

KANSAS FARMER

VOL. XXXIX.
NO. 41

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863
\$1.00 A YEAR.

Breeders' Directory.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.
D. TROTT ABILENE, KANS., famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.

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

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

MAPLE AVENUE HERD **J. U. HOWE,**
DUROC-JERSEYS. Wichita, Kans.
Farm 2 miles west of city on Maple Avenue.

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

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—REGISTERED
Write for prices on what you want; 100 to select from.....
NEWTON BROTHERS, Whiting, Kans.

CHERRY GROVE DUROCS.
Prize-winners. Holloway No. 2 at head of herd. Winter, spring, and summer pigs for sale.
E. M. WARE, Station B, St. Joseph, Missouri.

MAPLE HILL HERD DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
I have 50 spring pigs for sale. Individuality and breeding second to none; good enough to head any herd and to compete in the show ring.
HARRY M. SNEED, - - Smithton, Mo.

100 Duroc-Jersey Pigs.
For Sale—100 March and April pigs from the Rock dale Herd of Registered Duroc-Jersey Swine. The get of 8 herd boars. Prices right. Address
J. F. CHANDLER, Frankfort, Kansas.

STANDARD HERD OF Registered Duroc-Jerseys
PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.
Herd headed by Big Joe 7363, and others. Write for prices on what you want. S. C. B. Leghorns.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

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

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

RIVERSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.
80 head spring farrow, both sexes, fancy bred, prices reasonable. Also Commodore Dewey 46187, the prize-winner of southern Kans. Write for prices on this noted show hog. M. O'Brien, (Riverside), Liberty, Kas

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

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

SHADY LANE STOCK FARM.
HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans
Registered Poland-Chinas
25 Boars and 25 Gilts of late winter farrow, sired by Searchlight 28518, and Look No Further. Dams of the Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains. Prices low to early buyers.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

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

VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.
For Sale: 12 head of the best early boars that I ever produced; large, heavy-boned, and smooth. Ten head of May, June, and July boars that are fancy; a' so one last fall's boar that is a show pig.
E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Kansas.
Successor to WAIT & EAST.

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

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

R. S. COOK, Wichita, Kansas,
BREEDER OF

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

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Ridgeview Farm Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Have for sale—spring pigs of quality, at reasonable figures. Write us before buying.
MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans

BERKSHIRES A Specialty
GEO. S. PRINE, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

For sale, 180 head of the best blood known, including Prine's famous Noras and other popular strains. Foundation stock supplied to breeders.

D. L. BUTTON, North Topeka, Kas
BREEDER OF **IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES** Stock For Sale.
Farm is two miles northwest of Reform School.

*** LOGH AERIE * STOCK FARM**
W. S. POWELL, Moline, Elk Co., Kans.

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

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited. Address **L. K. HASELTINE**, DORCHESTER, GREEN CO., MO. Mention this paper when writing.

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

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

Registered Herefords
Of either sex, at private sale. I also have 140 $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ high-grades at private sale.
ALBERT DILLON, Hope, Kansas

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

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF THOROUGHbred Shorthorn Cattle, and Poland-China Swine.
Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot.
JAMES A. WATKINS,
Whiting, Kans.

BREED THE HORNS OFF BY USING A RED POLLED BULL.
CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Foster, Butler Co., Kans.
Breeder of **RED POLLED CATTLE.**
Herd headed by POWERFUL 4582. Pure-bred and grades for sale. Also prize-winning Light Brahmas.

—125—

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

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

H. N. HOLDEMAN,
GIRARD, CRAWFORD CO., KANS., Breeder of **PERCHERON HORSES**, and **HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE**
Representing Josephine, Mechthilde, and Parthena families. Poland-China hogs. Son of Missouri's Black Chief at head of herd. B. P. R., and B. L. H. chickens. Eggs in season, always guaranteed as represented.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

Registered Herefords.
THOS. EVANS, BREEDER,
Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas.

Special Offerings: **FOR SALE**—One imported 4-year-old bull, 10 yearling bulls, 9 bull calves, 16 yearling heifers, and 12 heifer calves.

D. P. Norton's Shorthorns.
Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas.
BREEDER OF

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

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

MT. PLEASANT HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Acomb Duke 18th 142177. Herd composed of Young Marys, Galateas, and Sanaparells. Young bulls for sale.
A. M. ASHCRAFT, Atchison, Kans. R. F. D. No. 3.
Inquire at Ashcraft & Sage Livery Barn, Main Street.

East Lynn Herefords.

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

Registered Hereford Cattle
BRED BY
O. F. NELSON, Hiawatha, Kans.

Herd Bull, **DANDY DOLAN** 102828, a full brother to the famous prize-winner, Dandy Rex. For Sale—Thirteen Bulls, 8 to 18 months old. Get prices at once.

H. M. SAZLER,
BURLINGAME, KANSAS,
BREEDER OF

Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Cotswold Sheep.
Stock For Sale.

..SUNFLOWER HERD..
SCOTCH, AND SCOTCH-TOPPED **SHORTHORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE**

Herd Bulls, Sir Knight 124403, and The Baron 121327.
Herd Boars, Black U. S. 2d 25582 S, and Missouri's Best On Earth 19836 S.
REPRESENTATIVE STOCK FOR SALE.
Address **ANDREW FRINGLE**,
Wabaunsee County, **ESKRIDGE, KANSAS.**

CATTLE.

**THE GEO. H. ADAMS
HEREFORDS**

AT LINWOOD, KANS.

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

H. R. LITTLE,
HOPE, DICKINSON CO., KANS.,
Breeds Only the Best,
Pure-Bred

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herd numbers 135, headed by ROYAL CROWN, 125698, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharen Lavender 143002.

FOR SALE JUST NOW—16 BULLS of serviceable age, and 12 Bull Calves. Farm is 1 1/2 miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pac., R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from three of the great herds of Ohio.

OLOVER BLOSSOM SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Cruickshank Bulls
Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573
Sire of the champion calf and junior champion bull of 1900

...Grand Victor 115752...

Himself a show bull and sire of prize-winners.

FEMALES are Scotch, both imported and home-bred, pure Bates, and balance 3 to 6 Scotch tops.

STOCK FOR SALE.

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



GLENDALE SHORTHORNS, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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

PALO DURO STOCK FARM

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

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

Bulls in Service:
IMP. COLLYNIE 135022,
IMP. MARINER 135024,
AND IMP. LORD COWSLIP.

HERD is rich in the best Cruickshank blood and contains 10 females imported direct from Collynie and Uppermill. For Sale—10 bulls—herd headers—of choice 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

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

HORSES AND MULES.

**PERCHERON HORSES, and
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**

GARRETT HURST, Breeder, ZYBA, SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS. Young stock for sale of either sex. All registered.

HENRY AVERY & SON,

BREEDERS OF

Pure Percherons.

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

Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

**Pleasant Hill
Jack Farm.**

PHILIP WALKER, Breeder,
MOLINE, ELK CO., KANS

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

Quality and Breeding Unexcelled.
Inspection and Correspondence Invited.



Prospect Farm.



H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kansas,

Breeder of

**OLYDESDALE HORSES, AND
SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

For Sale—25 Clydesdales, including 3 registered stallions of serviceable age, and 18 mares. Inspection and correspondence invited.

SHEEP.

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

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

A. E. Burleigh, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

KIRKPATRICK & SON, - - Wolcott, Kansas.

R. C. JOHNSTON,
Lawrence, Kansas.

...Breeder of...

**PURE BLOODED,
REGISTERED**

Angora Goats

I have a few Yearling Bucks and some fine Kid Bucks, sired by King Cromwell for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

**Riverside
Stock Farm**

**O. L. THISLER, & CHAPMAN &
DICKINSON CO., KANS.**
Importer and Breeder of
PERCHERON, and FRENCH COACH HORSES,
and SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kansas,

BREEDER AND DEALER IN

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



All stock guaranteed just as represented. Correspondence solicited.

SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kans.,

Breeders of

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

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



**AMERICA'S LEADING
HORSE IMPORTERS!**

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

McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,
SIXTH AND WESLEY AVES., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PERCHERONS.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON,
Importers and Breeders,
TOWANDA, BUTLER CO., KANS.

LARGEST HERD IN THE STATE.
IMPORTED, AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS AND
MARES For Sale at all times.

Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Seventeen young stallions for sale.



**50
SHORTHORN
BULLS
FOR SALE.**

**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
H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kansas.

GALLOWAYS.

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**

Cruickshank'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 Bampton. 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.

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

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

A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

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

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

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

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



American Royal Shows and Sales

Stock Yards, Kansas City, October 21-26, 1901

Herefords,
Shorthorns,
Galloways.



Under Auspices
National
Associations

GRAND SHOWS FOR \$20,000 PRIZES

SALES--150 Herefords Sell October 22, 23, and 24.

80 Shorthorns Sell October 23 and 24.

50 Galloways Sell October 25. BEEF BREEDS CATTLE.

For Sale Catalogues, address **C. R. THOMAS, Gen'l. Supt.,**
Excursion Rates on all Railroads. **KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**



Nebraska Aberdeen-Angus Sale!

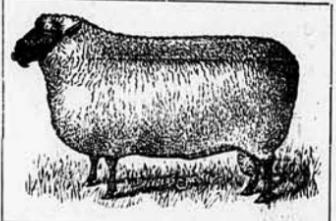
AT HUMBOLDT, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1901.



Harding & Bewick Close Out Their Noted Prairie Lawn Herd

56 head of breeding cattle in nice breeding thrift—20 calves sold at foot of dam. All cows and 2-year-old heifers are bred—cows with calves are rebred. Good scale, market topping quality, fine Angus character—these features strongly characterize our herd. The Mattinson bred bull, Leon H. 30852, at head of herd. All calves are his get. They would be a credit to any sire. Yearlings and 2-year-olds by the Bridgeford-bred bull, Percy of Oakridge 25472, a fine lot they are. Every cow a good mother. Come and see cattle on sale day. Big tent, big crowd, big lunch. Catalogue now ready. Write for it. Come early.

185 head of high-grade Shropshire sheep sold in lots of 10 or 15 to suit buyer; also 170 Poland-Chinas. These all sold in A. M.
COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. HARDING & BEWICK, Owners. CHAS. ESCHER JR., Mgr.



LAMPLIGHTER 51834.

Gudgell & Simpson,
Independence, Mo.,
..BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF..

Herefords

One of the Oldest and Largest Herds
in America.

ANXIETY 4TH Blood and Type Prevail

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



STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kans.,
Breeders of **SELECT**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. INSPECTION OR CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

T. K. Tomson & Sons,

* * Proprietors of * *

Elderlawn Herd of Shorthorns.

DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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

Sunny Slope Herefords

...290 HEAD FOR SALE...

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

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kans



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.

Good Work Done by Coburn for Kansas.

FROM THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER.

As suggestive of the manner in which an institution may expand from an humble beginning to a foremost rank the Kansas Department of Agriculture affords a striking illustration. All Kansans are proud of the work of the agricultural department of the State. Its present high standard is due to the good work of Secretary F. D. Coburn, who is recognized as one of the leading authorities of the country on farm statistics.

Mr. Coburn was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, in 1846. His paternal ancestors were of the straight New England Yankee stock, yet his maternal ancestors belonged to the pioneer stock that hewed down the forests, drove back the Indians, and made the land smile between the frowns of the Rockies and Alleghenies. He has followed the pursuits of a great many strong men of his generation; taught a country school, borne arms in defense of his country in two union regiments from Illinois as an enlisted man, been a farmer, split rails, and edited newspapers—the Kansas Live Stock Indicator especially, for six years. He became secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in 1881, the first time; he was a farmer and stock-raiser in Franklin County, Kansas, beginning there as a farm hand, upon his discharge from the army, while yet a boy of 20. He was for three years president of the board of regents of the State Agricultural College, and has been four times elected secretary of the State Board of Agriculture—on the last two occasions by acclamation. At the recent national corn congress in Chicago, called to promote the wider use of corn in this and foreign countries, with representatives from 25 States, he was unanimously chosen its president.

When President McKinley was looking about for a man for Secretary of Agriculture the friends of Mr. Coburn enthusiastically urged his name for the position. He was endorsed with practical unanimity by the stockmen and farmers of the transmissouri region for that position in the cabinet. Among these endorsements was a personal letter from every Republican Senator and Representative in the Kansas Legislature, resolutions passed unanimously, regardless of politics, by the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, the Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association, the Oklahoma Stockmen's Association, the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, the Kansas State Editorial Association, and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

PRACTICAL, HELPFUL LITERATURE.

While no radical change in conducting the work of the State Board of Agriculture was made by Mr. Coburn upon assuming the duties of secretary in 1894, yet the ninth biennial report differed somewhat widely from its predecessors, his aim being to make it more nearly a practical, helpful agricultural work for Kansas people, rather than so especially an immigration document. His first quarterly report, issued in September of 1894, contained the agricultural and live stock statistics for the year, but was otherwise devoted to a single, and at that time a very pertinent subject, "Feeding Wheat to Farm Animals"—the first investigation ever made along this line. The volume was in great demand and the edition was quickly exhausted. This publication was the first of a series of quarterlies which has given such wide fame to the reports of the Kansas board, commonly known as the "Red Line Series." Previously the quarterlies, although of great excellence, had, with few exceptions, possessed no special identity, but beginning with that issue each one since has been individualized.

At this time wonderful interest was

FARM WAGONS

The Western Farmer or Teamster who neglects to investigate the new Tiffin Wagon is not alive to his own interest. It runs easier, wears longer and looks nicer than any other wagon. Insist upon having it. If your dealer don't handle it and will not get it for you, write to us. "We will do the rest."

THE TIFFIN WAGON CO.,
Tiffin, Ohio, or Kansas City, Mo.

evinced in the introduction of the alfalfa plant, which was hailed by the people of the western two-thirds of the State as a great promoter of prosperity. In November an edition of 10,000 copies of a quarterly devoted exclusively to the culture, uses and worth of alfalfa was exhausted within a week after its printing. From that time until the present the various Coburn books have met a hearty reception from Cork to Cape Town, by farmers, stockmen, millers, grain-dealers, boards of trade, and other commercial bodies, besides universities, colleges, experimental stations, and scientists. Unlike most reports on agricultural subjects, they are interesting as well as instructive, on account of the peculiar stamp of originality with which their author marks them.

WORLD-FAMOUS SERIES OF REPORTS.

Below is a detailed list to date of the quarterly reports of this world-famous series, together with a synopsis of their objects and contents:

"Feeding Wheat to Farm Animals;" its practice in Kansas, and something of its bearing upon agriculture and stock-raising; 208 pages, eight illustrations.

"Alfalfa Growing;" history, characteristics, cultivation, worth, and uses of alfalfa; discussed by scientific observers and practical growers in the twelve alfalfa-producing States and territories of America; 230 pages.

"Alfalfa, Irrigation, Well Water Supply and Subsoiling;" a discussion of al-

over, and complimentary letters, containing expressions of the highest appreciation of the Board's work have been received from various dignitaries abroad as well as at home.

So satisfactory has been the Kansas system of organization for the advancement of the agricultural interests that other States are frequently asking for facts concerning it and constantly endeavoring to effect the adoption of a similar plan. Except in a few instances the principal work of similar departments in other States is the conduct of a State fair, little particular effort to aid the individual farmer being made.

The States of Indiana, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio employ approximately the same methods as those of Kansas. Iowa also founded hers on a similar basis one year ago, after overcoming many difficulties, the and possibilities of the cow, and counsel as to her selection, breeding, and management; 264 pages, 36 illustrations.

"The Beef Steer (and His Sister)"—Beef production; methods of its masters in Kansas and elsewhere, and its close relation to Kansas prosperity. 282 pages, 43 illustrations.

"The Plow, Cow, and Steer."—Devoted to soil and crop culture, as found most suitable in Kansas, together with information as to better utilizing the cow and her products, the more profitable production of beef, wool, mutton, and poultry and a higher order of home-making. 200 pages.

"Pork Production."—A discussion of modern swine, swine-rearing and econ-

went before them myself with all the reports I could get of your board. I had my arms filled with them and laid them down, and beside them I laid our Iowa agricultural reports, and showed how they compared. Some one of the members, when I got through, said that our report was nothing but an account of a trotting-horse association. I don't know whether it was my eloquence or Mr. Coburn's reports, but I got a unanimous report from that committee in favor of a State board of agriculture, founded as this one is, and we have today instead of a State agricultural society whose whole scope and aim is to hold a State fair, a State board of agriculture, and I blush to say we are following where you led."

KANSAS REPORTS FOR TEXT BOOKS.

The State universities of Wisconsin, Ohio, and Minnesota, Cornell University of New York and the agricultural colleges of Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Texas, Oregon, Kansas, North Dakota, and South Dakota are using the Kansas reports in their classes in agriculture, dairying and animal husbandry, the books being furnished to the limited extent possible at their special request. The applicants, in justification of their request, generally explain that these works are the best authorities obtainable upon the respective subjects treated.

Of the man who has done most to achieve distinction and win added laurels for the Kansas department during the last decade it may be said he is a master in his line of work. To a brain naturally endowed with depth and originality, he has added untiring industry—his predominant characteristic. His unflinching perseverance is for tangible results—to accomplish and to benefit; these are the prime objects and aims of his labor.

Perhaps the oddest feature of the Pan-American Cattle Show is a consignment of wild range steers direct from the Canadian Northwest. They are sent as an advertisement of what can be accomplished in that country without shelter or additional feed. Some of these animals are fat enough for beef and they are all large and heavy. Their weight will range from 1,300 to 1,800 pounds each. Cowboys accompanied them with their plains outfit of ponies and lassoes, but they deemed it necessary to build a wire corral to extend from the cars to the enclosures as they could afford to take no chances with such wild stock.

Dewey's Way.

"I wonder how Admiral Dewey will start that court of inquiry?"
"I suppose he'll look around and say, 'You may begin firing, gentlemen, when you are ready.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

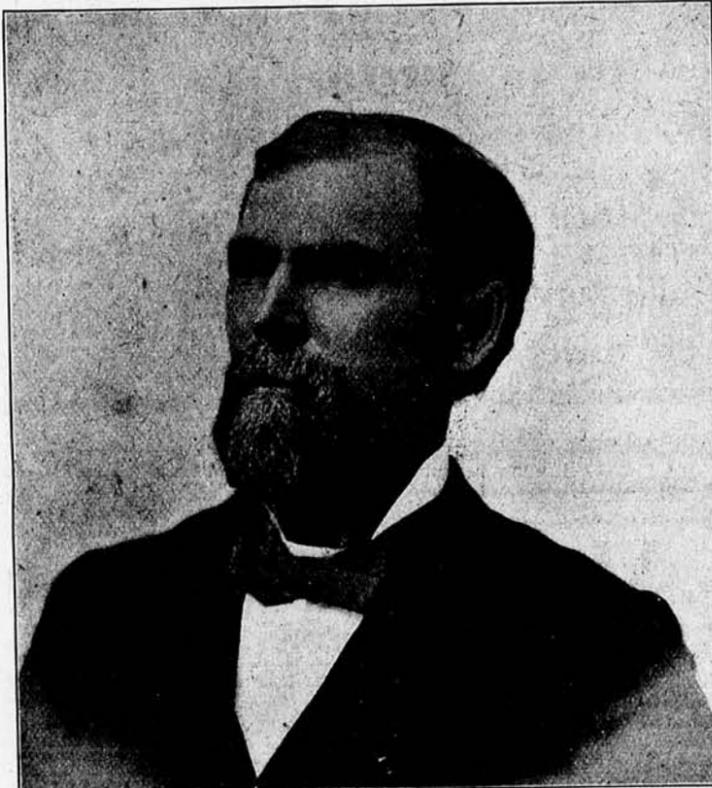
After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist, \$5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 529, Racine, Wis.



Secretary F. D. Coburn, Who Has Made the Kansas Department of Agriculture Famous the World Over.

alfa, or lucern; irrigation as applicable to Kansas; notes on some western Kansas wells and their water supply; subsoiling and the natural distribution of roots in soils; 225 pages, 10 illustrations.

"Corn and the Sorghums." Part I—Corn, its cultivation, utilization, cost and values, more especially from a Kansas standpoint. Part II—The sorghums, their cultivation and value for forage and grain, estimated by Kansas growers and feeders; 230 pages, 32 illustrations.

"The Helpful Hen"—Farm Poultry: Its rearing, management, and marketing, especially as applicable to Kansas conditions and by Kansas people. 254 pages; 30 illustrations.

"Cow Culture;" devoted to the promotion of dairy interests, a better appreciation of the importance, products, most appreciated; information upon their origin, history, characteristics, and merits; for the farm, range, feed-lot, shambles, and dairy. 216 pages; 39 illustrations.

"Hereford Cattle"—in press.

In 1895 the regular decennial census of the population of the State was taken and compiled under the direction of Mr. Coburn, and while its inquiries and returns were not nearly so much in detail nor so comprehensive as those of the United States census, the results were among the most satisfactory ever achieved in a strictly State census.

To-day the Kansas Department of Agriculture is probably the most highly regarded institution of its kind in any State, if not in any country. Not only is this true, but it is recognized as such by prince and plebeian alike the world

omical and profitable pork-production, particularly under conditions existing in Kansas. 228 pages; 42 illustrations.

"The Modern Sheep"—Devoted to information upon the rearing and management of sheep for wool and mutton, and the advantages and possibilities of sheep husbandry in Kansas. 264 pages; 37 illustrations.

"The Horse Useful"—Devoted to the interests of those who breed, care for, use and appreciate the horse, and to the horse himself—his improved breeding and more humane treatment. 244 pages; 45 illustrations.

"Forage and Fodders"—A discussion of the production, uses, and values of various pasture and fodder plants, especially those found best suited to the purposes of Kansas farmers and stock-growers. Treated under the one general term "Grass," and from the standpoint that "all flesh is grass." 304 pages; 75 illustrations.

"Dairying in Kansas"—Devoted to dairying in Kansas and its prosperity, with suggestions for the best management of the cow and her product. 84 pages; 21 illustrations.

"Shorthorn Cattle"—Favorites on two continents wherever beef and milk are story of which was related by Hon. John Cownie during his recent visit to Topeka to address the thirtieth annual meeting of the board. He said in part: "For the last dozen years I have been before the committee in the Iowa legislature endeavoring to have our laws changed and only last winter succeeded. In making my argument before the committee, after it had voted unanimously not to change the old law, I

Timely Suggestions Respecting Sorghum-Syrup-Making.

WILLIAM M. KING, GLENCARLYN, VA.

From 1856 to date, I have been deeply interested in the culture of sorghum and syrup-making, and I regard the syrup, when properly made at the right time and in the best way that it is possible to make it, as one among the most healthful articles of diet, that finds its appropriate place on many thousands of farmers' tables.

I am practically familiar with most of the improved methods of making syrup from sorghum, also with some of the simple and effective methods of refining it. Whenever engaged in making sorghum-syrup, I have always been successful in producing an article that will rank hardly second, in appearance and quality, to that made from the sap of the sugar maple during the last week of the maple-syrup-making season.

I fully agree with Mr. Denton that "the decline in syrup-making (from the juice of the sorghum) can only be checked by the adoption of new and better ways of making syrup." However, it may as well be stated that the public have, during the past twenty-five years, eagerly sought for, and have apparently been satisfied, with a comparatively tasteless, light colored syrup, a large proportion of it being made up of glucose. This is a semi-sweet, very light colored syrup, and does not compare for table use or for cooking purposes with a fairly good article made from sorghum. The very general use of glucose-syrup because it is of light color and very low price, will inevitably sooner or later subside, and the demand for a pure, sweet syrup of an amber color is sure to take its place and increase rapidly. Already the very palatable Ribbon-cane-syrup, known as the open-kettle or Plantation-syrup of the South, put up in quart and gallon tin cans and neatly labeled, is rapidly coming into use in our Northern cities. This is a gratifying fact. The open-kettle syrup is of fine quality but it is in no way superior to that which can be made from the best known varieties of sorghum, such as the Colman, the McLean or the Kansas Orange, if made into syrup at the proper time. Aside from these, there are several others that have been bred and introduced by Mr. A. A. Denton, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, who is justly entitled to the thanks of American farmers for his excellent work in increasing the sugar content of sorghum.

In order to make a syrup from sorghum that will compete with that made from the Ribbon-cane, it is only necessary to take greater care in clarifying the juice and refining the semi-syrup before the boiling is completed in the finishing pan. Begin by using the proper material for the filter at the mill. This, if possible, should be the Florida moss (Tusneoides), which is now being used so extensively in Florida by those who are using the ordinary cane mills when making the open-kettle syrup. Shredded corn-stalk fodder is confidently recommended as a substitute for the moss. In one case, the Spanish moss requires washing and drying daily while in the other, nothing would be lost in using fresh material daily, as that used each day could, with a slight addition of bran or meal, be used as feed for stock. After it had been filtered and the excess of acid in the juice is neutralized by the judicious use of milk of lime and then allowed to flow in the form of a very thin layer of juice over a somewhat extended surface so as to thoroughly expose it to the clarifying influence of sun and air, it would free it from additional impurities and prepare it for the evaporating pan. As soon as the juice enters the fire or steam-pan, a uniform and high degree of heat should be steadily maintained until the semi-syrup stage of evaporation is reached. At this point it should be allowed to flow out of the main pan and it should be refined by refiltering through granulated animal charcoal, in the manner recommended by Mr. Isaac A. Hedges, as long ago as 1861.

A sorghum syrup can be produced in this way, that, by reason of its delicious flavor, intrinsic excellence and healthfulness, will, like the open-kettle syrup of the South, quickly find its way into city homes and be found on every farmer's table where healthy, robust children are being raised to supply the growing demand in every avenue of life for brawn and brain to carry on the world's work.

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.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

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, Herefords, Kansas City.

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

January 28 to 31, 1902—Sotham's Annual Criterion Sale at Kansas City.

February 11, 12, and 13, 1902—J. F. Stodder, J. W. & J. C. Robison, and Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans., Combination Sale.

February 25-27, 1902—C. A. Stannard and others, at Kansas City, Mo., 300 Herefords.

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

April 16, 1902—W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus.

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

April 25 and 26, 1902—H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., Shorthorns.

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

June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)

The Course of the Markets.

BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

The markets are responding well to the demands of the present situation. Fluctuations are bound to occur in the upward movement of prices, but the trend to higher levels appears unmistakable. Sheep and lambs need a material "lift" at the hands of buyers. There has been small encouragement for feeders to take hold, especially considering the comparatively stiff values at which feeding stock has been held. The public taste for mutton (not "sheep meat" as it was called a score of years ago) has been cultivated and educated and it is essential that a supply should be constantly coming forward to fill the demand for a high-class article. Touching this point, we recently sat at breakfast with an English traveler who had ordered an "English mutton chop," and the cook presented it in such extreme English fashion—garnished with a bit of kidney—that the foreigner hardly recognized it at first. When his knife slipped through its tender richness the only criticism he had to make was that it was a little too fat! He had dipped into the "tail end" of the chop first, where of course he struck the fat, but when he had finished it he declared that it was really quite as fine as he could have had at home. Hundreds of thousands of palates have had a taste of this prime mutton and we must have a care lest the producers of it are discouraged from feeding it on account of unprofitable prices.

There seems little reason to fear the market on finished cattle and swine. The country is undoubtedly short on hogs, and even with the prolificacy of the sow it will take some time to regain a normal volume of supplies. It is equally undeniable that prime cattle are in comparatively small supply. A prosperous nation, with active manufacturing and a money-making people, will hardly be content with a substitute for its roasts and steaks, even though prices should mount to a record-breaking level. All sorts of prophecies are indulged in as to the price of prime cattle next spring and summer. Some conservative men think that \$7.50 is surely in sight, while others of extreme view talk still higher prices for prime bullocks on the Chicago market before next fall. They base their belief on the fact that many men conservative to a degree, have put cheap feeders into their lots, fearing that the spread in prices on good stuff would not be sufficient to pay them out, and hence there will be many less prime cattle to come to market than the extent of the present feeding operations would seem to indicate. There is something in this view of the matter, as undoubtedly many a feed-yard which has heretofore laid claims to a production of top cattle is now filled with the cheap and common stuff that came to market in the glut incident to the summer's drouth. This condition points very strongly to another demonstration later that there is "always room at the top."

Sheep Scab.

NEWSPAPER BULLETIN PURDUE UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENT STATION.

Among the acts of the last session of the Indiana legislature was one making it compulsory to dip all scabby sheep. The object is to stamp out this expensive but unnecessary disease. The reports of the State statistician for the past few years have shown that there has been a considerable number of sheep affected. The forthcoming report will show more than 8,000 head reported to be affected for the year ending June 30. There is no question but

there have been many errors in reporting but deducting these there still remains a large number of affected sheep.

Scab is produced by an itch mite, that causes itching, rubbing, pulling, and shedding the wool, causing a bare and scabby skin. The parasite can not live for any great length of time off the skin and does not thrive on any other animal. It is therefore possible to stamp out the disease by killing all mites by dipping. Solutions of tobacco, lime and sulphur and arsenic are effective for this purpose. The tobacco solutions have preference. They may be made by taking from 20 to 25 pounds of tobacco leaves and stems and soaking for one day in sufficient water to cover. Then boil for an hour and draw off after six hours. Dilute to 100 gallons. Add 20 pounds of sulphur and use while warm. The lime and sulphur dip may be made by slaking 8 pounds of lime in some water, adding 24 pounds of sulphur and diluting to 100 gallons. It is troublesome to prepare the tobacco solution and is about as cheap to buy the extract ready for use. The lime and sulphur dip is injurious to the wool. It requires on an average of one and one-half gallons of dip solution per head for more than 25 head. The second dipping is necessary at the tenth day so that the cost for material must be reckoned at about 5 to 7 cents per head. The coal tar or creolin dips are excellent for ticks but not as effective as they should be for scab.

Ayrshire Cattle For Agricultural College.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has received a shipment from Canada of four pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, a bull and three heifers. The bull was a prize winner at the Pan-American and Toronto expositions. One of the heifers is from the famous Ogilvie herd and her sire is considered to be the best Ayrshire bull on the continent to-day. Another of the college heifers gave 8,000 pounds of milk and nearly 400 pounds of butter in a year when 2 years old.

The Ayrshires are large yielders of milk and are practically adapted to sections of the State where the grass is short as they can travel 20 miles a day in search of food and at the same time give a good yield of milk.

Cattle Famine Predicted.

The Chicago Chronicle has made a careful review of the conditions affecting the provision market in Chicago and the West, and sums up the situation as follows:

"Food products of every kind are about to undergo another marked advance in prices. The meat market is affected because the packers have discovered an unusual falling off in the supply of steers and other cattle. With an extraordinary demand for pork and poultry, the supply men say that the shortage of beef will be felt equally in other meat lines.

"By a singular coincidence the milk suppliers announce that they must demand a higher rate from the public for the lacteal liquid, beginning November 1. The Illinois Milk Dealers' Association, which practically dictates the milk trade, is behind the movement, and there is little likelihood of a break. Tickets calling for a quart of milk will be sold after November 1 at the rate of 14 for \$1 instead of the present charge of \$1 for 16 tickets.

"The beef famine that is threatening the city is supposed to have its origin in New York, and as Chicago is the source and center of the supply its escape was considered impossible. Though rumors of scarcity had been rife for some time, it was only yesterday that an authoritative admission on the subject was made by Chicago packers. The shortage is said to be alarming.

Telegraphic reports from the East declared that the New York butchers, wholesale and retail, blamed Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company, the firms known as the "big four," for the higher prices. But it is denied by representatives of these concerns that they are in any combine or trust to curtail the supply and send the prices skyward. They point out that the beef famine had its origin in two conspicuous facts—one, the increased foreign demand on account of the expansion of American trade; the other and most obvious, the falling off in corn feeding to cattle because of the high price that the farmer obtains for his corn crop.

"A sequel to the shortage is the falling off in the demand for meats among the poor. It is the pronounced view of many packers and butchers that the high prices will continue for some time. It was announced that in New York sev-

AT THE TOP.

It is a laudable ambition to reach the top of the ladder of success. But many a man who reaches the topmost rung finds his position a torment instead of a triumph. He has sacrificed his health to success.

A man can succeed and be strong if he heeds Nature's warnings. When there is indigestion, loss of appetite, ringing in the ears, dizziness, spots before the eyes or palpitation of the heart; any or all of these symptoms point to weakness and loss of nutrition. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. By perfect and abundant nourishment distributed to each vital organ it enables the co-operation of all the organs to preserve the perfect health of the body.



"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 13 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great number of remedies without success. I finally lost faith in them all. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food in my stomach for a long time; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep nor follow my occupation. Some four months ago a friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After a week's treatment I had derived so much benefit that I continued the medicine. I have taken three bottles and am convinced it has in my case accomplished a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land."

The "Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE. Trade Mark. LUMP JAW. Easily and thoroughly cured. New, common-sense method, not expensive. No cure, no pay. FREE. A practical, illustrated treatise on the absolute cure of Lump Jaw, free to readers of this paper. Fleming Bros., chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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

Best Feed Grinders ON EARTH, FRENCH BUHR STONES. Four sizes—2 to 15 horse power. Send for catalogue N. CHAS. KAESTNER & CO. Chicago, Illinois.

SHORT FEED, None Better Made. in a season like this, may be made to go very much farther by grinding. The best way to grind it is with our BUCKEYE Feed Mill and Power Combined. Grinds corn and cob, and all other grains, especially wheat. Supplies power for shelling, cutting, sawing, pumping, etc. Write for free catalog W. STAYER CARRIAGE CO., 76th & Wallace Sts., Chicago.

The Old Reliable "TIFFIN" Well Auger Will make you money now. It has never met an equal. Write at once for prices. State the diameter and depth of wells. LOOMIS & NYMAN TIFFIN, OHIO. When writing to advertisers please mention the KANSAS FARMER.

eral of the meat dealers were being driven out of the business. In Chicago this serious phase of the trade question involved has not yet been reached, but the feeling is prevalent that at no distant time the inability of the poorer citizens to buy the costly meat supplies will have disastrous results among small traders.

"A representative of Armour & Co. said: 'It is about correct to say that enough cattle have not been cornfed for the beef market. But that is something which will be righted the moment the farmers realize that it will pay them about as well as the next thing if they feed their corn to beef cattle. I will admit that there is a serious shortage in the supply of beef cattle. What I will not admit is that the large packing firms of this or any other city are to be blamed. There is no "trust" in the business, not even such a slim bond as a "gentlemen's agreement." On the contrary, the keenest business rivalry prevails in the trade.'

"Greatest Fair on Earth."

The Illinois State Fair, held at Springfield last week, was the 48th annual exhibition under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. It has been designated the "greatest fair on earth" and while that phrase of fair secretaries, Mr. W. C. Garrard, is not from Missouri, he says he "must be shown" if any fair on earth compares.

The State of Illinois has with characteristic enterprise, expended over half a million dollars in the way of permanent buildings. This year the new Coliseum building was completed, costing about \$50,000. It has a seating capacity of 4,000, with a showing arena 175 by 225 feet. It is the finest building of the kind on earth, and is a wonderfully popular feature with which every visitor was delighted.

Five thousand dollars has been spent in concrete walks about the grounds. Every building has been painted, new drives laid out and a considerable portion of the grounds landscaped, planted in flowers and beautified with fountains.

The attendance was the best ever known at Springfield, and the fair was an all-around and unqualified success, so much so, that the official secretary, Mr. Garrard, was heard to smile for the first time in twelve months.

The live stock was the grandest attraction of the fair. The departments were filled with the best horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, ever shown with one mysterious exception, the Hereford cattle division, O. B. Harris, of Harris, Mo., being the only exhibitor.

The draft horse department was notably large, showing the improved condition of that industry. Mr. Roy B. Simpson, of Harris, Mo., of the Chicago Drivers Journal has been making the finest reports of the various State fairs ever attempted by a daily publication, and the Kansas Farmer representative acknowledges their material assistance in this report.

THE SHORTHORN SHOW.

The exhibit of Shorthorn cattle held in the Coliseum was without doubt the greatest of recent years—not the greatest in numbers, but the greatest in quality. There were seventy head and the contest proved to be a battle royal. It was a three-sided color battle. There were reds, and whites, and the roans came out victorious. If Bates, Booth, Cruikshank and the Colling Brothers, the great founders of the different types or tribes of Shorthorns, had been present they would have felt glorified in the grand work of their successors in the business.

The show went into history as one of the most notable events of the cattle industry. The most notable events of the cattle industry would have been to add to it other animals of equal fineness. The exhibitors were J. G. Robins & Sons, Horace, Ind.; George Harding & Sons, Waukesha, Wis.; George Bothwell, Nettleson, Mo.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ontario; C. F. Rice, Indianapolis, Ill.; W. S. Boland, Grass Lake, Mich.; Adkins & Stevenson, Belmont, Ill.; J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.; Mrs. G. A. Leland, Springfield, Ill.; Every animal exhibited, with a few exceptions, was bred by the exhibitor. Tom Clark, of Beecher, Ill., and Abe Mitchell, of Danvers, Ill., were the judges. The awards in detail were as follows:

Aged bull, seven entries—First, to W. D. Flatt, on the grand imported roan bull, Valiant; second, to George Harding & Son, on their well-known red bull, Golden Victor; and third, to J. G. Robbins & Sons, on the roan, The Lad for Me. The fame of Mr. Flatt's bull had preceded him. Every one was eager to see the English bull that had won sweepstakes at Toronto and bull that had won the New York State Fair. He sustained his reputation by winning first, but was closely followed by the Harding bull, which is better in flank than Valiant. Robbins' bull has been mixing things pretty evenly with Harding's animal, but the advent of Valiant changed things in the order above named.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3, four entries—First, to W. D. Flatt, on Lord Banff, another grand roan that has never been defeated in the show ring; second, to C. F. Rice, on Red Lad, a solid red animal of grand type, and third, to George Bothwell on Imported Blackwatch, a half-brother to Choice Goods, the Champion of Great Britain.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2, ten entries—First, to George Bothwell, on Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, a magnificent roan, that has always won first in class wherever shown; this bull is a grand handler, spread of rib, and deep flank; second, to George Bothwell on Nonpareil Hero, of the same general type and characteristics as the first named; third, to C. F. Rice, on Marmaduke 2d, a splendid red of great promise.

Bull, under 1 year, ten entries—First, to N. H. Gentry, on a handsome red calf not yet christened; second, to George Harding & Son, on Royal Archer, a red calf with a little white, and third, to Gentry on an unnamed red. This was one of the most difficult classes to judge. Bothwell, Harding, and Robbins showed great calves that closely crowded the winners.

Aged cow, nine entries—First, to W. D. Flatt, on Cicely, a beautiful roan, one of his recent importations, and the champion of England; second, to Flatt, on Empress 12, and third, to Robbins & Son on Young Matchless, a dark roan. This class was an interesting one. When we consider that nearly all the animals entered have won more or less victories at the great circuit of State fairs and expositions, we must agree with the judge that was a great one. Mr. Flatt's Cicely is a wonderful cow; great width of back and depth of loin and heart girth are the chief points of merit. Each of the winners was so perfect in the back that a straight edge rule would "touch hide" every inch of the way from withers to tail head.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3, six entries—First, to Robbins & Son, on the great undefeated roan, Ruberta; second, to George Harding & Son, on Rose of Autumn; third, to W. D. Flatt, on Ascott of Mayflower. It would not require an expert cattle judge, to place Ruberta at the head of this class. Of the second and third prize winners, will say that they were typical Short-

horns, true in every section and worthy in every way of their place in this class.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2, nine entries—First, to Robbins & Son, on Clarissa, a grand young roan of the Ruberta type; second, to Harding & Son, on Golden Fame's Belle, and third, to Boland, on Snowball, a cream-white calf that attracted great attention on account of her color.

Heifer, under 1 year, fourteen entries—First, to Robbins & Son, on Lad's Goldie; second, to George Bothwell's roan calf, Queen of Beauty, and third, to Robbins & Son, on Golden Lassie. This was also a difficult class to judge on account of the large number so uniformly matched.

Aged herd, five entries—First, to W. D. Flatt, on herd headed by Valiant; second, to Robbins & Son, on herd headed by The Lad For Me, and third, to Harding & Son, on herd headed by Golden Victor.

Young herd, four entries—First, to Robbins & Son, on herd headed by Lodestone; second, to George Bothwell, on herd headed by Nonpareil of Clover Blossom; third, to N. H. Gentry, on herd headed by an unnamed bull.

Get of sire, five entries—First, to George Bothwell, on get of Imp. Nonpareil Victor; second, to Robbins & Son, on get of The Lad For Me; third, to C. F. Rice, on the get of Marmaduke. Produce of cow, six entries—First, to Harding & Son, on produce of Rosebud 2d; second, to Boland, on produce of Old Lady Sharon; third, to Bothwell, on produce of Victoria Sharon 7th.

Senior sweepstakes, bull—Won by W. D. Flatt, on the imported bull, Valiant. Junior sweepstakes, bull—Won by Bothwell, on Nonpareil of Clover Blossom. Senior sweepstakes, cow, 2 years or over, two entries—This proved to be the closest as well as the most exciting contest in the show. It was Robbins' great young cow, Ruberta, against the undefeated English champion, Cicely. It was not animal against animal, nor one man against one man, but the American Shorthorn breeders against the English. The skill of a nation was at stake. The two animals were beautifully matched; it seemed as though both were cast from the same mold. The finest judgment was needed, but Tom Clark was equal to the occasion, and when Ruberta won a great cheer rent the air. Cicely had met her Waterloo.

In the junior sweepstakes class Mr. Robbins won on Clarissa. (To be continued.)

Colorado's State Fair.

The Colorado State Fair, which closed with the month of September, was considered a successful event. With Colorado on the west, Missouri on the east, and Nebraska to the north, it is sincerely to be hoped that the great commonwealth of Kansas may be inoculated with the spirit of such important enterprises in the near future. What will Kansas do about it?

William Penn Anderson, a special correspondent of the Drovers' Journal, says: "The initial Colorado State Fair, which closed Saturday last, marked a new era in the horticultural, agricultural, and live stock history of the State. The presence of the famous Shorthorn cattle of T. J. Wornall, of Liberty, Mo., whose winnings at this branch of the show and greatly enhanced the value of the Colorado-bred Shorthorns by their ability to win premiums in such distinguished company. The Hereford exhibits were full of merit and were chiefly Colorado-bred."

"Most of the awards were captured by the Ridgewood herd, owned by Lowell, Burrall & De Witt, of Denver, although A. E. Reynolds, of Denver, received a number of prizes. "It is needless to say that the horticultural exhibit was one of the greatest, when it is considered that Pueblo, on the Arkansas River, situated in one of the richest and best developed irrigable districts anywhere, was excellent beyond description, embracing the fruits, melons, and forage plants, vegetables, etc., which have rendered the Arkansas Valley as an all-purpose country famous throughout the world."

"In their first aggregation as a State agricultural exposition the association has laid a foundation for the future of the State, since no known country promises greater agricultural possibilities than the irrigable valleys and plains of the Rocky Mountain system, the development of which has only commenced."

Jackson County Fair.

The eleventh annual fair of the Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association was held at the kite-shaped track near Holton, October 1, 2, 3, and 4, and as a whole was a success. The grounds lie just at the eastern extremity of the city which made it within easy walking distance from the business district. The agricultural hall was well filled with things usually found there, and especially fine was the fruit display.

The live stock display, while not large, was of the best, which showed some of the capabilities of Jackson County for improved stock. In the Hereford class, O. F. Nelson, Hiawatha, carried off all the prizes except the first on bull 1 year and under 2, which was taken by H. A. Schwandt, Laclade.

Red Polled cattle were well represented by A. Bumgardner, Holton, who took all the prizes. The Shorthorn interest of Jackson County was well represented by H. O. Tudor, Holton, and Jas. Watkins, Whiting. However, Mr. Tudor was a trifle late with his entries.

In the sweepstakes O. F. Nelson, Hiawatha, took first on bull any age or breed. In the swine department, W. M. Allison, Holton, won the prizes in the Poland-China class. In the Duroc-Jersey class A. B. Conner, Holton, took first on boar 1 year and under 2, boar 6 months and under 1 year, and sow under 6 months, sow 2 years and over, and sow 3 sows under 1 year. Newton Bros., Whiting, won first on boar 2 years and over, and herd boar and 3 sows under 1 year, and second on boar 1 year and under 2, and sow under 6 months. T. E. Newton, Whiting, took second on boar under 6 months.

In the sheep department, for long wool class, Thos. Neulgent, Holton, took all the firsts, and Mont Hurst, Holton, took second on buck any age or breed. In the fine wool class, Wm. Moyer, Holton, took first on buck and ewe any age or breed, and took first on 5, and second on 2 lambs. G. A. Hague, Holton, took first on 2 lambs and second on buck and ewe any age or breed or flock on 5. L. M. N.

Iowa Sales of Shorthorns Last Week.

A number of representative sales of Shorthorns were held in Iowa last week. The prices realized were very gratifying to all concerned, and the Shorthorn fraternity are jubilant over the very auspicious opening of the sale season.

H. T. Metcalf's sale of pure-bred Shorthorns, held at Indianola, Iowa, October 1, 1901, was a very successful affair. It was attended by a very successful number of breeders from over the State, as well as many of Mr. Metcalf's neighbors. Doubtless it was gratifying to him to see so many of the cattle taken by his neighbors. The total amount received was \$11,860 on 59 head, or an average of \$201.78. Ten bulls averaged \$222.50, and 46 cows averaged \$209.45. The top price for bulls was \$550, paid by H. C. Luncan, Osborn, Mo., for Headlight 134219 by Grand Victor 4th, and \$560, paid for Cruikshank's McKinley by Golden Lord, sold to Miss Alice Oathouse, Shelby, Iowa.

On October 2, S. C. James, of New Sharon, Iowa, held his annual sale of Shorthorns at Newton, Iowa. The prices seemed to range

higher considering the quality than any sale in the last year or two.

The average on the cows was more than \$150 higher than Mr. James himself expected. The highest price was paid by S. H. Thompson & Son, of Iowa City, Iowa, who paid \$1,190 for Duchess of Gloster 32d and her bull calf.

The 5 bulls averaged \$200 each, and the 47 cows averaged \$367.23. The total amount of the sale was \$15,260. The total average was \$351.15 a head.

Considerable interest attached to the sale of Shorthorns held by E. S. Donahay, at Newton, Iowa, on October 3, owing to the fact that he had been such a generous buyer of tops at the other Shorthorn sales. The average price realized was, everything considered, the best of the season. The cow known as Early Bud 3d, a fine 4-year-old cow with a cow calf at side, brought the highest price. She sold to E. H. Stangland, of Marathon, Iowa, for \$1,560. The total amount received by Donahay for 31 head was \$28,590, or an average of \$577.74 per head.

The first cow sold to W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, for \$1,475. He secured another good one with cow calf at \$535.

On October 4, at Newton, Iowa, Mr. F. F. Fallor held his annual sale of Shorthorn cattle. The imported cattle were sold first. Two of them were purchased at the sale of W. D. Flatt, in August, 1900. Mr. Fallor made a clean profit of \$1,725, and has 2 heifers left. The cattle were not in high flesh, and for this reason, perhaps, sold lower than they might otherwise have done.

The imported cow, Craibstone Shepherdess, topped the sale at \$1,000. She was secured by Crawford & Son, of Newton. One bull, a very good individual and of good breeding, sold to F. P. McAdoo at \$375. The total amount received was \$9,050. This was for 38 cows and 3 bulls, making an average of \$220.73 per head.

Nebraska Aberdeen-Angus Dispersion.

The forthcoming dispersion sale of high-class registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, property of Harding & Bewick, Humboldt, Nebraska, is one to interest Kansas cattlemen who can appreciate the high favor in which the "bonnie blackskins" are held in all the great cattle markets of this country. The Prairie Lawn Herd is to be dispersed solely for the reason that the partnership heretofore existing is being terminated at the end of this year, Mr. Bewick desiring to turn his attention to other lines of business. Col. M. W. Harding, senior member of the firm, is the well known popular live stock auctioneer, whose business has brought him much into touch with all phases of the cattle business.

The market-topping "doddie" early caught his favor, therefore we find his Prairie Lawn Farm well stocked with Angus cattle under the active management of Mr. Bewick, who has amply demonstrated his capability in this direction. The "doddies" have been a signal success in his hands, and men attend the big sale at Humboldt on October 25, will find one of the prettiest aggregations of black cattle they ever looked at. Fifty-six head of these cattle go under Col. Wood's hammer on that date, not counting the 20 rollicking calves sold at foot of dam. What an opportunity this will be for putting in foundation stock for good herds of Angus cattle. The sale is held not a dozen miles from the farm and reports them to be a model lot of beef cattle. They have scale, quality, fine Angus character; and they are persistently productive, and every cow without exception is a good mother. No nurse cows here, and a finer lot of calves are not to be seen. Twenty calves at foot of dam are quite a little sermon for any herd of cows of this number. These calves are all the get of the Mattinson-bred bull Leon H. 30853, and many cows and heifers are now bred to his service. The yearlings and 2-year-olds are the get of the Bridgeford-bred bull Percy of Oakridge 25472. A lot of first-class bulls are included. The present herd bull, Leon H., will be sold, and a great young bull he is, well balanced, level lined, thick, standing on short legs, and a typical Angus from end to end. Go and see his calves to be sold with cows that range in weight from 1,320 to 1,500 pounds in thrifty breeding condition only. There are some dandy young bulls catalogued that should go quickly to the right men. Among these are two consigned by Mr. M. M. Sterns, who owns a very tippy herd of Angus cattle in same neighborhood. We call these bulls a pair of "corkers," and we are anxious to see how well they will all be appreciated on sale day. The catalogue is now ready and you should have it. Please write for it and mention the Kansas Farmer. See the advertisement.

Beef Breeds at the Pan-American Cattle Show.

SHORTHORN. Herd—First, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.; second, W. A. Boland, Grass Lake, Wis.; third, Thomas Greenway, Crystal City, Man. Bull, 3 years or over—First, W. D. Flatt; second, W. A. Boland; third, W. D. Flatt; fourth, Bronson C. Rumsey, Buffalo, N. Y.; fifth, Thomas Greenway; sixth, McDonald Bros., Woodstock, Ont. Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, W. D. Flatt; second, Thomas Greenway; third, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont. (not entered for cash prize). Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, W. D. Flatt; second, Thomas Greenway; third, R. D. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio; fourth, W. A. Boland; fifth, Bronson C. Rumsey. Bull, under 1 year—First, J. & W. B. Watt; second, W. A. Boland; third, W. D. Flatt; fourth, W. A. Boland; fifth, Bronson C. Rumsey. Cow, 3 years or over—First, W. D. Flatt; second, W. D. Flatt; third, Thomas Greenway; fourth, W. D. Flatt; fifth, W. A. Boland. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—First, W. A. Boland; second, W. A. Boland; third, D. R. Hanna; fourth, Thomas Greenway; fifth, Thomas Greenway. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, W. A. Boland; second, W. D. Flatt; third, Thomas Greenway; fourth, D. R. Hanna; fifth, Bronson C. Rumsey. Heifer calf—First, W. A. Boland; second, McDonald Bros.; third, W. D. Flatt; fourth, Bronson C. Rumsey; fifth, Thomas Greenway. Sweepstakes—Bull, any age: W. D. Flatt. Cow, any age: W. D. Flatt.

HEREFORD. Herd—First, Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind.; second, C. G. Comstock & Son, Albany, Mo.; third, H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec; fourth, W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S. Bull, 3 years or over—First, H. D. Smith; second, W. W. Black; third, C. G. Comstock & Son. Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Clem Graves; second, H. D. Smith. Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Clem Smith. Bull, under 1 year—First, W. W. Black. Bull, under 1 year—First, C. G. Comstock & Son; second, W. W. Black; third, H. D. Smith. Cow, 3 years or over—First, C. G. Comstock & Son; second, H. D. Smith; third, Clem Graves; fourth, W. W. Black. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—First, C. G. Comstock & Son; second, Clem Graves; third, W. W. Black; fourth and fifth, H. D. Smith. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, Clem Graves; second, C. G. Comstock & Son; third, Clem Graves; fourth, C. G. Comstock & Son; fifth, Clem Graves. Heifer calf—First, Clem Graves; second and third, C. G. Comstock & Son; fourth, Clem Graves; fifth, W. W. Black. Sweepstakes—Bull, any age: H. D. Smith. Cow, any age: C. G. Comstock & Son.

GALLOWAY. Herd—First, Otto H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.;

THE AMERICAN GIRL

Is She Losing the Beauty That Was Once a Natural Boast.

Bright eyes, rosy cheeks, an elastic step and a good appetite are the birth-right of every American girl. These are the conditions that denote perfect health. But, unfortunately, every day are seen girls with pale, sallow complexions, languid, round shouldered and listless, and the question is often asked whether the woman of to-day has lost the healthy beauty which was once a national characteristic. One of the most common afflictions of womankind is anæmia, a watery condition of the blood. This causes untold misery and often leads to other and even more serious diseases. It can be cured, however, as the following interview in the Harrisburg Star-Independent will show. Miss Annie L. Reel, of No. 910 Green street, Harrisburg, Pa., who has been a sufferer from this trouble, in answer to a reporter's question, said:

"Yes, I am entirely well now but I was a very sick girl. About five years ago I had an unnatural craving for highly seasoned food and after that I was afflicted with headache and my heart would beat about twice as fast as it should. My limbs got so weak that I had to rest on every step when going up stairs. The color of my skin was like that of a dead person. My limbs, and, in fact, my whole body would swell at times. The doctor who treated me said my complaint was anæmia.

"The doctor told me if I had let the disease go a few weeks longer I would have had dropsy. I was under his care for several weeks, but with little change for the better."

"How, then, were you so completely restored to health," asked the reporter. "I had been sick for two months when I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In about a week I was feeling better. The headache left me and I began to get stronger. I took the pills for six weeks and became thoroughly cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness. At all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

second, D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont. Bull, 3 years or over—First, D. McCrae; second, Otto H. Swigart. Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, D. McCrae. Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Otto H. Swigart; second, D. McCrae. Bull, under 1 year—First and second, Otto Swigart; third, D. McCrae. Cow, 3 years or over—First, Otto Swigart; second and third, D. McCrae. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—First and second, Otto H. Swigart; third, D. McCrae. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, Otto Swigart; second and third, D. McCrae; fourth, Otto Swigart. Heifer calf—First, D. McCrae; second and third, Otto Swigart; fourth, D. McCrae. Sweepstakes—Bull, any age: D. McCrae. Cow, any age: Otto Swigart.

RED POLLED. Herd—First, Andrew Bros., Cedarville, Ohio; second, Frank Hartline, Strasburg, Ohio. Bull, 3 years or over—First, Frank Hartline; second, Andrew Bros. Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Frank Hartline. Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Andrew Bros.; second, Frank Hartline. Bull, under 1 year—First and second, Andrew Bros.; third and fourth, Frank Hartline. Cow, 3 years or over—First, Andrew Bros.; second, Frank Hartline; third, Andrew Bros.; fourth, Frank Hartline; fifth, Andrew Bros. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—First, Frank Hartline; second and third, Andrew Bros. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, Andrew Bros.; second and third, Frank Hartline; fourth, Andrew Bros.; fifth, Frank Hartline. Heifer calf—First, Andrew Bros.; second and third, Frank Hartline; fourth, Andrew Bros. Sweepstakes—Bull, any age: Frank Hartline. Cow, any age: Andrew Bros.

DUTCH BELTED. Herd—First, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin, Warwick, N. Y.; second, Frank R. Sanders, Laconia, N. H.; third, Frank D. Edson, Portlandville, N. Y.; fourth, A. C. Green & Sons, Winchester, Ind. Bull, 3 years or over—First, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin; second, Frank R. Sanders; third, A. C. Green & Sons. Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Frank R. Sanders; second, Frank D. Edson; third, A. C. Green & Sons; fourth, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin. Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Frank R. Sanders; second, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin; third, Frank D. Edson; fourth, A. C. Green & Sons. Bull, under 1 year—First, Frank R. Sanders; second, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin; third, Frank D. Edson; fourth, A. C. Green & Sons. Cow, 3 years or over—First, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin; second, Frank R. Sanders; third and fourth, Frank D. Edson; fifth, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin. Heifer—2 years and under 3—First, Frank D. Edson; second and third, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin; fourth, Frank R. Sanders; fifth, A. C. Green & Sons. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, Frank D. Edson; second, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin; third, Frank R. Sanders. Heifer calf—First, Frank D. Edson; second, Mrs. S. A. F. Servin; third, Frank R. Sanders. Sweepstakes—Bull, any age: Frank R. Sanders. Cow, any age: Frank D. Edson.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. Herd—First, D. Bradtute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio; second, James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; third, James Blair, Espyville Station, Pa.; fourth, W. H. Davis, Triumph, Ill. Bull, 3 years or over—First, D. Bradtute & Son; second, James Bowman; third, James Blair. Bull,

2 years and under 3—First, H. D. Allen, Georgetown, Ky.; second, D. Bradfute & Son; third, F. W. Phillips, Oakville, Ont.; fourth, W. H. Davis. Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, James Blair; second, H. D. Allen; third, 1 year, year—First, James Blair; third, D. Bradfute & Son; fourth, H. D. Allen; fifth, F. W. Phillips. Cow, 3 years and over—First and second—D. Bradfute & Son; third, James Blair; fourth and fifth, James Bowman. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—First, D. Bradfute & Son; second, W. H. Davis; third, James Bowman; fourth, James Blair; fifth, D. Bradfute & Son. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, James Blair; second, D. Bradfute & Son; third, fourth, and fifth, H. C. Allen; sixth, James Bowman; seventh, W. H. Davis. Heifer calf—First, H. C. Allen; second, D. Bradfute & Son; third, James Blair; fourth, D. Bradfute & Son; fifth, James Bowman. Sweepstakes—Bull, any age: H. C. Allen. Cow, any age: D. Bradfute & Son.

The Robinson Poland-China Sale.

J. F. Robinson, Bates City, Mo., will hold his annual public sale of Poland-China hogs at the farm 4 miles south of town, Tuesday, October 22, 1901. There will be an unusual number of attractions in this sale among which may be mentioned lot No. 1 in catalogue, Now Perfection 24739, an exceptionally fine yearling boar by Chief Perfection 2d; No. 2, Queen Perfection, said by such judges as Geo. M. Cantrell, A. M. Caldwell, E. E. Axline, and others, to be the best yearling gilt Chief Perfection ever sired. She is certainly a beauty. Then comes No. 3, Miss Missouri's Black Chief, the best sow Missouri's Black Chief ever sired, with a litter of 5 August pigs, 2 boars and 2 sows, at her side, sired by Chief Perfection 2d. It is doubtful if a better and more even litter of pigs can be found sired by any boar. Every one of them are show pigs from end to end. The man that buys this sow and pigs will not be taking any chances. They will be there to show for themselves. You will never get such a chance as this again.

No. 8 in catalogue is U. S. Perfection, a great son of Chief Perfection 2d, with good size and fine markings. No. 13, Standard Perfection, is a show pig from end to end. No. 14, Top Perfection, from Bonnie L., is a herd header. No. 19, Missouri's Black Chief's Rival, is undoubtedly the best pig Black Chief's Rival ever sired. His dam is Look Over Price, by Look Me Over, look out for him, he is a corker and just the very breeding you want for an out cross. Write for the catalogue at once, it is a nice one and makes interesting reading. Remember the place and date.

Loch Aerie Herefords.

Consigned to Kansas City show and sale are the following Hereford females from the herd of W. S. Powell, Moline, Elk County, Kansas: Miss Steward 4th 67418, calved May 14, 1896, will show at Kansas City and will also go in the sale with a fine bull calf at foot by Royal Boy 32320, a prize winner at the Kansas City show last year. She is a daughter of Jurymon 30279, for almost a decade Makin Bros' chief stock bull; her dam, Miss Woodford 34003, by Prince Edward 7091, by Lord Wilton. She is a cow of great scale, beautiful front and head, large through heart, with broad level hind-quarters, and is a splendid individual. Royal Boy, the sire of the calf, is sired by Thanksgiving, by Earl of Shadeland 41, dam a Hengier cow. Royal Boy's dam, Gay Lass, by Earl of Shadeland 41, was a prize winner for F. A. Nave. Beauty 93243 will be offered with a big bull calf by Royal Boy, and judging from the size of calf he ought to make a famous stock bull if properly grown out. Beauty was calved March 16, 1899, sire Stanley Victor 62346, dam Beauty 4th, by Stanley 42941, by Heslod 19775. This heifer is royally bred and a fine individual, and for a Hereford carries an extra large udder. Prairie Flower, calved November 10, 1899, is a beautiful specimen of the whiteface breed, and one that will do credit to Mr. Powell's reputation as a breeder. A beautiful head, with a wavy, drooping horn, broad, level quarters, deep body, very thick fleshed, and over all is a splendid style and proud carriage, worthy of her ancestry. Her sire was Judge Victor 62246, a bull that never sired a poor calf. Her dam was sired by Anxiety Boy 47708, a World's Fair winner; grandam by the famous Heslod 11975.

Chicago Breaks All Records.

For the fifth time, September, 1901, broke all previous sheep records at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. The run of sheep on September 30, capped the climax, the actual number being 5,971 greater than ever before, or 38,992, against 3,921 the previous banner receipts of September 9, 1901. The day's record was broken four times in September, and the week's record was surpassed twice during the past month, with 111,351 the record for one week. The actual receipts last month were 448,881, or 51,715 more than the previous banner receipts of September, 1897, nearly 94,000 larger than the previous largest receipts this year, and 205,868 more than were received here last week. The first nine months of 1901 Chicago received 2,869,954, being nearly 200,000 more than arrived during nine months in any previous year, and over 253,000 more than were received the first nine months of 1900. For all classes of live stock receipts Chicago makes a grand showing with 213,113 carloads of live stock the first nine months of 1901, the Chicago Stock Yards has a grand showing to her credit, the total being the largest since 1892, or 12,625 more than a year ago, and 24,358 more cars than arrived the first nine months of 1895. The total number of cars for the twelve months of 1901 promises to press the banner year's receipts pretty hard.

Stock Gossip.

Dr. W. H. B. Medd, of Dundee, Minn., announces that on March 20 and 21 the executor of the Edward Paul estate will make a dispersion sale of that famous herd of Galloways at South Omaha.

Riverdale Fine Stock Farm, owned by D. L. Dawdy & Co., of Arrington, Kans., and Purdy Bros., of Harris, Mo., will hold a two days' public sale of Shorthorn cattle at Kansas City on November 12 and 13, 1901.

Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., are furnishing a consignment extraordinary for the great national sale of Shorthorns at the American Royal Show at Kansas City, October 21-26, 1901. Watch for details of this offering in next week's Kansas Farmer.

J. M. Young, Plainville, Kans., writes: "The pigs you shipped me came all right. I got one from Nebraska a few days before I got yours. I took them to the fair. Yours took first premium, and the Nebraska one took second. Our deal is all satisfactory."

George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., made a most successful sweep of Shorthorn prizes at the National Show at Louisville, Ky. Every animal in his young show herd was a winner. His herd has made a national record this year. Watch for him at the great Kansas City Show.

E. H. White, of Estherville, Iowa, is one of our new advertisers of Galloway cattle. His herd has been one of the notable show herds of the year at the leading State fairs. In a later issue we shall present the season's record, which is unexcelled by any of the great beef breeds for 1901.

J. W. Myers, of Galva, McPherson County, Kansas, will offer at public sale on Tuesday, October 22, at his Klondike Stock Farm, near Galva, 83 head of his fine thoroughbred Poland-China sows, and 12 head of high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Find his advertisement of sale in this issue and write him for his catalogue.

Visitors to the Great American Royal Show to be held at Kansas City, October 21-26, are cordially invited by Mr. B. Losen, proprietor of the Annex, one of the most popular restaurants, located nearest the show at 1625 Genesee street, to make it their headquarters. First-class meals, quick service, and low prices to all visitors.

Col. J. N. Harsberger, of Lawrence, Kans., reports splendid activity in the stock sales in Kansas and Oklahoma. He is also to make a Shorthorn sale for David Harrell, of Liberty Hill, Texas, at San Antonio, Texas, during the fair on October 22. The best breeders employing Col. Harsberger, show their appreciation by having him make their fourth annual sale.

The 12th annual public sale of Poland-Chinas will be held by Kirkpatrick & Son, Wolcott, Kans., on November 2, when they will sell 60 head of brood sows, open or bred, some with litters about ready to wean, also a splendid lot of fall gilts and boars and spring pigs. Catalogues out next week when further announcements will be given in the Kansas Farmer.

We are in receipt of a special from A. L. Sullivan, manager, Lincoln Importing Horse Co., which says: "Captain Westcott will land in New York October 8 with a large consignment of stallions, 2, 3, and 4 years old, principally Percherons—many prize-winners. He will leave New York by the way of Adams fast express, and with reasonably good luck will land in Lincoln October 10."

H. A. Schwandt, of LaCade, Kans., prior to going to the Holton Fair to-day, exhibited his fine 13-month-old bull, True Archibald 121964. This is one of the finest Herefords in north-eastern Kansas, weighing 1,200 pounds at 13 months old. He is well marked and of fine disposition. Mr. Schwandt values him at \$1,500. He has a fine herd started and is making a success of the business.

Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill., proprietors of the Twentieth Century Herd of prize-winning Chester Whites, made an almost clean sweep of first prizes at the Missouri State Fair and Illinois State Fair. Their herd boar, Balance All 11327, won first and sweepstakes at leading State fairs in 1900, and was the champion at the great International. They have about 70 pigs sired by him for sale this season.

A. M. Ashcraft, of Atchison, Kans., can supply a number of serviceable Shorthorn bulls, at tempting figures for ready buyers; he says: "I have some extra good young bulls for sale from fifteen to eighteen months old, which I will sell reasonably, considering the quality and type. They are large for their ages; all reds. Also have some cows and heifers for sale."

D. Trott, Abilene, Kans., reports a lively pig trade. He just sold a boar and 6 sows to G. E. Thomas, Chehalis, Washington. His stock is giving excellent satisfaction as shown by the following letters. W. H. Pomerook, Fontinello, Wyo., writes: "The pigs purchased of you came over all right two weeks ago, and do not seem to have suffered any from change of climate. They are growing nicely. The pigs are eminently satisfactory, and I can commend you to anyone wishing to purchase good stock."

William Humphrey, proprietor of the celebrated Riverside herd of Herefords at Ashland, Neb., has just completed the purchase of the Hereford herd of Tom C. Ponting & Son, of Moweaqua, Ill. The herd consists of 184 animals, and it is understood that the purchase price was \$30,000. Mr. Humphrey will remove the animals to his Hareston ranch near Belton, Mo. This ranch contains 2,000 acres, and Mr. Humphrey is making improvements there at a cost of \$30,000. Included in the improvements is a handsome residence, which will be completed about the first of the year. When it is completed it is understood it will be occupied by Mr. Humphrey and he will make it his home in the future.

In this week's Kansas Farmer we present the advertisement of the celebrated Anoka Farm flock of Cotswold and Rambouillet sheep, the property of Geo. Harding, Son, of Waukesha, Wis. This is one of the very best sheep breeding establishments in America, and breeders who are in quest of the very best foundation stock should not fail to communicate with this firm. They have made a sweeping success for 1901, and in fact for several years at all the leading State and National shows. The firm has both imported and home-bred stock for sale. See the advertisement of Anoka Farm and write the firm for illustrated sheep circular for 1901.

Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 3.—The Kansas State Agricultural College has just received a shipment from Canada of 4 pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, a bull and 3 heifers. The bull was a prize-winner at the Pan-American and Toronto Exhibitions. One of the heifers is from the famous Ogilvie herd and her sire is considered to be the best Ayrshire bull on the continent to-day. Another of the college heifers gave 8,000 pounds of milk and nearly 400 pounds of butter in a year when a 2-year-old.

The Ayrshires are large yielders of milk and are particularly adapted to sections of the State where the grass is short, as they can travel 20 miles a day in search of food, and at the same time give a good yield of milk.

G. N. Sprague, manager Alamo Herefords, Reno, Nev., writes: "After a very successful trip to the State fairs of California and Oregon, our show herd is resting at home for a few days—after which a selection from same will come to Kansas City in time for the great show and sale—our contribution to the sale comprises 3 very choice animals; The Grove 1st 92895, a very fine 2-year-old Dale bull; Lady Alamo 15th, a very fine young cow, half sister to Shapely Nell that sold in the '99 sale to K. B. Armour for \$1,010; and Caroline Alamo, a very fine heifer from the above cow. We shall bring to the show 2 fine yearling bulls, sired by Dale, and 2 2-year-old pure-bred steers, which we consider very good. One of the steers now weighs over 2,000 pounds."

Now is the time to buy sheep. This class of stock has every promise of a profitable and permanent future. Sheep can be bought now at prices that will pay every buyer. In this connection, we have a letter from Kirkpatrick & Son, of Wolcott, Kans., who say: "We have about 15 2-year-old registered Shropshire rams as good in quality and condition as can be found in this country outside of a few fancy show fitted rams. We are making bargain prices on them to close them all out rather than carry any over into another season, when they will be three years old, and we do not have many calls for 3-year-old rams. To encourage ready sale we are taking off from \$5 to \$10 from last year's prices in our quotations."

In view of the interest in the Angora goat industry at this time, it is with pardonable pride that we mention the fact that one of the very foremost breeders in the country, Mr.



Mrs. Ellen Ripley, Chaplain Ladies Aid, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 7, 222 10th Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn., Strongly Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound cured me of ulceration of the womb, and getting such a complete cure I felt that the medicine had genuine merit and was well worth recommending to other sick women.

"For fifteen years I have been your friend. I have never written you before, but I have advised hundreds of women to take your medicine, in fact it is the only real reliable remedy I know of for a sick woman.

"I have not yet found a case of ovarian or womb trouble which has not been relieved or cured by the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"You have brought health to hundreds of women in Minneapolis as you have no doubt to others over the country."—MRS. ELLEN RIPLEY.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE. When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

R. C. Johnston, of Lawrence, Kans., places his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. The owner of a number of notable Angoras, of which King Cromwell 1147, the sire of Lawrence, the flock header, is also the sire of the winners of the first and second premium bucks at the American Angora Goat Show, held at Kansas City last October. Only one goat brought higher prices at the association sale than the bucks sired by King Cromwell, whose picture appears in the sale announcement of the association to be held at Kansas City, October 24-28, 1901.

At the Kansas City market 49,547 hogs sold last week at prices ranging from \$6.17 1/2 to \$7.12 1/2, the receipts of cattle for the week amounted to 56,700, against 63,400 last week. Receipts of corn-fed cattle were quite liberal, and the decline from September 27, on this kind amounted to 15 to 25 cents per undressed weight, although there was one bunch of very choice cattle sold on Wednesday at \$6.30, which is the price that top cattle sold for last week. This bunch, however, was 5 to 10 cents better than last week's top cattle. The market closed very dull at the decline. Grass cattle, including grass rangers, were dull sale all week, and suffered about the same decline as did the corn-fed ones. The proportion of cows and heifers was liberal, and they suffered about the same decline as steers.

Elder Lawn Farm Shorthorns owned by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., which made such a glorious record for Kansas last year, have made proper entries for the American Royal Show to be held at Kansas City, October 21-26, 1901, of a show herd consisting of the herd bull Gallant Knight, the yearling heifers Lorena and Susan 8th, both by Gallant Knight. Both of these heifers are in both the show and sale. They are a splendid pair, and it is hoped that some enterprising breeder may get them. Lorena was shown as a calf at Kansas City last fall, winning 8th place in a ring of 44 head, and was one of the pair winning first at best pair of heifers under one year. This year she won first as yearling and junior sweepstakes at the Nebraska State Fair, and was one of a pair winning first as "produce of a cow." Susan 8th was not shown as a calf, but as a yearling she won second at the Nebraska State Fair.

E. E. Wait, of Altoona, Wilson County, Kans., is now the successor of the old firm of Wait & East, having purchased his partner's interest in the herd of Poland-Chinas, of which he says: "I can show as fine a lot of 28 brood sows as can be found in any herd in the West, and expect to spare neither time nor money to improve it, and expect by fair and honest dealing to build up a trade second to none. I have no sows to sell at present, as I expect to breed everything that I have that is first-class, in order to be ready for the big rush that is bound to come in the next year. I have 12 of the best spring boars for sale that I have ever owned and as good as I have ever seen in one bunch, and am pricing them to sell. There is a chance to get several good herd-headers that are large, heavy boned, and vigorous, and yet as smooth on alfalfa and peach. They have been grown on alfalfa and wheat. I recently sold an unusually fine last fall's boar to the Oklahoma Experiment Station. He was selected by Mr. Frank Burtis, its agricultural manager. I have one still for sale that is almost or quite as good of the same age, also a yearling that we have been using in our herd. These fall boars are ones we were fitting for the Kansas City show."

The Scott & March consignment to the "American Royal" to be held at Kansas City, the week of October 21, will be good representa-

tives of the breed, and includes an unusually good young cow, Plattsburg Maid, calved March 14, 1899. She is full of promise as a prize-winning show cow for 1902; her previous feeding has insured a good, healthy, unforced development. She comes most naturally a cow yard symptoms presenting themselves strikingly in all the points desired by the most critical judge; smooth and symmetrical, carrying all her lines straight and true, with grand width of loin, the proper spring to ribs and curve to shoulders, the happy medium to color, and the standard uniform markings. Add to that a great breeder's head, and a still more convincing proof of her maternal quality, her bull calf she is now suckling, a grand son of Dale, the greatest of American show bulls. The cow's ancestry is replete with bulls of historical fame, being by Heslod 29th, a sweepstakes bull himself. Going further back, we find her direct in line with the grand Harrod, the sire of Sotham's Corrector, Garfield, Fowler and Lord Wilton blood through the imported bull Royal Oak. To further add to her value, she is in calf to Roderic, one of the best bulls imported by Mr. Armour. Roderic is a grandson of Albion, the sire of more royal prize-winning bulls than any sire in England; her half brother, Lomax, owned and shown by O. Harris, may be proudly claimed kinship with, as he has distinguished himself this season by heading his class at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, Kentucky State Fair at Louisville, and at the Illinois State Fair at Springfield. We may briefly mention the young bull, Leslie, a grandson of Heslod 29th, who has arrived at the age when his services in the herd may be made use of, and if like begets like, his progeny will be good samples of the breed. The heifer calf, Cornelia, is a granddaughter of Heslod 29th. She ought to grow into a money-maker for her purchaser. She was listed for the sale because she is a good one.

Worth Knowing About.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need to apply burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) gives a safe, speedy, and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly cancers, eating, festering sores, persistent pimple, catarrh, rheumatism, terrible itching, scabby skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated and cured by Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Drugists \$1. Medicine sent free, also some of the thousands of testimonials, by describing your trouble and writing Blood Balm Co., 85 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

\$13.00 to Buffalo Pan-American and Return \$13.00.

via the Nickel Plate Road daily, with limit of 15 days; 20 day tickets at \$16.00 for the round trip; 5 day tickets at \$6.00 for the round trip, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the latter good only in coaches. Through service to New York and Boston, and lowest available rates. For particulars and Pan-American folder of buildings and grounds, write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (No. 37)

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.

The Home Circle.

AUTUMNAL DREAMS.

When the maple turns to crimson,
And the sassafras to gold;
When the gentian's in the meadow,
And the aster in the wold;
When the moon is lapped in vapor,
And the night is frosty cold;

When the chestnut burrs are opened,
And the acorns drop like hail,
And the drowsy air is startled
With the thumping of the fall—
With the drumming of the partridge
And the whistling of the quail;

Through the rustling woods I wander,
Through the jewels of the year,
From the yellow uplands calling,
Seeking her who still is dear;
She is near me in the autumn,
She, the beautiful, is near.

Through the smoke of burning summer,
When the weary winds are still,
I can see her in the valley,
I can see her on the hill,
In the splendor of the woodlands
In the whisper of the rill.

For the shores of earth and heaven
Meet and mingle in the blue;
She can wander down the glory
To the places which she knew,
Where the happy lovers wandered
In the days when life was true.

So I think when days are sweetest,
And the world is wholly fair,
She may sometimes steal upon me
Through the stillness of the air,
With the cross upon her bosom
And the amaranth in her hair.

Once to meet her; ah! to meet her,
And to hold her gently fast
Till I blessed her, till she blessed me—
That were happiness at last;
That were bliss beyond our meetings
In the autumns of the past.

—Bayard Taylor.

MEN WHO HAVE HELPED THE FARMER.

George T. Fairchild.

(Born October 6, 1838; died March 15, 1901.)

Few men have had a more wholesome influence upon agricultural education than George Thompson Fairchild. Born and bred on a pioneer farm in Ohio, he early learned the lessons of industry and thrift which he afterwards so successfully taught. He was fortunate in his opportunity, more fortunate in his disposition to be useful, and most fortunate in being fitted by natural gifts and severe training for the large opportunity that came to him. Forty-one years of his life were spent in preparation for the work that gave him the right to be counted among the makers of agricultural history.

The farm is a good school for the boy whose parents are wise enough to give him the right sort of a chance to be a real boy and the right kind of training and encouragement to become a real man. The Fairchild farm was a good school. Three of the four sons became college presidents. George T. the youngest, graduated from Oberlin College at the age of 24. Three years later he finished the theological course in the same institution; and then, instead of going into the ministry, he accepted an appointment as instructor in the Michigan Agricultural College, the next year being elected professor of English literature. He continued in this position until 1879, when he was chosen president of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. His great opportunity had come, and he was ready for it—fitted by his native endowments, his early training on the farm and in college, his genuine sympathy with farmers, and by the experience gained during the fourteen years spent in teaching the sons of farmers in the oldest of American agricultural colleges.

From his earliest youth George T. Fairchild had associated with people who took life in earnest. In his student days Oberlin was a center of abolition teaching, and he was no less ardent in his opposition to slavery than his more robust fellow-students whose offers to serve in the federal army were accepted. He could not pass the physical examination, and went back to his books. In Michigan he found that agricultural education had not fully established its right to the unquestioning support of the people of the State; it was still an experiment, and those who believed in it must be able to give reasons for their faith. He soon became sure that the agricultural college had a definite mission to agriculture, and in all the years that followed he kept his faith in that mission. Long before he was offered the presidency of the Kansas college his ideal had become fixed.

What was this ideal? That the agricultural college should give an education which "must be agricultural, in quickening and deepening a young man's regard for a farmer's life, while

in every way making him more capable in such life. Learning and labor are to meet in a more profitable life upon the farm." The aim, he believed, should be "to develop the man in the farmer, and to develop farming through the man engaged in it." Along with its ideals and aims, the agricultural college must have methods. "Most prominent must stand a thorough course of study, long enough to establish principles and habits, severe enough to develop strength of mind, and so associated with agriculture as to cultivate enthusiasm for it."

After nine years at the head of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in a paper read before the National Educational Association, President Fairchild said: "In my own mind the conviction is settled, that the true object to which all the forces of such an institution should tend is such discipline of body, mind, and sympathies as shall give strength for the task of elevating agriculture." He did not underestimate the difficulty of the task. His ideal was a college that should keep every student loyal to agriculture; that should not offer the seductive special courses which are sure to lead to the belief that agriculture, after all, is not first in the thought of those in control of the agricultural college; and that it should keep in "vital connection with the host of workers on the farms." None knew better than he that for a thousand years the drift of education has been away from the farms and toward professional life. Knowledge of this tendency made him suspicious of any innovation that might give excuse for thinking that the student in an agricultural college was in any way necessarily inferior to his fellow in any other college. Agriculture needs the leadership of men trained in an atmosphere of loyalty to agriculture—the inspiration that comes from men whose education and culture give them a deeper love for the farmer's life and a larger and wiser faith in the farmer as a useful citizen of the Republic. To train men for such wise and sympathetic leadership was the ambition and study of President Fairchild.

It is at once fortunate and unfortunate that our public education institutions are so intimately connected with politics and parties—fortunate, because educational methods ought to be adjusted to the needs and ideals of the people; unfortunate, because such adjustments are likely to be attempted by those who understand neither the needs of the people nor those of the schools. The Kansas State Agricultural College suffered from the unwise efforts of ardent reformers who secured legislation which enabled them to bring about changes in the management of the college. President Fairchild resigned rather than be connected with an institution which he could not conduct according to his own ideals. He rested from his labors for a time, putting a part of the results of his studies into a book on "Rural Wealth and Welfare," and then accepted a position in Berea College, which he held until his death.

President Fairchild had the tact which has been happily defined as "the capacity to mold men and forces to the successful accomplishment of a definite purpose." One of his co-workers at Manhattan well described him as "a born disciplinarian" whose "will was law to all his collaborators, though he ruled with easy grace and perfect dignity." For nearly eighteen years he was the mind and soul of the Kansas State Agricultural College, impressing his individuality and his moral and religious earnestness upon thousands of young men and women. His life was an inspiration and a benediction.

Denver, Col. D. W. WORKING.

Housekeepers' Expenses.

A solicitor for a grocery store has just made a call at my door and we have had a talk about prices of goods while he was taking my regular weekly order for supplies. It was impressed upon me more than ever to-day in the articles

It isn't the Cook's Fault, It isn't your Grocer's Fault,

that the bulk coffee you just purchased turns out to be different from the "same kind" bought before. Coffee purchased in bulk is sure to vary.

The sealed package in which LION COFFEE is sold insures uniform flavor and strength. It also keeps the coffee fresh and insures absolute purity.



For Hard Wear

"Ball-Band" wool or rubber boots, shoes and Arctics wear well because they are made well. They outwear any other brand at any other price.

They are known and worn by lumbermen, farmers, stockmen and all outdoor workers all over the country. Their reputation has been made upon honesty in materials and methods of making. If you want to be sure your rubbers and woolen boots will stand hard service insist on getting

"Ball-Band"

Not made by the Trust. Refuse imitations. To distinguish the genuine look for the Red Ball in the trade mark found in a prominent part of boot or shoe. Sold everywhere. Ask your dealer for them.

MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MFG. CO., Mishawaka, Ind.

I happened to need, what a saving can be made in a household by buying in large quantities.

Soda crackers, which are 10 cents per pound, sell for 50 cents for an 8-pound box. Now while crackers are better perfectly fresh, they can be freshened up nicely by placing them in the oven for a few moments before serving them, and certainly 30 cents is worth saving.

In many other articles the difference is more striking yet, between the pound and the package. The best Mocha and Java blend of coffee sells by the pound for 40 cents. Now in coffee, it is really better to buy it green in bulk for it improves with age. By taking a 25-pound sack of coffee, $\frac{1}{3}$ Mocha and $\frac{2}{3}$ Java, one can get it for 24 cents a pound, a saving of 16 cents on every pound of coffee used. Or in buying in bulk one can get the best coffee cheaper than the poorest costs by the pound.

T. B. Terry, in a recent number of the Practical Farmer, shows how much cheaper one can buy breakfast foods by getting them in bulk rather than in packages, as most people are in the habit of buying them. Taking rolled oats for an example he shows that in buying Quaker Rolled Oats, which is a brand widely used, one pays 6.9 cents per pound for their breakfast food, while in bulk rolled oats can be obtained for 3 cents a pound and sometimes less. You do not have to buy in any large amount to get the advantage in this case, only instead of buying in packages get that the grocer buys in 100 pound sacks. It is just as good.

Soap should always be bought in large quantities. The older it is the better it becomes. A large-sized bar of Ivory soap costs 10 cents, 3 bars can be purchased for 25 cents, and for \$1.50 20 bars can be purchased. Other brands of soap are sold at about the same rate of discount for larger purchases.

Maccaroni is something most families would not use in any considerable quantity. It is cheaper in bulk than in packages and keeps well in a dry, cool place. In buying a 50-pound box one can get it for half as much per pound as when bought by the single pound, but even on a 7 pound box one will get an extra $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds for the same money. Maccaroni makes a pleasant addition to beef broth and is almost universally liked when cooked with cheese.

The housekeeper who has to do the buying must decide for herself what articles are consumed in her family in such quantities as to insure her to buy by the box or sack or hundred pounds. A good sized store room for foods is also necessary where one wishes to buy in very large quantities. A good housekeeper will take great pride in a well filled store room and will find nothing better when it comes to cutting down expenses for a family.

MARY WAUGH SMITH.

A Mother's Fortress.

I have heard my father say often (he being a physician) that it was amazing to see how many housewives and mothers were without any needed remedies in case of accidents. None of us think seriously enough of articles for poison, and of the best remedies for emergencies until we have a scare in our own homes once, then we will ever afterward be prepared for accidents. To feel helpless, and not know what to do, and have nothing on hand when a loved one's life is in danger, is truly a sad case. Let me advise every young mother that sets up a home for herself, to have a "fortress" in a medicine chest, and a measuring glass to give medicine in. The following table of simple helps will be found valuable and safe for poi-

sons from alkalies, lead or mushroom: Give vinegar and oil freely. Prompt action in cases of accidental poisoning will often save life. The first thing to do is to produce vomiting so as to get the poison from the stomach; mustard, salt and water, a cup of lukewarm water with soda in it, or powdered borax added, or an active emetic may be given.

In cases where it is not known what poison has been taken it will be found safe to give an emetic followed by a stimulant in sweet milk.

For external poisons, such as poison ivy and plant poisons, bathe the affected parts with strong borax water, apply a poultice of tansy leaves, moistened with sweet cream; keep the system in good order by taking some cooling medicine.

Insect stings or eruptions of the skin are relieved by bathing in alcohol. Keep on hand arnica, linseed oil and lime water, soft cotton, linen rags, lint, sticking plaster, mustard leaves, vaseline, poultice bags, camphor, and witch hazel. S. H.

Knew When to Stop Smoking.

It happened in the East: It was 3 o'clock in the morning. The Fulton street car stood on the bridge loop. It was well filled with a sleepy, ill-natured crowd. Even the motorman and the conductor seemed tired and out of sorts. The inspector who directed the movements of the cars was simply bearish.

Just as the signal was given for the car to start for Brooklyn a big Irishman, half-seas over, rolled aboard and fell into a front seat. He was humming a rollicking Irish tune in a rich brogue. His very presence seemed to scatter the bad humor of the sleepy crowd.

Hardly had the car got well upon the bridge when he pulled out a short pipe, filled, and lighted it, and sent a puff of smoke skyward. The second puff brought the conductor with a rush along the footboard, and every one looked for trouble.

"You shouldn't smoke," said the conductor.

"That's what me sister tells me," replied the Irishman.

"You musn't smoke," angrily snarled the conductor.

"That's what the doctor tells me," was the good-natured answer.

"You shan't smoke here, and if you don't stop I'll throw you out," shouted the conductor as he climbed into the seat.

The great hulking Irishman raised himself, keeping one hand on the back of the seat, while even the man in the rear seat woke up and looked forward eagerly to the expected fight. With a half leer and a grin the Irishman said: "Faith, now yer talkin'. That's what me wife says. Begorra, I know she ranes it, and I shtops."

Suiting his actions to his words, he took his pipe from his mouth, thrust it into his pocket, fell back into his seat and closed his eyes. Everyone laughed. The conductor with a sheepish look, turned back to the platform of the car, while the passengers gaped him. The man on the rear seat went to sleep again, and the big Irishman snored.—Chicago Journal.

Doing His Best.

"Inherited wealth," exclaimed the blase young man, with a dreary yawn, "is a curse!"

"Then why don't you try to get rid of it?" asked the youth who hadn't inherited any wealth.

"I'm doing the best I can," rejoined the other. "I keep a yacht, run an automobile, belong to a swell golf club, and lend you money."—Chicago Tribune.

The Young Folks.

COURAGE.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

Far out upon the storm-lashed seas,
Her bearing lost, her yard-arms gone,
Her great bulk dipping to the leas
A good ship battles on.
Strong, brave hands are at the helm,
The captain shows no fear;
And soon from out the murky night
The beacon light shines clear.

Upon the sea of life, another ship,
A human soul, is tempest tossed,
The craven captain, losing faith,
Gives up his boat as lost;
The elements that never yet
Were kind but to the brave,
Reach eager hands to force him on,
Where naught on earth can save.

Poor, coward captain!
Your ship is strong, though not unharmed.
Did you expect to sail life's waves
And not encounter storms?
Put faith in your helmsman
And soft and clear
Will shine the light of your guiding star,
Sometime—somewhere.

—Elizabeth Druse.

Polygamous Monkey Packs.

Monkeys in India are an unmitigated nuisance, especially in the country. I have often come across in the jungles adjoining the villages of northern Bengal whole troops of them, whose depredations in fields and orchards were the despair of the unfortunate villagers, says a writer in the Strand. These troops always consist of one huge male and about 100 females. The fact is, when a little monkey is born in the pack, it is suffered to live if a female, but instantly killed by the father if it happens to be a male. The mother, however, sometimes manages to hide the little one until he is able to get about, and then sends him away before the big male catches sight of him. In this way it often happens that individual males are to be found living by themselves in single blessedness. Now, getting tired of solitude after a time, and perhaps believing in union as a source of strength, these bachelors often join together and form a pack of their own—a sort of club.

Then the fun begins. They want wives—very naturally. But how are they to get them? Will the female monkeys of the country belong to the harem of some big brute or other? Clearly, the only solution is to attack such a harem, kill the gotha (the aforesaid big brute), and then divide the spoils. So an ultimatum is sent and rejected. War is declared. The battle is a fierce one and often lasts several days. The party attacking always tries to retreat, and often traverses several jungles, fields and even villages. But the pursuit is hot and vigorous, and at last a stand has to be made—sometimes in a village green or even an orchard of some country mansion. In the actual fight the females generally remain faithful to their lord and master and help him fiercely against his numerous assailants. But the result is a foregone conclusion, and the several widows, after a short period of mourning—usually manifested by a show of ill-temper—are consoled by the victorious males.

Now, these battles cause sad havoc to the fields and orchards of the country, and often prove a positive danger to the people, for though monkeys seldom attack men, woe to the luckless one who ventures to come near them in their deadly struggle. Moreover, when pressed by hunger, these packs are not to be trifled with. You may not mind even the damage done to your orchard by hundreds of monkeys gobbling up everything they can lay their hands on, but it is quite a different matter when you have to shut your doors and windows and stay in days at a time because of the army outside.

Consequently, the object of the natives is to break up these packs by capturing their leaders. Killing is against the dictates of conscience, but capture is not, especially as the monkey is liberated in a short time, as will appear presently. So, when a pack is about, the natives employ the following method: Close to an orchard a bit of level space is selected and a hole dug in it, about 2 feet deep and 6 or 8 inches in diameter. A noose is made at one end of a long, stout cord and placed over the mouth of the hole. The cord is then passed through a pulley or ring attached to a tree close to the house and the other end held some distance away by a concealed person. The noose and about 10 or 15 feet of the cord are covered with sand. Then a nice, tempting banana is placed in the hole, and a number of rotten ones—covered, however, with fresh skins—are strewn all over the ground.

When the pack comes, the females are too shy to venture out in the open space near the house, but the big gotha

is a brave fellow. He sees the bananas on the ground, leaps down, takes up one, throws it away in disgust, then another, with the same result. Suddenly he notices the nice, tempting one in the hole, and plunges his arm in. Immediately the cord is pulled, the noose fastened on the arm close to the shoulder, and the monkey dragged willy-nilly to the tree, where the pulley or ring is attached. Then the hiding shikari comes forth, and the cord held tight in his hand, binds the unfortunate monkey safe and fast, all but the head. The pulley or ring is introduced not merely to bind the monkey to the tree, but also because it would be highly dangerous to drag the infuriated brute right up to a person.

The monkey, however, is not killed. Instead, they lather his head and face, no especial care being taken in selecting the finest soap or the purest water. The operation is an interesting one and a source of great amusement to the bystanders. The monkey, however, dodges his head about, only to get a good dose of soap in his eyes and mouth. Then he has enough of it, especially as he feels dreadfully achy all over and the cords cutting into his body every inch—to say nothing of the personal remarks and highly adjectival language of the bystanders. He submits to his fate with eastern stoicism. His head is shaved clean as a billiard ball, and then his face as well, nice and smooth, like a baby's. Then they let him go. But, alas, such is the vanity of life, his wives will not have him now that his beauty has gone. They disown him completely, cut him dead. Nay, they drive him away from the pack with contumely, with the ends of their tails in the absence of domestic broomsticks. And thus being without a leader the pack is soon broken up.

The Pocketbook.

OCTAVE MIRBEAU, IN CURRENT LITERATURE.

One evening, late, Jean Loqueteux decided that it was time to go home. By that he meant a bench under a chestnut tree on the place d'Anvers, where he had slept during the last few weeks. Famished, he had only made 2 cents—2 foreign coins at that, at the entrance of the Vaudeville theatre, opening the door of a cab.

"Such hard luck," remarked the poor man, talking to himself, "if I had only 2 sous, 2 sous to buy a crust of bread in the morning."

Dragging painfully his ill-clad person, hungry, suffering besides from illness, he resumed his walk toward the bench under the chestnut tree, hoping that he would meet a providential man willing to part with ten centimes, the price of his breakfast. Suddenly he stumbled against something in the darkness. Was it worth the trouble to look and see what it could be? Who knows? Providence has little regard for the poor, yet she is kind to them at times; he had found once a leg of mutton in the mud; maybe this time it was a chop.

"Let me see!"
And he picked up the object.
"Humph! This time I am deceived! It is no good to eat."

No one, not even a sergent de ville, could be seen in the street. Jean Loqueteux went under a lamp to examine what he had in his hand.

"Well," he said aloud, "this is funny!"
The object was a black pocketbook containing ten thousand francs in government bills, but no letters, no cards, nothing to identify the owner.

"To think," he remarked to himself, "that some people carry ten thousand francs in that way in their pockets. It is enough to make anyone sick. And now I have to go to the police station, out of my way, and I am so tired. Decidedly, I have no luck to-night."

And Jean Loqueteux went to the police station, where he experienced all kinds of trouble trying to see the Commissary, on account of his dilapidated appearance. Finally the magistrate consented to receive him.

"M. Commissary," he said, very politely, handing the portefeuille, "I have found this."

"And naturally, there is nothing in it?"

"Look for yourself, M. Commissary." This gentleman opened the pocketbook, saw the bills, which he counted at once.

"Ten thousand francs! An enormous amount of money, my friend! You are a brave man, an honest man, a hero! Do you know that?"

Jean Loqueteux remained very quiet, only repeating: "To think that some people carry in that way ten thousand francs in their pockets!"

The Commissary was considering the vagrant with more astonishment than admiration.

ACHING KIDNEYS

Urinary troubles, Palpitation of the heart, Constipation and stomach disorders, yield at once to

Prickly Ash Bitters

It is a marvelous kidney tonic and system cleanser, strengthens the tired kidneys, helps digestion, regulates the bowels.

PRICE, \$1.00.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"And you have found this? There is no use talking, you are a hero! What is your name?"

"Jean Loqueteux."

"What is your profession?"

"I have none."

"Then I suppose you have an income. Where do you live?"

"Alas! M. Commissary, I am a poor beggar, I have no residence."

"What? No residence? This is astonishing. He has no residence," remarked the commissary. Then addressing Jean Loqueteux, he added:

"You have no residence. Therefore you are a vagrant. You are a hero, evidently. Yes, you are a hero. But you are also a vagrant, and I am compelled to apply the law. Here is the pocketbook; no doubt about that. You may receive a reward, possibly five francs, if the owner is discovered. But this does not alter the fact that you live in a state of vagrancy. Believe me, it would have been much better for you to find a residence than to find a pocketbook containing ten thousand francs. The law does not compel you to find a pocketbook, but it compels you to have a residence; otherwise—"

"Otherwise?" asked Jean Loqueteux.

"Otherwise, I have to lock you up for the night and send you in the morning to the police court."

The commissary rang the bell and two police officers led the way to a cell.

"Really," said the disheartened Jean Loqueteux, "I have no luck to-day!"

American Invasion of Europe.

We have invaded Birmingham with our pig iron, we are sending our cutlery to Sheffield, and as almost the last straw, "Welsh" tin is being made in Wales from American sheets. Our tools, such as hatchets, axes, files, and saws, stand without a peer in the world. Our sewing machines, bicycles, and agricultural implements are everywhere in demand, and in these goods we are driving England and Germany from the field. So fierce was the competition in Germany even five years ago that the bicycle manufacturers of that country compelled their trade papers to refuse advertisements of American machines. True, interested makers abroad complain that our tools are not as well finished as those of home make, and that our locomotives cost more for coal and oil and repairs. But the people keep on buying them in spite of the complaints. We can deliver our iron and steel in European markets for less than German or English furnacemen charge at their very doors. Our factories can turn out finished goods of iron and steel so cheap that the world is calling for them in preference to any other. Sheffield, the home of the steel industry, is being dethroned by Pittsburgh.

More than a third of the world's entire coal product comes from our own mines. England, before always first, must now take second rank. Her mines are being exhausted, so that in thirty years, according to experts, at the present rate of consumption there will be practically no coal left in Scotland nor in several English countries. Already our ability has been demonstrated to undersell our coal competitors in south Europe. During the summer of last year 4,000 tons of American coal were landed at London for the Metropolitan Gas Company, said to be the first ever

brought there. German trans-Atlantic steamship records are being made on American coal.—From "Europe's Peril from Yankeeism," by George B. Waldron, in The Chautauquan Magazine for October.

A Buttermilk Craze is On.

Buttermilk is menacing the supremacy of the mint julep and the claret lemonade as a cool weather drink. Consumption of the creamy fluid has become so great, tradesmen say, that they order twice the supply which they bought for last season's patronage.

The buttermilk fiend is an enthusiastic individual. He declares that his favorite drink is much more cooling than beer or any other beverage, alcoholic or W. C. T. U.; that it will cure anything from dyspepsia to congestion of the brain, and that one glass of buttermilk contains as much nutriment as a pound of beefsteak, or something of that sort.

It is true that physicians are prescribing the drink for many forms of stomach trouble. Heretofore it has met with indifferent favor among the medical fraternity, but recognition of its merit is becoming more extensive, and to-day thousands of persons are imbibing their pint or quart a day, according to the terms of their prescriptions.

The majority of saloons, drug stores, restaurants, and other places where drinks are sold have added buttermilk to the list of refreshing fluids they keep on hand. It is said that a movement is to be started to form a buttermilk drinkers' benevolent and protective association, but there has been no verification of the report.

To the grief of many temperance advocates, the growing fad met a severe setback while the Elks were gathered in Milwaukee, but the white ribboners took courage as the carnival season ended, and now the buttermilk craze is marching on with renewed vigor.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

\$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.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS.

- Chillicothe Normal School
- Chillicothe Commercial College
- Chillicothe Shorthand College
- Chillicothe Telegraphy College
- Chillicothe Pen-Art College
- Chillicothe School of Oratory
- Chillicothe Musical Conservatory

Last year's enrollment 729. \$130 pays for 48 week's board, tuition, room rent, and use of text-books. For FREE Illustrated Catalogue, address ALLEN MOORE, President, Box O, CHILLICOTHE, MO

The Topeka Business College

—LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP & TELEGRAPHY—

Large School. Reasonable Rates. Good Positions. Catalogue Free. Address: L. H. Strickler, Topeka, Kans.

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the
KANSAS FARMER CO., -- TOPEKA, KANSAS.E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. MCAFEE.....Vice-President
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR.

E. B. COWGILL.....Editor
H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders:

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

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, 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.

A correspondent inquires about a small fly on old wheat stubble. The description is not full enough to enable the entomologists to identify the insect. It will be well if all who inquire about insects inclose specimens. In this case it is not probable that the fly in question is a serious menace.

F. M. Lail, of Marshall, Mo., made a single exhibit of the yearling Poland-China boar, Corrector, at the Illinois State Fair last week, who won first and sweepstakes. He was sired by L's Perfection, and out of Best Look, by old Look Me Over. Before the fair closed, Mr. Lail sold Corrector to Winn & Mastin, of Kansas City, for \$2,500.

The Hereford and Shorthorn breeders are putting up a great battle of the breeds this year, at the series of national events for 1901. The Shorthorns won the greater honors in the first at Hamline, and the Herefords in the second event at Louisville. The second national sale of Herefords and Shorthorns was held at Louisville, Ky., September 25-27, where 37 Shorthorns sold at an average of \$185, and 65 Herefords averaged \$306. These averages were almost exactly the reverse for the breeds at the first national sales held during the Minnesota State Fair at Hamline during the first week in September. The next national event for these two famous beef breeds will be at the American Royal Show and Sale at Kansas City, October 21-26, 1901.

Some of the newspaper writers are charging the farmers of Kansas with being "wheat crazy." While the area sown to wheat is large there is no question of the wisdom which prompted the large sowings. Very soon the cattle will be grazing the wheat fields and some of the choicest beef that ever graces the markets will later be sent from these same fields. The dairy cows will respond to the wheat treatment with liberal quantities of butter which can not be excelled in June. There is prosperity in these wheat-fields, even if never harvested. But there will be several millions more of bread-eaters next year and upon Kansas rests a considerable part of the responsibility for the wheat to make bread for the

world's increased population. The writers may as well retain their composure; the farmers of Kansas are taking care of their share of the world's work very well, and are doing mighty little complaining.

EMMER: A GRAIN FOR SEMI-ARID REGIONS.

The persistence of Prof. M. A. Carleton, cerealist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in seeking out in the Old World grains suited to the peculiar conditions of the great plains region, is worthy of this energetic Kansas man who has made himself a necessary part of the force of the department. He has explored much of the plateau of the great eastern continent and has brought to this country several valuable acquisitions. One of his studies has been directed to finding varieties of wheat capable of resisting drouth and such fungus diseases as rust and smut.

He has found a kind of wheat called emmer some of which has been introduced in the northern plains region by German-Russians. He has made other introductions of other varieties of emmer and has gathered all available information as to its success in this country.

Emmer has been much confounded with speltz but is a different grain. Like speltz each grain is inclosed in a husk, and this fact has apparently led to the confusion of names.

Of the adaptation of emmer for cultivation in this country Mr. Carleton says:

One of the characteristic qualities of this cereal, which commends it at once to cultivators, is its ability to make a good crop with almost any condition of soil or climate. Almost all varieties are drouth-resistant, the winter varieties are usually quite winter hardy, and the damaging effects of rains upon grain at harvest time in wet districts do not usually occur with this cereal. It will thrive also on poor lands, in stony ground, in forest regions, and on the prairies. The attacks of rusts and smuts do not affect it as they do ordinary wheats. There are, however, certain conditions of soil and climate under which it always gives the best results. In general the best emmer is produced in the largest quantities in prairie regions having a dry climate with short, hot summers. As before stated, the largest amount of emmer of good quality is produced in Russia, and three-fourths of the Russian production is grown in five governments of the upper Volga region. The three striking features of the climate of these governments are (1) the large proportion of the rainfall in the five growing months, (2) the small amount of yearly rainfall, and (3) the extreme temperatures of midsummer and midwinter. The annual rainfall is between 15 and 17 inches, considerably less than that of our Great Plains near the one-hundredth meridian, but the amount which falls in the growing season is nearly two-thirds of the amount of the entire year. These seem to be the climatic conditions in which emmer gives best results. The summer rainfall is usually sufficient to mature the crop and at the same time the dryness and heat of the atmosphere makes a hard, bright, clean grain.

Emmer has been tested in several parts of this country with favorable results. Director James H. Shepard of the South Dakota Experiment Station reports to Mr. Carleton:

"We have grown it here for several years and have obtained very good results indeed as to yield and drouth resistance. Last year (1900) it suffered somewhat on high land, but on the lower land it made very good returns indeed; for instance, on the college farm it yielded 63 bushels per acre."

There are no reports from the Kansas Experiment Station, but Mr. Geo. M. Horning, of Grantville, Jefferson County, Kansas, reports:

"It does excellently. I have raised it for two years, but have got out of seed on account of the grasshoppers killing and eating it up. It is ready to harvest just after May wheat, and stands the winter better than any other wheat, I believe. I do not believe that chinch bugs will harm it as much as other wheat. It also makes excellent flour."

Mr. Carleton summarizes the experiments with emmer as follows:

"From the trials so far made of emmer both at the experiment stations and on farms, as well as the plat experiments of this Department, one may draw the following conclusions with respect to its success in cultivation in this country: (1) it is most successful in the Great Plains region, particularly the northern portion, in the Palouse country, and in northern portions of the irrigated districts; (2) in other parts of the country, however, it will often compare well with other crops, and is especially able to escape damage

from continued wet weather at harvest time; (3) it stands up well in the field; (4) it is usually very resistant to the attacks of leaf rust, smuts, and other fungi; (5) it is very resistant to drouth; (6) in districts where it is otherwise adapted it gives excellent yields; (7) true winter varieties, of which there are not many, resist rather hard winters."

Of the uses of emmer Mr. Carleton says:

"The uses of emmer are yet in an experimental stage in this country. But the indications so far are that it will become a regular and valuable crop for stock feeding. The grain is said to compare well with oats and barley for this purpose, while the straw is considered by some to be of much value."

Emmer is used extensively for human food in portions of the old world. Chemical tests prove it to be rich in protein.

It is found that in hot, dry districts a considerable proportion of the emmer loses its chaff in threshing. It may be found desirable to increase this tendency by seed selection in case the grain shall be used extensively for milling.

It is believed by Mr. Carleton that emmer will prove to be very valuable in the hands of plant breeders for the improvement of our ordinary wheats. Crosses of emmer with wheat are readily made and result in great increase in general vigor and hardness. The qualities expected from proper handling of the work of crossing are, resistance to fungus attacks, as rust, and smut; drouth resistance; increased fertility of the head; non-shattering; stiffness of straw, and increase of gluten content of the grain. If these expectations can be realized the benefit conferred upon wheat-growers will be immense. Further trials should be made.

HOW ALFALFA ENRICHES THE SOIL.

That alfalfa is the forage plant par excellence is no longer questioned. That it will thrive and produce more dollars per acre than any other crop, in almost every part of Kansas, has been abundantly proven. But that it is the best of all producers of fertility in the soil upon which it grows is less generally appreciated.

The ability of leguminous plants to gather from the air one of the most essential elements of fertility and contribute it to the soil in larger measure than it is removed, even when the entire top growth is taken away, is one of the explanations of science for the beneficial effects of the clover crop upon fertility. In this way nitrogen in the combination needed for plant-growth is added to the soil in generous quantities by the growth of alfalfa.

But there are two other elements of fertility of which the soil is gradually exhausted by the removal of crops. These are mineral substances not found in the air and not restored to the soil by most legumes. They are potash and phosphoric acid. All fertile soils contain liberal available quantities of these two. They are often supplied in commercial fertilizers, but at considerable expense.

The subsoil and the strata below the subsoil in Kansas usually contains as liberal quantities of these substances as are found in the virgin soil near the surface. Alfalfa roots penetrate to great depth. It has been often assumed that they go down to find moisture. They doubtless feed upon the mineral elements also of the sub-strata. These mineral elements are conveyed to the leaves, stems, root-crowns, and upper portions of the roots. Under any system of harvesting there is left to decay a large amount of leaves, stems, etc., every year. The decaying vegetable matter giving rise to humus and contains all of the mineral elements which contributed to its original growth.

Thus far it has not been determined whether the quantity of these mineral matters brought from the deep sub-strata and left in the decaying vegetable matter at the surface is equal to the quantity ordinarily removed with the hay, but it is probably less. If, however, the manure produced by feeding the hay be returned to the meadow, it is readily seen that the available mineral fertility at the surface will be increased by the amount brought from below by the alfalfa. Even if the hay be shipped away the fertility which goes with it is largely from depths beyond the reach of other crops. A field in alfalfa may in some sense be considered a deep mine whose riches, capable of lasting a thousand years, are brought up by the deep rooted legume. Thus alfalfa draws for its support from the air—and herein it is like clover—and it draws from reserve supplies deep in the earth—and herein it excels all other crops.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW.

The great live stock event of the year nearest at hand is the American Royal Show and Sales of three great beef breeds of cattle—Herefords, Shorthorns, and Galloways—to be held in the new buildings of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company at Kansas City, during the entire week October 20-26, 1901, and during this period there will also be held at Kansas City the second annual exhibition and sale of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, also the seventh annual horse show fully described in last week's KANSAS FARMER. These live stock attractions will undoubtedly bring out an immense attendance of our most progressive farmers, especially in view of the reduced railroad rates in force at that time.

Details of notable individual exhibits at the show are mentioned each week in our "stock gossip" department.

Secretary Frank B. Hearne, of the Galloway Association, reports that the entries for the Galloways participating in the show and sale have closed and that 14 herds will be represented. It now seems likely that about 180 of the finest Galloways in America and Canada will be seen in the show, aside from those that have entered for the sale. This is a larger number than expected some weeks since and bears out the statement often made by Mr. Hearne that the Galloway people were up and coming and would make some of the other breeders open their eyes in surprise.

The show of Galloways made at the leading State fairs was a great surprise as they never before put up such an attractive and creditable showing as this year. They will all be out in force at the American Royal.

The Shorthorn division of the great American Royal has every promise of being the greatest display ever made by the breed anywhere. The leading herds of America and Canada will be represented, besides a large contingent of imported cattle. Some of the principal exhibitors who have already made entries are, C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; W. A. Borland, Grass Lake, Mich.; H. A. Barber, Windsor, Mo.; Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; Col. G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo.; G. E. Pearce, Lake City, Mo.; T. J. Ryan & Son, Irwin, Iowa; J. H. Thurman, Cambridge, Neb.; H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.; Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans.; J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans.; Otto Gelbach, Trenton, Mo.; J. R. Peake & Son, Winchester, Ill.; J. G. Robbins Sons, Horace, Ind.; Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo.; C. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo.; Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.; and others, not yet reported.

A representative top-notch lot of 57 Shorthorns of the 80 to be accepted have already been received by Secretary Groves from the following well-known herds:

Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans.; D. K. Kellerman, Mound City, Kans.; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.; Col. G. M. Casey Shawnee Mound, Mo.; N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo.; H. A. Barber, Windsor, Mo.; H. R. & W. T. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo.; S. W. Roberts, Pleasant Green, Mo.; Chenault Todd, Fayette, Mo.; Powell Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo.; S. P. Emmens, Mexico, Mo.; W. A. Forsythe, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; C. S. & W. V. Nevins, Chiles, Kans.; M. B. Guthrie, Mexico, Mo.; H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association will hold its second annual show and sale at Kansas City, October 24 to 28 inclusive. This will afford an opportunity seldom offered for those who may desire to purchase stock of this kind. The great success attending the use of Angoras for clearing out underbrush has created a wide demand for them in recent years, while the strong demand for the fleece, or mohair, renders them profitable property aside from their utility.

Secretary McIntire, of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association says he is daily receiving letters of inquiry about the show and sale and that new entries are piling up at a great rate. Some 1,600 goats are now catalogued for the event, and there is still three weeks for the good work to go on. During the first year of its existence, the association has had a success in the object it proposed to itself greater than the most sanguine of its promoters expected. The present board of directors consists of thirteen representative goat breeders drawn from nine States, and its membership of 180 are scattered throughout the entire goat-raising territory of the United States. An exhibition and sale of Angora goats was held by the association at the Kansas City Stock Yards in October last, at which buyers from all parts of the country were present, and 1,002 recorded goats

were sold. The interest in Angora goats and the recognition of this association as the distributing center of Angora goat news is attested by the secretary's receipt of from thirty to forty letters daily. The membership is steadily increasing and the association stands on sound financial foundation. In addition to this it has a harmonious and energetic management and a will power within itself to succeed in pushing the Angora goat industry to the front. The coming second annual show and sale promises to far excel the one of last year, if letters of inquiry and the general interest that breeders all over the country are taking in the coming event are any indication of what we may expect.

The Hereford portion of the American Royal Cattle Show and Sale promises to be a record breaker in several respects. At the time of this writing, with a week yet in which entries may be received and a number of the larger exhibits yet to be heard from, the Hereford office has received entries from forty-two of their breeders, each breeder consigning from one to twenty animals to the show. This is without doubt the largest number of exhibitors of one breed of cattle that ever contested for prizes at one show. Practically all of last year's exhibitors, with the exception of those whose show herds have been dispersed, will be back again, and in addition a score or more breeders who have never before shown their cattle or have exhibited only at State and local fairs, will be on hand with some of their best cattle.

For example, there will be at least fourteen aged bulls in the ring contesting for prizes in this section. Not less than thirty yearling bulls will be shown in section three, and the other rings are proportionately large. There were people who were of the opinion that last year's large rings could not again be duplicated, but it seems that another opportunity was all that was needed to equal, and very probably surpass, last year's magnificent showing.

The 150 Herefords to be sold at public auction on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 22, 23, and 24, are confidently expected to constitute an offering much superior to that of last year. Of the 105 females catalogued 41 are yearling heifers—most of them nearly 2 years old; 36 head are 2-year-olds, and 23 head are 3 years old or over. Of the latter class the 28 are with a few exceptions cows 3 and 4 years old, and are either to be sold with calves at foot or are bred and due to calve shortly.

The 45 bulls are mostly long yearlings, but seven of them are 2-year-olds, and two only are to exceed 3 years old. Not only is the entire consignment of desirable ages but the catalogue is full of pedigrees of animals of individual merit. Many of them are also entered for competition in the show, and a number have been premium winners at the shows and fairs held previous to this event. It has not been possible to make a personal inspection of the cattle to be sold, but the consignors have been warned to bring nothing but strictly first-class cattle, and should under any circumstances an animal in any way undesirable be brought to the sale barn, it will be denied the privilege of selling. For catalogues write C. R. Thomas, General Superintendent, Kansas City, Mo.

IMPROVED PROCESSES OF SIRUP-MAKING.

Much interest has, from time to time, been taken in the manufacture of sirup from sorghum. In general the farmer of Kansas now prefers to get wealth out of the cane by the beef-steer method rather than to mull around a sorghum mill. But there are still some who like to make a nice, clean, pure article of sirup for their own use and perhaps a few barrels to sell. There are also some who make sirup in a large way and realize good profits from its production and sale. The tendency of the times is to the large way for everything and it may be expected that the small one-horse or two-horse crusher and the fire-pan will become more and more rare as the years of the twentieth century roll along.

But much intelligent study and many careful experiments have been, of late, devoted to perfecting processes of sorghum manufacture. The results are applicable to both the large and the small concern. Mr. A. A. Denton, of Medicine Lodge, Kans., has just had published through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 135, on "Sorghum Sirup Manufacture." In this bulletin, which is for free distribution, Mr. Denton gives in plain language the results of years of experimental work. His processes, which are not patented, can be readily ap-

plied and need no very costly machinery. A study of these will benefit every producer of sorghum sirup whether working in a small or a large way.

BROOM-CORN.

The high prices of broom-corn this season are likely to go to the pockets of farmers. In some previous seasons the price was pushed up by brokers and speculators after the greater part of the crop had left the hands of the growers. In 1899, however, the farmers sold on an advancing scale of prices, those in Illinois receiving from \$100 to \$120 per ton. This year a few sales were made early in the season at \$55 per ton, but not many farmers sold for less than \$100 per ton, and on Tuesday the price went to \$140.

Illinois produces more broom-corn than all the other States combined. Of the 38,264,000 pounds grown in the United States in 1899, Illinois furnished 20,250,000 pounds; Kansas, 11,475,000; Nebraska, 4,455,000, and all the other States, 2,084,000 pounds. In 1897 Kansas produced 24,975,000 pounds of broom-corn and Illinois 12,133,000 pounds, and the other States, 10,400,000 pounds. In 1895 over 200,000 acres were planted in broom-corn, and in 1899 less than 72,000.

In 1895 the prices in Chicago ranged from \$45 to \$110 per ton; in 1896, the highest price was \$70 and the lowest \$40; in 1899 prices in Chicago ranged from \$130 to \$180 per ton in May, \$100 to \$125 in September, \$90 to \$125 in October, and \$110 to \$200 in November. This year the Illinois crop is shorter than for forty years, and it is predicted that the price will be correspondingly high.

GETTING READY FOR THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Kansas commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903 met last week and elected officers. Those elected were: Senator J. C. Carpenter, president; Senator J. C. Morrow, Haddam, vice president; Representative Charles H. Luling, Wichita, secretary; Senator R. T. Simons, Caldwell, treasurer.

After considerable discussion, the commission decided to go to St. Louis on Wednesday of this week for the purpose of selecting a site for the Kansas building at the exposition. While no definite plans have been outlined, it is the intention to erect a creditable building at the cost possibly of \$50,000. It is probable that few if any exhibits will be made in the building but instead it will be used for the reception of Kansas visitors to the exposition.

Governor Stanly thinks Kansas should be well represented at the exposition and is especially desirous that a good building be erected. He says that it should be used principally for reception purposes. It is his opinion Kansas made a great mistake at the Chicago World's Fair in devoting all the space in its building to exhibits and forcing Kansas people to other State buildings when they desired to rest.

The Kansas exhibits will probably receive more attention if placed with other exhibits of like kind than if put off by themselves in the Kansas building.

ALASKA VEGETABLES.

It may be remembered by the reminiscient that some years ago Prof. C. C. Georgeson, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College, afterwards agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the investigation of the agricultural possibilities of the hyperborean region of Alaska, reported that certain Sisters of Charity and possibly others had produced potatoes—yes, not a potato, but actually potatoes—in that country. The report was criticised by the KANSAS FARMER because that while it left the inference to be drawn that these sisters ate the said potatoes there was left the shadow of a doubt as to the actual disposition of the esculent tubers.

But now comes the great United States Department of Agriculture and intimates, in print, that this same Professor Georgeson still pursues his investigations in the high latitudes just outside of the Arctic circle, and that he has made arrangements—actual arrangements—for experiments at other points than the one used last year. The coming report promises to be more explicit than its predecessor as to the disposition made of the "new potatoes, cabbage, beets, and other vegetables," for we are gravely told that they were by a certain date "ready for the table." Whether there were enough of them to be actually placed on the table and, if so, eaten are points on which the preliminary report is distressingly silent. To compensate for this lack of exact information we are told that flowers

come into "full bloom," and there is a broad intimation that there was a "surprising luxuriance of vegetation."

The brief preliminary report not only tells of what has been done but states that one of the assistants "will make a trip overland," etc. Just think of it!

Oh, how men have missed their opportunities for farming in times past! They have frittered away their opportunities to produce these "new potatoes" and these flowers "in full bloom" there under the Arctic Circle and have ridden sulky plows, grain drills, and reapers and have produced hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat, etc., in sunny Kansas and have wrought in other even more unfortunate regions while old Boreas held back his legions from the Circle long enough for vegetables to grow to a size "ready for the table." But, Professor Georgeson, a grateful and waiting public hopes to be informed in your next report as to the final disposition of those precious vegetables.

P. S. If convenient, please give approximate estimates of their cost per vegetable.

THEY ARE DOING SOMETHING.

The Botanical Department has fifteen acres planted in cereals for selection and cross-breeding. Five acres are planted to about twenty varieties of selected pure-bred wheats in one-tenth acre plots. Ten acres are devoted to 413 numbered varieties of wheat, of which 166 are cross-bred and the remainder pure-bred. A large number of the latter are importations of this year from Russia, Siberia, Roumania, Bosnia, Serbia, and Algeria, which were furnished by Mr. M. A. Carleton, cerealist of the United States Department of Agriculture. In addition to the wheats, 119 varieties of barleys from the same source and numerous ryes and spelts are being planted. In the spring, macaroni wheats and numerous varieties of oats for crossing and selection will be added.—Industrialist.

A good many other plants ought to be bred and the work ought to begin without delay.

TOOK A KANSAS BOY AND WILL GET GOOD WORK.

Professor K. C. Davis, of Kansas, has been elected to the chair of horticulture and botany in West Virginia University located at Morgantown.

Professor Davis is a son of the late Congressman John Davis, of Junction City. He is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, class of '91. A few years later he graduated from Cornell University, and since then has been instructor in botany in the Minnesota State Normal School. Professor Davis' wife was a well-known Kansas girl, Miss Fannie Waugh, daughter of Dr. Waugh, for years of McPherson and later of Manhattan. Professor and Mrs. Davis were classmates at Manhattan.

The Lessons of the Drouth.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The value of education and skill as illustrated on page 769 (KANSAS FARMER, September 5) is only one of the many problems the farmer is called upon to solve.

In reviewing the disastrous effects of the drouth during the past summer, would it not be well to let this experience teach us that education and skill are of the utmost importance in the manipulation of the soil, so as to conserve the moisture for future use of plants? I have noticed several articles the past summer crediting Professor Cottrell with advising the farmers to burn their wheat stubble for the destruction of the Hessian fly, which advice is good in so far as it pertains to the destruction of insect pests, but what of the moisture, especially in the semi-arid regions of the plains west of the 100th meridian?

In this region the winters are usually dry with but little snow or rain and without the protection of stubble the level, smooth surface is swept clean of snow to be piled in high drifts along the embankments of draws or ravines, or railroad cuts or about buildings, to melt and waste by flowing down the draws into the creeks and rivers beyond. I will cite some of my experience as proof. I was living in Nebraska, east of the much talked of 100th meridian. Before August 15, 1886, I had my stubble field all plowed for corn the following year. The fall and winter were exceedingly dry, but little snow fell, and my field was swept clean after every snow storm. The following spring and summer proved dry. A narrow strip 6 miles wide was devastated by hot winds and as a result I cut my corn with an old mowing machine and found but one ear. My neighbors who had failed to get their plowing done in the fall had from 5 to 10 bushels per acre, and I usually obtained about 5 bushels per acre more than they for I practiced shallow and level culti-

vation, thus keeping and leaving the surface in the most approved condition for retaining moisture. Again in 1892 I sowed 15 acres winter wheat broadcast in standing stubble, and put it in by using an 8-foot cultivator disc, going over the ground from 3 to 5 times, leaving the stubble sticking up. We had not over 3 inches of snow the following winter, but the stubble kept it from blowing off and my wheat stood from 3 to 4 feet high, while a neighbor's headed out from 6 to 8 inches high. His ground was plowed rolled and harrowed and rerolled and harrowed until it was like a well prepared garden, and sown with a press drill. None of us had any wheat, as we had 5 severe hailstorms before harvest. I have encountered seasons where no system of culture would produce a crop for there was practically no moisture in the soil in the spring; and no rains throughout the growing seasons to wet down more than an inch or two. I would like to hear of Prof. Campbell's success during the present season at Hill City. F. C. JOHNSON, Independence, Mo.

Roaches.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are much troubled with roaches. Can you tell us anything that will effectually destroy them? If so, please publish in your question and answer column. Jean, Kans. MRS. MOLLIE DERBY. Swab all corners and cracks with a strong solution of borax.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. Bye has discovered a combination of Oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last six years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. W. O. Bye, Drawer 1111, Kansas City, Mo.

Corn Hay and Its Value.

This may sound a little "husky" to many of our readers, but the fact that the dry weather has cut the hay crop short ought to make it a subject of interest. The term "corn hay" or shredded fodder, as applied to corn stalks and fodder after being shredded, has a commercial value on the market to-day of from \$8 to \$10 a ton, or about the same as timothy hay.

The Janney Manufacturing Co., of Ottumwa, Iowa, represented in Kansas City by the Ferguson Implement Co., manufactures a corn husker and fodder shredder combined, specially adapted for both husking the corn and shredding the fodder into "corn hay." This machine is of steel construction throughout, which makes it very strong and durable, and like the separators of the present day, the makers also furnish it with a wind stacker which not only relieves the operator of the dust, but takes the dust, weed seed, smut and dirt out of the corn or shredded fodder.

We are reliably informed that 40 per cent of the actual value of the corn crop is to be found in the stalk and fodder when used as corn hay or shredded fodder, and some claim there is no comparison between it and timothy hay while others say it is equal to clover hay.

At the current prices of labor, corn, and hay it will pay any one who has a crop of corn (stalks and fodder) to investigate this matter of shredding the stalks and fodder and making it into "corn hay." In other words, "husk your corn, shred your fodder, sell your hay, and save the whole corn crop, and it will increase your bank account balance." It is the motto of the manufacturers.

Stockmen in attendance at the American Royal Cattle Shows to be held at Kansas City October 21-26, 1901, are especially invited to call on the general agents, Ferguson Implement Co., at 1209 Union Ave., near the union depot, where they will be shown this great modern helper of stock feeders.

The "Eli" Baling Press.

We are showing with this little article a cut of the No. 2 "Eli" Continuous Travel Hay Press. It is the product of our old-time advertising customers, the Collins Plow Co., of Quincy, Ill., who are so well and favorably known to our people as the manufacturers of high class plows, cultivators, hay presses, etc. This particular press is but one of the many various sizes made by the Collins people. It is perhaps the most satisfactory and convenient all around two-horse press on the market. Having a very large and



commodious feed opening it is unusually easy to feed and is remarkably fast because of the large charges it will handle. It is a self-feeder. Just as soon as the charge is introduced it is taken up by the self-feeder and condenser and forced into the bale chamber. All this obviates hand labor and its accompanying danger and at the same time greatly increases the capacity. This is an advantage peculiar to the "Eli" press and one of its leading points of superiority. The bridge or connection between the power and the press is very low and easy for the team to step over. The power is so arranged too that the team is not under draft at the moment of crossing the bridge. All the presses made by the Collins people are equipped with an alarm bell which signals the operator by ringing at the time when the division block should be put in. This practically insures bales of even and uniform size and means close packing and full weights in cars and consequent saving or freight. Our clients manufacture a large line of steam and horse power presses from those having a capacity of 100 tons per day down. Write for their illustrated and descriptive catalogue before you buy a press of any kind.

Buffalo Pan-American Tickets

via the Nickel Plate Road, \$13.00 for the round trip, good 15 days; \$16.00 for round trip tickets good 20 days. Three daily trains with vestibuled sleeping-cars. Meals in dining car, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (No. 38)

Horticulture.

Pruning.

L. H. MESSICK, IN SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN ORCHARD GROWING.

Some pruning is necessary, but there is a vast difference between pruning and butchering a tree. All pruning which a tree really needs should, as a rule, be done during the first four years after it has been set out; the pruning must be done with the view of forming a good and well-balanced head, leaving a sufficiently open center to admit sunlight and air. The pruning should be begun by the man in the wagon, who hands the trees to the planters. One-year-old trees should invariably be pruned to a switch and the leaders cut back to the second bud from the tip. In the case of 2-year-old trees, the man in the wagon must take up the tree, draw it toward him without nulling it out of the packing, and, with his shears, form the head of the tree by cutting away everything but four branches, and if he can not find four, leave three coming out on different sides of the stem. These branches, though opposite each other, should be at least one inch one above, the other. The lowest or heaviest branch should be directed to the southwest, for the reason that it will protect the tree against sun-scald; and in the spring, when the ground is soft, this branch being the lowest and heaviest, will have a tendency to draw the tree toward the southwest, thus giving more resistance to the southwest winds. All branches left should be cut back to at least three or four buds, and the leader cut back in proportion. Now, the man raises his tree out of the packing, and, with a rapid glance, examines the roots. If he finds a root much longer than the others, he must cut it back in proportion. He must not fail to cut from below upward toward the tip of the root, so that, when set in the ground, the cut will rest on the ground in the hole. Should he see that the tree has a poor system of roots, he must prune the tree to a switch, and it must be allowed one year's growth before the head is formed. If you prefer a high-headed tree, prune your 2-year-old tree to a switch and allow it to have one or two years' growth in the orchard before forming the head. Do not do as is commonly practiced in forming high heads, by setting them with all branches, letting them grow in the orchard for three or four years and then cutting off all the branches below where the head is to be formed, thereby giving the system of the tree a severe shock while still in the period of development. If you prefer a low headed tree, leave the lowest branch from two and a half to three feet from the ground; this manner is to be preferred and makes the better tree. After heading your tree, be sure to keep all buds rubbed off below the head; rub them off in June and October. Allow all buds to grow on the leader above the base of the head, with this exception: If you notice, after the second or third year of pruning, that the branches springing from these buds, on the leader, are becoming too numerous, interlock with or rub against some other prominent or important branch, you must remove them.

Then, also, if you should observe that a branch is making such rapid growth, that in time it would be likely to unbalance the tree, it should be cut back in proportion. Be sure you watch your leader every spring. If you see that it is growing too fast for the branches, pinch or cut it back; if, however, you watch it carefully, you can easily keep it pinched back. In case you are obliged to cut it, be sure that you cut upward and leave the bud at the upper point of the cut. If your leader is inclined to the north, leave the bud on the south side, and vice versa; this will tend to straighten out the leader.

If you continue this kind of pruning until your orchard is 4 or 5 years old (but no later), you will, without doubt, have an evenly-formed, well-headed and well-balanced set of trees. This ends, or should end, all cutting, with the exception that, in case water-sprouts make their appearance, or when branches show an inclination to grow faster than others, thus spoiling the even proportions of the tree, they should be removed.

If a man were to go into the writer's orchard, after the time mentioned above, with saw or knife, and commence butchering the trees, there would be a "Philippine war" on a miniature scale.

Now, understand, that the above talk on pruning has no reference, whatever, to old orchards which have been neglected, but relates entirely to young orchards, giving the proper method for

starting a young orchard and caring for it in the right manner from the beginning. Now, as to pruning old run-out orchards: The usual method employed is to take an ax and a cross-cut or buck-saw into the orchard and proceed to amputate limbs and branches right and left to such an extent as to lead any one entering the orchard to believe that the owner is cutting his winter supply of fire-wood. The right way is to walk around your tree, carefully examine it, and, after you have decided upon the limbs and branches to be removed, mark them with a piece of chalk. Then, with a fine-toothed saw, cut them off close to the stem. In making your examination, you may find some limbs which you think ought to be removed, because they droop or hang low. This is a mistake. You can support them by employing the following method: Into the drooping limb insert a screw-eye (of proper size) as near the tip as practicable; now fasten to this screw-eye some No. 9 galvanized wire. This should be passed upward and over a limb, where it joins the trunk (be sure to place a block of wood between the wire and the limb upon which it rests); pass the wire down on the other side, and fasten to another limb in the same manner with a screw-eye. As the limb grows, the growth will form over the screw-eye and imbed it, and the limb will not be injured. If, however, you should wrap the wire around the limb, it will cut into the bark as the limb makes growth, and, thus cutting off the circulation, cause the death of the limb. This idea of using screw-eyes originated with Mr. J. M. Watson, of Quincy, Ill., who is an old and experienced tree surgeon. It would be better for a man, unless he has a good eye and his "bump" of comparison is well-developed, to keep his hands off his trees and employ some one with experience and knowledge to do his pruning. The proper time to prune trees in an old orchard is June and October. June, however, is to be preferred for all pruning, as at that time vegetation is at its height, and the wounds made in pruning heal more quickly and better.

Now, my horticultural and agricultural friends, what is your object in planting an orchard? Do you plant it for the pleasure of working for nothing? Or do you do so for profit? Suppose, that the next time you set out a young orchard, you act upon the hints given above! If you do, you will meet with success, instead of the failure so common, and your orchard will repay you for time and money spent.

RULES FOR PRUNING.

The knife or saw should never be used on a fruit or ornamental tree unless there are positively good reasons for so doing.

2. Train all trees while young with a central leader, or main shoot, and never allow two main branches to grow in such a way as to have the weight of the tree come upon a fork of the main trunk.

3. When branches cross, so as to be injured by rubbing together, the weaker of the two should be cut out.

4. When one branch rests on another under it, the weaker of the two should be cut out.

5. Suckers or water sprouts should be thinned out before they have made much growth; but if the main branches are bare, or if the head is open in places, suckers should be allowed to grow where they will cover this condition. If parts of the tree are weak in growth, this weak wood may be cut out and some of the suckers allowed to grow in its place. The cause of these sprouts is that the sap becomes impeded by the bending down of the branches, with weight of fruit, by the hot sun striking the branches, or perhaps by some injury to the bark in pruning or gathering the fruit, and nature makes this effort to repair the injury. The removal of all these suckers will soon result in the death of the tree, while allowing some of them to grow where needed will renew the vigor of the tree.

6. If large branches are to be removed, make the cut in the middle of the enlarged part where it joins the main branch or trunk, and not quite in line with the face of the main branch or trunk.

7. Paint all wounds above one-half inch in diameter with linseed oil paint, gas tar or grafting wax.

8. Never cut away the main branches of a tree if it can be avoided, but thin out the head, when it becomes crowded, from the outside. This can be quickly done with the pruning hook on a long pole, and little or no injury will result; while if the large branches are cut from the trunk the tree is weakened and soon dies or is broken down.

9. Cut off dead branches as soon as



DURABLE and satisfactory painting is possible if you will be guided by the experience of practical painters which has proven that the only paint which will give permanent satisfaction is *Pure "old Dutch process" White Lead.*

The brands named in margin are genuine. If any shade or color is required it can be readily obtained by using the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

Pamphlet giving information, and card showing samples of the colors will be mailed free upon application.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

J. G. PEPPARD, MILLET CANE SEEDS
 1400-2 Union Ave., CLOVERS TIMOTHY GRASS SEEDS.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

For a beautiful as well as a most profitable pasture sow BLUE GRASS. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars, write MT. AIRY SEED FARM, Paris, Kentucky.

discovered and cover the wound with paint to prevent further decay.

10. In training young trees, start the branches low; the trees will grow better, the thinning and gathering the fruit will be more easily done, and the cultivation can be as well and cheaply done with the modern Acme or spring-tooth harrow and weeder as if the head were higher, while the trunk of the tree and ground under it will be so protected that growth will be better than if more exposed.

Prevent Potato Blight.

That tireless worker, formerly a Kansas boy—a graduate of our agricultural college—Prof. F. A. Waugh of the University of Vermont and the Experiment Station connected therewith, gives to the farmers of his adopted State the following information as to prevention of potato blight and resultant rot:

"A short time ago the experiment station at Burlington [Vt.] sent out word that the potato blight and rot threatened to do serious damage in Vermont this fall. Later reports from the same source say that the fears of trouble were all realized and that there has been in fact a considerable amount of loss already to potato growers.

"The rot follows the late blight and comes from the same cause. Those who have late blight in their fields, therefore, are bound to have rot; and in all such cases special care ought to be taken in sorting and storing the potatoes for winter.

"The experiment station still insists that proper spraying, backed up by proper cultivation, will protect the potato crop from these diseases. Continued experiments and practical field tests covering a period of ten years or more, have proved this beyond the possibility of doubt. Even now, in the latter part of September, when most potato vines are dead, and many fields of potatoes already dug, the experiment station potato fields are as green and growing as any time in July or August; and the potato expert claims that they are making potatoes now at the rate of 25 to 30 bushels a week for every acre.

Wouldn't it pay potato growers to look into that matter?"

For Worms in Dried Fruit.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To the subscriber of Savonsburg, Kans., who asks for a preventive of worms in sun-dried fruit I would like to say use sassafras bark tied in little bunches and kept in the sacks with the fruit. In places where the sassafras does not grow, I think it can be procured at the drug stores. Be sure to get it fresh and strong. For small quantities of dried fruit left over in the spring I think there is no better way than to heat it in the oven to kill any chance worm there might be, and fill the fruit jars that are always empty at that season of the year. Just fill them with your fruit from the oven, and if your lids are screwed on tight your fruit will stay perfect as long as you wish to keep it.

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

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

Dr. W. O. Coffee, the noted eye specialist of Des Moines, Iowa, has perfected a mild treatment by which anyone suffering from falling eyesight, cataracts, blindness or any disease of the eyes can cure themselves at home. Judge George Edmunds a leading attorney of Carthage, Ill., 79 years old, was cured of cataracts on both eyes. Mrs. Lucinda Hammond, Aurora, Neb., 77 years old, had cataracts on both eyes and Dr. Coffee's remedies restored her to perfect eyesight. If you are afflicted with any eye trouble write to Dr. Coffee and tell him all about it. He will then tell you just what he can do. He will also send you Free of charge his 80 page book, "The New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye." It is full of interesting and valuable information. All cures are permanent. Write to-day for yourself or friend to
 W. O. COFFEE, M. D., 837 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia.

DR. HENDERSON
 101-103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 30 Years' Practice—22 in Kansas City. The Oldest in Age and Longest Located. Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility
 The results of youthful follies and excesses. I can stop night losses, restore sexual power, nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage. Send for book. Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

Stricture and Gleet
 Blood poisoning and all private diseases permanently cured.

Syphilis
 Permanently cured in a few days without pain or danger.

Phimosis
 for both sexes—80 pages, 27 pictures, with full description of above diseases—the effects and cure—sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6c. stamps—free at office.

Eleven rooms and parlors, so arranged that patients need not see each other.

Free Museum of Anatomy for Men.
 Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12.

SAVE A DOCTOR BILL
 by having a supply of medicine on hand. Our Big Drug Book contains 15,000 drugs, medicines, family remedies, extracts, patents, oils, etc. We save you 15 to 75%. Book mailed for 10c—refunded on your first order. "The Only Mail Order Drug House in the World." HELLER CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 47 Chicago, Ill.

I have last year's fruit now, and it is as nice as that dried this year.
 Wagoner, Ind. MRS. E. S. CLARKE.

The Apiary.

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

Does Spraying Trees Poison Bees?

Editor of the Apiary Department:—My neighbor says he sprayed his fruit trees, and soon his bees began to die, and all died in April and May. Will spraying thus kill bees?

I do not keep bees at present, but have in the past, and hope to keep several stands next season. White clover is abundant here and bees did well in the spring, but since August 1 they have stored no honey to speak of. I would be very much pleased to have the book on bees you offer, and enclose stamps for postage.

Highland, Kans. JAMES MCGUIRE.

Any of the poisons now used for spraying fruit trees will kill bees, if sprayed when the trees are in bloom. No one now that understands spraying, sprays his trees when in bloom, but the spraying is done just before the blossoms open, and also after the bloom is gone. Spraying trees when in bloom prevents the fertilization of the blossoms by insects, and thus does more harm than good. There are standard works now on spraying, what to use, and when to use it, and no one should attempt to spray unless he is well posted on the subject.

Reports on Bees.

Editor of the Apiary Department:—I am very glad subscribers and readers of the FARMER who keep bees have been asked to send in their reports of the busy little workers for this year. I am an amateur at bee-keeping and hope persons of experience will respond to this request.

Our bees here in this new country are not Italianized or cared for properly, but they did splendidly in giving surplus honey until July, when our drouth became severe, and has not yet broken. Our honey was exceptionally white, and mild in taste; we had a better yield than last year, which was due, I think, to less swarming. I find on examining the hives now that a good deal of the winter supply of honey left in the hives is eaten, and two of the weaker swarms will need feeding. This does not seem a wonder when we think of a three months' drouth, with neither blossoms nor water. I have a plat of common mustard sown in August which I have kept watered so as to produce blossoms; it is a very attractive spot for the bees, now when all other bee food is dead. They also visited the bloom of tomato plants, and melon vines, as well as the sweets from broken melons. Bees suffer for water here on the prairie, and one finds them in very remarkable places in search of water. We sowed some buckwheat and also some alsike clover in May, which started well, but was completely killed with the drouth. I would be glad to see an article in the KANSAS FARMER on what would be the best forage to grow for bee pasturage, where the clovers are not yet established.

Wagner, I. T. MRS. E. S. CLARKE.

The best honey plants you can grow in your locality, are alfalfa and Bokhara clovers. Both are good, and are two of the best honey plants now known. Either of them will resist drouth and would have furnished honey during your drouth. They are not only good honey plants, but good for hay and pasture for stock. The alfalfa for stock food is the leader of course, but Bokhara, according to my experience, is a close second.

Refrigerating Machinery at the Pan-American.

HERBERT SHEARER.

Cold storage has grown into an important question in many lines of business, though artificial refrigeration is comparatively new. It is treated at the Pan-American Exposition with the careful consideration properly due a subject of such universal economy. Twenty years ago, machinery for cooling purposes was a ponderous as well as exceedingly expensive collection of mechanical and chemical appliances; the cold storage plant at that time being generally a large affair. The expense was too great for small interests, and those large enough to require such a plant could afford to take no risk of a break-down or a stoppage from any other cause. For this reason, cold storage plants were built in sections. In some of the best systems each section cost about \$25,000 exclusive of the building. Especial construction was also necessary in the building itself to accommodate such heavy machinery. Improvements along this line, de-

vised during the past two decades, have been instrumental in reducing the first cost while materially increasing the efficiency of this class of machinery. A modern refrigerating plant is no longer necessarily very large or very complicated. In this as in many other inventions, human effort started at the most difficult point; comparatively simple operation was shrouded in mystery and complication by ponderous and unnecessary mechanism. The principle upon which this class of machinery works, has not been altered but is better understood and simplified accordingly.

The terms heat and cold as ordinarily used are not well understood, as heat is really the only question to be considered; heat and cold are merely relative terms.

A quantity of heat may be extracted from a substance or a room, and so make it "colder." If an amount of heat is added to a substance or a room, it is made "warmer." If the amount of heat abstracted from the room, after it has been cooled down to a certain temperature, equals the amount of heat added, the temperature will remain constant, that is to say, it will be a cold room.

Ammonia, and many other gases that are liquifiable only under considerable pressure, have very low boiling points. They will thus pass from a liquid to a gaseous state at very low plains of temperature and absorb heat at points well down the thermometric scale.

To illustrate: When heat at 212° F. is added to water at atmosphere pressure, it will boil the water to a gas, or steam, and the heat so added will appear as latent heat in the steam, and be carried off with it. If we cool the steam, or take the heat out that was originally put in, it will condense back to water.

As pure liquified ammonia boils at 30° F. below zero instead of 212° above, the surrounding atmosphere of a refrigerator at 20° above zero, is as a furnace to the ammonia, and causes it to boil and vaporize; thus taking up heat, or in other words, producing cold.

A refrigerating machine consists of a pump to compress the ammonia or other gas, and a condenser cooled by water in which the compressed gas is liquified. Water passing over the condenser absorbs and carries off the heat that is collected by the ammonia in making its rounds. The liquified ammonia from the condenser, still under pressure, is led through pipes to the refrigerator, where it is released in small quantities into expansive pipes at low pressure. The ammonia boils and changes to a gas, taking up heat. This gas is pumped through pipes back to the condenser where it is compressed, cooled and again liquified, thus completing the cycle.

The degrees of temperature attained depend primarily on the pressure under which the gas is boiled or released. The lower the pressure the lower will be the temperature inside of the refrigerator pipes. The amount of heat abstracted depends upon the quantity of ammonia circulated. Of course, the amount of pipe surface used is a factor, as it must be sufficient to convey the heat to the ammonia, and the greater the amount of pipe surface, the nearer will be the temperature of the room to the temperature existing inside of the pipes.

The operation is about as simple as balling out a boat with a sponge. By releasing the sponge it fills with water, which is squeezed out overboard by the pressure of the hand. It is then ready to refill with another load of water. Likewise, when the ammonia is released into the refrigerating pipes in the cold storage rooms, it absorbs or takes up heat, the pump squeezing the heat out, the water on the condenser carrying the heat off.

Although the process itself is one of great simplicity, it took years of study and a mint of money to devise the best and most effective process. Even now, while it seems so simple, if a little thing goes wrong, it requires an expert to set it right.

Recent developments along the line of refrigeration have gravitated toward the use of gases other than ammonia. In practice it has been found very difficult to control ammonia gas under high pressure without an occasional leak that is liable to do a great deal of damage. Both systems are demonstrated in the dairy building at the exposition, however, and both machines are doing good work. An ammonia machine maintains a satisfactory temperature in the cheese room, while the machine that controls the refrigerator in which the butter is kept is operated by carbonic anhydride, which is inodorous, will not corrode metals, or in case of a leak in pipes will do no damage to the

contents of a refrigerator. From an economical standpoint, so far as I am able to learn, it compares favorably with ammonia, though the pressure under which it is worked is different, which fact furnishes material for considerable argument.

Progress along the line of automatic refrigerating machines has been very marked of late years. Mr. J. J. Graham, who has general supervision of the carbonic machine in question, informs me that he seldom interferes with the machine; that it is doing its work night and day with very little attention; in fact, during the night, both the carbonic and ammonia machines are left entirely with an unskilled operator, who has general charge of the building, and who is required to attend to all the other duties in connection therewith as well as to keep an eye on the refrigerating machines.

Of course it is useless to talk automatic refrigeration to a practical man, and all advertisements along that line must be taken with a liberal allowance of salt; but these little machines in the dairy building quietly attending to their own business with so little attention, goes a long way to dispel former doubts as to the possibility of this being finally gained.

The main principles of refrigeration were worked out years ago in the employment of ice as a cooling agent. Heat was induced to leave the atmosphere and exhaust its energies in converting ice into water. It was then disposed of by being passed out with the water in the drainage.

Circulation was studied and the advantage of placing ice in the upper part of the room fully demonstrated. Warm air would arise and attack the ice, thereby parting with its heat. As cold air is heavier than warm, it would descend and equalize the temperature. This principle of circulation also possessed a slight tendency to purify the air, as some of the objectionable microbes were known to pass off in the drainage. This advantage was, no doubt, exaggerated by certain manufacturers.

The great advantage of mechanical over ice refrigeration consists in the dryness of the atmosphere in the mechanical plant, together with the great size and consequent economy that usually follows concentration.

In changing the cooling agent from ice to liquifiable gases, however, the fundamental principles were not changed, but merely elaborated.

Visitors to the Pan-American will have an opportunity to investigate this exceedingly interesting and important question. Cold storage cases are constantly on exhibition and different departments in these cases have different temperatures. Causes effecting these temperatures will be carefully explained to the visitors by those having charge of the plants.

The many advantages accruing from our modern refrigerating methods can



Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using **EUREKA Harness Oil**. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by **STANDARD OIL CO.**

hardly be satisfactorily enumerated. Many of our important and valuable commercial commodities are dependent entirely upon the principles of this process. Many articles of common use could not be profitably produced except by means of this controlling influence. Articles so effected are now exceedingly numerous, and the list is being augmented continually.

In the Dairy and Horticulture Buildings, the value of temperature is illustrated perhaps as specifically as anything at the exposition.

In connection with the Dairy Exhibit, it is shown that certain cultures thrive under temperatures favorable to their development, while flavoring, curing, and ripening processes are also dependent upon temperature. In the Horticultural department, the preservation of fruit is accounted for in this manner.

Floriculture has been benefited by this means in both the growing and preservation of flowers. Certain bulbs will bloom at their best only in a limited range of temperature, which is considerably lower than that required for most flowers. Bermuda lilies are sent to distant points in cold storage, arriving generally in perfect condition.

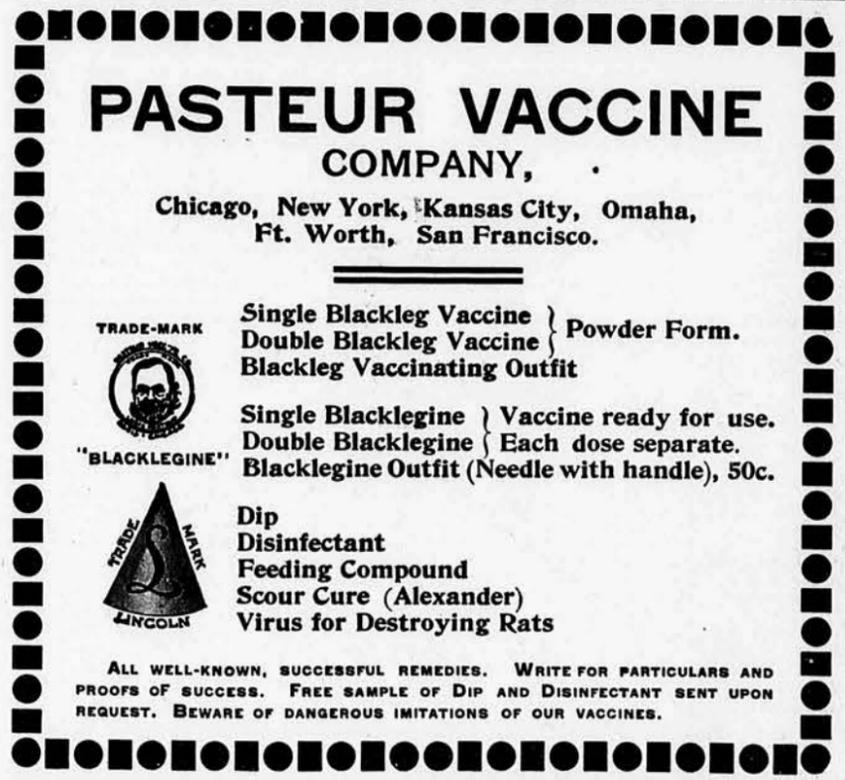
As many of these technical points have been only recently worked out to a systematic conclusion, this subject contains points of interest which will appeal to every Pan-American visitor.



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.



PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY,

Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.

TRADE-MARK

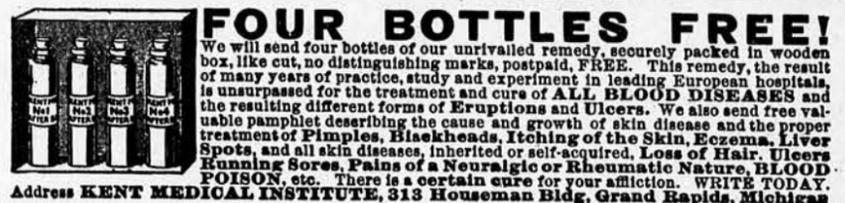
Single Blackleg Vaccine } Powder Form.
Double Blackleg Vaccine }
Blackleg Vaccinating Outfit

Single Blacklegine } Vaccine ready for use.
Double Blacklegine } Each dose separate.
Blacklegine Outfit (Needle with handle), 50c.

TRADE MARK

Dip
Disinfectant
Feeding Compound
Scour Cure (Alexander)
Virus for Destroying Rats

ALL WELL-KNOWN, SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PROOFS OF SUCCESS. FREE SAMPLE OF DIP AND DISINFECTANT SENT UPON REQUEST. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS OF OUR VACCINES.



FOUR BOTTLES FREE!

We will send four bottles of our unrivaled remedy, securely packed in wooden box, like cut, no distinguishing marks, postpaid, FREE. This remedy, the result of many years of practice, study and experiment in leading European hospitals, is unsurpassed for the treatment and cure of ALL BLOOD DISEASES and the resulting different forms of Eruptions and Ulcers. We also send free valuable pamphlet describing the cause and growth of skin disease and the proper treatment of Pimples, Blackheads, Itching of the Skin, Eczema, Liver Spots, and all skin diseases, Inherited or self-acquired, Loss of Hair, Ulcers, Running Sores, Pains of a Neuralgic or Rheumatic Nature, BLOOD POISON, etc. There is a certain cure for your affliction. WRITE TODAY.

Address **KENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 313 Houseman Bldg, Grand Rapids, Michigan**

Grain 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.

Grain Markets to 2 p. m., October 10, 1901.

The wheat market continues to drag, and no healthy condition can be expected until the northwestern farmers come to their senses and hold back their supplies, or until their supplies are exhausted. Receipts of wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth are still enormous, aggregating 2,223 cars for Monday and Tuesday of the week, while Kansas City receipts for the same time were only 197 cars. From this it would appear that the Kansas farmer is sizing up the situation and is holding back his wheat. The visible supply increased 2,170,000 bushels and is now 37,474,000 bushels and steadily increasing. For the last two or three weeks exports have been very light in comparison with those of a month ago, but on the whole, since our crop season began, July 1, exports have been enormous and have aggregated 84,000,000 bushels, which fact is responsible for the visible supply of wheat being as low as it is. The exports since July 1 exceed the total exports for the same three months of last year by over 40,000,000 bushels.

Markets closed firm as follows:
Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 70½c; No. 2 Kansas hard wheat, 68c; No. 2 corn, 57½c.
Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 70½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 65½c; No. 3 hard wheat, 64½c; No. 2 corn, 58½c.

E. J. Smiley, Secretary of Grain Dealers' Association, is Found Guilty and Sentenced to Three Months in Rush County Jail and Fined \$500 and Costs.

As a result of a trial instituted by J. W. McCormick, county attorney of Rush County, Kansas, wherein the State of Kansas was plaintiff and E. J. Smiley was defendant. The defendant was arraigned on the following information, omitting the caption:

"I, the undersigned, county attorney of Rush County, Kansas, in the name, by the authority, and on the behalf of the State of Kansas, give information that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1900, in said County of Rush and State of Kansas, one E. J. Smiley, secretary and representative of the Kansas State Grain Dealers' Association, did then and there unlawfully enter into an agreement, contract, and combination in the County of Rush and State of Kansas with divers and sundry persons, partnership companies, and corporations of grain dealers and grain buyers in the town of Bison, in the said county and State aforesaid, to-wit: Humberg & Ahrens, The LaCrosse Lumber & Grain Company, The Bison Milling Company, and Geo. Welken, who were at the said time and place competitive grain dealers and buyers, to pool and fix the price the said grain dealers and buyers should pay for grain at the said place, and to divide between them the net earnings of the said grain dealers and buyers, and to prevent competition in the purchase and sale of grain among the said dealers and buyers, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Kansas."

Upon the above information a warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Littler, who went to Topeka, Kansas, and arrested E. J. Smiley at his home on Sunday evening, September 29, and brought him to LaCrosse at once for trial October 1. Defendant was required to give bail in the sum of \$5,000. Failing to do this he was held in custody during the trial.

Case was called for trial. Defendant was represented by H. Whiteside, of Hutchinson, and W. H. Russell, of LaCrosse, who filed his plea in abatement and bar, which in substance set out that on the 20th day of September, 1901, he was called to testify in the district court of Reno County, in an inquisition being held by the county attorney of that county to discover any and all violations of the anti-trust law, and that being placed upon the stand he refused to answer the questions asked him for the reason that the law was unconstitutional, and that his answers would tend to incriminate himself.

The court deemed his objections to be insufficient and judged him to be in contempt of court, and ordered him to be placed in the Reno County jail until he should be willing to answer the questions, and for that reason he considered that he was in the custody of the sheriff of Reno County and should not therefore be placed upon trial in Rush County. After trial upon above plea, it was overruled by the court. After his application for continuance was overruled he filed a very remarkable affidavit for change of venue, supported by the grain dealers of LaCrosse, which was also denied, which had been signed by J. F. Shotts, president of the LaCrosse Lumber & Grain Company; Henry Dreany, manager of the same company; Chas. G. Smith, manager of Thorstenberg Grain Company; E. G. Hall, manager Moses Bros. Grain Company; P. E. Bogle, manager Chattan Grain Company; and E. H. Stover, clerk for LaCrosse Lumber & Grain Company.

Affidavit in full follows:

"Affidavit.—Above named parties being duly sworn, say that they are residents of Rush County, Kansas, and have been for years past; that the county is an agricultural county, most of its inhabitants being farmers who are engaged almost exclusively in the raising of wheat; that during the past year much bad feeling has existed in a general way between the grain dealers and the grain raisers about the amount paid for grain, and that there has been much competition and some bad blood among dealers themselves; and they further say that owing to the charges that combines and pools existed in the county and the general discussion about the same, there is a condition of general prejudice in the county against the dealers in a general way, and that any one, charged with being a party to a grain pool or combine, would scarcely be able to receive a fair trial in said county, on account of the general prejudice of its inhabitants aforesaid, growing out of the conditions aforesaid.

"Affiants say that in fact a person put on trial, especially E. J. Smiley, charged with being connected with a grain pool, would have to prove himself practically not guilty in order to secure a verdict; that the jurors are generally farmers, and hence sensitive about anything which they believe has prevented them from getting as much for their grain as they otherwise would."

The defendant was brought to trial and entered a plea of not guilty. After empanelling the jury, the witnesses for the State were called, and upon examination the following facts were developed: That prior to November, 1900, there had been considerable wrangling and bad feeling existing among the local grain buyers at the town of Bison, Kansas, and they were unable to harmonize matters between themselves. That Henry Dreany, manager of the LaCrosse Lumber & Grain Company, which is a member of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, and which had an elevator at Bison, being desirous that their profits in the grain business should be materially increased at Bison, sent for E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, and after considerable effort in the way of specious argument showed the benefits to accrue to the grain dealers by forming a pool among them at Bison.

A pool was formed that each grain dealer in Bison should receive profits from ¼ of all the grain handled at that station, whether he in fact handled the grain or not, and should any one of them buy more than ¼ of the grain, he was to pay 3 cents per bushel for every bushel he bought in excess of the ¼. Each grain dealer was to make weekly reports to E. J. Smiley, at Topeka, Kansas, disclosing the number of bushels bought by each of the dealers. Smiley would figure out the week's business done by all, and then draw a check on the dealer who bought more than his share, for 3 cents per bushel on every bushel the dealer bought in excess of the ¼, and pay this 3 cents to the dealer who failed to get his share.

The evidence showed that he had formerly been buying on a 2-cent margin, but this arrangement practically forced a 5-cent margin in order that the dealer who bought more than his share could pay his penalty of 3 cents without loss. Each of the 4 dealers deposited with Smiley a check for \$100 as a forfeit in case he failed to comply with the terms of the pool. The evidence showed that competition was practically wiped out, for when one dealer thought he was getting more than his proportion he would tell the farmer that wanted to sell him his wheat that his elevator was full, or his dump was out of fix, etc, etc.

Upon the establishment of the above material facts by several witnesses, the State rested the case. The defense after private consultation decided not to introduce any testimony. The instructions of the court to the jury were read and an hour was given to each side for arguments. H. L. Anderson, deputy county attorney, made the first argument for the State, and he presented the case in a very strong and forceful manner. He was followed by H. Whiteside for defendant, who occupied about ¼ of an hour pleading for his client, mainly trying to work on the prejudices of the jury in belittling the whole proceeding and telling them how unjust it was to take a man on so short a notice away from his family and bring him post-haste 250 miles from his home and try him for a trivial offense among strangers in a strange land, etc.

He was followed by Attorney Russell for a few minutes for the defense. County Attorney McCormick had the closing argument, and he made an unanswerable argument based on the facts as developed by the witnesses, as to how the practical operations of the pool not only robbed the farmers, but injured every merchant, lawyer, doctor, and minister, because the farmers are the support of the whole country, and when they are impoverished, every other industry or business is injured, and the crime that has been committed by defendant does not injure the farmer alone, but every man, woman, and child in Rush County.

The county attorney of Rush County can be trusted under all circumstances to stand for the interests of the people, and his fight against these unlawful combinations in Rush County will not stop with this conviction. It was through his persistent vigilance in ferreting out this matter that the evidence was secured to warrant conviction, and he is the first county attorney in Kansas who has secured a conviction of any one connected with these robbing grain-pools in the State; yet there are a number of such pools in a score or more of counties in this State. Mr. McCormick does not propose to rest so long as one exists in Rush County.

The jury in this case was out only about 30 minutes and returned a verdict of guilty. Next morning Judge Andrews, in pronouncing sentence, said in substance, that it was no pleasant duty of his to pronounce sentence on the defendant at bar, but he felt that he had had a fair and impartial trial, and that he considered the verdict a righteous one. He felt that a majority of the dealers at Bison who were induced to go into the pool did not really understand the full meaning of it at the time they joined, but that the defendant did understand its full workings, that he was not ignorant of its effect, and knew full well the result it would have in every particular. And yet he did not feel like imposing the full penalty of the law, as he felt sure that the defendant was not the arch conspirator in the unlawful combinations in this county; and therefore, desiring to extend clemency to him, he would fine him \$500 and give him three months in the county jail.

Judge Adrews believes in the enforcement of law, and will not be intimidated or bluffed one inch from what he conceives to be his duty. The prisoner was released on \$2,500 bond to prepare his papers for an appeal to the supreme court. The prosecution and conviction is endorsed by all the citizens at LaCrosse, except the grain dealers, regardless of politics or business relations.

A Most Liberal Offer.

All of our readers who are sick or in poor health will be interested in the announcement in this issue from the Theo. Noel Company, headed "Personal to Subscribers." This company is the proprietor of Vitae-Ore, a remarkable mineral remedy, which they offer to send on thirty days' trial to every reader of this paper. Many have used this medicine and are familiar with its merits, but those who have not should not fail to avail themselves of this most liberal offer. The company is reliable, have what they claim, and will do as they agree.

We wish to call the special attention of our

readers to Stimson & Co.'s great mail order house of Kansas City, whose advertisement will regularly be found in the columns of this paper. The house sells all kinds of supplies for the farmers at wholesale prices, which gives the farmer the benefit of the retail merchant's profit. In this week's issue they are advertising an excellent little wood heater, which is sure to give satisfaction and will save the purchaser from 20 to 40 per cent. If you are expecting to buy a harness or buggy they have some especially fine bargains offered in their catalogue, which is free. Write them to-day for it.

A Plague to Cattle-Raisers.

While for a long time common in Europe, it is only of recent years that blackleg, one of the most virulent of cattle diseases, has been prevalent in this country. Recent statistics, however, disclose the startling intelligence that of all animal diseases in the United States it is now second only to hog cholera in the extent of its ravages. And what adds to the terror of cattlemen is the fact that the malady is perceptibly on the increase.

It is said on good authority that blackleg prevails to a greater or less extent in every State in the Union west of the Mississippi, and in many of the eastern States. Indeed, in the West particularly, those cattle-raisers whose herds wholly escape it are deemed extremely fortunate.

It has been estimated that 2 per cent of all cattle in the United States perish annually of blackleg; that the loss to the cattlemen of the country by this disease reaches every year the enormous sum of \$20,000,000. Between the ages of six months and two and one-half years is the period when animals are most subject to it. A striking peculiarity of the malady is that high-grade cattle seem most susceptible to its attack.

Blackleg is caused by a germ which, introduced into the blood of the animal, multiplies with astonishing rapidity. Infection may be through wounds or slight abrasions of the skin. In some instances it has been communicated to cattle through their food or drink. The disease is highly infectious and spreads rapidly.

So far as known there is no cure for blackleg. Happily there is a sure preventive—vaccination. The method is essentially the same as that employed in the vaccination of the human family against smallpox. It has been extensively used in many countries, and with the best results.

American cattlemen are under no small obligation to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., who are the most extensive manufacturers of biological and pharmaceutical products in the world, for their scientific investigations in this direction, extending over a series of years, and for the preparation of a vaccine which has proved eminently successful in the prevention of blackleg. A recent visit to their laboratories discloses some interesting facts relative to the manufacture of their blackleg vaccine, which is conducted in their biological department under the supervision of acknowledged experts in this line of work. The process is extremely interesting and reveals the fact that the utmost care is necessary at every stage in order to secure a product which shall be invariably pure and therapeutically active. The further precaution is taken to test on cattle, before it is placed on the market, every lot which they manufacture. In this way its thorough reliability is insured.

Animals once inoculated with the vaccine enjoy practically a lifelong immunity from blackleg. The operation is easy and may be performed at any time. When convenient, however, it is preferable to vaccinate in the spring or fall. So sure a preventive is vaccination, and so moderate is the cost, that he would seem an exceedingly short-sighted cattleman who failed to avail himself of the protection it offers.

\$6.00 to Buffalo Pan-American and Return \$6.00.

via the Nickel Plate Road, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with limit of 5 days from date of sale, good in coaches only; 15 day tickets at \$13.00 for the round trip, and 20 day tickets at \$16.00 for round trip, good in sleeping cars. Three through daily trains. For particulars and Pan-American folder of buildings and grounds, address John V. Calahan, General Agent 111 Adams St., Chicago. (No. 39)

The Nickel Plate Road

will sell tickets each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday during October to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition and return, at \$6.00, good in coaches; return limit 5 days from date of sale. Tickets with longer limit at slightly increased rates. Three through daily trains. Chicago Passenger Station Van Buren St. and Pacific Ave. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (No. 38)

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Wanted by married man of 30, to demonstrate ability to successfully manage farm or ranch business. Am practical farm expert. All my business life in this work. Twelve years' experience in extensive farming and breeding, and selling pure bred stock; have met most problems likely to arise in this work; have studied this business and can make it go. Prefer new property to be improved; extensive acquaintance among stockmen; reliable and energetic. Address "OPPORTUNITY," Care Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas.

JANNEY COMMON SENSE CORN HUSKER AND FODDER SHREDDER.....

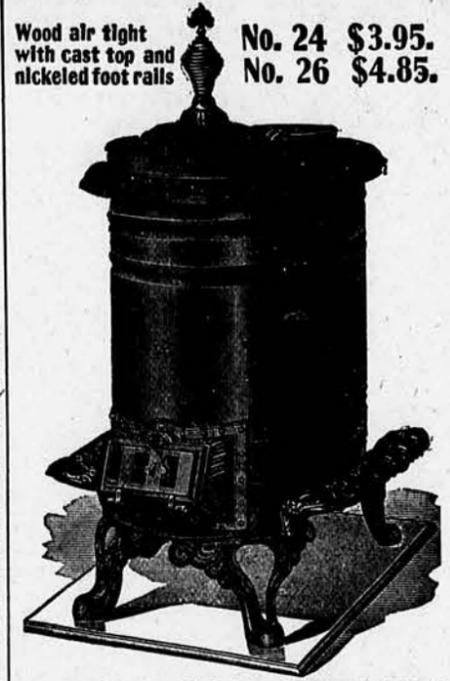
Write for Prices and Catalogue.



Of steel construction, of correct principle, has great capacity, is light draft, two men can feed 150 bushels of corn through large size machine in one hour. Husks the corn well and shreds the fodder into CORN HAY. It is a money-maker. Admitted to be the best and only up-to-date corn husker on the market.

MAN'F'D BY—
JANNEY M'F'G CO., OTTUMWA, IOWA.
FERGUSON IMPLEMENT CO., GENERAL AGENTS,
1209 Union Avenue, - - Kansas City, Missouri.

Wood air tight with cast top and nicked foot rails
No. 24 \$3.95.
No. 26 \$4.85.



Send for Catalog which shows 26 different styles of Ranges, Cooks, and Heaters at factory prices, every one guaranteed. Shipped C. O. D. subject to examination at your depot on receipt of \$1. We pay freight to Kansas City. EMPIRE STOVE MFG. CO., 106 Third Avenue N, Minneapolis, Minn.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND OLD COLONIAL HOMES.

We have for sale any number of Farms in Virginia, suitable for country homes or for stock-raising and general farming purposes; acreage ranging from 25 to 1,500; prices ranging from \$600 to \$60,000. In many cases the buildings are worth more than the price asked for entire farm. Send for our Virginia farm list. LIGGETT & GOEHRING, 417 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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.

\$7.00 DAILY AVERAGE

selling easy Pump Governors. They make the hardest working pump work easy. Windmills turn in the lightest wind. Fits all pumps. Exclusive territory. No talk—merit sells it. Pump Governor Co. 23 L. S. Canal St. Chicago, Ill.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independent rich, wants good honest husband. Address ERIB, 198 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

REVIEW OF THE CROP SEASON OF 1901.

Following is a review of the crop season of 1901, prepared by T. B. Jennings, station director:

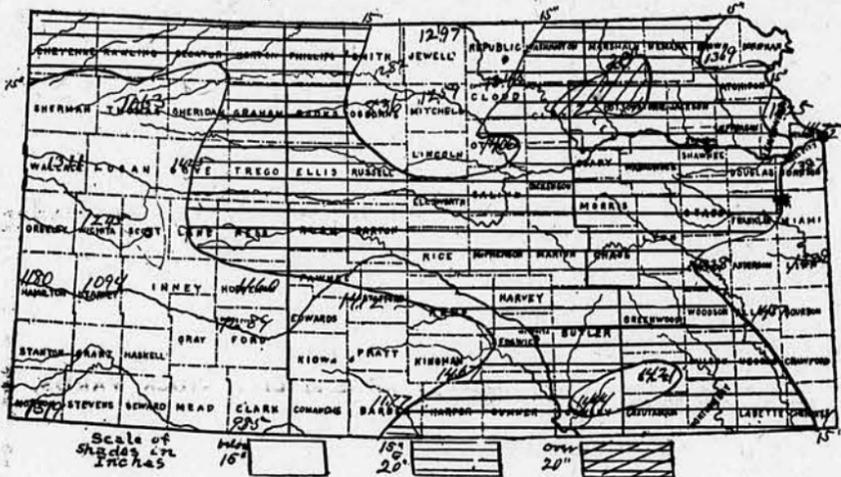
JANUARY.

Wheat continued in good condition in the eastern, middle, and southern counties; the cold weather the last of December and first days of this month checked its rapid growth, and the continued dry weather prevented a renewal; it continued to afford good pasturage in many counties. (Wheat suffered from the fly in a few of the central counties.) In the northern counties the wheat was in fair condition, but in the northwestern and western much of the early sown, which came up, had died, while the later sown remained in the ground dormant. Much spring plowing had been accomplished in the south.

FEBRUARY.

The weather was too cold for germination of seed, but the snow was beneficial to the wheat, and the water from the snow of much benefit to the ground and wheat. In the western counties the late sown wheat laid dormant in the ground too dry to germinate until February snows came and then it was too cold, but the warm days the last of the month made a favorable change. Over the rest of the State the wheat continued in good condition, except in Barber, it had begun to look yellow, and in Lincoln it was not looking as well as it ought. (The fly had worked in

RAINFALL APRIL 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30.



some fields in Ottawa, Saline, and Montgomery. Plowing was continued in many of the southern counties, and in some of the western; in Montgomery oat sowing began the last of the month. At the close of the month fruit buds were good, and in Sumner and Wilson pastures were green.

MARCH.

Wheat continued in good condition in the central and eastern counties, and sprouted in the extreme western. Some oats were sown in nearly all parts of the State, and in the southern part the oat sowing was nearly completed. A little plowing for corn had been accomplished in some of the southern counties, and in Chautauqua some corn had been planted. Apricots blossomed in the south the latter part of the month, and peaches were nearly ready to bloom. Fruit buds were unharmed. Tame grass starting.

APRIL.

The wet weather prevented farm work during a large part of the month, but work was pushed during the latter part. Peaches, apricots, and plums blossomed in the south the first week, in the central counties the second and third weeks, and in the northern the last week. Corn planting, which had begun in the south the first week and was stopped by the wet weather, was resumed the third week in the south and begun general the fourth week. Wheat continued in fine condition, growing well during the month. Oats and flax sowing were about completed by the close of the month, and oats were coming up, early potatoes were coming up, alfalfa growing rapidly, cherries and early apples in bloom, and in the south strawberries were beginning to bloom.

MAY.

May began with good growing weather. Wheat grew rapidly. Oats, barley, and alfalfa also made good progress. But the cool, dry weather and frosts of the second week retarded growth. Corn planting was completed early in

the month, but much replanting was necessary. Warmer weather with more rain from the 14th to the 20th improved the condition of growing crops, and wheat began blooming in the south and heading in the north. Corn was up in all parts, and being cultivated in many counties the last week in the month, though its growth was much retarded by the cool weather. Oats were heading at close of the month, but the crop was generally poor. Strawberries were being marketed in the central and southern counties, and new potatoes in the south the last week.

JUNE.

June began with warmer weather and a better distribution of rain; the warm weather continued, becoming hot by the last of the month. Fair showers occurred up to the 20th, but little rain fell after that date. Wheat harvest began in the extreme south during the first week, in the central counties the second, and the northern the third week, with threshing and stacking in the south. Corn grew rapidly except in the extreme east, where the weather was too dry. The early corn began tasseling in the south by the close of the month, the oats harvest was becoming general, and in many counties the second crop of alfalfa had been cut.

JULY.

July was a very hot month, with but little rain until the 26th. Fine rains fell in the eastern division after the 26th, with fair rains in the middle and western divisions. The early corn tasseled during this hot weather, but most of the tassels were killed as fast as they opened, thus practically ruining the

early corn as a grain crop. Pastures were blighted and the hay crop lightened by the drouth. Winter apples and late peaches held well, but other fruits suffered. Some farmers began cutting the early corn the third week for the fodder. Flax was generally cut, but it proved a light crop. Forage crops were sown and fall plowing began the last week, with pastures and meadows starting anew, and late fruits improving.

AUGUST.

August was an unusually warm month, but with better distributed rains, which were in excess of the normal in the west, though deficient in the central and eastern counties. Late corn, forage crops, pastures, meadows, alfalfa, and late fruits improved. Wheat, rye, sorghum, and Kafir-corn were sown for winter pasture and feed. Plowing progressed rapidly. The heat, however, damaged the corn some the last days.

SEPTEMBER.

Dry, warm weather in the eastern half of the State, with good rains in the western half, characterized the first week; heavy rains in the eastern counties, with fair rains over the rest of the State, with cooler weather, the second; cool weather with little or no rain the third; warmer, with good rains from the southwestern counties across the State to the northeastern, and little in the northwestern and southeastern the fourth week. Wheat sowing progressed rapidly, and in many counties had been finished. Corn cutting was nearly completed and a fine crop of fodder had generally been gathered by the end of the month. The fourth crop of alfalfa was generally in the stack. The peach and apple crops were large, and the quality good. The early sown wheat and rye were up in all parts of the State. Pastures were much improved, and stock water plentiful. Frosts the third week damaged the forage crops in some of the northern counties.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes.

A person can readily make a living with poultry, but it requires experience. One must be willing to remain at home and look after the business, and look after details; to work if necessary, to learn from the experience of others and have a knowledge of the markets and how to meet and cater to them.

On the farm where the fowls are given a free range, one rooster is sufficient for every dozen hens, but where they must be kept closely confined from five to eight hens are all that should be allowed to every rooster. In selling off the fowls in the fall, care should always be taken to select, and a sufficient number of the best fowls be kept for breeding.

By this time the poultry should be closely culled and all that do not show some particular merit or evidence of thrift or vigor should be sold; cockerels not needed for breeding, and hens that are not layers, will not pay for their keep, and should be marketed as soon as they can be put in a marketable condition. Feed is too scarce and high priced to waste by feeding to unprofitable fowls.

It always pays to take time to keep the poultry house clean, sweep down all the dirt and cobwebs, and clean out the droppings. The odor arising from fermenting manure will lay the foundation of disease. Adding a small quantity of carbolic acid to the whitewash used, will help as a deodorizer and purifier. Health is an important item in the management of the poultry, and cleanliness is very essential in maintaining health.

The Pekin ducks are exceedingly prolific layers of large white eggs. They usually begin to lay about the first of February, and will continue laying very regularly until hot weather sets in. One drake and three or four ducks will make a very good start. As they have a habit of dropping their eggs down almost anywhere, it is best to arrange a small yard with their quarters, where they can be confined until the middle of the forenoon, as they usually lay before this time.

Fowls that have the run of the farm are usually able to receive all of the animal food they require, especially during the summer and fall, by picking up insects, bugs, and worms, but if these for any cause fail, one of the best ways of making up for this on the majority of farms is by supplying plenty of milk; skim-milk and buttermilk can both be given to poultry to advantage, and one of the best ways of supplying is to keep a quantity in a vessel in a convenient place where they can help themselves.

In addition to making more comfortable, and securing better health and thrift, providing separate quarters for the poultry affords a much better opportunity of saving the droppings to a good advantage.

Properly managed the poultry droppings make a valuable fertilizer to use in the garden and among the small fruits. They should be gathered up at least once a week and stored in boxes or barrels, where they are certain to be kept dry. If a layer of the droppings are put in and then a layer of dry dirt, they will be much easier handled when it is desired to use in the spring.

There is no danger of securing too much of this kind of fertilizer, so that it will pay to take some pains to gather up all possible.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

An Intoxicated Rooster.

On a small farm a few miles from the capital city, Olympia, Wash., lives a small girl and her parents. The little one is only three years of age, and spends most of her time with the chickens. One morning Bessie came rushing into the house crying, "Mamma, mamma, tum and see the drunk old rooster!" Her mother was very busy at this time about her morning duties, and did not at first notice her child's exclamation, but after it was repeated several times, she stopped her work and followed the little girl to the chicken yard, where to her astonishment the old Brown Leghorn rooster and several of the hens were staggering blindly around the yard, bumping into the other chickens and causing quite an excitement in the chicken family. The mother stood and gazed at them and could not resist a hearty laugh at their vain efforts to walk straight, but she finally recovered herself and set to work to find the cause of all this trouble. Going to the feeding trough she found some blackberry sauce that had fermented and that she had thoughtlessly thrown into them, and they had eaten

CURES RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH.

MEDICINE FREE AS THE AIR YOU BREATHE.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is taken internally and kills the poison in the blood which causes Rheumatism and Catarrh, thus making a permanent, perfect cure after all else fails.

If You Have Rheumatism,

Sciatica, bone pains, aching back, swollen joints, swollen muscles, difficulty in moving around so you have to use crutches, then Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) will give quick relief from the first dose and permanently remove all the symptoms in a week or ten days' time. Botanic Blood Balm is a most remarkable remedy for Rheumatism in all its forms. Thousands have been cured. Especially advised for old, chronic cases.

If You Have Catarrh,

Hundreds who have exhausted the skill of doctors, and vainly sought relief in the many modes of local treatment, have been cured by Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.), even after having good reason to think themselves incurable. The poison in the blood produces bad breath, bad teeth, and sickness of the stomach; in some cases vomiting up clear phlegm, enlargement of the soft bones of the nose, ulcerations of the mucous membranes, hawking, nose bleeding, headaches, bad hearing, noises in the head. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) forces its way through every blood vessel and vein, expelling all catarrhal poison that stands in its way, permanently removes every symptom and thus makes a perfect cure of the worst catarrh.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.)

Purifies, enriches, and strengthens the blood. Thoroughly tested for thirty years. Composed of pure, botanic ingredients. Thousands cured. Druggists, \$1 per large bottle. To prove it cures a sample of Blood Balm sent FREE by writing Blood Balm Co., 85 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Medicine sent at once prepaid.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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 \$9.50 per pair; \$5 per trio, until further notice.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

Advertisement for a 200-Egg incubator for \$12.00. The ad includes an illustration of the incubator and text describing its features and availability.

Advertisement for Standard Poultry. The ad lists various breeds of poultry available for sale, including Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, and others. It also mentions breeding pens and prices.

Advertisement for the Kneeland Omega Cream Separator. The ad features an illustration of the separator and text describing its benefits and how to obtain a free book about it.

Advertisement for Varicocele treatment. The ad describes a safe, painless, permanent cure for varicocele, mentioning the experience of the practitioner and contact information.

Advertisement for Piles treatment. The ad offers a trial treatment for piles, promising relief from internal, external, or itching piles.

it nearly all. She quickly removed the remainder, but nearly all the chickens had eaten a little. The most greedy were the most drunk, and evidently the old rooster was one of the most greedy, for it took him several days to recover from his spree. She took him in the house and put him by the fire, and there he sat and nodded and winked, and dozed, but early one morning the family was awakened by his loud and joyous crow, and he was then able to again resume his duties as master and cock of the roost.—Ellen Blair, in Farm and Home.

Grange Department.

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

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelor, 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.

The editor of this department will leave Kansas, October 7, for a visit in New England, previous to the meeting of the National Grange at Lewistown, Maine, in November. He will therefore be removed from his base of supplies for this department, and copy may be intermittent, but we hope not entirely absent.

The executive committee of the Kansas State Grange has decided to have the next meeting of the State Grange at Topeka, commencing the second Tuesday in December. Delegates should be chosen as soon as possible and work given them to do. Every delegate should have something to present for the consideration of the grange at the first day's session. Let us have a meeting for work that shall result in the increase and elevation of the order. Let every member come loaded, and fire at the first opportunity.

How to Keep the Subordinate Granges Strong and Active.

"Work to succeed." The grange that works is the grange that is foremost in our ranks, the one that drifts with the tide will be calling for help when life is nearly gone. It has often been said the grange is just what we make it, we join the grange and entrust our interests to its keeping, not as passengers on board a luxuriously appointed train, having no relation to its movement, except to pay the fare and be carried to the destination; but on board the grange train the members are not passengers alone, but engineers, conductors, and brakemen. They run the train as well as ride upon it, and if it runs to wreck they alone are responsible. MRS. F. D. SAUNDERS.

The Printed Program.

The printed program for the year is being adopted more and more. We think it a wise plan. The fact that it takes planning and preparation brings good results. The business man plans ahead, so should the lecturer. While every detail may not be carried out, the general plan may be. The great difficulty with the program being arranged from week to week, is the lack of preparation on the part of the members participating. As a rule a production to be worth much must be thought out, and this takes time for the most of us. I once heard a member say "he thought he could talk fifteen minutes on almost any subject given him." This may be true, but could the whole grange afford to take fifteen minutes to listen to it? One paper or address well prepared, giving the principles and facts, is worth a dozen talks in which opinions are merely given without preparation. C. M. FREEMAN.

Strengthening the Subordinates.

BY W. F. HILL, MASTER PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

Were I to presume to answer your inquiry, "How to keep the subordinate granges strong and active?" I would say that I know only in part how to do it. But there are two requisites that occur to me as being of major importance:

First, a subordinate grange must feel its own importance. There is no other form of our entire organization that can exist unless the subordinate has been born and is living. County work, State achievements, or national accomplishments follow afterwards. The subordinate grange preceded them and always will do so. The value of these results is largely measured by the character of the subordinates in their character as to self-esteem, consistency, and persistency. When members are fully conscious of the importance of their grange they will respect it and love to work in it.

The grange must be useful. To entertain is not enough. It must serve the legitimate and varied interests of the farmers. It should provide for our folk's wants and supply them by mediums that we control ourselves and in our own interests. We have been

skinned long enough by insurance sharks, by wily commission merchants, and by people who "toil not, neither do they spin."

The subordinate grange invites strength and activity that will have the good things of life to be enjoyed by its members.

If it can not secure insurance, direct trade relations, fair consideration by law, etc., it will set up a howl, increasing it in force until the farmer is recognized. It will be happy in doing this work in its own behalf.

I believe in work—solid work—for a grange. There are more granges that do too little than too much for their best good.

Topics for Fourth Quarter by National Lecturer.

General Topic.—The Farm Home.

October.—What are the advantages of a home upon the farm over the advantages of a home elsewhere?

November.—What can we do to make our farm homes more convenient, comfortable, and attractive?

December.—What influence is exerted by the rightly-conducted farm home upon the character and success in life of boys and girls reared in those homes?

Supplementary Topics.—What are the advantages of shade trees around the farm home, and what varieties should be set? What books should find a prominent place in the farm home, and what of their importance? To what extent should the farmer keep a cash account of each crop grown, and each kind of stock upon the farm?

Pasturing Sorghum and Kaffir-corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—So much has been written and printed about the loss of cattle from sorghum and Kaffir-corn that I hesitate to add anything to that seemingly out-worn subject. Perhaps no subject has been more discussed to so little purpose. The real cause of death has not been ascertained and no remedy has been proven successful. I have not seen the fact noted that death results from two distinct causes. Cattle may bloat from eating sorghum or Kaffir-corn in the same manner as from eating clover. Death may follow but the application of the trocar is a sure remedy if used in time. But bloating is not a frequent trouble. Perhaps nine-tenths of the losses are from some other cause, probably poisoning. The animal does not bloat. He may eat the plant on a full stomach or an empty stomach, and die just the same. The trocar may be applied and no relief whatever be obtained. I have opened the rumen after death and found the stomach full of grass and a few blades of the sorghum. I have found, again, mostly sorghum, the animal having nearly filled up with it before running across the fatal blades. I have had hundreds of cattle feed to their fill on sorghum and Kaffir-corn at nearly all stages of growth and suffered no loss. And then again I have seen them drop down all around me from eating a few blades. I have observed, however, that my losses from poison have been from eating the plant when less than a foot high. What has been the experience others? I have had cases of bloat from the mature plant and even after it was nearly cured after cutting. But as I have before said, bloating is rare from eating sorghum or Kaffir-corn. Lincoln, Kans. C. B. DAUGHTERS.

His Last Speech at Canton.

On the eve of his departure for Washington, to be the second time inaugurated as president, Mr. McKinley, in a public address said:

"Nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good will, and, I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honors. To all of us the future is as a sealed book; but if I can, by official act of administration or utterance, in any degree add to the prosperity and unity of our beloved country, and the advancement and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life to that end. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and neighbors; cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and thoughts of my old home—my home now, and, I trust, my home hereafter, so long as I live."

"The man who has learned how to make love has a big advantage over the one who hasn't."

"In what way?"

"Well, no girl will ever trust him enough to marry him."—Life.

HELLO!!

Have you ordered your telephone? Don't put it off until farm work makes you forget it. An accident, a sickness, a sudden turn in the market may make your forgetfulness very costly. We make quick shipment and there is no trouble in installing it. A bright boy can do it.

The Farmer's Telephone Costs You \$11

It's yours. You own it for life without making any further payments. Not controlled by any trust. No rent to pay. Wire and poles at lowest prices.

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

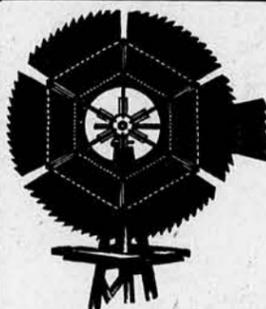
Send us your name and that of your nearest neighbor and the shortest distance from your house to his and we will send you full particulars and facts on Telephone construction worth while knowing.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY CO., 252 S. Green St. CHICAGO.



LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATALOGS FREE
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO
129 MILL ST KANSAS CITY MO



THE ECLIPSE WIND MILL

—IS—
Better Made, Wears Longer,
Does More Work,
Costs Less for Repairs,
Than any other Wind Mill made.

Manufactured by
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Brinkman Reinertsen Co.,

609 Board Trade, - - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

Receivers **GRAIN** Exporters

Special Departments for Consignments and Options.

Solicit Consignments and Execute orders (1000 and upwards) in Futures in the Kansas City market.

Reference: National Bank Commerce American National Bank



DINNER SET FREE

for selling 24 boxes Salvona Soaps or bottles Salvona Perfumes. To introduce our Soaps and Perfumes, we give free to every purchaser of a box or bottle, a beautiful cut glass pattern 10-inch fruit bowl, or choice of many other valuable articles. To the agent who sells 24 boxes soap we give our 50-piece Dinner Set full size, handsomely decorated and gold-lined. We also give Curtains, Couches, Rockers, Parlor Tables, Sewing Machines, Parlor Lamps, Musical Instruments of all kinds and many other premiums for selling Salvona Soaps and Perfumes. We allow you 15 days to deliver goods and collect for them. We give cash commission if desired. No money required. We prepay all Freight Charges. Illustrated catalogue free. Write to-day, SALVONA SOAP CO., Dept 165, ST. LOUIS, MO. (We can personally assure our readers that the Salvona Soap Co. is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.—Editor.)

...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. A.A.

We sell direct to you at Wholesale Prices, anything you want

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, Oct. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,258; calves, 665. The market was steady but slow on the medium grades. Representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of beef steers.

WESTERN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include western steers.

NEW MEXICO STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include New Mexico steers.

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Texas and Indian steers.

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Texas and Indian cows.

WESTERN COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include western cows.

NATIVE HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include native heifers.

NATIVE COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include native cows.

NATIVE FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include native feeders.

NATIVE STOCKERS.

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 stock cows and heifers.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,812. The market was steady to lower. Representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include hogs.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Oct. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 23,000. Good to prime steers, \$8.15@8.55; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.00; Texas steers, \$2.90@3.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000. Mixed and butchers, \$6.35@6.70; bulk of sales, \$6.40@6.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 40,000. Good to choice wethers, \$3.35@3.70; western sheep, \$2.50@2.80; native lambs, \$2.50@4.75.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500. Native steers, \$3.50@6.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.20@3.35; Texas steers, \$3.00@4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,500. Pigs and lights, \$6.25@6.50; packers, \$6.00@6.50; butchers, \$6.60@6.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Native sheep, \$3.00@3.45; lambs, \$4.00@4.50.

Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, Oct. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500. Native beef steers, \$4.75@6.15; western steers, \$3.70@5.10; Texas steers, \$3.50@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000. Heavy, \$6.47½@6.60; bulk of sales, \$6.47½@6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000. Common and stock sheep, \$2.50@3.15; lambs, \$3.50@4.35.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Oct. 7.—Wheat—Sales by sample on track:

Hard—No. 2, 65½@65¾c; No. 3, 64¾c. Soft—No. 2, 69¾c; No. 3, 68½@69c.

Mixed Corn—No. 2, 58½@59c; No. 3, 58@59c.

White Corn—No. 2, 59½@60c; No. 3, 59c. Mixed Oats—No. 2, 38¾c; No. 3, 38c.

White Oats—No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38¾c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 57c.

Prairie Hay—\$5.00@12.50; timothy, \$8.00@14.50; clover, \$9.50@13.00; alfalfa, \$10.00@12.00; straw, \$5.00@5.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—\$25.00 ton in car lots.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 69¼@69¾c; No. 3, 68½@69c; No. 2 hard winter, 68¼@68¾c; No. 3, 67¾@68¼c; No. 1 northern spring, 69¼@70¼c; No. 2, 68¾@69¼c; No. 3, 65½@68½c. Corn—No. 2, 56½c; No. 3, 56¼@56½c. Oats—No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 35½c.

Futures: Wheat—October, 67¾c; December, 69¼@69¾c; May, 73¼c. Corn—October, 55½c; December, 57¼c; May, 58¾c. Oats—October, 34¼c; December, 35½c; May, 37¼@37½c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 69¾c; track, 71@72¼c; No. 2 hard, 68¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 57¼c; track, 58c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37½c; track, 38@38½c; No. 2 white, 39@39¼c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Oct. 7.—Eggs—Fresh, 15¼c per doz.

Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 19c; firsts, 16½c; dairy, fancy, 16c; packing stock, 11½c; cheese, northern full cream, 11½c; Missouri and Kansas full cream, 10c.

Poultry—Hens, live, 7c; roosters, 15c each; springs, 7½@9¼c lb.; ducks, young, 6c; turkey hens, 6½c; young, weighing over 5 lbs., 7c; old toms, 5c; pigeons, \$1.00 doz. Choice scalded dressed poultry 1c above these prices.

Potatoes—80c@1.00 per bushel in small lots; car lots, 75@95c; sweets, 75@90c per bushel.

Fruit—Apples, \$1.00@3.00 per barrel; peaches, 40@50c per four-basket crate; pears, \$2.25 per box; cranberries, \$6.00 per barrel.

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.

BUY YOUR BULLS NOW! Pure-bred, non-recorded Hereford bulls, calves, and yearlings, suitable for very heavy service next year, at drouth prices. As fine as anybody's average registered stock. Write to-day. Also registered bulls. A. F. McCarty, Humboldt, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five registered Shorthorn bull calves, 10 cows and heifers; on account settling estate. Catherine E. Anderson, Admix., 153 North Ninth Street, Salina, Kans.

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, 1½ miles south of Marysville, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 15, 17 registered Shorthorns, 19 high grade Shorthorns, and 8 thoroughbred Jerseys. Lewis Scott, Marysville, 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 EXCHANGE—Aged stallion, 16 hands high, weighs 1,175 pounds, nice driver, pace or trot, pacing record 2:27½, good disposition. G. A. Otwell, Independence, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good, young jack, and a young draft stallion. Would trade for pasture land. Write me at Agenda, Kans. H. Harbaugh.

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

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.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Two active yearling boars, 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.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

BARGAINS IN FARMS—650-acre ranch, one mile from town, 110 acres in cultivation, 40 in alfalfa, 8-room house, large barns, good fences, spring water; price only \$9,000. 83 acres joins up to town, 3 acres cultivated. 80 acres grass, good house, barns, small orchard; income \$240 for 6 months; price \$2,400. 90 acres, 6 miles out, all the best of land, large house, barn, and orchard; a splendid home; price only \$27 per acre. If you want to buy, trade, or rent a farm write me fully what you want and amount of money you want to invest or make first payment, after receiving your letter if I haven't for my list what I think will suit you I will find it for you. John G. Howard, Land Dealer, Eskridge, Kans.

RANCH—1,040 acres, 240 cultivated, 80 blue grass, 140 hay, remainder best of pasture, never-falling water. This is the best ranch in central Kansas for the money. Price \$13,000. No. 372.

FARM—80 acres, 30 miles south of Kansas City, 70 acres cultivated, 10 blue grass, good soil, land lays well, good, comfortable improvements. Price \$2,000; \$600 cash; balance 6 per cent. No. 197.

FARM—150 acres, 30 miles northeast of Kansas City, all bottom land, comfortable improvements, orchard, \$40 per acre. No. 97.

FREE—Our Red Book of 100 Missouri River Valley improved farms. SIDNEY P. ALLEN, 15 East 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—200-acre farm 16 miles from Topeka, 3 miles from good town and railroad, 100 acres in cultivation, 40 acres stock pasture, 8 acres clover, fenced hog tight, 6 acres apple, 5 acres peach, 3 acres vineyard, nice shade trees. Balance meadow, 6-room house, 2 cellars, cistern, pump in kitchen, stone stable, cribs and granary, implement shed, stock shed, corrals, etc., 3 wells, hedge fences, nice, rolling upland, good soil, an excellent farm, cheap. Price \$32,500 per acre. R. A. Richards, sole agent, 111 West 6th St., Topeka, Kans.

THE OZARKS—Cheap homes for sale in the Ozarks, the land of the Big Red Apple. Address Geo. T. Meador, Cabool, Texas Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—480 acres, good, level unimproved land in Sec. 32 Tp. 21 R. 39, Hamilton Co., Kans., \$550. Taxes paid, title all right. A. H. Northcutt, Jetmore, Kans.

WHEAT FARMS—For sale or trade for cattle and horses. H. B. Hudson, Leland, Kans.

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

Robinson's Great Sale

OF

Poland-Chinas

At Farm, 4 Miles South of Bates City, Mo., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1901.

60-HEAD-60

Twenty-one by Chief Perfection 2d 42599, four by Black Chief's Rival 19398, three by Ideal Sunshine, two by Missouri's Black Chief. (Look this way for herd headers.) Chief attractions: Miss Missouri's Black Chief, and litter of five August pigs by Chief Perfection 2d. Top Perfection, Standard Perfection by Chief Perfection 2d, U. S. Perfection, Now Perfection 24739, Missouri Sunshine by Ideal Sunshine, Missouri's Black Chief's Rival by Black Chief's Rival.

Write for Catalogue to J. T. ROBINSON, Bates City, Mo.

D. P. McCracken, H. O. Correll, Judge Thos. E. Chum, Auctioneers.

Send bids to H. A. Heath, representing the Kansas Farmer, Bates City, Mo., in care of J. T. Robinson.

German Coach, Percheron, and Belgium Horses.

OLTMANN BROS., Importers and Breeders, WATSEKA, ILLINOIS.

Three Importations in 1901. 100 Stallions For Sale.

No other firm enjoys such buying facilities: the senior member being a resident of Germany is personally acquainted with the best breeders in France, Germany, and Belgium. We can save you money. Come and see us. We shall exhibit at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Dec. 1-7, 1901.

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of the KANSAS FARMER, a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITE-ORE, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt. If the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. READ this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vite-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral—ORE mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about 20 years for rock-like oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diptheria, Catarrh, and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney, and Bladder Affments, Stomach, and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration, and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills, and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address THEO. NOEL COMPANY, 527, 529, 531 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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. Practical ideas developed, and patent models manufactured; any material, any model. H. B. Howard, 505 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Alfalfa, millet, cane seed, kafir-corn, milo maize, and pop corn. If any to offer please correspond with us. Kansas Seed House. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, 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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One large size (six roll) Keystone corn husker and fodder shredder mounted and complete; been used but one season. Can use good work team or registered Shorthorn bull. E. F. Gregory, Garnett, Kans.

WANTED—An experienced middle aged man to care for stallions and jacks, and work in a veterinary barn; must be of good size, and strong, sober, honest, and reliable. Good references required. Address W. H., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

BALMOLINE—Nature's Wonderful Healing Salve. Man or Beast. Druggists, 25 and 50 cents. Trial size 4 cents from B. H. De Huy, Ph. D., Abilene, Kans.

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

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

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS F. M. COMSTOCK & CO. OFFICE 529 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

J. A. ROSEN, attorney and counselor in patent, trademark, and copyright causes. Patents procured and trademarks registered. Office, Rosen block, 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

Thoroughbred Hog Sale.

J. W. MEYERS will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at his Klondike Stock Farm, ½ mile north and 1½ miles east of GALVA, KANSAS, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1901, at 10 A. M. Sharp, 88 pedigreed and recorded Poland-China hogs, and 12 head of high-grade Shorthorn cattle.

Refreshments on the grounds, and free conveyance from and to passenger trains at Galva, Kans. Write for Catalogue

The Stray List.

For Week Ending September 26.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. F. Rains, 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.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HERD OF UP-TO-DATE, PRIZE-WINNING CHESTER WHITES

We have 70 pigs, mostly sired by Balance All 11327, the champion boar of 1900 at leading State Fairs and the International Live Stock Exposition. Address DORSEY BROS., Perry, Ill.

ANOKA FARM RAMBOUILLET AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.

GEO. HARDING & SON Importers and Breeders, WAUKESHA, WIS.

25 Imported, and 75 American Rams and 150 Ewes for sale. Our show flock at the Pan-American and all State Fairs this year was a sweeping success. Write us your wants and mention KANSAS FARMER.

E. H. WHITE, Estherville, Iowa, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Herd Foundation Stock A Specialty. A few choice Females and 14 Bulls for sale. Inspection or Correspondence invited.

FLORIDA HOMES, FRUITS, Vegetables, and Stock. Send stamp for Sub-Tropic, Palatka, Florida.



This Mill Does
all kinds of work fine on one set of grinders without injuring them. The Tandem Sweeps are easy on the horses.
No Gearing. No Friction. It's different from all others. (Also make 7 sizes belt-power mills) 2 to 25 H.P.
C. N. P. Bowsher Co. South Bend, Ind.

The "SMALLEY"
Family of
"Feed Savers"

Embraces for this season Cutters for Ensilage and Dry Fodder with Corn Shredding and Husking attachments. Chain or Independent Blower Elevators; Grinding Mills for Ear Corn and Small Grain; Root Cutters and Corn Shellers; Self Feed Drag Saws; Helling Mills. Also Big Line Farm Powers for operating. Feed Saver Catalogue and Silo Sense booklet mailed free to any one naming this paper.
Smalley Mfg. Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

Save Money
—that is, save the profit which you will have to pay the dealer when you buy fence from him. The **ADVANCE FENCE** is sold direct from our factory at wholesale prices. It's so good you will order the second and third time. Special prices, etc. free.
ADVANCE FENCE CO 1806 St., Peoria, Ill.

NO VACATION
for PAGE Fence. It's on duty 24 hours every day.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE
25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable. Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemetery. Catalogue free.
KOKOMO FENCE MACHINE CO., 622 North St., Kokomo, Indiana.

Do you want a **WIND MILL?**
Do you want a **FEED MILL?** We have them the best made and at prices that CAN NOT BE EQUALLED. Write for further information, circulars, etc.
COURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kans.

KIRKWOOD FOR 1900
STEEL WIND MILLS, STEEL TOWERS, PUMPS, and CYLINDERS, TANKS, and FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS
—Address—
Kirkwood Wind Engine Co
Arkansas City, Kans.

DO NOT BUY WELL DRILLING MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 41. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.
F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.,
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

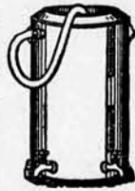
WINTER WATER.
When the stock goes into winter quarters you will want to be sure of a reliable and constant supply of water. A bored well is the safest and surest. Our Well Machinery does it best and cheapest. Drills 25 to 1500 ft deep. We make all appliances. Have stood the test of 13 years. We also have Gasoline Engines for all purposes. Send for free catalog.
W. M. Thompson Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
Successors to Sioux City Engine & Iron Works

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, GASOLINE ENGINES
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. CHICAGO, DALLAS, TEX.

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



A FREE CHURN
This offer is made to quickly introduce the **ECONOMY TWO-MINUTE CHURN** in every community. We would ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows, knowing that when they find how simple and durable it is, also that it will make butter from sweet or sour milk in two minutes' time, they will order one. Send us to-day your name and name of your nearest freight office.
ECONOMY MFG. CO., 174 W. 7th, Kansas City, Mo.



THE SMITH CREAM SEPARATOR.
The only separator on the market that does not MIX the milk and water, and sold under a positive guarantee. More Cream, Better Butter, Milk fine, and no labor at all. Get a SMITH. Agents wanted. Mention Kansas Farmer.
Smith's Cream Separator Co
113 West Locust-St., Des Moines, Ia

BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING
Bought at Reced 'ers' Sale. Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer needed to lay the roofing. We furnish free with each order enough paint to cover and nails to lay. Price per square, \$1.75. A square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue No. 61 on General Merchandise. Chicago Horse Wrecking Co., West 8th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST PATENT ON THE MARKET.
\$100 REWARD
If 6 months' treatment don't cure any case of **Bad Health, Catarrh, Bad Blood, Bad Taste, Bad Breath, Bad Complexion, Irregular Appetite, Bowel Trouble, Weak Kidneys, Lazy Liver, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Headache, Backache, Stomach, or Heart Trouble.**
The very best constitutional treatment in unhealthy seasons and places is **HUNT'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.** One tablet per day, 1/2 hour before breakfast.
One month's treatment by mail, 25 Cents.
Six months' treatment, 180 tablets, \$1.00.
Put up by **T. J. HUNT, Merom, Indiana.**

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

PILES
Fistula, Fissures, all Rectal Troubles quickly and permanently cured without pain or interruption of business. Mr. Edward Somers, Castleton, Ill., suffered with bleeding, swelling, and protruding piles for many years, doctors had given his case up as incurable; he was completely cured by our treatment in three weeks.
Thousands of pile sufferers who have given up in despair of ever being cured, have written us letters full of gratitude after using our remedies a short time. You can have a trial sample mailed FREE by writing us full particulars of your case. Address
HERMIT REMEDY CO.,
Suite 736, Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
I WILL SEND FREE—To any mother a sample of **Bed Wetting**, a simple remedy that cured my child of bed wetting.
Mrs. G. SUMMERS,
Box C, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Ladies Our monthly regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

Centropolis Hotel.
The best \$3.00 (and \$3.50 with bath) Hotel in America.
W. J. KUPPER, Proprietor.
OLARK D. FROST, Manager.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Agricultural Problem....
Is being solved in a most satisfactory manner, along the line of the
Missouri Pacific Railway

....AND....
Iron Mountain Route
All sorts of crops are being grown, and they are large crops, too. Reduced rates are offered the first and third Tuesdays of each month, and these events are called low rate Homeseekers' Excursions. Literature on Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, and on
ZINC AND LEAD MINING, will be mailed free on application to H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

"THE OVERLAND LIMITED"
RUNS
Every Day in the Year
VIA THE
UNION PACIFIC
THE ESTABLISHED ROUTE ACROSS THE CONTINENT

This celebrated train has perhaps the finest equipped cars in the world. There are double drawing-room Palace Sleepers, wide Vestibuled Cars, Buffet Smoking and Library Cars, Dining Cars, Pintsch Gas and Steam Heat, &c.

None Better in the World--Few as Good.

For full information, call on or address
F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent,
525 Kansas Avenue.
J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent.

Vandalia-Pennsylvania Lines.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM ST. LOUIS TO THE EAST
8.44 A. M. 1.00 P. M. 11.35 P. M.
Through sleepers and dining cars. Parlor, observation smoking car on the 1.00 P. M. train.
"AKRON ROUTE" to BUFFALO via VANDALIA-PENNSYLVANIA-ERIE LINES.
Through sleeper leaves St. Louis 8.04 A. M. daily.
For rates, folders, etc., address **J. T. FOLEY, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.;** or **J. M. CHESBROUGH, Assistant G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.**

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

R. E. EDMONSON, late of Lexington, Ky., and **Tattersall's** (of Chicago, limited), now located at 208 Sheldley Building, Kansas City, Mo., offers his services as Live Stock Auctioneer. All the Herd and Stud Books. Wire before fixing dates.

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

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

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

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

Easy Money in Missouri.

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

BRYAN SNYDER,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

O. F. MENNINGER M. D.,
Consulting Physician.
727 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Specialties: Chronic, and Obscure Diseases Heart and Lungs

LESS Than DEALERS PAY

This is a sample of our Furniture prices. Here is a Couch which the factory sells to your dealer at about \$8.00. Your dealer's price to you is not less than \$10.00 or \$12.00 for a couch of equal grade.

Our Price to You is **\$7.25**



Order No. R135
Price, \$7.25

State color of plush preferred. We supply Dark Green, Dark Red, Dark Blue or Brown. Dark Green is most popular and will be sent unless otherwise ordered.

An unusually large, luxurious couch, made of selected oak, or, if preferred, in mahogany finish, handsomely carved throughout, and supported by massive carved claw feet. It has six rows of deep hand-made tufts, fastened with the celebrated steel tufting buttons which cannot pull off or pull through the cover. It is well filled and contains the best grade of steel springs turned from special high-carbon wire, over which is placed heavy duck canvas instead of the burlap commonly used, the best grade of figured velour plush in all the staple colors being used for upholstery. From a sanitary point of view the open bottom presents a special feature. It allows good ventilation and a free circulation of air, which is disastrous to moths and germs.

The frame is massive and substantial, the workmanship first class, the appearance neat and artistic—a good, serviceable couch at the lowest price ever offered. Size 80 inches wide, 78 inches long. Weight 100 pounds. We do not care to ship goods unless freight charges are guaranteed. If you do not wish to send the full amount, \$7.25, send us \$1.00 to show good faith, and we will do the rest. If you really think that you ought not to take even this risk, write us and say that you prefer to have the couch sent C. O. D. and that you will pay the full amount upon arrival and examination. We want to be reasonable from every point of view. It may be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Send us your order now; do not wait. Order No. R135.

Our large Furniture Catalogue, illustrating and describing *eighteen* different styles of couches as well as *four hundred* other articles of furniture, will be sent on request, absolutely free. The above is only a specimen of the marvelously low prices quoted in this book. Your local dealer cannot buy the goods at lower figures than our prices to you.

Our General Catalogue lists over 70,000 articles which we sell direct to consumers at wholesale prices, including nearly everything that you use, wear or eat. It contains over 1,000 pages, 17,000 pictures, and 70,000 of the lowest prices ever quoted. It weighs almost four pounds, and the postage alone costs 80 cents. We will send you this catalogue by mail or express prepaid on receipt of 15 cents. It will save any ordinary family at least \$100 per year, and may save that on one purchase. If you are not satisfied with it we will return your 15 cents.

Ours is the largest mail order house in the world. Established 1872. We have 25 acres of floor space covered with merchandise; 2,000 employes, and two million customers. We quote lower prices, for values given, than any other house in existence.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Ave. & Madison St., CHICAGO

AXLINE'S FALL SALE

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1901, AT
OAK GROVE, JACKSON COUNTY, MO.,

70 Head of Poland-China Hogs,

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.

Write for Catalogue. Mention Kansas Farmer.

...E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Mo...

On Kansas City Branch C. & A. Railroad.



THE AMERICAN Angora Goat Breeders ASSOCIATION

Will Hold Their

Second Annual Show and Sale
At Kansas City,
October 24-28 Inclusive

Indications point that this will be the largest of this kind ever held in North America. Parties desiring to purchase goats will find this a splendid opportunity.

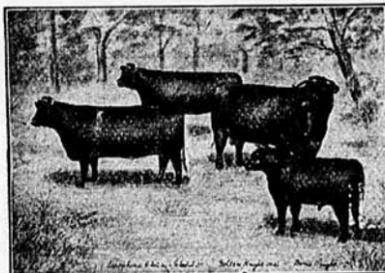
W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary.

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

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

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

J. R. YOUNG, Richards, Mo.



Pearl Shorthorns.

Herd Bulls:

BARON URY 2d 124970. LAFITTE 119915.

Inspection Invited

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kans

SCOTT & MARCH,

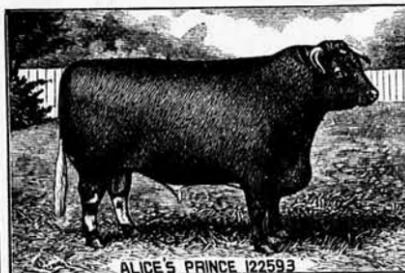
BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

HEREFORDS.

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MO.

BULLS in service, HESIOD 29th 66304, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 58275, EXPANSION 93662, FRISCOE 93674, FULTON ADAMS 11th 83731. Twenty-five miles south of Kansas City on Frisco; Fort Scott & Memphis; and K. C., P. & G. Railroads.

TEBO LAWN HERD SHORTHORNS.



ALICE'S PRINCE 122593

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 GODDY 133872 bred by Chas. E. Leonard.

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

E. M. Williams, Manager. G. M. CASEY, Owner, Shawnee Mound, Henry Co., Mo.

PILES--No Money till Cured

All diseases of the rectum treated on a positive guarantee, and no money accepted until patient is cured. Send for free 200-page book; a treatise on rectal diseases and hundreds of testimonial letters, valuable to anyone afflicted. Also our 64-page book for women; both sent free. Address,

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.