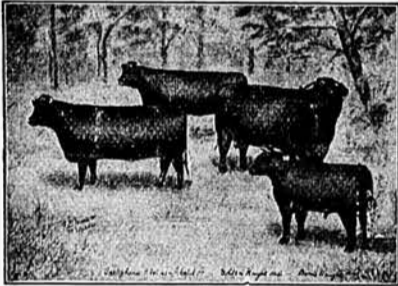
T. K. Tomson & Sons,

* * Proprietors of * *

Elderlawn Herd of Shorthorns.

DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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



Pearl Shorthorns.

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

Inspection Invited

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kans

TEBO LAWN HERD SHORTHORNS.



HERD BULLS ARE: ALICE'S PRINCE 122593 bred by W. A. Harris; VICTOR BASHFUL 152797 bred by J. R. Crawford & Sons; VALIANT 151304 bred by C. C. Norton; 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, G. M. CASEY, Owner,
Manager. Shawnee Mound, Henry Co., Mo.

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 Gallahad 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, Prop., Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans

Agricultural Matters.

The Position of Wheat.

FROM THE ORANGE JUDD FARMER.

Harvest and threshing returns show a wealth of property for wheat farmers of the United States seldom exceeded. The speculators and the bearish operators in this country and Europe are doing all in their power to belittle the price, exaggerating world's conditions, encouraging farmers in every way possible to force their property on the market. How well they will succeed remains to be seen. A considerable fraction of the crop has already been marketed, yet the bulk still remains in first hands and ought to return handsome profits to wheat farmers. A brief study of world-wide conditions this early in the marketing season is in order.

THE CHIEF INFLUENCING FACTOR AT PRESENT

is the very large movement of wheat from first hands. Farmers in both winter and spring wheat territory have sold with considerable freedom, and receipts at primary points are large. This is but natural, owing to the size of the crop, and the fact that a certain proportion of farmers always plan to sell direct from the threshing machines. The free movement, however, affords an excellent opportunity for bearish traders to emphasize in every way possible the one proposition that "the United States has a record-breaking crop of wheat." But for this, prices might readily be several cents higher, instead of lower, than a year ago. Millers in city and country are good buyers, and there are signs of smaller weekly receipts at western winter wheat points.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP NOT BURDENSOME.

Granted that the United States crop is a magnificent one, there is every reason to believe that it will all be wanted, and if conservatively marketed, ought to sell at a materially higher range than at present. There is a distinct shortage, as previously shown in Orange Judd Farmer's columns, in some of the European crops, notably France and Germany. The first-named, instead of being an exporter, must buy a liberal quantity of wheat and flour. Germany's shortage in breadstuffs has long been emphasized. The exportable surplus in Russia, our leading competitor, is still problematical, and there are already rumors of positive famine conditions in certain parts of the empire, although no doubt Russia as a whole will send out much wheat. England, the big consumer of foreign breadstuffs, has only a moderate crop of wheat. So far as can be determined at this comparatively early date, the world's crop of wheat is by no means burdensome; subtract that of the United States and it appears very moderate in proportions.

WANT WHEAT BUT ASSUME INDIFFERENCE.

The heaviness in the market throughout most of September must be ascribed very largely to the assumed indifference of European buyers, who evidently follow such tactics in order to hold down the price. This in conjunction with the liberal movement has more than nullified the conservative buying of many people who believe wheat a good investment at the present level. The shortage in Europe, with necessity of heavy purchases in this country, must, of course, eventually offset in a large degree the bearish effect of our splendid crop of wheat. The receipts at primary points for the first 11 weeks of the crop year, according to the Cincinnati Price Current, were 70,451,000 bushels, compared with 63,772,000 bushels a year ago, and considerably in excess of a normal movement.

A word as to world's crop conditions. The minister of agriculture at Austro-Hungary, who annually estimates the world's crops, made these public September 10. They are subject to later modification, and in trade circles are usually more or less criticised, yet afford some testimony regarding the situation. This tentative estimate, makes the 1901 world's crop of wheat 2,624,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,564,000,000 bushels a year ago. Of the amount first named, 1,886,000,000 are in export countries. Now, if this figure includes United States estimate of say 725,000,000, it leaves only 1,161,000,000 grown this year in surplus countries. The Austrian minister reported the total wheat crop of exporting countries in 1900 at 1,760,000,000; taking from this the United States crop of last year, 510,000,000, leaves 1,250,000,000. This suggests that the surplus countries, outside of the United States, have for the

coming campaign really less wheat than a year ago.

Equally important, the production of wheat in importing countries is this year much lower than in 1900, and in trade circles it is estimated that the buyers indicated must take 300,000,000 bushels from the United States alone. While the record of movement, to be determined next June at the close of the crop year, may prove this estimate of exports too high, conservative judgment suggests a continuous free movement throughout.

FIGURES OF CROP MOVEMENTS ANALYZED.

From the accompanying table it will be seen that during the first 13 weeks of present crop year, (last few days estimated), exports wheat and flour were the largest on record for a like period. Last season the exports for the first three months to September 30, were only 43,000,000 bushels, and total clearances covering the entire crop year amounted to 215,000,000. While recent phenomenal exports represent to some extent old business, it is valuable to note that the cargo demand for England is excellent in spite of the offish bearing of operators. The available supply this winter will no doubt be decreased to some extent, perhaps appreciably, by the amount of wheat to be fed to live stock, unless prices speedily move upward. Just now the visible supply in the United States and Canada is very much smaller than last year at this time. Corn is high, owing to half crop of that cereal, and will remain so, and Europe must recognize this fact and regard wheat cheap at anything like the present level.

A study of the figures in the table will show that during five years of fairly average world's production, when the United States wheat crops were somewhat below a normal, our annual exports averaged 137,000,000 bushels. Also, that in five years of full United States production and average world's production, we sent abroad an average of 213,000,000. Now with a recognized shortage in world's crops outside of the United States (Russia problematical), and requirements of importing countries large, it is reasonable to assume that our exports may reach upward of 300,000,000 during the present crop year.

These deductions granted, it is not out of the way to say that a knowledge of the facts on the part of wheat growers, who own the property, and dealers, ought to result in a substantial upturn of 10 to 15 cents during the next ninety days. This is all the more important, because during this period the bulk of the crop leaves first hands, and

FARMERS SHOULD SECURE THE BENEFIT instead of the middleman. A contingency is the export movement from Russia. Even in famine years that country squeezes out a considerable

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Book No. 4 for Women
Book No. 5 for Men
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

amount of wheat for western Europe, and may again this winter, in such case unexpectedly heavy exports from Russia would affect our prices unfavorably. Again, if it is determined by December or January that Argentine's new crop, the movement beginning soon after New Year's, will prove a good one, that, too, will affect values a few months hence.

Stocks of wheat at Russian seaports are increasing somewhat, and so with the foreign movement, but no definite data is yet available as to crops there. In parts of Russia the crop is undoubtedly a good one; in other important sections harvest was poor and late advices speak of people dying through hunger and disease. From southeast Europe wheat is moving with fair freedom, there being some report of damage in quality. In France unthreshing is well advanced, crop estimates varying from 10 to 20 per cent less than last year. She may be obliged to import upwards of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. Reports from Germany continue to indicate shortage in wheat and rye, "native wheat very scarce." Exports from Australia and India are insignificant. Argentine shipments have fallen to small proportions and will not again be a factor until next January at least. During this crop year to date Argentina has exported only 28,000,000 compared with 64,000,000 bushels same time last year.

This array of facts means that while we have a good crop of wheat, it will all be wanted, including the liberal exportable surplus. The market may show continued depression for a time, because of the heavy movement from country districts. Bearish speculators make the most of this and European buyers naturally hold aloof as long as possible. Yet it is a noteworthy fact that in the face of a big crop and a free movement, home prices have held comparatively steady, and there is discernible an undercurrent of belief that values are too low. In the long run the world's movement is the controlling factor.

Selecting Seed Corn.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING AND GARDENING.

Probably the largest number of farmers select their seed corn at the time of husking. A common practice is to leave some husks remaining on the particularly fine ears as the husker comes across them, and as the corn is cribbed, these marked ears are stored separately. This is a very good plan. Some other farmers select from the wagon as unloading in the crib. Others select from the crib while feeding it out, or when planting time comes. Either of the last two plans are bad. Absolutely nothing can be known of the stalks that bore ears selected in this way, nor of the condition under which they grew. The first plan is bad in the respect that only the individual stalk can be judged for size, but nothing is known of its season of maturity nor of the condition under which it grew. An ear of corn in your hand, dissociated from the conditions under which it grew betrays only half its history or pedigree. That fine, large ear may have been fertilized by scrubby stalks that grew only nubbins beside it, or by stalks that were too early or too late in maturity, or that produced ears too long or too short, or too thin or too thick to suit you. Or the ears on the adjacent stalks may not have grains of right color or texture. All these things will have their influence on the future crop, and nothing certain can be expected from seed corn selected in this way.

The proper way to select seed corn is to go into the field while the corn is growing and remove the blossom from all stalks that are not your ideal for vigorous growth, height, habit of growth, etc., covering enough ground to supply your seed after future culling. As the season of maturity approaches watch this plot carefully and mark those stalks that show the best characteristics, and when matured gather those ears that matured in proper sea-

son from the best stalks. From this selection take the very best ears, one or more, and plant in a corner of your corn field next year for stock seed, and save your seed from it. If you can select stalks with two good ears that will shell more grain than stalks with one big ear, give them preference, but unless you can increase the grain yield it is not wise to promote two ears rather than one.

The vast importance of the seed corn becomes apparent when we consider the following figures: The acreage in corn in the United States in 1900 was 83,380,872 acres. The yield was 2,105,102,516 bushels. Value, December 1, 1900, at 35.7 cents per bushel, \$751,220,034. To plant this acreage required 10,422,609 bushels of seed. It is no exaggeration to claim that the corn crop of the country, in view of the very general carelessness practiced in selecting seed, can be increased 10 bushels per acre simply by planting seed of the best varieties that are in existence or by selecting your own seed according to the plan outlined above for a few years. As is usual in crop improvement from superior seed, there is a short cut in improving your corn. It is to obtain well recommended varieties wherever you can find them and test them for the best and build up from this.

If 10 bushels more can be grown per acre it means 833,808,720 bushels, valued at \$297,455,513 for the country, and as 1 bushel of corn will plant about 8 acres, no one can afford to consider the extra cost of good seed corn, or the labor required to put on it to keep it to the standard or improve it. There is money in corn, but the sure money and the big money is to the up-to-date farmer who is untiring in his efforts to improve his crop and get the maximum results.

The Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin, gives the following advice for selecting seed corn:

"The best plan for saving corn for seed is to go through the field before the crop is harvested and gather the best ears from the best stalks. The largest yields of grain are usually made from varieties producing 2 ears on each stalk, and if such a variety is desired then seed should be saved only from stalks bearing 2 ears. It is sometimes claimed that the upper one of two ears will produce the earlier maturing crop, but unless early maturity is of considerable importance, if a stalk has 2 good ears both should be taken; if one ear is good and the other only fair the better one may be taken; while if either ear is very poor in size, shape, or fullness both should be rejected. If a variety bearing only 1 ear to each stalk is preferred the ears selected for seed should be the largest which can be found, of nearly equal diameter throughout, and well filled at each end. It is as important to take seed from the best stalks as from the best ears,

and whatever variety may be preferred every ear which is selected for seed should be taken from a stalk which in size, habit of growth, and number of ears approaches closely to what is the desired form for that variety.

"If careful hands are employed in gathering the crop a very good selection of seed may be made by having a box in the wagon into which the most desirable ears may be thrown as they are found.

"In selecting seed from the crib, as is often done, nothing can be known of the character of the stalks upon which the ears were grown, and little or no improvement can be made in a variety by such a selection; while a careful and judicious selection in the field will work a constant and gradual improvement in the crop and will make it more nearly uniform with each succeeding year. No one item in the growing of corn is of greater importance than the selection of seed.

"After the seed has been selected it should be thoroughly dried, treated with bisulphate of carbon to destroy insects, and then stored where it will be kept dry and secure from rats and mice.

"It is a somewhat common practice to discard the tips and butts of the ears when shelling the seed for planting, but the practice is of doubtful benefit. A number of the experiment stations in both the North and the South have made repeated tests of the productiveness of seed from different parts of the ear, but these tests have shown no marked or constant difference in yield, even when the selections have been repeated through several generations.

"For all ordinary purposes the value of a variety depends on the amount of shelled corn which it will produce per acre. This in turn depends fully as much on the growth and productiveness of the individual stalks as upon the size and shape of the separate ears, and for that reason seed should always be selected in the field rather than from the crib."

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

A feed lot is too small that compels animals to eat in filth.

Good stock, crop fertility, and industry are the essential factors in good farming.

Ground that is shaded is always moist and gradually grows more fertile.

In every stable there should be a low, strong tub for washing the horses' legs and feet.

Variety in feeding belongs to profitable stock-growing with all animals.

In marketing stock evenness in quality and size should always go together. A knowing horse is easily trained and hence is the more valuable animal.

The best time to clean the mud off the horses' legs is before it gets dry.

Feed generally is high-priced and, as far as possible, everything that can be

used to advantage should be stored under shelter.

In caring for the pigs in winter make comfort the watchword.

If bran is used in making slop for the hogs add a little oil-meal.

In selling mixed lots of stock the best always suffers by being sold with the inferior.

In selecting the breeding sows a strong maternal should be the first consideration.

To obtain the best results in breeding, a sow should be in good flesh and gaining, not overfat when bred.

The quality of the meat produced is surprisingly affected by the food and management during growth.

There should be sufficient room in the sheep's quarters for them to all eat at the feed-racks and lie down comfortably.

While it is an item to feed stock as economically as possible they should not be allowed to run down in condition.

One of the principal advantages in providing good warm shelter in winter is the saving of feed that is possible.

While fall-sowed wheat will often furnish some pasturage the stock should not be allowed upon it until a good growth has been made.

When the fall seeding has been finished up, if there are any wet places good drainage should be provided.

One of the best ways for utilizing straw for feed is to cut and mix with some kind of ground grain.

Every day that corn fodder is left in small shocks in the field after it is thoroughly cured there is more or less loss of nutriment.

All stock intended to be fattened for market should be pushed now as rapidly as possible in order to sell before cold weather sets in.

Some saving in grain may be made if 1 or 2 teams needed to do the work of the farm in winter are selected and the rest allowed to remain idle.

It will help materially in enabling the cows to produce a good flow of milk if they are fed bran in connection with their other food.

Arrange convenient feeding lots into which the young and growing stock at least can be turned every day that the weather will permit.

During the winter is the best time to make, save, and apply manure and all reasonable care should be taken to make the crop as large as possible.

In a bushel of wheat there are about 700,000 grains. One and one-half bushels of wheat sown to the acre means 1,050,000 grains per acre. Suppose each grain germinates, and stools to produce 5 stalks, we will have 5,250,000 stalks of wheat per acre. Suppose further, that each of these stalks produce a head, and each head has 35 grains, we will have 183,750,000 grains on an acre. Reducing this to bushels by dividing by 700,000, we have 262 bushels per acre.

—Ex.



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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 8-10, 1901—American Berkshire Association Sale at Kansas City.
- October 25, 1901—National Galloway Sale at Kansas City, under the auspices of the American Galloway Breeders Association.
- November 21, 1901—Ernst Bros., Shorthorns, Tecumseh, Neb.
- November 20-22, 1901—National Hereford Exchange, East St. Louis, Ill. (Sotham management.)
- December 10 and 11, 1901—Armour-Funkhouser, Hereford, Kansas City.
- December 13, 1901—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City.
- January 28 to 31, 1902—Sotham's Annual Criterion Sale at Kansas City.
- February 25-27, 1902—C. A. Stannard and others, at Kansas City, Mo., 200 Herefords.
- March 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham Management.)
- April 22-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. (Sotham Management.)
- May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Sotham Management.)
- June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)

THE ANNUAL HORSE SHOW.

Larger Fields and Better Quality of Competitions Expected—Personnel of Judges.

Interest in the seventh annual horse show at Kansas City, October 21 to 26, is more intensified than ever this year, inasmuch as it is one of the most conspicuous events of the fall season and more than ever prominent owing to the lack of a regular program of festivities usual to the time. Being the first of the circuit of 4 big horse shows, exhibitors naturally turn their attention to Kansas City first, and arrange their tours to St. Louis, Chicago, and New York from this point. The shipping privileges, etc., being unusually satisfactory on this circuit is also a feature largely taken into consideration by owners of fine horses and horse show exhibitors. The indications point to a bigger and better show than ever held in Convention hall, and letters are coming in from prospective exhibitors all over the country in anticipation of the big event the week of October 21. The prize list has been out about ten days and catalogues 69 classes of large and varied interest, for which \$12,000 in cash and about \$400 in plate and special prizes are offered.

It is interesting to know that Kansas City gives more money for single classes at its annual horse show than any other one association, no other show approaching the liberality of the Stilwell stakes, etc. Five classes that bear out this statement are the \$1,000 Stilwell purse for best saddle horse, the \$500 Midland purse for best roadster; the \$500 Kansas City Star purse for best single harness horse (champion class), the \$500 "Armour special" for best pair of heavy harness horses, and the \$500 Emery, Bird, Thayer purse for best local pair of carriage horses. The average for other classes is \$200 each.

This is the sixth year that the Stilwell stakes has been guaranteed, which to date makes a total of \$6,000 for one class for one horse—the gaited saddle horse—the quality of which puts Missouri the second State in the Union as the home of superb horseflesh of this kind.

A strong corps of judges has been obtained, and they include an interesting personnel. Among them are H. H. King, of Goshen, N. Y., a rising young breeder of polo ponies, who will judge that class, besides the walk, trot, and canter saddle horses. George L. Goulding, manager of the city stock yards of Denver, Col., who will judge light and heavy harness classes, is a well-informed horseman who served at the Colorado shows with much success. J. W. Creech, of Harington, Kans., will judge roadsters, and a good judge he is, too, being the owner of one of the largest and most successful trotting horse farms in this part of the country, where have been bred some of the fast young stock with low records conspicuous for several seasons. His Lady Nottingham, a pacer with a record of 2.06 1/4, was a leader in her class when being campaigned. Joseph Holloway, of Belleville, Ill., formerly of New Rochelle, N. Y., is another strong judge who will serve in classes for hunters and jumpers. Mr. Holloway is a familiar figure in every Eastern show ring where good horses are the rule, and his winnings with his hunters and jumpers are numerous. Chappie, the jumper holding the record for high jumping, was his property for a long time and was trained and shown by him for several seasons. His son, Sidney, is now in Belgium, where he is exhibiting some wonderful jumpers over brush and water jumps to admiring foreigners. As a critic of this type of horse, born of many years' familiarity, he has few equals.

Aurel Batonyi, of New York, who will

judge heavy harness and appointment classes, will be of especial interest to horse show folk. A Frenchman by birth, he has made America his home for many years. He is considered the most expert whip in America and will be remembered as a contestant against the French whip, Morris Howlett, at the National Horse Show last year. Mr. Batonyi has won international fame as a past master of tandem and unicorn driving, and has no peer as a tooler of a four-in-hand. He is especially well informed on appointments and the turn-outs outfitted and shown under or by him at Madison Square garden have always excelled the field, being invariable winners of the blue ribbon. He has been conspicuous for several seasons as one of the drivers of the "Good Times" public coach which starts from the Waldorf-Astoria, and for which a seat on the cushion is spoken for weeks ahead by millionaire amateur whips, whose interest in this revival of old time coaching days is their keenest sport. Mr. Batonyi has coached all the masculine "400" of New York and gets great prices for teaching the embryo how to hold his whip, manage his reins and sit the box seat. A class for instruction during the mornings of the week of the horse show at Convention hall has been organized and Mr. Batonyi will school a select number of persons for a couple of hours each morning during his sojourn in Kansas City.

Interest from a local standpoint is also very keen for the show next month, and the demand for seats to date exceeds all previous occasions. Fully 500 memberships have been signed up, entitling the owners to season tickets for two during the week, and the list of box-holders at present is a comprehensive list. They are as follows: W. R. Nelson, K. B. Armour, W. H. Holmes, G. T. Stockham, T. J. Templar, C. W. Armour, C. F. Holmes, W. P. Robinson, Jr., R. M. Snyder, Alex. Fraser, J. P. Cudahy, Dr. St. Clair Streett, F. A. Hornbeck, C. C. Christie, E. H. Chapman, W. A. Rule, Edwin S. Shields, Daniel Boone, George B. Peck, Robert Lakenan, L. B. Price, Dean R. Low, W. H. Grant, Mrs. J. T. Wheeler, J. T. Bird, W. B. Thayer, John S. Tart, A. E. Stilwell, R. A. Long, Bird McGarvey, Dr. Walton Hall, W. A. Wilson, W. S. Halliwell, John Long, J. S. Welsh, A. E. Ashbrook, F. P. Smith, E. A. George, D. J. Dean, W. R. Pickering, Jerry Lillis, Erasmus Wilson, F. C. Dunbeck, Stuart Knott.

Entries close October 10 promptly. The show opens Monday evening, October 21, and runs one week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Cresceus, 2.02 1/4, the champion trotter, will be at the Driving Club on Thursday afternoon, October 24, the same week of the show, and will be an additional attraction in equine exhibits during the week.

International Live Stock Exposition.

Coupled with the announcement that the railroads of the country have recognized the importance and wide-spread interest and influence of the International Live Stock Exposition by granting a one-fare rate plus \$2 for round trip for the second great show to be given at the Stock Yards at Chicago during the first week in December, the management is endeavoring to arouse the owners and breeders to the fact that the time for closing entries is drawing near. The railroad rates have been adopted by the official action of the Central, Western, and Southern Passenger associations embracing all the territory within the jurisdiction of these bodies, and General Manager W. E. Skinner has received assurances of the representatives of lines beyond this territory of the heartiest cooperation.

According to the regulations relative to the limit of time for making entries, it has been generally stated that no entries would be received after October 15. Now an important exception is noted: All entries will positively close October 15, while animals purchased at sales from that date up to and including November 7 will be admitted only by a supplemental entry which must be made immediately on purchase. The most pronounced interest is manifest in all parts of this country and many European live stock centers in the coming exhibition, and the finest cattle, swine, sheep, and horses ever made in the United States or elsewhere are promised in the entries already made or assured. A number of European breeders and owners, some of them members of the highest plane of aristocracy, see the advantage of direct acquaintance with American owners and breeders and all are coming with the best of their specimens.

The new buildings are about completed at the Stock Yards in Chicago and will afford the finest accommodations for exhibits and opportunities for

seeing them that have ever been known with a show of this sort. In fact, the new exposition building just completed is the largest and most substantial live stock building in the world. One of the chief arguments set forth by General Manager Skinner for hastening the applications for entries is to thus avoid the natural confusion incident in overwhelming the clerical force at headquarters by an avalanche of this sort at the last moments, and consequent disappointment of some of the prospective exhibitors who have been making preparations for many months. In justice to each exhibit the rules bearing on entries are rigidly enforced in every detail and the management of the exposition is expressing a desire to promise the best results by stirring up an early activity. Several of the principal classes are commencing to fill up and it is readily seen that every class will be filled and splendid specimens of all the different varieties in each division will be on exhibition and competition in the liberal events provided.

Irrigation in California.

The United States Department of Agriculture will soon issue a comprehensive report (Bulletin No. 100, Office of Experiment Stations) on irrigation in California, which embodies the first attempt at cooperation by the Federal Government with any individual State in the solution of intricate legal and economic problems underlying irrigated agriculture.

The investigations chronicled by the report, and upon which the conclusions and recommendations of the engineers in charge are based, were made in cooperation with the California Water and Forest Association during the summer of 1900, under the direction of Elwood Mead, expert in charge of the irrigation investigations of the Department of Agriculture, assisted by 8 specialists in irrigation engineering and irrigation economics. In addition to a general review of the agricultural situation in California by the expert in charge, the report covers the local conditions of irrigation and water rights on 9 typical streams, and brings to light astonishing facts about California irrigation, the nature and extent of which have never been appreciated by the people of that State. It shows that in many of the principal portions of the State agricultural development is greatly hindered because through the inadequacy of California laws, the waters which could and should make of them highly developed and valuable agricultural districts are flowing unused to the sea.

THE OBSTACLES OF DEVELOPMENT.

The report holds the chief obstacles to agricultural development in California to be an unremitting production of cereal crops in the great interior valley and a lack of more diversified farming; opposition to irrigation in districts which the census shows to be measurably decreasing in wealth and population; a too great zeal on the part of advocates of the Wright district law, followed by unwise investments which have led to loss and disappointment and a consequent opposition to irrigation laws of whatever nature; over appropriation of streams, resulting in confusing uncertainty as to the number and extent of valid appropriations; the conflicting nature of the water laws, and the existence, side by side, of the two opposing doctrines of appropriation and riparian rights; absolute private ownership of water in face of the fact that all leading countries where irrigation is necessary recognize only the rights of use and attach them not to the owner of land or to canal companies, but to the land itself, from which they are inseparable; and finally, and most important of all, the absence of any State control of streams or of any State administration of rights to their use.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions of the special agents and experts who made the investigations are that the State should ascertain the volume of available irrigation water, define all rights to its use, whether already acquired or to be acquired hereafter, and provide an efficient system of water administration. The definite recommendations for attaining these ends are far-reaching, embodying, among other measures, the creation of a State board of control of waters, similar to that in existence in Wyoming for the past ten years, the making of unappropriated waters State property, the limitation of all appropriations to actual beneficial use, and the attachment of all rights to water to the land irrigated. If carried out, they believe, these recommendations would put an end to the conflicts and controversies which now harass irrigators in Cali-



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can be made into cheap feed by grinding, because the same amount will go twice as far and produce double the results. Our

BUCKEYE Feed Mills and Power Combined grind corn and cob, and all grains, especially wheat. Supply power at same time for sawing, pumping, etc. Send today for illustrated catalogue W.

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE

Good condition, used short time only; new threads and couplings; for Steam, Gas or Water; sizes from 1/2 to 12 inch diameter. Our price per foot on 1/2 inch is 3c; on 1 inch 3 1/2c. Write for free catalogue No. 61

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
W. 25th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

formia, and would place its irrigation laws and development on a sound and permanent basis.

THE MAN WHO DID THE WORK.

The special agents who carried on the investigations under the direction of Expert Mead and the streams to which they were assigned were as follows: W. E. Smythe, Susan river; Marsden Manson, Yuba river; J. M. Wilson, agent and expert in irrigation investigations, Cache creek; Prof. Frank Soule, of the University of California, San Joaquin river; Prof. Charles D. Marx, of Stanford University, Salinas river; C. E. Grunsky, city engineer of San Francisco, Kings river; Edward M. Boggs, Los Angeles river; James D. Schuyler, Sweetwater river.

The general agricultural review of California, by Elwood Mead, the expert in charge, which opens the report, is also a summary of the work of the others. One of the most striking portions of this review deals with the value of irrigation water and the effect of irrigation on California land values. Land in southern California which without water for irrigation was not worth \$5 an acre, is shown to have sold, when irrigated and planted to orange trees, for \$1,700 an acre, and instances are given where a water right of .50 miners' inches recently sold for \$50,000, and where \$3.50 an inch was paid last year for a twenty-four hours' flow.

THE EGYPT OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Speaking of the great interior valley of California, Mr. Mead declares that the water supply available there for irrigation without injury to navigation ought to make of it the Egypt of the Western Hemisphere. "Within a radius of 5 miles," he says, "I saw every product of the temperate and semi-tropical zones which I could call to mind," and continuing, he observes that there are more acres of irrigable land in the San Joaquin Valley than are now watered in Egypt from the Nile, where agriculture alone supports over 5,000,000 people. The irrigated lands along the Nile, he says, support 543 persons to the square mile, while on a 35 mile drive in the Sacramento Valley, over what is potentially one of the most fertile and productive agricultural districts on this continent, he saw only two school-houses, attending which were only 15 children. Just before taking this ride he had been for a distance of 15 miles through an irrigated district in Utah, where there was not a farm of over 30 acres. The average population of the Utah district is over 300 to the square mile, that of the California district 10. "Every natural advantage is with California," he continues, "but the Utah district is irrigated, the other is not."

LAXITY OF LAWS.

The laxity of the California laws could not be shown more forcibly than by the working of the law of appropriation, by which water may be diverted from its natural channel and used for irrigation on lands away from the streams. This is fully covered in the report. The law places absolutely no limit upon the amount of water that any individual may claim, and as a result more water is claimed from the 9 streams studied than could be found in all the streams of the entire arid West. In Honey Lake Basin, where the ordinary spring flow of all the streams is only about 10,000 inches, the enormous amount of 28,000,000 inches is claimed, which, on the present duty of water in this region, is enough to irrigate over 200,000,000 acres of land. On Cache Creek, where the summer flow is under 10,000 inches, in addition to one claim of over 4,000,000,000 cubic feet and others aggregating 2,000,000 unintelligible units, over 7,000,000 inches are claimed. The filings on San Joaquin River amount to over 8 times its greatest flood flow and those on the Sweetwater River call for 5,000 times the existing supply. Yet, with all this multiplicity of claims, the law provides no way for their adjudication other than appeals to the ordinary courts of law, which the history of California irrigation has set forth in these reports shows, ends only too often in even greater complication and uncertainty than existed before the courts were appealed to. "The whole system is wrong," declares the report. "It is wrong in principle as well as faulty in procedure. It assumes that the establishment of titles to the snows on the mountains and the rains falling on the public lands and the waters collected in lakes and rivers, on the use of which the development of the State must, in a great measure depend, is a private matter. It ignores public interests in a resource upon which the enduring prosperity of communities must rest. It is like A suing B for

control of property which belongs to C."

THE COMMON LAW A SNARE.

No law or institution has given so much trouble to California irrigators as the English common-law doctrine of riparian rights, which was adopted by the first legislature of the State. In spite of having been supposedly abrogated by a later legislature, it has complicated almost every attempt to settle water titles in the State, because it is diametrically opposed to the California law of appropriation and wholly irreconcilable with the use of water in irrigation.

THE REFORM AND THE FUTURE.

In closing the review of the situation, the expert in charge declares that "the reform of the irrigation laws of California involves the future of a great commonwealth. The possibilities which wait on success and the evils which will surely attend failure ought to enlist the efforts and intellects of the ablest and best men in the State. It is an opportunity for the exercise of constructive statesmanship which rarely appears in the life of any commonwealth. The task is not to piece together the discordant fragments of laws and decisions which now control, but to create an irrigation code worthy of an enlightened and self-governing people. Success will mark the beginning of an economic revolution whose influence will be felt throughout the West. If the creation of institutions worthy of the time and place can come as a part of the world-wide movement of trade and population toward the Pacific Coast and of material development of arid America by public and private aid, which is now being so strenuously urged, the opening years of the twentieth century will witness a new era of home making in the West."

The report will contain between 400 and 500 pages, with 30 full page plates of maps and half-tone illustrations, and also a large number of text figures.

Under the law only 1,000 copies of this report will be printed by the Department, and there can therefore be no general distribution unless Congress should order a reprint.

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. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the enquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

Unable to Diagnose the Disease.—I have a Holstein cow about eight years old, weight about 1,300 pounds, a good feeder and in good flesh, apparently in good health, and now heavy with calf; this cow has been coughing a good deal for over a year, and the ailment seems to increase as time goes on. Very often at short intervals she has 1 or 2 slight coughs, and then a hard one, and several times she has discharged from her mouth and nostrils a slime or pus. What is the remedy, if any?
J. J. WILLENBURG.

Humboldt, Kans.
Answer.—Have her tested carefully with tuberculin for tuberculosis; if she does not respond to the test, report again any new symptoms you notice, and we will prescribe.

Warts.—Please answer through the grand reliable KANSAS FARMER, how to cure warts on horses and cattle. I have a young gelding horse that seems very much inclined to breed warts of the large rough kind. He has one on belly, and one on breast bone, one on under jaw, and several around head and lips, mostly on upper lip or side of mouth. I had a so-called veterinarian take them off about a year ago, but they have come back as bad as ever; he is in good working order and seems to be in good health otherwise.
Attica, Kans. L. A. HEACOCK.

Answer.—Grease around the warts well with olive oil, then take a stick of caustic potash and apply to each for a few minutes; this will cauterize them. When the scab comes off repeat the caustic until they drop out entirely. Use carbolized vaseline once a day to heal them. Give in the feed twice a day for two weeks, a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution.

Fistula.—I have a 5-year-old brown mare with fistulous withers. It first broke out last spring, and I treated it, but the discharge did not entirely stop; it has now broken out on the

other side. What is the best treatment for it?
F. A. TITUS.

Emporia, Kans.
Answer.—You will find treatment for fistula in last week's issue, September 26.

Injury.—I have a valuable mare which became lame in the left hind leg; in a day or two after, the leg became swollen. She walks with great difficulty, and has poor appetite; she is a 4-year-old bay, of a very nervous disposition. There are no marks of violence to be found on the leg; there is some swelling on right hind leg, but no lameness; the mare has been at work at odd times, but it has not been hard work. I have been feeding her condition powders.
I. R. YINGHUG.

Burlington, Kans.
Answer.—Your mare probably has a nail in her foot, or a puncture of some kind; examine her carefully with a good hoof knife. If the puncture is found, open up freely, and inject peroxide of hydrogen; afterwards poultice for a day and night with flaxseed poultice, keeping it hot by placing the foot with the poultice on in a bucket of hot water every hour while it is on; the swelling of her right leg is caused by bearing her weight; give her a good deep bed in a box stall.

Jack Rabbits Ate the Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have 12 acres of alfalfa that looks fine but I am afraid that the jack rabbits will dig it up as soon as frost kills everything else. I sowed 10 acres last year and they dug four-fifths of it up last winter. I killed them by the dozens but they did not seem to decrease any, for when I killed all I could find, one day, I could go over the same ground the next and kill just as many. Is there any way to poison them or any way to keep them from digging it? I tried covering it with hay and manure which helped to quite an extent but did not remedy the trouble altogether as hay blows off and manure has to be put on very thick. This year, however, both hay and manure are scarce. If you do not know of any way to prevent it please leave it to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

Wallace, Kans. J. F. HILL.
This is a question on which the KANSAS FARMER would like the experience of its readers.

The editor has observed, however, that jack rabbits and greyhounds do not get along well together. The hounds seem to enjoy life well enough but the jack-rabbit population runs down.

Again, the jack rabbit, while a magnificent runner, is not a high jumper. A woven wire fence 30 inches high with a barbed wire or two above is said to make a perfect barrier to jack rabbits and domestic animals as well. It will pay much better to fence the alfalfa than to let it be destroyed.

Poisoning is dangerous to birds and other friendly neighbors. The rabbits are so fond of alfalfa that it is doubtful whether they can be induced to eat poisoned bates while the alfalfa lasts.

For the State House Dome.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—No doubt you noticed last week in the Mail and Breeze a communication from M. M. Hastings, suggesting that the statue of F. D. Coburn be placed on the dome of our State Capitol. That is my idea exactly, and I sent a line or two to the Breeze to that effect. Kansas owes more to Coburn than to Ceres. Ceres is as dead as the codfish on the Massachusetts capitol. Let Kansas set the pace in this matter as she does in many other things, and the other States will follow. Seriously, I wish the best agricultural paper in Kansas, the KANSAS FARMER, would help put the best friend Kansas has in this high position.
N. O. WAYMIRE.

Garfield-on-the-Arkansas.

Proud Flesh.—Dried-Fruit Worms.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—In the KANSAS FARMER of September 26, J. H. Statton, of Ashland, Kans., wants to know what is good to keep down proud flesh. Put 5 cents worth of lump alum into a pan sufficiently large and put on top of the stove and let cook or burn as some call it, until it stops cooking (1 or 2 minutes), then let it cool and powder very fine.

Apply 3 times a day. If the flesh is too dry for the powder to stick moisten with a little soft water; do not use oil.

A Savonsberg, Kans., subscriber wants some one with experience to tell him how to prevent worms getting into fruit, which has been dried in the sun. After being dried in the sun, put the fruit into a common bread pan and heat thoroughly in the oven, (be careful not

A SUCCESSFUL MAN

How He Attained His Present Envidable Position.

"Honesty, aggressiveness and health are the requisites for success."

These are the words of John H. Riley, of Cazenovia, N. Y., who has attained the main thing that all men desire. "The first two qualities I mention are necessary," he continued, "if a man or a woman wants to rise in life, but they are of little use if the third is not in your possession."

In response to questions he said:

"About two years ago I was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism and was flat on my back, racked with pain and as helpless as a child for fourteen weeks. During those weeks I suffered as only they who have inflammatory rheumatism can suffer."

"Didn't you have any medical attendance?" queried the reporter.

"Yes, I had the best that could be procured but the doctors did not help me."

"But how did you become cured?"

"Before I was taken sick I had seen advertisements of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which stated that they were good for rheumatism. I was willing to try anything for relief, so I got some and was benefited almost immediately. I had taken but six boxes when I was able to return to my work, but I continued taking them till nine boxes were used up. I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful remedy, and I have recommended them to a great many people."

Rheumatism has been cured in hundreds of other instances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are a specific not only for that disease but for all ailments arising from a disordered condition of the blood or shattered nerves, such as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

to bake or burn or they will be spoiled entirely), then put into paper sacks, and tie up tight or seal carefully, and if convenient put into tight boxes, which have removable lids (for convenience), and keep in a very dry place.

McPherson, Kans. A SUBSCRIBER.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ex-Congressman Broderick has recently purchased and added to his herd of Shorthorns on his farm at Hoyt, Kans., a trio of double standard Polled Durham cattle. It is the intention of Mr. Broderick to establish a herd of this hornless family of Shorthorns. He believes that breeding the horns, off instead of sawing, will mark a substantial improvement in cattle raising.

Have You Hogs?

All our subscribers who own hogs should read Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa. It is a first-class swine paper. Send stamp for sample.

Where apples or potatoes are stored in pits it is usually best to put on a fairly good covering of dirt now and then; after there is a freeze apply a second covering.

A heavy growth of clover puts land in a good condition for corn.

Brain Markets.

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

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

The Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas.

The Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas, had it been conducted on legitimate lines, would have undoubtedly been a good time for the grain dealers, and would not have injured the farmers or producers. For people to associate or cooperate together is a sure sign of intelligence. It is now the dominant, progressive, essential business principle. In this day and age the man or firm standing alone is, as a general rule, working to a disadvantage. If the grain dealers, after becoming organized, had conducted the organization and business on a fair margin, not interfering with the rights of others, this organization could have been a power for good for all parties interested.

But it became too greedy and selfish; it disregarded all laws of equity and justice. The officers of the organization made a fatal mistake when they set themselves up to dictate to the farmers the course they could pursue in marketing their grain. They made a mistake when they boycotted individual dealers or those who did not join their association. They made a mistake in boldly writing speeches boasting, in a domineering way, of forcing independent dealers to the wall.

They are to-day a stench in the nostrils of every lover of liberty in the State of Kansas. They have disregarded law, justice, and equity. They have placed themselves in position to receive the righteous condemnation of all classes of people. They arrogantly defy the law of the State. They refuse to testify when on the witness stand. They arrogantly boast of their influence with officials and courts. They are egotistical enough to imagine they can ride rough shod over the rights of producers and obtain the decision of courts, right or wrong. They boast of their money and point boldly to the influence of property. Farmers are willing to pay a legitimate margin for the handling of their grain, but they are not willing to be robbed. This is not a political question, it is a business problem, which will be taken up and righted by the producers in this State, regardless of party lines.

The Grain Dealer's Association has gone too far. It has undertaken to say that a farmer, irregular dealer, or scoop-shovel men shall not do business in Kansas. It has gone still farther and thrown barriers in the way and tried, if the farmer had the audacity to ship his own grain, to destroy the value of his property in the terminal markets. In this they made a fatal mistake. The people of Kansas will not tolerate them. They may survive for a short time, but justice will be meted out to this organization in the end.

Men of honor and dignity will withdraw from this organization. They will not stultify their good names by associating themselves with anarchists who use the organization to plunder honest industry. No man who believes in religion or Christianity can possibly support such an institution. There is a desire on the part of the majority of people in this State to suppress trusts and any combinations which trample on the rights of the masses of the people in this State, and it would seem very queer if a man of sufficient intelligence and tact and wisdom can not be found to prepare a law that will protect the rights of the masses.

We believe with Judge Simpson and many other able lawyers in this State that the antitrust law is just what the people want and that it is constitutional, and that our supreme court will so decide. The Grain Dealers' Trust does not boast that the people are with them and that they are right in their position. They boast of the influence of money, especially its influence with courts of justice. We are firmly of the opinion that they will find their mistake in time. This may be a long tedious contest, but the people will win.

The grain dealers were greatly surprised when Judge Simpson held the antitrust law constitutional. They will be more surprised to get the decision of the supreme court of this State. They are already boasting what they will do with the supreme court of the United States. This shows clearly that they do not expect to win in the supreme court of Kansas, and it speaks

very disrespectfully of the supreme court of the United States. They seem to think that if they can carry the case where the farmers and producers will not follow them they will win. It is our opinion that they do not understand the pulse of the people and are being governed entirely by their desires.

We are of the opinion that they will lose in the courts and we are positive that in the end public opinion will force them out of business. The regular grain dealers think it is really too bad that the Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas can not prevent the farmers from securing cars, nor prevent farmers from shipping their own grain, nor force them to ship for 5 cents per bushel less than their wheat is worth. They are aggrieved that they can not prevent the mills from buying their grain, nor prevent commission men from selling scoop-shovel shipments, nor garner to themselves all the profits of the grain business and make the producers their abject slaves.

They think the supreme court should assist them in this nefarious work. Are they stupid enough to believe that the supreme court could settle this question in their favor? If they believe this they do not understand the spirit of Kansas.

St. Joseph Fair.

The annual fair and race meeting was held at Lake Contrary, September 23 to 28, inclusive. The fair grounds are beautifully located along Lake Contrary, and as a whole, it is one of the best located fair grounds in the country, and with its geographical location with reference to the 4 States, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, it should be one of the largest. The management was all that was to be expected, and the fair was a decided success. Competition was open to the world.

The grand stand is large and well seated; the woman's building was exclusively for the use of the ladies, on the second floor of which was an art exhibit. The machinery hall was next, with a good assortment of exhibits, while the next building was agricultural hall, which had a fine fruit exhibit down stairs and the poultry exhibit on the second floor; these 3 buildings were connected by continuous platforms on the second floor. A building that attracted a great deal of attention was the State fishery building, which had a fine display of the finny tribe. Near this was a fine exhibit of Angora goats.

The management of the fair had provided numerous free exhibitions of various kinds, which were much appreciated by the people.

The live stock exhibit was not as large as usual, but what was there was of the best. In the Shorthorn class, Geo. I. Manville, Dearborn, Mo., took all the first prizes; D. A. Clouser, of Trimble, Mo., taking second on bull 1 year and under 2.

The Polled Angus class was well represented by Mr. W. O. Park, of Atchison, who took all the prizes.

In the Jersey and Alderney class Rolla Oliver, Dearborn, Mo., received first on bull 1 year and under 2, cow 3 years and over, cow 2 years and under 3, cow 1 year and under 2, and on herd; while Robert I. Young took first on bull 2 years and over, and on bull under 1 year, and heifer calf under 1 year, second on cow 2 years and under 3, and on cow 1 year and under 2, and on herd.

There was more competition in the swine department, the awards being as follows: In Berkshire class, J. H. Blodgett, Beatrice, Neb., received first on boar 2 years and over, boar 1 year and under 2, and boar 6 months and under 1 year, and on sow 6 months and under 1 year, and on sweepstakes boar; second on boar over 6 months and under 1 year, and sow 2 years, sow 1 year and under 2, and sow under 6 months. E. J. Oliver, Dearborn, Mo., received first on boar 6 months and under 1 year, sow over 2 years, sow 1 year and under 2, sow over 6 months and under 1 year, and sweepstakes on sow any age; second on boar over 2 years, and sow over 2 years.

In Poland-China class U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo., secured first on boar over 2 years, and boar 6 months and under 1 year, sow 1 year and under 2, sow over 6 months and under 1 year, and sow under 6 months, and sweepstakes on boar, and on sow any age. Geo. I. Manville, Dearborn, Mo., secured second on boar over 2 years, and boar 6 months and under 1 year, and sow 1 year and under 2, sow 6 months and under 1 year, and sow 6 months, and second on sweepstakes, on both boar and sow any age.

In Chester White class, Blodgett Bros., Beatrice, Neb., took first on boar 1 year and under 2, boar 6 months and under 1 year, sow over 1 year and under 2, sow 6 months and under 1 year, sow under 6 months, sweepstakes on both boar and sow any age; and second on sow over 2 years, sow 1 year and under 2, and sow 6 months and under 1 year. E. J. Oliver, Dearborn, Mo., received first on boar 6 months and under 1 year, sow over 2 years; second on boar under 6 months and on sow under 6 months. Hunter Bros., Fountain Bleau, Mo., received second on boar 1 year and under 2.

In Duroc-Jersey Red class, E. M. Ware, St. Joseph, Mo., received first on boar over 2 years, boar 6 months and under 1 year, boar under 6 months, sow over 2 years, sow 1 year and under 2, sow 6 months and under 1 year, sow under 6 months, and sweepstakes on sow any age; second on boar 1 year and under 2, and sweepstakes on boar any age; second on boar 6 months and under 1 year, sow 6 months and under 1 year, and sow under 6 months. The judge of the swine department was Mr. J. D. Ziller, of Hiawatha, Kans., who seemed to give general satisfaction.

MISS LAURA HOWARD,

President South End Ladies' Golf Club, Chicago, Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After the Best Doctors Had Failed To Help Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can thank you for perfect health to-day. Life looked so dark to me a year or two ago. I had constant pains, my limbs swelled, I had dizzy spells, and never



MISS LAURA HOWARD, CHICAGO.

knew one day how I would feel the next. I was nervous and had no appetite, neither could I sleep soundly nights. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, used in conjunction with your Sanative Wash, did more for me than all the medicines and the skill of the doctors. For eight months I have enjoyed perfect health. I verily believe that most of the doctors are guessing and experimenting when they try to cure a woman with an assortment of complications, such as mine; but you do not guess. How I wish all suffering women could only know of your remedy; there would be less suffering I know."—LAURA HOWARD, 113 Newberry Ave., Chicago, Ill. —\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

was probably the largest poultry exhibit seen any where this season.

Mr. W. C. Beardsley, proprietor of the Angora Park Farm, St. Joseph, Mo., made a very creditable display of some of his Angora goats, which attracted considerable attention.

Stock Gossip.

Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., one of our late advertisers of Shorthorn cattle, is making a great national record in the show ring at the leading fairs with his young herd. Don't fail to see his display at the American Royal at Kansas City October 31-26, 1901.

One hundred Duroc-Jersey pigs are for sale by J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans. It appears that some one stuttered last week and got a u where an a should be in the announcement; however, the price will not be advanced, not now, provided intending purchasers make their wants known in time.

Much disappointment is manifest among the breeding fraternity that that benign breeder of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires,

T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, or H. M. Kirkpatrick, of Wolcott, were not appointed on the St. Louis World Fair Commission. It was hoped that the improved stock interest would be represented on that board.

Manwaring Brothers, of Lawrence, Kan., last week sold and shipped to N. F. Shaw, of Plainville, Kans., one of their fine Berkshire boars. Mr. Shaw is now the owner of one of the best animals of the Berkshire family in Kansas. Manwaring Brothers report that their stock is in extra fine condition; that their fall pigs are arriving now, and they have some extra good ones for sale.

In our issue of September 19 we mentioned the stock of W. P. Harned, of Vermont, Mo., in which we stated that Mr. Harned had 25 bulls, 12 to 18 months old, by Godoy. Mr. Harned informs us we were slightly mistaken, as all his Godoy bulls over 12 months old had been sold but 1, which is now 15 months old. The 25 bulls mentioned are by other grand sires.

One of the finest displays in the swine department at the St. Joseph fair last week was made by E. M. Ware, of St. Joseph, Station B. Mr. Ware is the successor of the firm of Ware & Pocke. His Duroc-Jerseys were justly worthy of the premiums they received. He would be pleased to hear from any one desiring fine stock of swine, and he will gladly give prices and descriptions to all who write him.

Special attention is directed to the advertisement of swine sale at Higginsville, Mo., on October 15, by H. C. Sydnor. Mr. Sydnor has given many years of careful attention to building up an excellent herd which has few equals in the whole country; his Tecumseh cost him \$495 at 8 months old, and the animal has immense bone, while his royal breeding has given him a great reputation, as all who ever attended Mr. Sydnor's sales well know. Sydnor's Chief is sired by Missouri's Black Chief, the hog Mr. Axline sold for \$1,000, and this one is proving himself as strong in bone and breeding as Sydnor's Tecumseh. There will be offered also some very choice pigs out of an L's Perfection sow, by Sydnor's Chief, that will well pay any breeder to obtain; they are extra heavy in bone and frame, of fine color and in weight about 200 pounds. The sow pigs from the litter are tops. Write him for catalogue.

The International Stock Book will be neapolis, Minnesota, have published a fine stock book, which they offer to send free to any one writing them for it. It contains 183 engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. The only condition they make with reference to sending the book is that three questions shall be answered by each applicant. Their advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and it and you will learn the three questions asked.

The International Stock Book will be found by every farmer a valuable one to have on hand. The International Food Company in writing us say that the mailing of the book costs the \$150 per day or \$4,000 per month, and that they will not mail it unless the applicant answers the questions asked in the advertisement. Write the International Food Company, Minneapolis, Minn., a postal card, asking for the book and answering the three questions; it will pay you to do so.

E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., will hold a public sale on his farm, 4 1/2 miles from Oak Grove, Monday, October 21, 1901, in which he will offer 70 head of Poland-Chinas, consisting of 50 spring pigs, either sex, and 20 extra fall sows, that are very fancy, by A's Chief. The spring pigs are by Chief Eclipse, by Mo's Black Chief, and R's Perfection, by Chief Perfection 2d. Mr. Axline, after selling Mo's Black Chief for \$1,000, set out to find a boar to fill his place, and secured one of his great sons in Chief Eclipse. He believes him to be even a better breeder than his sire. The pigs have extra style and finish, with great backs. R's Perfection is one of the great sons of Chief Perfection 2d, and has some fine pigs to his credit. The fall sows by A's Chief are a worthy lot and strictly fancy, just what breeders are looking for to put in their brood sow sales. Breeders should send for catalogue, and be present if possible, otherwise bids may be sent to H. A. Heath, of the Kansas Farmer.

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The Home Circle.

MAN AND THE AGES.

I.

When we are all dead and forgotten—
Our names but a memory dim—
The grandeur and height of God's moun-
tains
Will still breathe their glory to Him.

II.

When the beauty, who reigned 'mongst the
courtiers,
Has long since been under the sod,
The petals and leaves of the roses
Will still waft their fragrance to God.

III.

When the wit and the artist so feted
Have ceased to inhabit our earth,
The waves, still in harmony singing,
Will laugh with a resonant mirth.

IV.

When our leaders of men are no longer
A part of this work-a-day world,
The limitless skies of the ages
Will still, in their breadth, be unfurled.

V.

When man, with his lust for importance,
Can measure the infinite scope
Of mountain and valley and river,
Then life will be fuller of hope;

VI.

For the ages have rung out the paeans
Of mysteries deep as the sea,
And we are but instruments, solving
The problems of "What is to be."
—Madeline Kendrick Van Pelt, in Success.

The Red History of Anarchy.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

While the case against anarchy, which stands charged with the assassination of President McKinley, is not so clearly proven at the present time as it was in the case of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, the organization nevertheless stands convicted in the minds of most people, and the cry for its suppression is become world wide.

The assassin of President McKinley is an avowed anarchist. He was known as such—wherever he was known at all—long before his infamous crime made his name notorious. But he is disclaimed by the leaders of the organization in this country. He is declared to be a fanatic, who acted wholly in response to his own murderous notions and without direction from anarchists. But is this true? Conspirators could not be expected to admit the existence of a conspiracy at a time when such an admission would threaten the security of their own necks; and there are many who believe that President McKinley's assassin was acting "under orders" framed by a secret band of murderers and acting for and by authority of anarchism when he fired the shot which claimed anarchy's first victim among American presidents.

The police and the War Department of the government believe that a plot existed, and upon that theory they are working.

THE FOUNDERS OF ANARCHY.

Anarchy, by that name, is not an old institution. Until 1872 anarchy, as an organization, had not been heard of to a considerable extent. The general idea of anarchy, however, is as old as the world. It ante-dates all law and all authority, the overthrow of which is its present central principle. Perhaps the real foundations of the sect of anarchists were Proudhon in France and Karl Marx in Germany, and, above all, Michael Bakunin, a Russian—all ardent and fanatical social reformers. Bakunin was born in Russia, in 1814, and died in Berne, in 1876. He took part in German revolutionary movements of 1848, and was the founder of Nihilism in his own country. He was exiled to Siberia in 1851, but escaped to Japan, got back to England by 1861, and in 1865 he was one of the organizers of the "International Association of Workingmen," a pet project of Karl Marx.

Bakunin, Marx, and all other reformers of all grades, from philosophic idealists to downright cutthroats, carried on the propaganda of the International Association until 1872, when there was a split, and at The Hague conference the socialists proper, who believed in orderly reform and governmental methods, drew apart from the extremists, who met in what was really the first anarchist congress in the world, held the same year at Saint Imier, Switzerland.

ORGANIZED IN 1872.

By this time, 1872, the extremists were well organized in most of the leading States of Europe, particularly in Russia and the Latin countries. In Italy, Counts Caffero and Malatesta were followers of Bakunin and leaders in the movement. They had a large following, and the name by which they were known was Internationalists, and they constituted the "Federazione In-

ternazionale dei Lavoratori" (International Federation of Workers), with the motto, "Atheism, anarchy, and Collectivism."

This was the Italian branch of Karl Marx's London organization, but from the first, owing to the disturbed state of things, politically and economically, in Italy, it took a more radical turn. Marx might believe in a constructive, peaceful revolution of society; not so the Italians, who were anarchistic at the start.

LANGUISHED IN FREER COUNTRIES.

Consequently from 1872 to 1880 the anarchist movement flourished in Italy, while in other and freer countries it languished, save in Spain, and the Italians were at the head of every workers' association for economic purposes. In 1876 they took possession of the town of Benevento. Among the revolutionists there were Caffero, the Russian revolutionist and writer; Stepniak, and others; but the movement was immediately suppressed by the government, which realized for the first time that Italy as well as all Europe was confronted by a new and very dangerous social movement.

FOUNDED IN 1868.

This early propaganda of anarchism was largely due to the missionary work of those who took part in the so-called Social Democratic Alliance which Bakunin founded at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1868. The Alliance, like the International Association, was divided into a central committee and national bureaus.

THE SECRET ORGANIZATION.

But together with this division went a secret organization. Bakunin, the pronounced enemy of all organizations in theory, created in practice a secret society quite according to the rules of Carbonarism, a hierarchy which was in total contradiction to the anti-authority tendencies of the society.

According to the secret statutes of the "Alliance" 3 grades were recognized: (1) "The International Brethren," 100 in number, who formed a kind of sacred college, and were to play the leading parts in the soon-expected social revolution, with Bakunin at their head. (2) "The National Brethren," who were organized by the International Brethren into a national association in every country, but who were allowed to suspect nothing of the international organization; (3) the secret international alliance, the pendant of the public alliance, operating through the permanent central committee.

The Alliance as an open organization did not last long, as it was amalgamated with the "International" in 1869, the extremists and conservatives all working together until their final separation in 1872. During the latter part of the seventies the extremists in all parts of Europe—Latins, Slavs, Teutons—became more and more violent. It was about this time that the governments of Europe began to look into the question of anarchism, though it had not yet revealed itself in all its true colors; for while Bakunin was an extremist he had not himself invented the propaganda "by the deed," which later on led to the series of attacks on the rulers of Europe, and which respected no one, were he autocrat or a parliamentary sovereign.

THE IDEA OF VIOLENCE.

This idea of violence grew slowly as compared with the purely political idea that anarchists should in no way encourage any orderly form of government even if they were in power. For instance, the Congress of Berne, which followed Bakunin's death in 1870, under the leadership of Elisee Reclus, officially blamed the Paris commune of 1871 for constituting itself into an organized government. As irresponsible as the commune had been, it had not been irresponsible enough for men like Reclus.

Moreover, it was at the Berne conven-

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tion that Count Malatesta, one of the geniuses of anarchy and representative of the Italian extremists, who, at that time were one of the most powerful groups in Europe, took the step that has made anarchism the "red terror" ever since. In the name of the Italian Federation, he declared the necessity of joining the "insurrectional act" to the other means of propaganda. In 1878 the Congress of Fribourg (in Switzerland) definitely adopted the propositions of Reclus explaining why its members were revolutionists, anarchists, and collectives; and it pronounced unanimously for the "collective appropriation of social riches, the abolition of the State under all its forms, for insurrectional and revolutionary action, and against the use of the ballot, as a mischievous instrument incapable of realizing the sovereignty of the people."

The propaganda of revolution was carried on throughout Europe with great vigor. In Russia it became allied with nihilism, and everywhere it spread hatred of government and all political and economic authority. In Italy, France, and Spain the movement was particularly vigorous, and Spain from the seventies had a strong influence in determining the shape of the movement. But it was not until 1881 that the Spanish Federation, for the first time, positively shut out all the weak-kneed brethren who still clung to socialistic organizations and had not yet utterly broken with all organized society. The propaganda of irresponsible individualism, of violence and of unreasoning hatred for any one in executive place, regardless of his personal character or the manner in which he discharged his official duties, was openly advocated at the anarchist congress held at Barcelona in 1881. This Barcelona congress was the first exclusively anarchist congress, since there—for the first time—was no question of fraternizing even with those extreme revolutionary socialists that still admitted some principle of State authority.

RENDEZVOUS IN LONDON.

Whatever the Spanish anarchists might have accomplished internationally—and there is no doubting their evil intentions—by the irony of fate, it was in peaceful London that the definite organization to carry out the philosophy of violence was put into effect. Ever since the early sixties London had been the rendezvous of all European revolutionists and agitators. Marx, Bakunin, Stepniak, Aveling, Kropotkin had made it their headquarters, and now at a critical moment in the history of anarchism an extremist came on the scene, who believed in putting into effect all the dreams of Reclus, Proudhon, Kropotkin and others, after the revolutionary ideas of Bakunin.

This man was Herr Johann Most, who

had been expelled from Berlin in 1879, after Germany had begun to legislate against the Social-Democrats and all their ilk. Most soon took hold of the extremists of all nations then gathered in London and formed a secret "Propagandist Club," to carry on an international revolutionary agitation and to prepare directly for the general revolution which Most thought was near at hand. For this purpose a committee was to be formed in every country in order to form groups after the Nihilist pattern, and at the proper time to take the lead of the movement. The activity of all these national organizations was to be united in the central committee in London, which was an international body. The organ of the organization was to be the "Freedom."

The following of this new movement grew rapidly in every country, and in 1881 a great demonstration of Most's ideas took place at the memorable International Revolutionary Congress in London, the holding of which was mainly due to the initiative work of Most and the well-known nihilist, Hartmann.

ANARCHIST CONGRESS AT PARIS IN 1881.

Already in April, 1881, a preliminary congress had been held in Paris, at which the procedure of the "Parliamentary Socialists" had been rejected, since only a social revolution was regarded as a remedy. In the struggle against present-day society all and any means were looked upon as right and justifiable; and in view of this the distribution of leaflets, the sending of emissaries and the use of explosives were recommended. A German living in London had proposed an amendment involving the forcible removal of all potentates after the manner of the assassination of the Russian Czar, but this was rejected as "at present not yet suitable."

The congress following this preliminary one took place in London on July 14 to 19, 1881, and was attended by about 40 delegates, the representatives of several hundred groups. It announced its principles as follows:

PRINCIPLES AS ANNOUNCED FROM LONDON IN 1881.

"The revolutionaries of all countries are uniting into an 'International Social Revolutionary Working Men's Association' for the purpose of a social revolution. The headquarters of the association is at London, and subcommittees are formed in Paris, Geneva and New York. In every place where like-minded supporters exist, sections and an executive committee of 3 persons are to be formed. The committees of a country are to keep up with one another, and with the central committee, regular communications by means of continual reports and information, have to collect money for the purchase of poison and weapons, as well as to find places suitable for laying mines, and so on. To attain the proposed end, the annihil-

ation of all rulers, ministers of State, nobility, the clergy, the most prominent capitalists, and other exploiters, any means are permissible, and therefore great attention should be given especially to the study of chemistry and the preparation of explosives, as being the most important weapons. Together with the chief committee in London there will also be established an executive committee of international composition and an information bureau, whose duty is to carry out the decisions of the chief committee and to conduct correspondence."

This congress and the decisions reached thereat had very far-reaching and fateful consequences for the development of the anarchism of action. The Executive Committee set to work at once, and sought to carry out every point of the proposed program, but especially to utilize for purposes of demonstration and for feverish agitation every revolutionary movement of whatever origin or tendency it might be, whether proceeding from Russian nihilism or Irish Fenianism. How successful their activity was, is proved only too well by now unceasing outrages in every country.

PROPAGANDA OF THE DEED.

Most and Kropotkin were now apparently agreed that the time had come for adding what is known as the "propaganda of the deed" to words and writing. In fact, Kropotkin, although to-day he poses as a philosophic anarchist, had in 1879 advocated the doctrine of action in France, and it was after his incendiary discourses at the London congress that he was expelled from Switzerland. Four years previously he had migrated from Russian nihilism to international anarchy and begun the publication of its first organ in company with Paul Brousse, another disciple of Bakunin and now, strange to say, the mildest of socialists.

It was Prince Kropotkin who shortly afterwards induced the members of the party to drop the word "collectivist." At a congress in Paris, also in the same year, the anarchists were quite excluded from the company of the International Socialists, and from this time on the anarchist and socialist groups may be said to have become wholly distinct, while the anarchists themselves split up into two sections, the one led by men like Professor Reclus in France and Prince Kropotkin, both said to be the mildest-mannered of men who ever associated with bomb throwers, and the other section led by men like Herr Most and Count Malatesta, Bakunin's great disciple, who believed in violence, and still believes in it—as shown in an interview after the assassination of Humbert on July 27, 1900. Kropotkin at times, however, has urged insurrectionary movements.

THE ERA OF VIOLENCE.

It was but natural that after all these years of revolutionary movements, actual and philosophical, the era of violence should soon set in. It came in Italy, Spain, Germany, and Russia, in which countries, during the latter part of the seventies, several attempts to assassinate those in power were made, the effort in Russia culminating in the killing of Czar Alexander II in St. Petersburg, on March 13, 1881. From this time on the European governments realized that they were dealing with a formidable enemy of modern society, and most of the stricter monarchical governments made every effort to stamp the organization out. The anarchists, revolutionary and philosophical, however, found asylums in Switzerland, in Great Britain and in the United States, and the plotting of the various groups went on without much interruption save in Russia, where the police ruled with an iron hand.

In the early eighties the United States had been the rendezvous for a large number of German and Slavic—Russians and Poles—and Swiss refugees driven out of Europe by the repressive measures following hard upon the assassination of the Czar. These revolutionists settled down in New York and Chicago chiefly, where they formed two large groups, devoted to plotting against the Government and any of its agents, and encouraging discontent.

THE HAYMARKET MASSACRE.

One of the most conspicuous of these agitators was Most, who came over in 1883, having found London too hot for him. He kept up an active agitation and was fond of saying that the time had come for bullets and not for ballots. In Chicago the group grew very bold. When an effort was made to break up one of their meetings held in Haymarket Square, on May 4, 1886, at which they were proclaiming revolutionary doctrines, a bomb was thrown, with the result that 7 policemen were killed and

a large number injured. Seven of the ringleaders were arrested, tried and convicted, and 4 were executed on November 11, 1887, 2 others being imprisoned for life, and the third sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

This outbreak made a profound impression on the public mind, and by reason of the summary execution and the general hostility the open avowal of anarchy was for the moment suppressed.

REPRESSION DID NOT REPRESS.

But neither in this country nor in Europe was there any real cessation in the movement, and the revival of anarchist attacks in France, culminating in the death of Carnot in 1894, had been a marked feature of the latter part of 1893, when Paris was in a regular panic, owing to a number of bomb throwings. These French outbreaks had been the natural consequence of the upheaval in Spain, which had resulted in the Barcelona horror, when, on November 8, 1893, 30 people were killed and 80 injured by a bomb thrown by anarchists in the Liceum Theater. This Barcelona attack had been preceded by an effort to kill General Campos on September 24, 1893, by a bomb, while in Chicago a half-crazed man assassinated Mayor Carter H. Harrison on October 28.

After the outbreaks of 1893 and the murder of Carnot on June 24, 1894, there was a lull in anarchist activity until Senor Canovas del Castillo, Premier of Spain, was assassinated by Goli, an Italian anarchist, on August 8, 1897. This was followed a year later by the brutal, wanton murder of the Empress Elizabeth by Luccheni, also an Italian, and this, after a two years' interval, by the murder of King Humbert at Monza, Italy, by Angelo Bresci, an Italian, who had lived at Paterson, N. J., where the plot to kill the King was hatched.

Although up to this time in most American communities the anarchists had been German or Slavic, the Italian groups were fast taking the lead in agitation, and the action of Bresci was the natural outgrowth of the undisturbed existence of these groups in and about New York.

The assassination of King Humbert warned all Governments that the time had come to combine against the anarchists, but a year had not gone by before an Italian boy named Sipido tried to kill the then Prince of Wales while he was entering a railway car in Brussels.

After this attempt the world heard nothing of active anarchy until President McKinley was shot at the Pan-American Exposition, and his assailant cried out: "I am an anarchist! I have done my duty!" Never before had anarchy attempted the life of a high official of the American Republic. Lincoln had been assassinated, but Booth was no anarchist; Garfield had been assassinated, but Guiteau was no anarchist. Nor can anarchy said to be widespread in this country. Its organization may be strong, its solitary, blood-seeking agents may be scattered throughout the 47 States, but there is no support for it in the sympathies of the people.

Not Needed.

He had called on a Fifth avenue physician and reported that he was "knocked out generally." As he took the prescription he said:

"Well, Doctor, what do I owe you?"

"Two dollars."

"I'm sorry I can't pay you to-day. You won't mind waiting awhile, will you?"

"No, that's all right."

"And Doctor, how much will this prescription cost?"

"About one dollar."

"Say, Doc, you couldn't loan me a dollar to get it with, could you? I'm dead broke."

"Let me look at that prescription again," said the physician. He took it, examined it and erased a line.

"I had prescribed something for your nerve," he said, "but I see you don't need it."—New York Times.

His Sphere of Excellence.

"Was your son Josiar a leader of any of his classes?"

"I reckon," answered Farmer Corn-tassel. "I have been told that a good many of the young men who tended Josiar's school belonged to the leisure class. An' from what I have seen of Josiar durin' the harvest time I should guess that he'd be right up clus to the top."—Washington Star.

The Captain—Why, yes, we can tell when a storm is approaching. There are weather prophets at sea.

Passenger—I hope they are not so often at sea as those on land.—Puck.

The Young Folks.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

If you see a man who is strong and brave,
Who tries, his weary wife, steps to save.
When meals are late who does not fret,
But begins instead the table to set;
Who is ever ready to dare and do,
And is always noble, kind, and true.
Why! He is a Kansas farmer.

If you see a woman gentle and good,
Who brings up her children to be what they should,
Who tries her husband's cares to lighten,
And in every way the home to brighten.
Who is willing to lend a helping hand
And is queen of her home and queen of the land.
Why! She is a Kansas farmer's wife.

If you see a young man who is kind and true,
And in good looks surpassed by few;
Who is honest, steady, quick and bright,
And ever ready to do what's right;
Who to his mother is good, to his sister kind,
And as nice a young man as ever you'll find.
Why! He is a Kansas farmer's son.

If you see a young lady who may not be pretty,
But is sensible, smart, good-natured and witty;
Who can crochet a dolly or a good meal can cook;
Who can put out a washing or enjoy a book,
And will help in the field when farm hands are few,
Is at home in the parlor and school room, too.
Why! She is a Kansas farmer's girl.

If you see some children neatly clad,
A laughing lassie and romping lad;
Who mind their father, and mother, too,
And to strangers give the respect that is due;
Who go to school and try to learn,
And are willing to help when it comes their turn.
Why! They belong to a Kansas farmer.

—Alice L. Howell, Coats, Kans.

MEN WHO HAVE HELPED THE FARMER.

Jean Francois Millet.

(Born October 4, 1814; died January 20, 1875.)

When Millet's painting, "The Peasant Grafting," was exhibited in Paris in 1855, a great French critic, after describing it at length, explained its power to "occupy your mind and make you dream" by saying: "Millet understands the hidden poetry of the fields; he loves the peasants whom he paints, and in their resigned faces expresses his sympathy with them; sowing, reaping, grafting, are to him holy acts having their own beauty and nobility."

The critic was right. The painter was a man of the soil, at once painter and peasant, spending his mornings in the fields, his afternoons in his studio. He did not reply to those who called him a socialist, but in 1867 he said to a friend: "I have only wished to think of the man who gains his bread by the sweat of his brow. Let that be said, for I have never dreamed of being a pleader in any cause. I am a peasant—a peasant." But that he was more than a peasant every one knows who has seen even a cheap print of "The Angelus," "The Sower," "The Gleaners," "The Sheep-shearsers," or "The Man With the Hoe."

Speaking of the little French valley of the painter's birth and bringing-up, Mr. Will H. Low, a noted American painter, has said: "Every inch of the ground up to the cliffs above the sea, in Millet's country, represented the struggle of man with nature; and each parcel of land, every stone in the walls which kept the earth from being engulfed in the floods beneath, bore marks of his handiwork. Small wonder, then, that this rude people should engender the painter who best expressed the intimate relation between the man of the fields and his ally and foe, the land which he subjugates, and which in turn enslaves him."

Francois early learned to read, and it seems that he received more schooling and more good food than the average peasant lad of his village. But his schooling was irregular. Sensier, his friend and biographer, says he "was soon obliged to be a serious help to his father, and to devote all his time to the rough farm work." A peasant's oldest son, he accepted the labors of the peasant and the privations of his station without complaining, and lived the simple, unambitious life of his class until he was about eighteen years old. Yet this is less than the truth. He was a pious, dreamy youth, given to much reading of books and of the nature about him. But he was not to labor all his years with plow and spade and hoe; his mission it was to toil, to suffer, and to conquer in another field—with his brush to tell the story of the sorrows and joys and triumphs of his class, to



picture the life he had lived and known with a fidelity that has never been matched. At eighteen years of age he drew his first portrait—a charcoal sketch which led to his being sent to Cherbourg to begin his career as an artist. From this on the story is said and long. In spite of teachers who taught wrong, in spite of mistrust and abuse, in spite of poverty and misunderstanding, in spite of everything, Millet acquired the power to express himself so strongly and truly that the world was compelled to recognize the greatness of the man in the greatness and truth of his paintings. In tardy recognition of his work, he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1868.

The most famous of Millet's pictures, "The Angelus," was painted in 1859. "The time is evening; two peasants, a man and a woman, at the sound of the Angelus bell from a distant church, stop their work and stand in the field praying with bowed heads." During the painter's life this picture sold for \$10,000; fifteen years after his death it brought \$150,000. Yet Mr. Low says it is "distinctly not Millet's masterpiece."

"The Gleaners" is a wonderful picture. When it was placed on exhibition in 1857 an unsympathetic critic characterized it as "the three fates of pauperism," in allusion to the three stooping women gathering the scattered heads of wheat. Edmund About was more discerning. "The picture," he said, "attracts one from afar by its air of grandeur and serenity. It has the character of a religious painting. It is drawn without fault and colored without crudity; and one feels the August sun which ripens the wheat."

When "The Man With the Hoe" was exhibited in 1863 it aroused a storm of criticism. This "tragic and sinister figure," said Sensier, "displeased the delicate and timid." "Some tell me," wrote Millet, "that I deny the charms of the country. I find much more than charms—I find infinite glories. I see as well as they do the little flowers of which Christ said that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. I see the halos of the dandelions, and the sun, also, which spreads out beyond the world its glory in the clouds. But I see as well, in the plain, steaming horses at work, and in a rocky place, a man, all worn out, * * * who tries to straighten himself and breathe. The drama is surrounded by beauty." Who has forgotten Edwin Markham's interpretation of this impressive picture?—

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world."

Millet painted what he saw with his eyes and his painter's soul; Markham expressed what he saw with his eyes and his poet's soul. As another generation had abused picture and painter, so our own abused poem and poet. But their anger was useless—unless to point others to the truth in picture and poem.

Painter and poet serve the world well when they express to us the truth which our unaided eyes can not see. But we look for the whole of the man's creed and philosophy of life in a single picture or poem, forgetting that no man can write all of his own creed, forgetting that picture or poem is only one expression of one mood or vision. The diamond may reflect light from a thousand facets.

Millet served his class—the unappreciated cultivators of the soil—by picturing with loving faithfulness every phase of their toilsome lives. The "infinite glories" which he saw he helped others to see; and the infinite pathos of toil he also saw and compelled the world to see. He showed the world the beauty and heroism of life in the country, as well as its work and its weariness. He had lived the life of the children of the soil. What wonder that he could paint what he knew and loved!

Denver, Col. D. W. WORKING.

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BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

The National Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale held last week in connection with Inter-State Fair at Louisville, Ky., was a great success in all particulars and the result of the show and sale highly gratifying to both exhibitors and consignors. It was the second show this season held under the auspices of the American associations for Shorthorns and Herefords and the first one ever held in the South. The next event of this character will be at Kansas City, October 21-26, 1901.

The definite statement of the sizes of the principal exhibit buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is of especial interest. The largest of these will cover 32½ acres, and will be devoted to agriculture and allied industries. Seven other buildings will cover about 17 acres each, and 4 others about 9 acres each. The total now planned for will amount to about 187 acres. A uniformity of eave line will be observed at a height of 65 feet. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of the exposition by which the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase is to be celebrated at St. Louis in 1903.

CATCH CROPS PROSPERING.

Between Topeka and Manhattan along the Union Pacific, the success of farmers in producing supplemental crops, after the injury to the corn had become apparent in July, is manifest. Kaffir-corn, cane, and millet were planted and their value for forage is assured. In some cases corn was planted late and is making a pleasing effort to grow into value. The pastures are looking well. This is especially true of the alfalfa pastures.

The amount of wheat already sown and covering the fields with green is greater than the writer remembers ever before to have seen so early in the season. These wheat fields will furnish immense amounts of fall and winter pasture, the value of which will probably equal that of a full crop of grain. A fortunate fact as to pasturing wheat is that the grain crop is rendered more certain and the yield improved by judicious pasturing. There is doubtless danger of damage from Hessian fly in these

early-sown wheat fields, but should the fly become threatening in the spring, the wheat may be pastured very heavily, then plowed under and the land planted to corn or other spring crop. Deep plowing will probably place the incipient flies so well under ground that they will not likely see daylight. The wheat drills are still in action. Doubtless the fine growing weather will induce the planting of an unusually large acreage of wheat.

Reports continue to indicate extensive sowings of alfalfa. Much of that sown is up and making a vigorous growth. A more favorable fall for this great plant would be hard to imagine. Every acre properly put in should give a good account of itself next season. But, however rank it may grow, don't pasture it this fall or next spring.

Corn-binders are still at work. While some of the fodder will be below first-class it will all be valuable feed.

It is gratifying to a man who is proud of Kansas to witness the thoroughness with which preparation is in progress to winter the stock well. The lessons in frugality in saving feed promise to be worth more than was lost on the corn crop.

PLANT-BREEDING AND SOIL PHYSICS.

From the date of its establishment the Kansas State Agricultural College has had no firmer or more persistent friend than the KANSAS FARMER. When in the early seventies the contest was made and won to have this college made over into a real and not a "so-called" agricultural college the KANSAS FARMER, under the able editorship of General J. K. Hudson, led the fight. This contest was in no sense against the college, but for its conversion to the purposes of the act providing for its endowment. The victory won was a victory for the college and for the modern ideals of industrial education.

Some of the maxims of the then new education as adopted by the new president, John A. Anderson, are epitomized in Prof. J. O. Walters' "Columbian History" of the college, as follows:

"1. It is impossible for most people to find time to study everything that is important for some men to master.
"2. The subjects discarded, in whole or in part, by each separate class of students, should be those that it is supposed will be of least importance to them.

"3. Of those retained, prominence should be given to each in proportion to the actual benefit expected to be derived from it.

"4. The farmer and mechanic should be as completely educated as the lawyer and minister; but the information that is essential to the one class is often comparatively useless to the other; and it is therefore unjust to compel all classes to pursue the same course of study.

"5. Ninety-seven per cent of the people of Kansas are in various industrial vocations, and only 3 per cent in the learned professions; yet prominence is given to the studies that are most useful to the professions instead of those that are most useful to the industrial pursuits. This state of things should be reversed, and the greatest prominence given to the subjects that are the most certain to fit the great majority for the work they should and will pursue.

"6. Most young men and young women are unable to go "through" college. Therefore, each year's course of study should, as far as practicable, be complete in itself.

"7. The natural effect of exclusive headwork, as contradistinguished from handwork, is to beget a dislike for the latter.

"8. The only way to counteract this tendency is to educate the head and the hands at the same time, so that when a young man leaves college he will be prepared to earn his living in a vocation in which he has fitted himself to excel."

When in the later eighties the agricultural experiment station was added to the college a great opportunity was presented to accentuate the devotion of the institution to the practical. It suggested a great enlargement of the agricultural features. It is difficult to understand how under Anderson's maxims and the obligations imposed with the experiment station any management could fail to give an enormous prominence to the development and work of the farm department. In the KANSAS FARMER'S recent discussion of the subject its purpose has been to render such assistance as it might in building this Kansas institution up and shaping it in accordance with the dual purposes of its being to be the greatest agricultural college and experi-

ment station in the world. The KANSAS FARMER has found little to suggest in betterment of the institution as a school. It has guardedly cautioned against the tendency manifested in some localities to reduce agricultural teaching and add to the prominence of literary subjects. But the KANSAS FARMER has on several occasions called attention to improvements that ought to be made in the experiment station work.

While the signed statement of the president and four regents, accompanied as it is by an increase of 50 per cent in the agricultural appropriation, must be accepted as promising a satisfactory policy as to the teaching, it merely reiterates a resolution of two years ago as to two of the most important branches of experiment station work, viz.: Plant-breeding and soil physics. This resolution was accepted two years ago in good faith as showing that these departments of experiment station work would be pushed with energy. This work of plant-breeding was then left unwisely, as the KANSAS FARMER thinks, in the department of botany. The present botanist reported, in a recent communication to the Topeka Capital, which was copied into the KANSAS FARMER, that one of the wheat crops since produced by the department amounted to 3 grains. Evidently the botanical department lacked something of success in its wheat-farming. Other features of the botanist's late report were scarcely more reassuring.

The foregoing state of facts gave warrant for the introduction, by Regent Coburn, for the committee of which he is chairman, of the following resolution:

"That the work of seed-breeding be assigned to the farm department of the experiment station and that the agriculturists of the station be directed to push this with the utmost vigor and make it one of the chief features of the farm experimental work. To accomplish this the farm department shall have an assistant in seed-breeding whose entire time shall be given to this work under the direction of the agriculturist of the station. The salary of the assistant in seed-breeding shall be \$1,000 for the year ending August 31, 1902, and the farm department shall be allowed \$800 for expenses for the seed-breeding work during the same year. The department of chemistry of the experiment station shall be given an assistant analyst whose time shall be devoted to the chemical work needed in the seed-breeding work of the farm department. This chemical work shall be done under the direction of the chemist of the station, but shall be such work only as is called for by the agriculturist. The analyst in seed-breeding shall be allowed a salary of \$800 for the year ending August 31, 1902, and \$100 shall be allowed for the purpose of supplies for the analyst in seed-breeding. To provide the funds required for this work in seed-breeding the department of botany in the experiment station shall be discontinued and the funds now allotted to it shall hereafter be devoted to seed-breeding by the farm department, and, further, \$900 shall be deducted from the amount heretofore annually devoted to the department of horticulture and entomology, and this sum used in defraying expenses in the work of seed-breeding."

This resolution was successively postponed and finally defeated at the regents' meeting last week. The work of plant-breeding is thus left where it was two years ago without assurance that the reiterated resolution of the regents will be better observed in the future than in the past. Meantime the Kansas wheat growers' chief competitors, the spring wheat growers of Minnesota and the Dakotas, are reaping the advantages of improvements wrought in their wheat by the cooperative work of the experiment stations of the three States, which have made it possible to produce 2 to 3 bushels more wheat than formerly on every acre of their wheat land. The plant breeders of our competing States are continuing to push their work with such energy that the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture has appointed one of them special expert for the United States.

The KANSAS FARMER has for ten years urged the importance of plant-breeding on a comprehensive scale by the Kansas Experiment Station. It has pointed out the possibility of this work being made worth millions annually to the farmers of Kansas, just as millions are now being realized by our northern friends on account of similar work done by their experiment stations for them. The KANSAS FARMER does not care to conceal its disappointment at the failure of the regents to take decisive action to assure the best possible work along this line at our experiment station. The reiteration of the resolution

of two years ago is not, in view of its dismal failure as shown by Professor Roberts' report, such assurance as the friends of progressive agriculture in Kansas hoped for.

Plant improvement can not be carried on in a perfunctory way as a side issue to some other work. It is a refinement of agriculture which can succeed only in the hands of an enthusiast whose life and being must be merged in the work. Like the famous Luther Burbank, the plant-breeder to be successful must be capable of taking a seed in his hand and doting on it as the horse-breeder dotes on an especially fine specimen of the product of his skill. He must be capable of tracing the effects of that seed's ancestry, and of following along the future calculating the probable results of the ancestral dynamics he will employ. His enthusiasm must be such that it can not be dampened by disappointment, but will rise superior to unexpected obstacles. He must expect to make a life-work of plant-breeding, getting his pleasures, his livelihood, and his honors from this work. He must be more than a scientist, for he must realize that while the scientist is pleased, often satisfied with the production of results, he must achieve results of economic value or write failure in his record. Our experiment station will need improving and the KANSAS FARMER will urge improvement until this most important of all experiment station work shall have been provided for in a way to make success a reasonable probability.

The resolution of two years ago gave room to hope for investigation in soil physics. The farmers of this State are feeling their way to greater success in farming through improvements in the physical treatment of the soil. They are making progress slowly and are having recourse to the experiments made in Wisconsin by Professor King. The work along this line done at our station has been meagre. When the KANSAS FARMER has commended to its patrons Professor King's excellent work on "The Physics of Agriculture" they have almost invariably remarked that Professor King's investigations pertain to different conditions than are found in Kansas. The resolution of two years ago was accepted as an earnest of work to be done at the Kansas Station to help our farmers solve the problems of the soil. Its reiteration now without providing for its execution conveys little hope to the men who have to meet these problems in the field. It is impossible to estimate how much the farmers might have been helped to successfully contend with the conditions of last July, but it is certain that mere resolutions will not meet the case.

The KANSAS FARMER believes that the regents are honest as they assert in their signed statement; it believes that they do not resolve for idle purposes; but it is constrained for the good of the institution, and notwithstanding anybody's "surmise," to continue to point out improvements which its editor has urged personally and through the columns of his paper for many years.

The KANSAS FARMER has indulged in no anonymous consideration of this subject. Its discussions have been written by its editor whose name is at the head of the editorial page. It regrets if it has injured the feelings of any officer of the college. But it does not believe that Kansas should remain in the background in the investigation of any agricultural problem on the solution of which the prosperity of Kansas farmers depends to the amount of many millions of dollars every year. The KANSAS FARMER is not satisfied with the regent's treatment of plant-breeding and soil physics.

REGENT COBURN'S POSITION.

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER attended some of the earlier sittings of last week's important meeting of the regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College but was obliged to leave before final action was taken on the most important matters. Hoping to get a full account of the proceedings a letter was addressed last Friday to President Nichols, who is secretary of the board of regents, asking a copy of the proceedings. No reply to this request has been received up to this time. We next sought opportunity to inquire of Regent F. D. Coburn as to the salient points wherein his positions differ from those of the other members of the board and have compiled the following from our conversation with him:

What in your view should be the distinguishing characteristics of our agricultural college?

"My contention is that the institution was intended to be and should be, as its official designation implies, an 'agricultural college,' not necessarily for teaching agriculture alone, but being our

only school designed for any such purpose it should especially give agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, cereal or crop improvement, and closely kindred interests an outstanding prominence and support, with the various other studies well maintained in importance in proportion as they are related in an institution so different from the ordinary."

Wherein does our college differ from your ideal?

"I think the tendency under the present president has constantly been in the opposite direction and that as an executive his conduct toward the farm and agricultural department, in innumerable instances and all the time, has been in the direction of its repression rather than wholesome development, and a systematic hampering of the man at its head."

Do you think our college is being intentionally diverted from its proper purpose?

"I do not think the president sees the tendency, or that he is constituted to understand it; nor do I think the gentlemen who originally made him president realize the tendency nor its significance. Their intentions are the very best, but I think that in many respects they unmistakably fail to comprehend the situation as others see it—or have failed up to within a very recent period."

The president has great influence in shaping the course of the college?

"Any man who is at the head of such an institution and has supervision of its details day by day does most to shape its policy, in spite of the intentions or resolutions of his board of control, who, in this instance, had little familiarity with this or any other similar school before their appointment, and who hold brief meetings but four or five times a year. While the present president is doubtless a very worthy young man and capable of teaching physics or mathematics, for which purpose he was originally hired at Manhattan, I regard him as inherently unable to comprehend in any large way the important position he occupies, or the purposes, opportunities and possibilities of the college so largely in his hands, and he is so regarded by others most widely observant in this line of educational work. The board of regents ordinarily must rely much upon the president's counsel, and sometimes for lack of the best advice the work has not been directed in a way I would regard as most desirable. We disagree on some such propositions and I am in the minority."

What do you most want to make of the college?

"I want the school to be an agricultural college and a leader in its line, instead of merely a commonplace rural academy; not simply in name but in fact; and so unmistakably one that the public need not be constantly in doubt as to just what its managers are trying to make of it. It can not be this without a broad, forceful educator at its head, in large sympathy with its agricultural department and the agricultural spirit and purpose. The present incumbent is not such a man. As a new member in an old board I unfortunately voted with all the others to retain him; and therein am blamable. It can be rectified at the next June meeting if the board so wills, and I hope it may."

THE SWATH OF AGRICULTURE.

The Herald is in perfect sympathy with President Nichols in denouncing the allegations made against the institution in regard to the teaching of agriculture. What are the purposes of an agricultural college? Section 4 of the act of 1882, regarding so-called agricultural colleges, is very clear on the point. A portion follows: "The leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the legislatures of the State may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Thus we see that agriculture proper didn't cut so much of a swath in the original purpose of founding agricultural or land-grant colleges. The prime purpose is to provide the farmer's sons and daughters with a liberal education, including agriculture, mechanic arts and domestic science, and in following this plan the Kansas State Agricultural College does not occupy a gallery seat. Yet it does more than this: At the present time there is more real agriculture taught at this institution than in any other agricultural college west of the Alleghany Mountains.—Students' Herald.

The Students' Herald is published by students of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Its editor-in-chief is a member of the senior class. But this bright young man is surely mistaken when in the above leading editorial from the last issue of his paper he declares "perfect sympathy" with President Nichols. The president has caused to be widely published a statement signed by four others and himself in refutation of the charges which

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have been made extensively in the daily press to the effect that President Nichols' enthusiasm for agriculture in the college was not what it ought to be. This signed statement appears elsewhere in this number of the KANSAS FARMER and should be read carefully by every friend of the college. But now comes the Students' Herald, edited and printed in the building in which the president's office is located, and speaks of "so-called agricultural colleges" evidently including our college under this description. Further on the Students' Herald says: "Thus we see that agriculture didn't cut so much of a swath," etc.

The KANSAS FARMER protests that it is an unwarranted cruelty, after all the discussion and the positive denial of the charges against President Nichols' administration for the Herald to announce "perfect sympathy" and then to proceed to enter a plea of guilty for the president. Three years in a real, as opposed to a "so-called" agricultural college, of which two years have been under the administration of President Nichols seem to have left upon the mind of the Herald editor an impression of the institution as erroneous as that of the naughty newspapers which have been finally set right by the signed statement of five men.

What would be thought of a medical college which its senior students would denominate a "so-called" medical college? What would be thought of a law school of which its advanced students would say that "law didn't cut so much of a swath?"

What would be thought of a law school of which its advanced students would say that law didn't cut so much of a swath?"

It is to be hoped that the bright young man who wrote the Herald editorial will read carefully the statement of President Nichols and four other regents wherein it is officially shown that agriculture is to cut much of a swath and that the insinuation that ours is only a "so-called" agricultural college is entirely unwarranted. Having read and digested this statement the Herald will, in justice to President Nichols, doubtless, acknowledge the error of its conception of what the Kansas State Agricultural College ought, in the estimation of its president, to be. Justice to President Nichols seems to demand ample retraction from the Students' Herald. The signed statement ought to be accepted as conclusive.

KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR DEAD.

The name Armour has been prominent in this country for a generation. The older Armours devoted their great energies chiefly to the development of the packing industry. To a younger generation belonged Kirkland B. Armour. While much of his attention was given to the industry which made the name famous, he was also a great breeder of the highest class Hereford cattle. His death at his Kansas City residence, September 27, is, therefore, a matter of interest to farmers and breeders. It is probably true of Mr. Armour, as of his father and uncles, that he worked himself to death. The man who finds large

interests depending upon him, even though accompanied by enormous wealth, often finds that he must work inordinately or allow the interests to suffer. Work was the inherent Armour characteristic. It created the Armour millions and kept them active. It killed K. B. Armour at the age of forty-seven, when he should have been in his prime.

At the time of his death Mr. Armour had made arrangements for the largest importation of Hereford cattle ever brought into the United States. The shipment was to, and probably did, leave England, September 28, on the steamer Rowanmore. It consists of 225 head—43 cows with calves, 81 2-year-old heifers, 59 yearlings, and 3 herd bulls. Two of the heifers are from the king's herd. One of them is a royal winner. These heifers, with the earl of Coventry's prize winning bull, Mercury, and J. W. Smith's winning show bull, Mercury, are the most notable. The importation was ordered early in the summer and has been carefully selected from the best herds on the other side by W. E. Brittan, the acknowledged English expert on Hereford cattle. On account of the delayed building of the new quarantine station for the port of New York the cattle will be quarantined at Baltimore. The cattle will remain in quarantine ninety days and will be brought to Kansas City by special train about January 1.

Whether the great Armour herd will be maintained or will be dispersed has not yet been announced. In any case the breeding fraternity will feel that they have suffered a great loss in the demise of Kirkland B. Armour.

THE NAUGHTY NEWSPAPERS.

Executive Department,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kans., Sept. 28, 1901.

The KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:—Will you please publish the following resolutions adopted by the Board of Regents at their recent meeting? This is sent, as indicated in the report, to correct the many misstatements that have been going around through the press. Yours truly,

E. R. NICHOLS.

Whereas, Certain newspapers have asserted that there are at present 2 factions in the board of regents of the State Agricultural College, one of which stands for a purely literary training and is opposed to the short courses in dairying, agriculture, and domestic science, the other standing for a purely agricultural college and opposed to the present order of things.

And, whereas, It has been stated by anonymous correspondents that a crisis in the affairs of the agricultural college is pending:

Therefore, be it resolved, That we regard the above statements as wholly unwarranted and calculated to work injury to the college. We desire to assure these papers, and through them, the many friends of the institution, that there is not, nor has there been at any time, a desire to restrict the agricultural work done at the college. On the contrary, we are anxious that everything possible be done to enlarge and

render more efficient, the experimental work.

Two years ago the board unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the present board of regents are distinctly in favor of doing all in their power to encourage investigation and study in the direction of seed-breeding and soil physics, and that as fast as possible the above and kindred topics shall be emphasized."

That the charge that this board, or any part thereof, is opposed to the short courses or to the dairy department, is entirely without foundation; on the contrary, it is this board that adopted and has since maintained the present short courses.

That how, or why, the fear has arisen that an attempt is being made to relegate agriculture to a minor position, or that this institution is in any sense a rival of the State University, we can only surmise. Certain it is, that no true friend of the college can find data for such a conclusion. No expansion of the purely literary side of the college work has been attempted or even advocated.

That we believe that every member of the board of regents has only the good of the Agricultural College at heart, and that such differences as arise are wholly honest; and that since we are at one in recognizing the great importance of the economic questions that should be solved in this institution, we feel safe in the assertion that there is no crisis such as has been intimated.

That the above is offered, not as a defense of those whose motives and desires have, as we believe, been misrepresented and misjudged, but to rectify the errors that may in any manner injure the power for good of the Agricultural College.

J. S. McDOWELL,
E. T. FAIRCHILD,
J. M. SATTERTHWAITTE,
S. J. STEWART,
E. R. NICHOLS.

[Regent F. D. Coburn alone voted against these resolutions. Regent Hunter was not present. Editor.]

CATTLE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

The cattle show at the Pan-American Exposition, held at Buffalo, was considered the greatest live stock event ever held in the East. The cattle show closed last week and dairy breeds of cattle were in the lead as to numbers and importance of the display. The total number of cattle, all breeds, numbered 1,150.

The dairy breeds numbered as follows: Devon, 86; Brown Swiss, 70; Jersey, 119; Holstein-Friesian, 165; Ayrshire, 132; Guernsey, 73; Dutch Belted, 51; French-Canadian, 54; Polled Jerseys, 78. Total, 828.

The beef breeds were represented in numbers as follows: Shorthorns, 86; Herefords, 54; Aberdeen-Angus, 82; Galway, 33; Red Polled, 50; Polled Durham, 17. Total, 322.

Strengthen the tired kidneys and purify the liver and bowels with a few doses of Prickly Ash Bitters. It is an admirable kidney tonic.

Horticulture.

Pan-American Meeting of American Pomological Society.

LEONARD BARRON, IN AMERICAN GARDENING.

There were in attendance at the meeting of the Pomological Society at Buffalo in all about 250, of whom 174 were accredited delegates, representing 30 States, Ontario being included. The exhibits were large and of very high quality and the Committee on Awards gave out 14 silver and 8 bronze Wilder medals. The election of officers resulted in a continuation of the present incumbents.

During the first session an interesting incident was the introduction of Mr. Ph. de Vilmorin, of Paris, France, who, in a well spoken, brief address in English, referred to the very high regard in which American horticulture is now held in Europe. He said the advance had been very rapid; but it was especially in systematic breeding that America was rapidly forcing itself into the fore rank and he felt that it was but a short time before the European would have to come to the American and take lessons; it was, indeed, the most serious work before us to-day.

Invitations for next meeting were received from St. Louis and Detroit, but no action was taken. It was resolved to send delegates to the New York Convention on Plant Breeding in 1902.

The address of welcome was delivered by W. C. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., who referred to the universal changes that had come over pomology since the first meeting of the society in Buffalo in 1848, when it was organized by a body of working pomologists. Time was when these men filled the needs of a pomologists' meeting, but now more were wanted. Their knowledge no longer went far enough to keep them up in the race and the man of science was called in to supplement and help along practice. But the fruit man was not earnest, as he used to be; the older men began at once after the meeting to prepare for the next, and our work to-day presents more of difficulty, for we are on a higher plane. These older men have left us a monument in the society's catalogue, which represents the wisdom of all the pomologists of the United States, and for it we owe a debt of gratitude to Thomas, Wilder, Downing, Manning, Elliott, all of whom he knew. (Dr. Hexamer reminded the meeting that the speaker's father, Patrick Barry, was the real inspirator of the catalogue, which, in its original form, was far and away superior to the present.) This matter of the "value of fruits," their adaptability to different localities, was one that now did not get the attention it should have in the society.

Colonel Brackett, U. S. Pomologist, in response, spoke of the beginnings of the society and also of his meeting with P. Barry at a meeting of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association at Burlington, Iowa, when he made the prophetic statement in the annual address that "I have traveled over this country and in foreign countries, but nowhere have I seen such fruits as here," and expressed his opinion that the industry of pomology would reach its perfection in the Western States. Has not the result verified this? The West to-day sees the acme of fruit production.

The President, C. L. Watrous, in his address, also urged the grave importance of a better discussion of variety merits. Such should, indeed, be the first consideration of the society, as they used to be in times gone by. Attention was directed to the necessity of a general law to better control disease and insects, so that allowing such to be on one's land would be considered as maintaining a nuisance to be suppressed by law. He directed attention to the great changes that had come over the field of pomological interest since the first Buffalo meeting, naming as examples tillage to conserve moisture, machines for perfect spraying, cold storage, canning, the growing of fruits in vast quantities and under scientific conditions by aggregated capital, transportation by refrigerator trains and across the seas, realization of the importance of provision for cross fertilization in fruits, the absolute necessity of breeding new fruits for new regions and to meet new conditions.

ORCHARD RENOVATION.

Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Canada, gave a realistic description of the different conditions that meet the orchardist of his part of the country, as compared with what was in New York State. Their soil was cold and damp, with a hard pan subsoil. It was the practice of the largest growers to let their orchards remain in sod and the results were better than when the

ground was cultivated as root kill occurred then. Whatever one might think, these were the hard facts. They did not suffer from drouth; he had never experienced such a thing in fourteen seasons—rather otherwise, indeed. He found that red clover as a cover crop cut in the field several times during the year had greatly improved things and attributed this to the removal of moisture and aeration of the soil by the demand of the green crop. He cut at Ottawa 6 crops of red clover in the year, 25 tons to the acre. As to varieties, they were limited to very few, and the Russians had not given good results. They plow under clover in early spring and resow at once, and grow through summer and winter to be cut several times during the following year. It was a fact that there were more orchards in poor locations than in good ones and the problem of renovation was a live issue.

A good useful hint to gardeners was that in using the lime wash spray on peach trees to test Professor Whitten's theory he had found that it was effective in bringing off the oyster shell scale. Of course, to old country gardeners this is not new, but it struck the meeting. If I recall aright the late Mr. Saunders, of Washington, wrote in the papers, calling attention to this simple remedy, but it is just one of those things which are far too simple and so drop out of all remembrance.

Mr. Macoun used 2 pounds fresh slaked lime to 1 gallon of water and strained. This spray does not kill the louse but simply loosens the hold of the adult shell, which then falls to the ground. He also noticed that trees so sprayed were very healthy in all ways. It would not avail against the San Jose scale.

Prof. L. R. Taft, Michigan, observed that some people were always on a fence, but he was broad enough to get on both sides at once, by which he meant that the advisability of renovation depended on the orchard—some orchards could not be renovated. He must see the orchard. There were lots of orchards in Michigan; old, cankerous, bad varieties, bad soil; others were even underlaid with quicksand, and in such cases renovation was dubious. His tripod for maintenance was: (1) spraying, (2) manuring, (3) cultivation, and in importance in the order named, and he cited examples to prove his assertions, showing the differences of the combinations of the several numbers. Side by side tended and untended orchards showed success and failure. An orchard sprayed and manured (stable manure) had given about the handsomest sight he had ever seen—greatly enlarged fruit and twice the weight of the plain orchard. As a fertilizer use ground bone and manure. For canker, prune off. For root aphid, he applied tobacco dust in the soil.

Prof. L. C. Corbett, Washington, D. C., corroborated the tobacco dust treatment for root aphid. Uncover the larger roots as far out as they could be traced, cover with the tobacco dust and replace soil. He knew of trees in West Virginia so treated which were cured in four years. It was the practice there, too, to plant out young trees in tobacco dust. The dust was also of value as a fertilizer.

Professor Allwood thought we ought to scrape the trunks and limbs with a hoe just before spraying and pay more attention to the removal of sources of infection, such as to burn all fallen leaves and rubbish.

Prof. L. H. Bailey hit the nail squarely when he casually remarked that it often occurred to him during a discussion of renovation of orchards that it was the man who needed renovation rather than the orchard.

MARKETING.

This was one of the most important issues. The committee on Final Resolutions drew attention to the new work of the Department of Agriculture in this connection and presented a resolution of appreciation of the action. The fruit growers are very much alive to the paramount importance of reaching the markets with their produce in the best of condition, but so far only a very few of them know how to do it in practice.

"Quality and the Market," was the text of Hon. Chas. W. Garfield's address, who was accorded privilege, since he had received an urgent message, which compelled him to return home at once. Quality was, he found, largely a matter of personal preference, and though Iona is considered by the fruit men as superior to Concord, yet he had an idea that the vast majority of the public would actually prefer Concord and so the practical fruit grower raised Concord. Catalogue descriptions of new things were ridiculed. Downing had classified fruit in 3 grades, good, very good, best, and



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when a thing was called fair it really was a little below Downing's lowest quality. The aim of the grower should be to place on the market a fruit of superior quality in the best condition and not to search out one that was capable of shipping easily. People eat Baldwin apples and remark they are not very fond of apples anyway, and after taking up pears and their fine attributes the fruit grower hunts through the catalogue to find one which can be grown the cheapest and shipped the farthest. The profit of the grower will come from teaching people to eat the best and then providing that for them in the best way. It is not profitable to grow an apple which is called for by the hotel men for the reason that it will stay on the table a long time.

Prof. F. A. Waugh pointed out there were two meanings of quality, shipping quality and table quality, quite distinct, and we ought to be careful how we talked. As a fact, the wholesale market did not demand good quality. A "good" apple with it was one that could be easily handled. He did not and never would ask for good quality, but better quality can be had with improved methods of marketing.

CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST COAST.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, who has but recently returned from a trip to California, gave a graphic and valuable analysis of the horticultural conditions of the 2 areas, and he moralized much. Being translated, his lesson was that a man, in order to succeed, must have a settled conviction that he is the man to do the work and that the opportunities before him are unequalled by those of any other—in short, content. In California, great was the faith in California, and it was a healthy feeling. Commercialism in fruit growing increased as you receded from the Atlantic seaboard. In the East there is a good deal of amateurishness and small production of special crops for special markets. Yet California had made its industry in the face of obstacles which indeed forced them to adopt special means. The conditions were actually not so favorable as in the East. Although our rainfall is greater than in California we suffer more from want of water. In California the water is conserved by good tillage; that is the lesson we of the East have to learn. And they don't want rain. A threat of rain six weeks ago spread alarm to the fruit drying interests. They are earnest people there, and accomplish in twenty years what has not been done in two hundred years in the East. There are 1,500,000 people in California, against 7,000,000 in New York, yet he had just returned from the largest summer school ever held in North America. This was at Berkeley. There are immense areas of special crops; thus 2,000 acres of seeds at Morse's, of which 300 are in sweet peas alone.

As to Burbank, Professor Bailey paid a high tribute of honor. "He is all that he has ever been said to be and much more. He is a genius." And with that he stopped. Mr. Burbank, we all regretted to learn, was sick when Professor Bailey left him, sick and weary, and the society later sent a telegram of sympathy to Santa Rosa.

A feature of California gardens was the influence of the plants of Australia, which were grown all over. But though

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California is a garden spot it is not, according to Professor Bailey, a spot of gardens. We were told that there were not the natty working homes which we know here. Plant nurseries are few and there is an absence of a large cut flower industry.

As to the opportunities, there were better chances in the East for the small man growing for a small market. In California the interests had to be pooled so as to reach the distant markets with economy. And the Californians excel in the marketing of their fruit. They run into special lines and a man looks to the market of one thing only. Then there is centralization of special crops. A given district grows just that one thing. A grower in such a place is dominated by the whole, and as the market is distant, he can not command it. While the large growers can ship individually, the smaller ones must pool interests to compete on even lines. If they get 60 to 70 per cent in the pool the scheme works all right, and they do not try to get all in.

Finally he summarized the lessons: (1) Faith in the place where you are; (2) tillage; (3) coöperation in large areas of one thing; (4) California fruit is increasing in quantity and will reach the Eastern markets more and more

and will force the Eastern grower into special lines of fine quality produce for special fancy trade, "and," concluded the Professor, "the special market California can never take from us."

R. Morrill, Michigan, one of the very few men who really knows how to market successfully, said that the union of the interests of small growers was imperative, so that large shipments may be made. The dealers in the large markets will not go across the road to look at a small lot and a cartload goes begging when these men will go clean across the country to get 50 carloads.

W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., again took up the question of quality. He felt that the society should actively propagate this factor and induce a better knowledge of the better flavored fruits. They should not allow the introduction of any new thing unless it had decided quality. Most growers preferred to raise Baldwin because it was easy to grow, but a Jonathan beat it in quality and there was a large population who could appreciate a good fruit, and were willing to pay handsomely for it. These were the people for the Eastern fruit grower to reach. "Why don't you grow more Jonathans?" he asked. He had friends growing apples and they got more money from Jonathan than from Baldwin. Mr. Barry fears that in the search for shippers we shall lose entirely some of the older very finely flavored varieties, and that our children will demand them, too, especially in pears. What is becoming of these old beauties? We are not growing them now.

Mr. Morrill said that was all true enough for local or nearby markets, but for distant markets shipping was a factor. He could not send to Boston, with the best refrigerator car service, any peach that opened up like Elberta.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. L. A. Woolverton, Ontario, and Mr. G. T. Powell, New York, handled this phase of the subject. Mr. Woolverton told us of the efforts made by the Ontario men to reach the foreign trade and once again was brought into the light the paramount necessity of united effort in shipping and strict grading. They had made trials to Australia, but the absence of refrigeration on the Pacific steamers was fatal. The Dominion Government was now guaranteeing the shipments to develop the export trade as a large quantity must go at once.

Mr. Powell impressed upon the shippers the necessity of having an intelligent understanding of the foreign market. Send the people what they want and as they want it. We must begin the export work at the orchard, and then ship the right article. Refrigeration should begin at the quickest moment possible after picking. Points to be studied out were the exact time of picking the fruit and temperature for storage. These had to be correctly and scientifically studied. Then as to grading—Mr. Powell emphasized this as honest packing—and as to good fruit, he said: "Let us not look for the toughest fruit, but for one of good appearance and fine quality."

APPLES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Prof. L. C. Corbett told us of the orchards of the Apple Pie Ridge and River Front regions. Here was a high commercialism, so much so that the growers had their own storage plants, and when crop was short they bought to fill. A curious fact is that the region is an off year region; it always had apples when the general crop is bad. Consequently there is money in apples in that place. The growers sell by auction on a given date in the Apple Pie Ridge. Ben Davis and York Imperial are grown here. At the other place Willow Twig instead of Imperial. The ridge soil is magnesia.

MINNESOTA.

Prof. S. B. Green, Minnesota, told us of the conditions in his country. They meant to have apples and would keep on until they got just what was wanted. Hundreds of Russians had been tried, and he hoped that something good would be raised from them in the future. They had \$1,000 in the bank as a prize for the apple that would suit them. This has already been told about in American Gardening, and is open to the entire world. Hibernial is, perhaps, a poor apple to the East, but it is good in Minnesota, "and it beats nothing out of sight." Their local society is strong, having 900 members. That is an earnest of the interest of the people. They mean to have a pomology if they have to create one of their own. This reminded us of the California spirit, and we all expect to see the adequate result. There is a cold of 40 degrees below zero, and root killing bothers so. Professor Green is working on Crab stocks; the French stock dies. The

source of stock is important. The Hackberry, raised from New York seed, dies; raised from North Minnesota seed, it lives, and the same is true of Red Cedar and Box Elder. There are hard problems there and they are being bravely faced. We shall see something develop surely.

SPRAYING.

This received a little attention by Prof. F. M. Webster, Ohio, but as his experiences are subject to final revision before publication to get in the results of the present season, reference must be made to the published report of the society. He was pessimistic in voice and matter. He had "come to feel but little faith in the average spray." He thought that hardly any one knew how to spray and that before spraying was reliable the sprayers must be certificated like plumbers, etc. Too bad, isn't it? He could spray all right, and with whale oil soap at 2 pounds to the gallon of water had successfully treated San Jose scale. As to crude oil, he found no difference between heavy and light; below 20 per cent of oil did not kill the scale. Peach trees were injured with 40 per cent, so he expressed the safety belt at 25 to 35 per cent. Yet he had killed peaches at 25 per cent when he applied the spray, just as he thought the average man would do. For codling-moth an adhesive insecticide, arsenite of lead or Bowker's Disparene, had given very satisfactory results.

There were a few other papers read; some were submitted by title only, for the days were not long enough to compass all that had been planned. There was a misunderstanding as to the place of the last session and some of the members never got to it at all, while others were waiting, kicking their heels around in a state of lonesomeness. Others had to start on their return journeys, and there was an air of unrest and disjointedness. It is the sense of many that some change in the program arrangements must be made. Could it not be that only summaries of the papers be given and they restricted to, say, twenty minutes each, and the speaker thereon to five minutes? Something must be done to facilitate business.

It was very gratifying to see the Canadian and the American flags united in the badge of the convention for the first time. It is an innovation that is but one more evidence of the fraternity of the 2 peoples who speak the same tongue and have in so many respects to reach the same markets for their produce. The fruit grower of Canada has his problems in reaching the foreign market and his interests are identical with those of the men who live across the border line. May the time not be far off when the American Pomological Society will hold its regular session in one of the cities of the Dominion.

WILDER MEDALS AWARDED.

Friday afternoon's session was in the Horticultural Building with the exhibit. The Committee on the Wilder Fund decided to offer only silver and bronze medals, and in the nature of the exhibit presented that it should not be competitive, but that medals should be awarded to all exhibits of superior merit. The judges were Dr. F. M. Hexamer and John Craig, New York; W. J. Green, Ohio; E. S. Goff, Wisconsin; W. F. Murray, Missouri, and W. F. Macoun, Ottawa. Their awards of silver medals were to Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester; George S. Josselyn and T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia; M. Pettit, of Winona, and Albert Pays, St. Catharines, Ontario, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska State Horticultural Societies, Horticultural Department, Cornell University; Ontario, Can., Fruit Experiment Station, and Los Angeles, Cal., Chamber of Commerce.

BEEES AND FRUIT.

One whole evening's session was devoted to a combination meeting with beekeepers when the relationships of the bees to the fruit was under survey. Prof. S. A. Beach, Geneva, N. Y., presented the case of spraying in regard to bees and showed how the crop could be injured by spraying the trees when in bloom. Altogether it was an amiable gathering, and the fruit men felt well satisfied. The bees had a good boost, too, and generally had a good case made out for them, but there was not much advanced that was not already pretty well published. It may not be actually known, however, and this is specially true of Professor Beach's address, but the full statement is in a bulletin of the Station. Mr. Collingwood, New York, closed with a characteristic medley of fun and epigram, the burden of the argument being that no matter what injury the bee did he paid his way handsomely in the first case.



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Propagation by Cutting.

J. L. BUDD.

Cuttings Planted in the Fall.—All the varieties of the current, gooseberry, willow, most of poplars, mock orange, tree honeysuckle, some of the spiraeas cormuselba, elderberry, etc., may be propagated by cuttings prepared and planted as soon as the leaves are mature. Make the cuttings about 8 inches in length, cutting quite close to a bud at the lower end, but an inch or so above the bud at the top, stick in rows in well-prepared ground, with the top bud about even with, or slightly below the earth surface. Prior to the advent of cold weather, cover the line of the rows with prairie hay, straw, or leaves, to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, and to prevent the heaving of the cuttings when the frost goes out in the spring. Clean off the mulching and rake the line of the row with a pronged hoe before the buds start in the spring. It will be found that plants rooting as readily as the currant and the willow will make nearly twice as much growth the first year as cuttings put out in the spring.

Cuttings in Callusing Pit.—The young wood of the grape, mulberry, wild olive, buffalo berry, box elder, populus bolleana, populus alba, populus argentea, smoke tree, weigella, snowball, spiraea nobleana, spiraea douglasii, spiraea oppulifolia, tamarixamurensis, etc., is prepared for rooting by placing the callusing pit late in autumn. Prepare cuttings as above noted and tie with willows into bundles of from 50 to 75, with the butts nicely evened before tying. Make a pit on dry ground, 14 inches deep and as wide and as long as needed. Place the bundles in the pit closely together perpendicularly, with the bases upward. Take special care to have the upturned butts of the bundles even. This can be readily accomplished by crowding earth into the shorter bundles. When the pit is filled cover with 4 inches of mellow earth, and over all spread thickly forest leaves, chae, or fine straw to mainly keep out frost. In the spring, clear off the mulch and rake the earth surface over the inverted cuttings as smoothly as a flower bed. If rains be not frequent water liberally in the evening and rake the surface the next morning. Continue this treatment until the upturned bases of the cuttings are callused and commence to emit roots. Then carry the cuttings to the field immersed in tubs of water. Stick in mellow subsoiled rows at an angle of about 45 degrees. In practice we find sticking the cuttings at this angle better than the old plan of pounding the earth on the bases, as they rest on an inclined shoulder made with the spade.

The whole secret of success with cuttings placed in the callusing pit is in planting rather late, when the roots are beginning to push. Even if the young rootlets are broken off in sticking, no harm will be done, as the callused base will emit roots before the starting of the top buds has exhausted the stored nutriment of the cutting.

Stream Measurement and Water Power.

One of the departments of the work of the United States Geological Survey which has a particularly practical bearing on manufacturing and other business interests is the accurate measurement of flow of the country's streams. Its utility lies in the fact that it reduces to a matter of actual knowledge the amount of water passing through them at all seasons of the year, which important factor has probably been the subject of more guesswork than any other one thing in this branch of engineering. More especially is this true of the low water stages on which really depend the effective worth of the streams, so that many mills and factories which have been built in expectation of being operated entirely by water-power, have had to be furnished with auxiliary steam-power to help out in times of a deficient and unexpected low water-supply. Perhaps this is the chief reason, this general distrust of the reliability of the estimates of flow, that the really magnificent power possibilities of many streams, both in

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the eastern and western mountain sections of the country have not been more fully developed. The trouble has not been that the streams can not be relied upon to furnish power, but that the power which can reasonable be expected of them has been overestimated. The accurate gaging of streams requires much time and skilled knowledge. It involves daily observation of their rise and fall, extending over a number of years, frequent measurements of their flow by delicate instruments, and careful observations of diversions by dams or power plants already in operation. When applied to the whole country this work becomes of such wide scope as to be beyond the efforts of any but the general government, and few of the States, to say nothing of individuals, have made any systematic effort to undertake it. The Survey has taken up and developed this work because it needed to be done and no one was doing it, and now has a large number of stations scattered among many of the important rivers of the country. On these rivers information is being collected which will be absolutely necessary to further developments of their power. Since the improvement in the transmission of electricity to long distances, water-power streams have assumed a new value and will be more and more sought as means of cheap power. This gives to the work of the Survey in its river gaging and measurements an even greater importance as furnishing indispensable information which can be obtained from no other source.

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WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending October 3, 1901, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The temperature has generally ranged above the normal, with some very windy days. Fine rains occurred across the State from the southwestern to the northeastern counties, with lighter showers in the northwestern counties, and in the central and southeastern counties of the eastern division.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat sowing has progressed rapidly and is nearing completion; an increased acreage being frequently reported. Much of the wheat sown is now up, and in most of the counties is growing well, but in Elk it is coming slowly on account of the ground being dry. Corn cutting is nearly finished, and a large crop of fodder is in the shock. Apples will be a good crop in quality and quantity, though in Wilson they have fallen badly. Late peaches are ripening and are a good crop. Fears are plentiful in Woodson. Kaffir-corn and cane are making a fine forage crop, but will need about three weeks to mature. Pastures are good generally.

Anderson County.—Wheat seeding continues; ground dry, rain much needed. Bourbon.—Pasturing is good; but little of the late crop of hay will be cut; will be a small crop of turnips; apples are of better quality than last year.

Cherokee.—A good week for farm work; heavy showers occurred over most of county; wheat sowing progressing rapidly, and a good stand is promised as the ground is in fine condition.

Coffey.—Pleasant weather; fodder being rapidly cut; wheat sowing nearly finished, early sown coming up finely; more alfalfa being sown than ever before.

Crawford.—Wheat sowing about finished, much of it up and looking well, an increased acreage sown; fall plowing for spring crops begun.

Elk.—Still dry; wheat coming up slowly on account of the dry weather.

Franklin.—Fall pasture is fine; fall plowing progressing well; fruit is very abundant.

Greenwood.—Pastures continue good in

Kaffir-corn and cane feed light; prospects are good for winter pastures.

Cloud.—Seeding will be finished by October 5; many peaches blown from trees.

Cowley.—Wheat is about all sown, much of it coming up, the fine rains this week will cause it to grow rapidly, a large acreage in; much alfalfa sown; corn all cut, very poor crop; fruit good; pastures good for time of year.

Dickinson.—Most of the wheat has been sown, early sown coming up; ground in best of condition.

Harper.—Wheat sowing continues, early sown coming up with fair stand, but rain is needed to keep it growing.

Harvey.—Seeding mostly done; wheat coming up and looking finely.

Jewell.—Ground in fine condition for winter grain and alfalfa.

Kingman.—Plowing progressing rapidly; wheat acreage greater than ever before; much wheat up and promises well; ground is in fine condition; pastures improving.

Lincoln.—The frost killed everything green left by the drouth; farmers busy sowing wheat; good rain last night.

McPherson.—Seeding about half completed and will continue for two weeks; some are still plowing for wheat; feed scarce.

Ottawa.—Wheat sowing about half finished and progressing rapidly; apples plentiful and cheap; potatoes scarce and expensive.

Phillips.—Seeding progressing rapidly; fodder crops good and being harvested; alfalfa fine; pastures the best this year, stock doing well.

Reno.—Warm week with strong south winds; wheat sowing progressing rapidly with ground in good condition, first sowings coming up well; Kaffir-corn and cane moderate crops; winter apples good crop in some localities, poor in others.

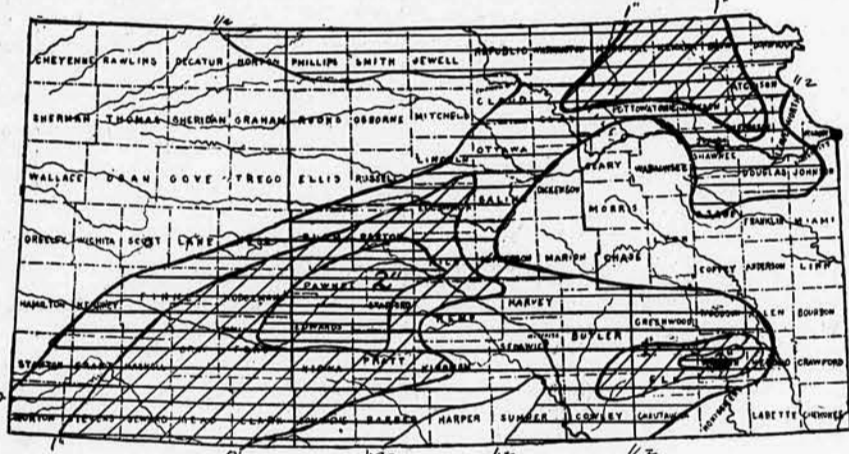
Republic.—Farmers mostly done sowing, wheat coming up nicely; late pasture fine; stock in fair condition.

Sedgwick.—Much corn has been removed from fields and wheat sown, it is now up, with a good prospect for winter pasture; wheat acreage is large; apples are plentiful; grapes yielding well; stock water and pasture are better than for two months past; ground still somewhat dry, but plows well.

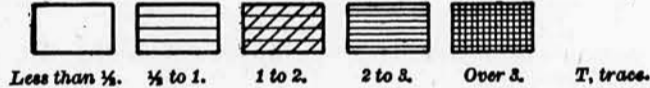
Smith.—Threshing done; wheat about all sown; early wheat up and now being pastured; peaches fair crop; wheat being fed in place of corn.

Stafford.—Ground in fine condition for

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1901.



SCALE IN INCHES.



most parts of the county; wheat and alfalfa sowing finished; Kaffir-corn and sorghum still green, an occasional field being cut; apple picking will begin next week.

Jackson.—Corn cutting done, very large acreage in shock; wheat sowing mostly finished, that sown since September 15 coming finely; pastures are some better.

Johnson.—Fine growing weather; pastures are about as good as in June.

Leavenworth.—Warm; light showers; farmers busy sowing wheat, cutting corn, and gathering fruit; fall pasture good; fall sown alfalfa doing well; Kaffir-corn and cane look well, but need about three weeks' more without frost; stock doing well.

Lyon.—Stock water very low; pastures fair; fruit crop unusually large.

Marshall.—Wheat sowing nearly completed, the largest acreage that has been put in for several years; large quantities have been saved and there will be plenty to winter stock on.

Montgomery.—A warm, clear, dry week; a large acreage of wheat has been sown, rain is needed to bring it up; stock water lower now than at any time during the summer.

Pottawatomie.—Warm; wheat nearly sown, and coming up well, a largely increased acreage; corn mostly in shock; rough feed in great abundance; late sown forage crops doing well; peaches and apples good crops.

Shawnee.—Wheat sowing about finished, delayed somewhat by the recent rains; much wheat sown in corn land.

Wilson.—Ground in fine condition; farmers sowing wheat; some rye up and looking well; pastures fairly good; stock water abundant; late peaches ripening; apples have dropped badly.

Woodson.—Wheat sowing continues; pastures good; Kaffir-corn doing well; peaches, pears, and apples plentiful.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat sowing is progressing rapidly and in many counties has been completed; it is coming up in all parts of the division and generally presents a good stand. Much of the corn in Sedgwick has been cut and removed and the fields sown with wheat. The ground is generally in very good condition, though in Sedgwick it is still somewhat dry, but plows well. Pastures are good. The apple crop is generally good. Many peaches were blown off in Cloud. Kaffir-corn and cane are light in Barton, moderate crops in Reno, good and being cut in Phillips.

Barton.—Seeding nearly finished, first sowing up nicely; grass pastures are good;

seeding; early sown wheat coming up and looking well.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat and rye sowing continue, though in Ness rain has retarded the sowing. Wheat is coming up well, but in Thomas a worm is injuring it. The last crop of alfalfa is being put up in Finney, where the seed crop is the best in years; the fifth crop of alfalfa is growing well in Ford, while in Kearney alfalfa threshing is in progress. Pastures are green in Ness and the grass is maturing in Thomas.

Decatur.—Little cool for late fodder, but good for sowing, full acreage will be put in; work farther along than usual; good growth of all kinds of fodder, but late fodder not well matured.

Finney.—First of week hot, with high winds, but week closed with a good rain, which will put the ground in good condition for fall seeding. The acreage of wheat and rye will be less than usual. Last crops of alfalfa and sorghum are being put up. The seed crop of alfalfa is the best for several years.

Ford.—A good soaking rain; fifth crop of alfalfa is coming on finely; the ground is in fine condition for fall plowing. Early sown wheat is coming up.

Kearney.—Local showers. Peach gathering about done. Alfalfa threshing in progress. Most of the winter feed is cut.

Lane.—A warm week; wheat sowing progressing; some reports of damage by Hessian fly upon the early sown.

Morton.—High, hot winds on the 24th, and a sand storm; a warm week, just right for curing fodder and drying peaches.

Ness.—Plenty of rain; fall seeding retarded; early sown grain covering the ground; pastures very green for October; feed cutting well advanced; prairie hay good.

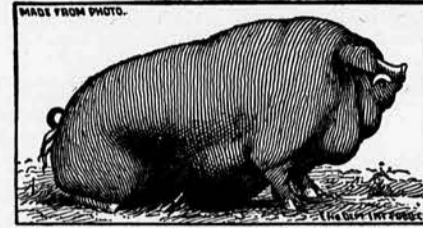
Thomas.—Farmers busy sowing wheat and putting up feed; wheat coming nicely; some through sowing; some early sown wheat damaged by a little striped worm; not likely that much Kaffir-corn seed will ripen; grass is maturing.

Trego.—High winds; stock water getting low; wheat seeding progressing rapidly; cattle look well for time of year.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any sufferer from Kidney, Bladder, or Kindred Diseases will write to him he will tell them how he was cured. He has nothing to sell or give, just directs you to a Home Cure that does the work.

LARGEST HOG IN THE WORLD. WEIGHT 1621 LBS.



The Poland-China hog called "Old Tom" was raised in Minnesota and was exhibited at Minnesota State Fair in 1897. He made a Big Gain by eating "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Hogs, Cattle, Horses, and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. It is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund your money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It Fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids digestion and assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 2-3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER. This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of the Hog. It costs us \$3000 to have our artists and engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions: 1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Goats, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK BOOK" for reference. The information is practical and right to the point and the book is absolutely Free. We will give you \$14 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if Book is not exactly as represented. Answer the 3 Questions and Write us at once for Book. Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in \$200,000.00. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

An Old Friend.

Among the very first of the incubator and brooder concerns of the country to advertise in our columns was the "Reliable" of Quincy, Ill. Although a number of years has passed since the first advertisement appeared in our paper, there has not been a year since that first time when they have not been with us during the regular advertising season. It affords us, therefore, more than usual pleasure to state that they shall advertise with us again this season, and their announcement appears on another page of this issue. Our relationship with these people has been most pleasant through all these years, and while we feel that our paper has been the means of doing them much good, we also know that they have done much good to our readers. The Reliable goods are reliable in works and results as well as in name, and those of our readers who contemplate the purchase of machines of this class can do no better than to buy the time-tested old Reliable. Their 20th Century Catalogue is, as usual, a work of great value. Write them to-day for a copy. Address Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., and mention this paper.

Turkey Culture.

This book contains all the information necessary to achieve success in the raising of turkeys, either in small or large numbers. It contains numerous illustrations, and among the contributors will be found the best known and most successful turkey raisers in this country, the leading article being by Mr. F. J. Crangle, for many years manager of Fisher's Island Poultry Farm, where turkeys are raised in large numbers. The following subjects are extensively treated: The Recognized Varieties of Turkeys, Selecting, Mating, Breeding, Feeding, Hatching, Rearing, Yarding, Judging, Shipping, Diseases, and Remedies, Lice, etc., etc. Paper cover, 100 pages, price 50c. Published by Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Excursions Extraordinary.

The Missouri Pacific will run home visitors excursions to Ohio and Indiana, the first of the kind ever offered the traveling public, from this vicinity. Round trip home visitors tickets will be on sale for such trains as will permit passengers to pass through St. Louis on September 17th-24th, October 1st and 8th, at a rate of about one fare for the round trip, and good thirty days for return.

We have four daily flyers from Kansas City, leaving at 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 9:15, and 10:45 p. m. Connections at Union Station, St. Louis, for all roads and all trains to points in Ohio and Indiana.

Our equipment is second to none. Elegant new palace coaches, chair cars (all seats free), Pullman Parlor and Sleepers.

For home visitors tickets and all information call on our agents or address, CHAS. E. STYLES, A. G. P. A., Kansas City.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

IVER JOHNSON AUTOMATIC TOP SNAP EJECTOR SINGLE GUN. The Popular New Model. With New Features and New Principles found only in the Iver Johnson Top Snap Ejector Single Gun. The Standard, Unexcelled, Unapproached Fire Arm, \$8.50 at a very low price. Every Gun Warranted, with our name stamped on the barrel. Ask your dealer or send for Catalogue (Free). Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Works, Fitchburg, Mass., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the well-known Iver Johnson Bicycles, Guns and Revolvers. N. Y. Salesrooms, 99 Chambers Street. Established, 1871.

UP-TO-DATE FARMERS are now using Printed Stationery for their correspondence. It costs no more than plain paper and often saves important mail from the dead-letter office. We will send you 100 Sheets Ruled Letter Paper and 100 Envelopes with your name, P. O. box, town, and state neatly printed on them, packed in box and mailed anywhere in the U. S. for \$1.00. Send for samples. CALVERT PRESS, 96 State Street, Rockford, Ill.

FARMER AND CAPITAL \$1.25.

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

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

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

FOR SALE--KEEPS YOU WARM. \$2.05. Air Tight Wood Stove—12x16x14 Inches. Freight about 25 cents; weighs 30 pounds. Has heavy 22 g. steel lining. Holds fire all night. GUARANTEED—MONEY BACK IF IT DON'T SUIT. OTHER SIZES: 14x18x16, \$2.40. 15x21x18, \$2.70. 16x24x21, \$3.25. Get One for Cold Weather. FREE—Our Catalogue of Farmers' Needs. Repairs for any stove made. STIMSON & CO., KANSAS CITY, Station MISSOURI, Mo. We sell direct to you at Wholesale Prices, anything you want.

The Poultry Yard.

Feeding for Eggs in Winter.

There is no secret about getting eggs in winter, if we have pure-blood hens. It is a mere matter of providing the proper conditions. No doubt the original stock from which our domestic poultry comes laid eggs in numbers according to the individual characteristics of the different females. Some perhaps would lay 30 eggs and others 40 and perhaps even more. The guinea fowl remains now almost exactly as it was when first brought under our civilized conditions. It is wild and untamable to a certain extent and seeks to hide away its nest from observation. There is no reason to think the guinea hen of our poultry yards lays more eggs than her wild sister in the jungles of Africa, and yet there is a great difference in the laying qualities of different guinea hens. There is no reason to think that we could not breed up a strain of guinea fowls that would be prolific far above the average.

The same is true of hens. By selection we can improve, and have greatly improved, their laying qualities. If we furnish the proper houses and feed properly we can induce our hens to lay every month in the year. A warm, dry house is the first requisite, plenty of water the second, and proper feed the third. Given these and any flock of hens will produce eggs to the limit of the possibilities of the breed represented.

An egg contains but little fat and that is all in the yolk. We must then feed something that contains fat. This is found in all grains to some extent, but corn is the distinctively fat-forming feed. So we conclude corn is a good feed. Wheat and oats contain some fat and considerable quantities of albumen and we conclude both are good, as the albumen is what goes to make the white of the egg. Feed that contains albumen is called nitrogenous because albumen is largely composed of nitrogen. All such feeds are composed of a group of substances which are known as proteids, and for this reason we group together and refer to albuminous or nitrogenous feeds as being rich in protein.

Of all the elements that enter into the composition of feed stuffs protein is the most costly. It is the one that is hardest to get and the one we must consider most carefully.

In order to be most effective the feed given to an animal or fowl should contain the proper quantity of protein, a larger quantity of fat-forming elements—called carbohydrates, because largely composed of carbon—and a number of mineral elements, such as sulphur, salt, magnesia, lime, etc. The only two we need to give any thought are protein and the carbohydrates, as every feed-stuff contains an abundance of the mineral elements. A balanced ration for an ox or a horse would be 1 part of protein to 5 or 6 of the carbohydrates. The protein goes to make muscles, nerves, skin, hide, hair or feathers, bones, brain, and viscera. The carbohydrates furnish energy, power to breathe, move and exist. Any surplus of carbohydrates is stored up in the shape of fat. It is never used for the purpose for which protein is used. Therefore a fowl or an animal would starve on a diet devoid of protein. However, if protein feeds are fed and the carbohydrates are lacking, the protein will be used in the place of the carbohydrates. In other words, protein can be used in place of the carbohydrates, but the carbohydrates can not be used in the place of protein. Therefore it becomes necessary to feed enough carbohydrates to prevent the waste of protein, but not so much that the fowls will have a surplus to be stored up as fat.

In feeding for eggs protein is most important, as we must have not only enough to keep the fowls in good condition physically, but also enough to furnish the albumen for the whites of the eggs they produce.

The important problem is to supply the kind of feed that will contain enough of this element, without paying too dearly for it.

There is only one source at our command from which protein can be got at a low price. This source is in the waste of butcher shops and this is available in two forms. One is butchers' bones, cut or ground to the proper degree of fineness by the use of bone cutting mills. The other is in the form of beef scrap, dried and coarsely ground, or ground more finely into what is known as beef meal. But in whatever form, protein is absolutely necessary to the liberal production of eggs. This

is especially important in winter when insects are beyond the reach of the fowls.—Commercial Poultry.

Turkeys on the Farm.

Nellie Bullock, in the Twentieth Century Farmer, tells of her experience with turkeys, which is worth repeating; she says:

Our habit is to feed our poultry in the evening all they will eat up clean, and very seldom have our turkeys wanted to roost away from home. Some of our neighbors say they can't induce their turkeys to come home at night without going after them. I found out one day that the evening meals prepared for the turkeys were very sparing, indeed, usually found wanting altogether, and the fact is, the turkeys have nothing worth coming home for, not even a good roosting place.

On these same farms hogs and cattle are kept, and well kept, too. Plenty of grain is fed whenever needed, but their turkeys and chickens are expected to "hustle" for all their living, and are counted no profit if fed any grain. Poultry is as susceptible to kind treatment and good keeping as any kind of stock, and turkeys are no exception; and in return for kindness will pay as large a dividend according to the amount expended. Yes, and a great deal larger dividend, for after a turkey has hunted over fields all day it will eat but a small amount of grain for its supper, and to not count the profit, the satisfaction of knowing the flock is safe at night repays one for all the grain they eat.

We think oats or wheat the best grain food for growing poultry until November, when there is nothing better than corn to make them weigh heavy. Oats and wheat are good to make a large frame, but corn "puts on the meat." Heavy weight is the object about December 1. Weight is the main object in fancy turkey raising as well as in turkeys for the market. The fancy breeders keep up the quality of the stock for the market poultry men.

When turkeys are raised for the market the more pounds they weigh at selling time the more dollars they bring the good wife to help buy the family shoes, warm clothing, etc., for the winter. It is quite a help, to say the least, to have \$40, \$50, or \$75 worth of turkeys to sell.

It takes about nine months to raise a turkey to size, or that is the age people usually sell them, and there is many a flock of turkeys raised every year that brings \$75 at selling time. It takes a pretty good horse to bring \$75 these days, and he has to be older than nine months, too.

It will not be amiss to say here that turkeys which are droopy this time of year are usually lousy or are bothered with worms. It is a big job to dust 50 or 75 turkeys with insect powder, but it pays, and if we suspect worms are troubling our turkeys we put some American worm seed in their food or other good worm exterminator, to be used in either food or water, or in any way to get the turkeys to take it.

Warm House for Egg-Production.

Practical poultry keepers have long known the necessity and value of keeping hens in warm houses in order to get the best results in winter egg production. It has been left for the West Virginia Experiment Station to determine just how much difference there would be in egg production between similar flocks kept in warm and cold houses. Two houses, built exactly alike and situated side by side, were selected for the experiment, in each of which were placed 12 pullets. One house had previously been sheathed on the inside and covered with paper to make it perfectly tight. Both were boarded with matched siding and had shingle roofs.

The fowls were fed alike in each case. The morning mash consisted of corn meal, ground middlings and ground oats, and at night whole grain was scattered in the litter. They also had fresh water, grit and bone and granulated bone. The experiment started November 24 and continued for five months. The following table shows the number of eggs laid during each period of thirty days:

RESULTS FROM COLD AND WARM HOUSES.	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Warm house.....	87	130	138	120	154	629
Cold house.....	39	106	103	124	114	486

The key to health is in the kidneys and liver. Keep these organs active and you have health, strength and cheerful spirits. Prickly Ash Bitters is a stimulant for the kidneys, regulates the liver, stomach and bowels. A golden household remedy.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

Have You Got Rheumatism

You Can be Quickly Cured With the New Scientific Discovery Which is Revolutionizing the Treatments of Rheumatism.

TRIAL BOX MAILED FREE.



82 Years Old Cured of Rheumatism After Suffering 42 Years.

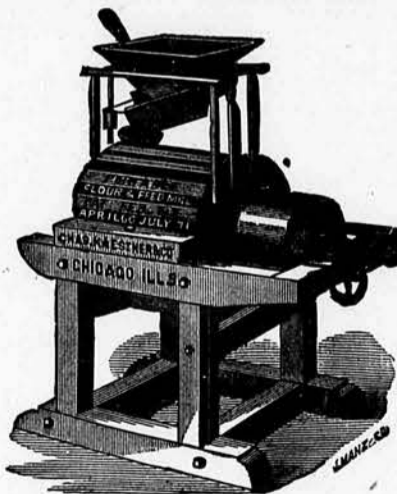
For rheumatism, that horrible plague, I discovered a harmless remedy and in order that every suffering reader may learn about it I will gladly mail him a trial box free. This is no humbug or deception, but an honest remedy that enabled many a person to abandon crutch and cane. In Lyon, Mo., it cured an old gentleman 82 years of age, after suffering 42 years. In Denham, Ind., it cured a lady who then cured fifteen of her neighbors, in Marion, Ohio, it enabled Mrs. Mina Schott to abandon her crutches. Rev. C. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., testifies that this remarkable remedy cured two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 18, the other 25 years. In Bolton, N. Y., it cured an old gentleman 83 years of age. Never before has a remedy been so highly endorsed as this; among the eminent people who endorse it, is Doctor Quintero, of the University of Venezuela, whose endorsement bears the official seal of the United States Consul. No matter what your form of rheumatism is, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable, write me to-day sure and by return mail you will receive the trial box, also the most elaborate book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism, absolutely free. It will tell you all about your case. You get the trial box and this wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured. Address: JOHN A. SMITH, 267 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

A Question of Economy.

The man who doubts the advisability of using ground feed at this day and age, can be likened to the old fellow down in Missouri who recently tried to vote for Andrew Jackson for President. In this year of scorching heat, and short crops, it is imperative that we get every bit of nutriment possible out of the feed. Feed wasted by not being digested is a clear loss in dollars and cents, and where the feed is so valuable the loss is proportionately great.

The firm of Chas. Kaestner & Co., of Chicago, Ill., established in 1863, are still making their celebrated Kaestner Portable Grist and Feed Mill that has given absolute satisfaction to thousands of their patrons. Live references in every part of the Union.

You no doubt have been planning to buy a mill, and it seems to us that this is the year to do it. Let us make the little feed we have go just as far as possible. It is good hard sense to buy at such times.



Many farmers soon pay for a mill by doing the grinding for their neighbors. A cut of one of these mills is shown above, and their advertisement can be seen elsewhere in this paper.

This company issue the fairest and squarest challenge we have ever seen. They offer to ship their mill to the premises of any intended purchaser, and enter it in competition against any mill in the world. They evidently know what their mill will do, or they would not dare make an assertion of this nature.

The Kaestner people tell their story in a most businesslike manner in a little book on feed mill that they are sending out. It is interesting, instructive, and of real tangible value.

They will mail this book free to any address. You ought to have one in the family library.

Improvements in Blackleg Vaccination.

The wide and successful use of Pasteur Blackleg Vaccines in the United States and Canada has nearly completed its seventh year, which shows the real value of this remedy to the cattle raisers in those parts of the country where blackleg is troublesome. The old powder form vaccine requiring a hypodermic syringe and set of instruments to mix, filter and inject it, is being rapidly displaced by "Blacklegine," which is Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine in the form of a cord, ready for use as sold, and is applied with a needle. When the cord form was devised and put to practical use in 1897, vaccination at once became more popular, as it was readily seen that the improved method was more simple, but just as effective as the old. Cattlemen who contemplate vaccinating their calves this fall will be glad to learn that an improved needle for applying "Blacklegine" is now being furnished, which renders vaccination more rapid and easier than ever. The improved needle is provided with a detachable handle and extra needle in case of accident. The handle with the two needles is called the "Blacklegine Outfit," and costs only 50 cents. Cattlemen who raise choice calves and who have been using Pasteur "Double" Vaccine (powder form), will be pleased to know that the double treatment is now furnished also in the cord form, known as "Double Blacklegine."

Write to Pasteur Vaccine Company for pamphlet about the cause and nature of blackleg and its successful prevention with Pasteur Blackleg Vaccines, and also ask for illustrated price list of other valuable preparations of interest to live stock owners. Its head office is in Chicago, with branches or general offices in New York, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Ft. Worth, and San Francisco.

Little is thought and less is known by the average man concerning the lives and delve under the surface of the earth in places of darkness and danger, where hardly a day goes by without recording the death by falls of rock, coal or slate of more than one unfortunate miner. An article on this subject at once impartial and vitally interesting is contributed to the Cosmopolitan for October by John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, whom every one recalls as the man who organized the miners and carried through to a successful termination the great anthracite strike of 1900.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE—Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels 50 cents each until October 15. B. M. McDuff, Atchison, Kans. Box 214.

BELGIAN HARES...

Belgian hare fry beats chicken, and a good breeding pair of hares will keep you supplied all the year round. I can supply you in the finest breeding stock at \$8.50 per pair; \$5 per trio, until further notice.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12.00
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

IT IS A FACT
that poultry pays a larger profit for the money invested than any other business; that anybody may make a success of it without long training or previous experience; that the Reliable Incubators and Brooders will give the best results in all cases. Our 20th Century Poultry Book tells just why, and a hundred other things you should know. We mail the book for 10 cents. Write to-day. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry.
RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box 8-82 Quincy, Ill.

PICTURES IN COLORS.

Six Beautiful Chromos size 8-1/2 by 12 inches in natural colors suitable for framing. Over 600 pages in 12 issues of the FANCIERS' GAZETTE which is published monthly. It teaches you how to take care of chickens and fowls and everything pertaining to the poultry industry. For the next 6 months we will make the following remarkable offer. We will send the FANCIERS' GAZETTE for one year for 25 cents to new subscribers only and send you upon receipt of your subscription 6 beautiful colored pictures, the regular subscription price of the GAZETTE alone is 50 cents. We make this offer to secure thousands of new readers. A sample copy free if desired.
Fanciers' Gazette Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

STANDARD POULTRY.

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

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independently rich, wants good honest husband. Address ERIE, 193 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

VARICOCELE

A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. Consultation and Book Free, by mail or at office. Write to DOCTOR C. M. COE, 915 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

PILES

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. We will forfeit \$50 for any case of Internal, External or Itching Piles the Germ Pile Cure fails to cure. Instant and permanent relief. Write at once. Germ Medical Co., 216 E. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.

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.

A Problem in Economical Feeding.

F. B. C., Fulton, Kansas, writes: "I am in a quandary and want some help. I am milking 10 cows and have winter contracts at 25 cents a pound for my butter. For this reason I want my cows to do their best in keeping up a good flow of milk. My only available roughness is fodder corn containing a very good sprinkling of nubbins, and a large stack of last year's flax-straw. I use a cutting machine and cut up the fodder morning and evening. I have been using this cut feed for nearly two months, as my grass is still very short. The problem confronting me is what to buy to feed with the cut fodder corn in order to get the cheapest ration for milk production. The following are about the only feeds that are available in this locality:

"Low-grade flour at \$1.16 per 100 pounds.
"Bran, at 90 cents per 100 pounds.
"Ground wheat at \$1.30 per 100 pounds.

"Linseed meal at \$2 per 100 pounds."
When corn is worth 93 cents per 100 pounds (63 cents per bushel) and bran is worth 90 cents per 100 pounds (\$18 per ton) the value of the nutrients contained in 100 pounds of the above feeds would be as follows: Low-grade flour, 98 cents; bran, 90 cents; ground wheat, \$1.13, and linseed-meal, \$1.56. From this we see that low-grade flour is selling at 18 cents above its feeding value, ground wheat 17 cents above its feeding value and oil-meal at 44 cents above its feeding value. This indicates that bran should be used as much as possible. It will be necessary in feeding fodder corn and bran to use some linseed-meal in order to obtain the required amount of protein. The following ration is doubtless the best and cheapest that can be obtained from the above feeds: Fodder corn, 20 pounds daily per head, with a grain mixture made up of eight parts bran and three parts linseed-meal. The amount of grain fed should vary with the individuality of the cows. A cow giving 35 to 40 pounds of milk daily will need from 12 to 15 pounds per day, while a cow giving 15 to 20 pounds of milk will probably not need over 6 to 8 pounds of grain. The amount of grain should vary with the yield of milk. Give the cows all the grain they will consume at a profit. D. H. O.

Private Dairying in Kansas.

(Continued from last week.)

The remarks as to the cow, the feeds, the calves and the testing given on this page in connection with the creamery industry of the State, apply with equal force to the private dairymen as to the creamery patron. Taking the average of the college herd we have a yield of 230 pounds of butter fat and since butter fat is only 85 per cent of butter, this is equivalent to 270 pounds of butter. This it will be seen is considerably above the average records already mentioned. At 20 cents per pound this would amount to \$54 per cow for the butter alone. To this must be added the value of the calf and the value of the skim-milk fed to hogs, which under the conditions existing at the agricultural college would make the

total income per cow amount to \$75.75, or \$32 more per head than was realized by sending the milk to the creamery. Of course, the expense of labor in connection with caring for the milk, cream, making and marketing the butter must be deducted from this.

Ruling out the 25 per cent of unprofitable cows the average yield of butter is 302 pounds which would increase the income from \$75 to \$82 per cow.

If this butter has to be sold for 15 cents per pound instead of 20 cents per pound the extra profit between selling to the creamery and making butter on the farm would be reduced nearly one-half. If this butter has to be sold for 10 cents per pound very little would be left to pay for the extra labor of making butter. The profits in private dairying must come from the making of a first-class article of goods.

If a man is not fixed so that he can do this he will doubtless realize more money with less labor by sending his milk to the creamery. This throwing of 8- and 10-cent butter on the market, even though the storekeepers do take it at a loss to themselves in order to hold the butter-maker's trade for groceries, etc., is a great damage both to the butter consumer and to the dairy interests of the State. Of course every farmer's wife makes the best butter but somehow or other the quality "best" disappears after it gets out of the hands of its maker. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," should be the motto of every private butter-maker. D. H. O.

Separating and Pasteurizing Cream.

M. H. MATTS.

In cream-raising different methods have been employed, with the result of the separation by centrifugal force as being the best, because milk and cream can be separated when first drawn and in a necessary warm condition, after which the cream can be cooled, thereby preventing contaminating by obnoxious germs. Cream does not contain as much acidity as whole milk because it has a larger per cent of butter fat and not as much milk serum, the lactic acid germs can grow but little with butter fat as a food medium.

By centrifugal separation, which is a purely mechanical process, the milk serum being of a greater specific gravity tends to the outer edge and at the same time the fat globules are forced to the center, affecting a nearly complete separation.

Having the cream in a good condition from the separator something may be said about pasteurizing it. The whole milk can be heated before separation of the cream and the skim-milk can be heated separately afterwards, and it is the latter method of which I intend to say something, because many times whole milk can not stand very much heating when at the same time cream from it could be given a very good pasteurizing; this fact as has been explained, is due to the greater percentage of butter fat in cream. At all times, rapid cooling is necessary or a cooked flavor will be the result. Pasteurizing at a temperature of 140° to 170° F. from five to thirty minutes will put the cream in a condition to start ripening when cooled to the proper temperature, which is from 60° to 80° F., depending on the surrounding conditions.

The demand for butter made from pasteurized cream is very small in this country, while 99 per cent of the Danish creameries have pasteurizers and over 90 per cent pasteurize cream. This would indicate that the taste of the American people must be educated before cream pasteurizers can be used to any great extent in this country. The reason of this is that the grain or body of butter is materially injured or lowered when cream is pasteurized in connection with using a pure culture starter. This is the decision of American judges, but would not be so considered in foreign markets.

The Model Dairy.—Pan-American Exposition.

The Model Dairy at the Pan-American has probably done more to set people talking about the different breeds of

dairy cows than any show or set of shows ever before held. The many different opinions expressed by cattle men emphasize in a very substantial manner the importance of the undertaking with a very impressive hint as to the value of the final outcome. Every herd represented has furnished surprises at frequent intervals that have added a great deal to the general interest. There is much to be said in favor of each breed, and a great deal is being said and printed in the different agricultural and live stock papers in every State in the Union and throughout the different provinces of Canada.

PERCENTAGE OF FAT.

Another point of interest has been thoroughly demonstrated in regard to the effect that feed has upon the per cent of butter fat. During the four months of the exposition the amount and kind of feed has varied greatly, yet there has been no marked change in the butter fat as effected by the feed. Variations in this respect have almost invariably been traced to influences emanating from extraordinary conditions such as extreme heat and undue excitement caused by the unusual surroundings.

SILAGE.

The value of silage as a feed for milch cows is another point of universal interest that has been thoroughly demonstrated during this extended experiment. Although the silage in this case was put up 17 miles away, making it necessary to haul the feed in wagons through the hot sun this distance, the ration thus provided proved to be thoroughly satisfactory. The silage lasted until the middle of August, the last load being as good as the first, and every herdsman was sorry when it was all gone. There seems to have been no division of opinion on this subject, as every man interested appeared to be thoroughly convinced that the silage has proved its value in this case to a remarkable degree. The only regrets apparently were that the silage was not put up on the grounds where it could have been handled to the best advantage.

BUTTER FIRMNESS.

Since less gluten has been included in the rations there has been a noticeable improvement in the hardness of the butter. During the months of May and June, when a great deal of gluten was fed, some difficulty was experienced during the very hot weather in getting the butter hard enough to work. At the present time, however, there is little or no difficulty experienced in this respect, and the difference is attributed principally to the change in feed.

Make the Cow Comfortable.

ROSCOE WHITE.

A cow is a great deal like a person; she enjoys a good and comfortable place to eat and sleep as well as any man. Do you think that you would enjoy standing out on the south side of a barbed wire fence to eat your meals, when the wind is blowing at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour from the north-west in the winter? No, I guess not. Can you expect a cow to make you money when served in that way? Then summing up all of this the cow must be at perfect ease and comfortably situated and have kind treatment in order to give good results.

International Live Stock Exposition.

In view of the progress which is being made in the preparation for the second International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago November 30th to December 7th, inclusive, General Manager W. E. Skinner has prepared a bulletin which this week is being sent to the breeders, feeders, and live stock growers in all parts of the civilized world, calling attention to the distinct advantages of this great congress of ideas and realizations, and advising every recipient of the notice to make early inquiries and arrangements regarding rates, accommodations, and whatever exhibits they may desire to present. One of the most important features that will interest the live stock people of the country is the series of

Report of Pan-American Model Dairy Test Giving Totals of Each Herd Complete from the Commencement of the Test May 1 up to and Including the Week Ending September 3, 1901.

Name of herd.	Pounds milk.	Pounds butter.	Value at 25 cts. pound.	Value hay fed.	Value silage fed.	Value grain fed.	Total cost of feed.	Profit.
Holstein	28,125.3	1,044.67	261.15	24.08	16.16	70.27	110.60	150.06
Shorthorns	23,201.2	959.16	239.99	24.71	16.12	69.79	111.46	126.12
French Canadian	18,587.6	832.11	208.03	18.40	13.82	48.13	80.55	127.48
Guernseys	20,308.2	1,069.32	267.32	25.82	12.20	58.49	96.51	171.91
Ayrshires	24,275.8	1,031.40	257.84	23.39	13.75	59.54	96.60	161.24
Polled Jerseys	15,163.1	810.00	202.40	24.12	9.72	42.10	75.95	126.54
Jerseys	19,896.4	1,034.77	258.67	26.68	13.27	59.87	93.82	164.86
Dutch Belted	18,349.9	701.34	175.33	21.60	10.81	57.53	90.92	84.41
Red Polls	21,651.0	983.94	245.98	22.28	13.40	61.29	96.97	148.61
Brown Swiss	23,171.0	961.68	240.42	29.92	13.50	61.69	104.16	132.16

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sales to be given during the exposition. From December 2 to 6 there will be sales of pure-bred cattle which promise to include the very best types that have ever been raised. Equally important are the sales which are being arranged for the other divisions of the great exposition, and this will form an important chapter in the history of the animal industry of the world.

The true value of this exposition has never been more clearly presented and outlined than in those striking and discerning remarks that formed a part of the last public address given by the late President Wm. McKinley. During his address from the stand erected in the Esplanade at the Pan-American Exposition, and almost immediately following his introductory remarks, President McKinley said: "Expositions are the time keepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to an onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and the high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of the wants, comforts and even the whims of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve, and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no farther advanced than the eighteenth century."

Volumes have been spoken in these words and the second International Live Stock Exposition, which plainly gives assurances of being by far the largest and most important affair of its kind ever given, is based by its promoters on the identical lines drawn by the martyred President and its objects described to the letter.

In making a special bid for the exhibition of car lots of cattle, sheep, and swine, the management of the exposition has stirred up the transportation lines to an unusual degree, and special provisions are made for the hauling and care of this branch of the exposition. Efforts are being made to secure the best plan for demonstrating not only the maintenance of the highest standard of prices, but also the benefits, directly derived by the growers and breeders from the sacrifices they may have made at some earlier time in or-

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der to advance the breeding and standard of live stock. From every part of the country will be shown a marked improvement, largely the direct result of the First International Exposition, and European growers and breeders will give eloquent acknowledgement of the wide spread influence that has had much to do with their affairs during the past year. Delegations of these foreign followers of the great animal industry are securing accommodations and will attend the show from day to day, general information and exchanging ideas tending to the still further advancement of all interested. Chicago merchants, hotel keepers, transportation people, manufacturers, and others who will be directly affected by the influx of a quarter of a million visitors are considering plans and making preparations for these same visitors, and many festivities and brilliant functions will mark the occasion.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Bro. Bachelder in Ohio.

Although Bro. Bachelder was compelled to retreat from Kansas in the middle of his campaign here, we are glad to see that his "warm" experience here did not result in keeping him at home. We find him in Ohio at the Grange Union during the State fair, and we give the National Stockman and Farmer's account of his address there:

National Lecturer N. J. Bachelder was the first speaker. He was introduced by State Master Derthick as the next Governor of New Hampshire, Secretary of Agriculture of New Hampshire, Master of New Hampshire State Grange, Lecturer of the National Grange, and quite a good fellow besides. He first paid a high tribute to our State fair, saying it was without doubt the greatest fair in our country. He recognized Ohio as a great State—great in National affairs, agriculture and manufacturing. He came from a State containing 400,000 inhabitants. In this State they had 25,000 Patrons of Husbandry, 260 granges. They had a grange in every township and in every school district. This is a period of organization. Capitalists are organized. All productive industries are organized, and labor is organized for the protection and promotion of its members. Organization is right if properly directed, but frequently hot-headed officers have brought some discredit on the above organizations. There have been various organizations for agriculture, national in character, the grange the only one left that can help the farmer. The grange, though not numerically as strong as formerly, never was as influential as to-day.

Grange issues might be classed as follows: (1) "The Financial Advantages." While it proves a great help to many, yet when all is considered it is the most insignificant feature. (2) "Social Feature." This is not the leading though a very important one. (3) "The Legislative." Farmers are much interested in this feature and it has accomplished a great deal, such as oleo laws, interstate commerce, cabinet position for agriculture and free rural mail delivery. Recently he heard the Postmaster-General say: "The grange is entitled to the greatest credit in securing rural free delivery." The grange was the first to agitate the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people. Nearly one-half of the legislatures have voted in its favor and Congress supported it by a large majority. He gave one great reason why it should be changed, namely, many legislatures are chosen to elect some U. S. Senator. The legislature should be elected to administer State affairs. Take this out of politics and we will secure better men. The grange is in favor of "postal savings banks." Make it possible for any boy or girl to deposit his small earnings and you will inculcate in him habits of thrift, frugality and economy, and in this manner prove a blessing to the rising generation. "Pure Food" was of great importance and the Grout bill was strongly supported. Several of the States have the same law. The

grange took up this work in New Hampshire and called upon the legislature to make it the duty of some one to enforce the law. This was done. Four-fifths of the oleo sold in New Hampshire was made in Manchester. At first the oleo folks were defiant but were followed up and fined continuously till they gave it up and now conform to the law. The "parcel post" is receiving attention and will soon be pushed. (4) The "Educational Work" is the crowning idea. Farmers are educated in practical agriculture as well as in all the branches of farm life. The grange has been a great schooling to its members and has prepared them for positions of trust and leadership. Bro. Bachelder received quite an ovation at the close of his address.

Postal Savings Banks and Roads.

GRANGE BULLETIN.

The grange is on record for several years past in favor of postal savings banks, such as the people of several other countries already have. They promote thrift and prosperity. They are safe and build up confidence between the people and their government.

The grange, the farmers generally, the wheelmen, and plenty of other people believe in good roads. The grange opposes some good road schemes because they put all the burdens of taxation upon the farmers for benefits which others enjoy as well as the farmers and should help pay for, hence the grange ultimatum in some States is equal taxation first, to help equally in bearing the burdens of building good roads.

How to have good roads everywhere is a big problem, but it will be solved. Good men and good minds are at work on it.

Two good ideas in one are offered by Gen. Roy Stone, of the United States Agricultural Department, and one helps the other.

General Stone says in order for the good roads movement to be effectual, provision must be made for vast sums of money at very low rates of interest for use in the general construction of highways throughout the country. The postal savings bank system, if adopted, would provide these funds. One of the chief arguments against the postal savings bank has been that there would be no opportunity for the proper investment of the funds. This drawback is removed by the suggestion that the funds could be employed exclusively for road construction, the money being loaned on county bonds guaranteed by the State, the rate of interest to be the same, or practically so, that the Government would pay on saving deposits—say possibly 2 per cent.

As to the advantages of this form of employing savings, General Stone says: "No investment could be safer than that in public roads, which add at least tenfold their cost to the value of the property which is pledged for the debt. The small interest charged could in most cases be taken out of the present amount of road taxation and still leave enough to keep good roads in good order, so that the great result of good roads everywhere would be brought about without a perceptible increase in taxation."

The scheme seems practical. Some States, particularly New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, have accomplished much within a few years in the way of constructing good roads. What is wanted is a general plan of road building and improvement that will apply to all the States.

The increase in thrift and economy that would come with the introduction of postal savings banks would be thus accompanied by an increase in land values by the employment of the people's savings in making good roads. One improvement would depend upon the other, and both would be for the direct benefit of the people and the country.

The grange will not cease to ask for postal savings banks, and will sustain all good road plans, especially if based on equal taxation for equal benefits.

National Grange Day at the Pan-American Exposition.

The National Grange at its thirty-fourth session, held in the city of Washington, D. C., in 1900, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, a great industrial exposition is to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, which is to make a leading specialty of exhibiting the agricultural products and resources of the United States, and

"Whereas, such a display of our farm products will encourage and increase consumption and trade in the markets of the world; therefore,

"Resolved, that the National Grange,

as the most prominent representative of the agricultural interests of our country, recognize this enterprise and concur in the action of the exposition authorities in designating October 10 as National Grange Day."

Acting under the above order, the executive committee of the National Grange has arranged the following program for that occasion:

1. Assemble at Grange Headquarters on the exposition ground at 10 o'clock a. m.
2. Form in procession, with officers of the National Grange and New York State Grange in the lead, headed by a band of music, and march to the Academy of Music.
3. The Hon. Aaron Jones, Master of the National Grange, will preside and call the meeting to order.
4. Music by the band.
5. Invocation.
6. Music by the grand orchestra.
7. Address of welcome by Hon. W. S. Buchanan, President of the Pan-American Exposition.
8. Response to the address of welcome, by the Hon. Aaron Jones, Master of the National Grange, followed by the Hon. E. B. Norris, Master of the New York State Grange, and Hon. J. J. Woodman, Past Master of the National Grange.
10. Music by the grand orchestra.
11. Adjourn for dinner.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

12. Music by the band.
13. Address by Hon. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Past Master of the National Grange, followed by N. J. Bachelder, Lecturer of the National Grange.
14. Short addresses by the following Masters of State granges, viz.: South Carolina, Hon. W. K. Thompson; West Virginia, Prof. T. C. Atkeson; Minnesota, Mrs. S. C. Baird; Michigan, Hon. G. B. Horton; California, Hon. G. W. Worthen; Vermont, Hon. C. J. Bell; Colorado, Hon. J. A. Newcomb; Illinois, Hon. Oliver Wilson; Washington, Hon. Augustus High, and others who may be present.

Patrons of Husbandry and farmers generally are invited to be present and help to make the occasion not only interesting and profitable to the order, but one for the advancement of the great interest of agriculture.

E. B. NORRIS,

C. J. BELL,

AARON JONES,

J. J. WOODMAN,

Executive Committee National Grange,
Patrons of Husbandry.

The Water Question of the Great Plains.

The serious character of the recent July drouths which so jeopardized the western crops gives an unusual interest to the investigations of the United States Geological Survey which are being conducted in the Big Horn Mountains of northern Wyoming. It is in this section that the porous, water-bearing rock formations come to the surface which are known to underlie the whole of the Great Plains region to the eastward, and from which is derived the very considerable artesian water supply which means so much to the industrial and agricultural development of the section. Along the slopes of the Big Horn Mountains, the Black Hills, and at other localities numerous mountain streams flow across the upturned faces of these rock layers and furnish water which slowly works its

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on your lamp chimneys
you have
trouble with them.

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way along them under the Plains to the eastward. In these mountain regions it is possible to measure their thickness, study the character of the rock lying beneath them, and obtain other information of value in throwing added light on the important question of the water resources of the Great Plains. The work is being conducted by Mr. N. H. Darton, who has spent several seasons in similar investigations.

Farmers' Telephones.

It has been a matter of congratulation to us as the publishers of this paper, to know that numbers of our readers have interested themselves in the Farmer's Telephone. Everything which brings the farmer in closer touch with the outside world; everything which helps him to overcome the natural disadvantages of time and distance is deserving of the honest, earnest support of every reliable farmer's paper.

The last century has brought to man time and labor saving devices which have almost revolutionized old conditions. The telephone is one of the most wonderful of these achievements, and its adaptation to the needs of the farmer marks a great step in the development of the agricultural world. It is little short of marvelous that a farmer, so often considered as a man set apart from the busy affairs of commercial life, may by the expenditure of a very small sum of money secure the means, and not only secure, but own the means of communicating with neighbors, friends and all the outside world.

When one thinks of the unwritten tales of heroism that cluster about the farm homes of our land—of the battles with sickness and death, fought through long dark hours of waiting for aid; of the patient endurance of privations, dangers and disappointments apparently inseparable from their lot, it is with actual delight that such an aid as the telephone should be welcomed by the farmer.

With a telephone in his home the farmer has always within reach, the doctor, the postoffice, the store, the telegraph office, with its daily market reports, and last, but not least, a field for pleasant social intercourse hitherto denied except to positive exertion. The long, stormy winter evenings may be cheered and brightened by a chat with some neighbor or friend; by listening to music over the telephone, or by receipt of the latest news from the outside world.

We can think of no better advice to our readers, than that these autumn days when everything is being put in shape for winter they should spend a little time and money, for it doesn't take much of either, in installing a telephone connection with neighbor and town.

We commend to our subscribers the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, of Chicago, as the largest independent makers of reliable, guaranteed telephones and equipment. Their advertisement appears in another column of this issue.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.



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MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,233; calves, 1,174. The market was steady to strong. Representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include STEERS, SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include WESTERN STEERS, COLORADO STEERS, TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include WESTERN COWS, NATIVE COWS, NATIVE FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include NATIVE STOCKERS, STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Hogs—Receipts, 6,839. The market was strong to 5 cents higher.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Sheep—Receipts, 7,293. The market was steady to weak.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Chicago Live Stock, St. Louis Live Stock, Omaha Live Stock.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Kansas City Grain, Chicago Cash Grain, St. Louis Cash Grain.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Kansas City Produce, Eggs—Fresh, 150 cents per doz.

Poultry—Hens, live, 7c; roosters, 15c each; springs, 8@9 1/2 lb.; ducks, young, 6c; turkey hens, 6 1/2c; young, weighing over 5 lbs., 7c; old toms, 5c; pigeons, \$1.00 doz. Choice scalded dressed poultry 1c above these prices.

Potatoes—\$1.00@1.10 per bushel in small lots; car lots, 90c@1.00; sweets, \$1.00 per bushel. Fruit—Apples, \$1.00@3.00 per barrel; peaches, 60@75c per four-basket crate; pears, \$2.25 per box, cranberries, \$6.25 per barrel.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, home grown, per half bushel, 50@55c; beans, 65@85c per bushel. Cabbage, \$1.00@1.50 per cwt. Onions, 85c@1.10 bushel in job lots; cucumbers, 50@75c per bushel crate.

Melons—Cantaloupes, per standard crate, \$1.00@2.00; Rocky Fords, \$1.00@1.75 crate; watermelons, per dozen, \$1.00@2.50.

Special Want Column.

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

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

CATTLE. FOR SALE—Five Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, from 6 to 16 months old; 2 are from Gallant Knight, and took first and second premiums at the Rice County Fair. J. P. Engel, Alden, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE—I will offer at public sale, 1 1/2 miles south of Marysville, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 15, 17 registered Shorthorns, 19 high grade Shorthorns, and 3 thoroughbred Jerseys. Lewis Scott, Marysville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two active yearling bulls, sired by a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d, dam by Hadley Jr. One grandam is a 600-pound sow; the other grandam is an 850-pound sow. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

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

HORSES AND MULES. FOR SALE OR TRADE—For cattle or sheep, the English Coach Stallion, Present Times. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

TAKEN UP—By Stephen Irsk, 5 1/4 miles north of Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans., one bay horse mule, 3 years old, has black legs. Owner can have same by calling on me and paying charges. Stephen Irsk.

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

SHEEP. FOR SALE—Shropshire rams and ram lambs. Well woolled and good constitution. Prices cut in two. Also a few young ewes. J. M. Slonaker, Garnett, Kans.

GRADE SHROPSHIRE and Merino ewes to put out on shares. Bucks and wethers for sale. W. Leghorn roosters 50 cents. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES. FREE A book of statistics, information, and 200 E. Kans. farm descriptions. Write G. E. Winders Realty Co., Ottawa, Kans.

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

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

SNAP FARM. 120 acres, Texas Co., Mo., 11 miles north of Cabool, 1,800 fruit trees, fine water, 2 houses, 100 acres smooth, fine land, 70 cultivated. \$1,300 gets it; one-half down. LOTT, "The Land Man," 900 New York Life, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED—Guns; buy, trade on new ones. Remodel, or repair any part of any gun made. Strictly high grade work. The largest line of modern guns in the State always on hand. Athletic sporting goods. Foot, and base ball supplies. H. B. Howard, 505 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

WOOL WANTED—We have just completed our New Woolen Mill in North Topeka and want at once 200,000 pounds of wool for which we will pay the market price. Write us if you have wool for sale. Western Woolen Mill Co., North Topeka, Kans.

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Write for a copy of "CURRENT EVENTS", published by the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY. S. G. WARNER, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo.

The Stray List.

Week Ending September 19. Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. A. Garrison, in Fawn Creek tp., (P. O. Coffeyville), September 11, 1901, one brown horse, 12 or 13 years old, 15 hands high, branded small star in forehead, blind in right eye.

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

For Week Ending September 26. Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. F. Rain, in Pleasant View tp., September 6, 1901, one black horse, 15 hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, mane roached, star in forehead, both hind feet white, right front foot white, heel of left front foot white; valued at \$20.

Smith County—Jno. A. Crabb, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by James Campbell, whose residence is northeast of section 7, in Pawnee tp., July 9, 1901, one light bay mare mule, 15 hands high, white nose, two light barb wire scars above left knee; valued at \$50.

For Week Ending October 3. Nemaha County—A. G. Sauborn, Clerk.

SOW—Taken up by Mike Brock, in Granada tp., (P. O. Goffs), September 10, 1901, one black and white sow, about 1 year old; valued at \$10. SHOATS—Taken up by same, three black and white shoats; valued at \$6.

TRANSIT HOUSE.

EDW. ZOLA, Proprietor.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The TRANSIT HOUSE is under new management, and has a first-class restaurant, steam heat, electric lights. Can accommodate 100 guests with lodging. Stockmen visiting the Market, Fine Stock Sales, or the National Cattle Shows made welcome.

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PUBLIC SALE OF Poland-China Hog's. At Higginville, Mo., 50 Miles East of Kansas City, October 15, 1901. CONSISTING OF SIXTY-FIVE HEAD, Sired by Sydnor's Tecumseh 17368, Sydnor's Chief 24788, R's Perfection, Chief Eclipse, and out of sows equally as good. Those in want of big-boned fellows will find them here, as every one will testify who ever saw the get of Sydnor's Tecumseh. Come and be convinced. Parties will stop at the Commercial Hotel at my expense. Terms: Six months' time on sums over \$12, at 8 per cent interest—with approved security. Address for Catalogue, H. C. SYDNOR, Higginville, Mo. This Ad. Will Not Appear Again. COLS. DAUM AND NULL, AUCTIONEERS.

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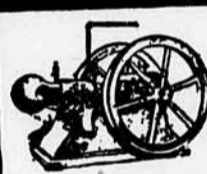
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Consisting of 50 Spring Pigs of either sex, about equally divided, and 20 Extra Fall Sows, sired by A's Chief. They are very fancy. The Spring Pigs are by CHIEF ECLIPSE by Missouri's Black Chief, and R's Perfection by Chief Perfection 2d. My entire offering is up to the standard. Your presence is invited.

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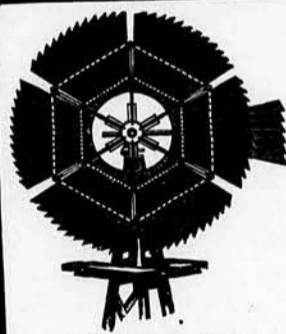
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