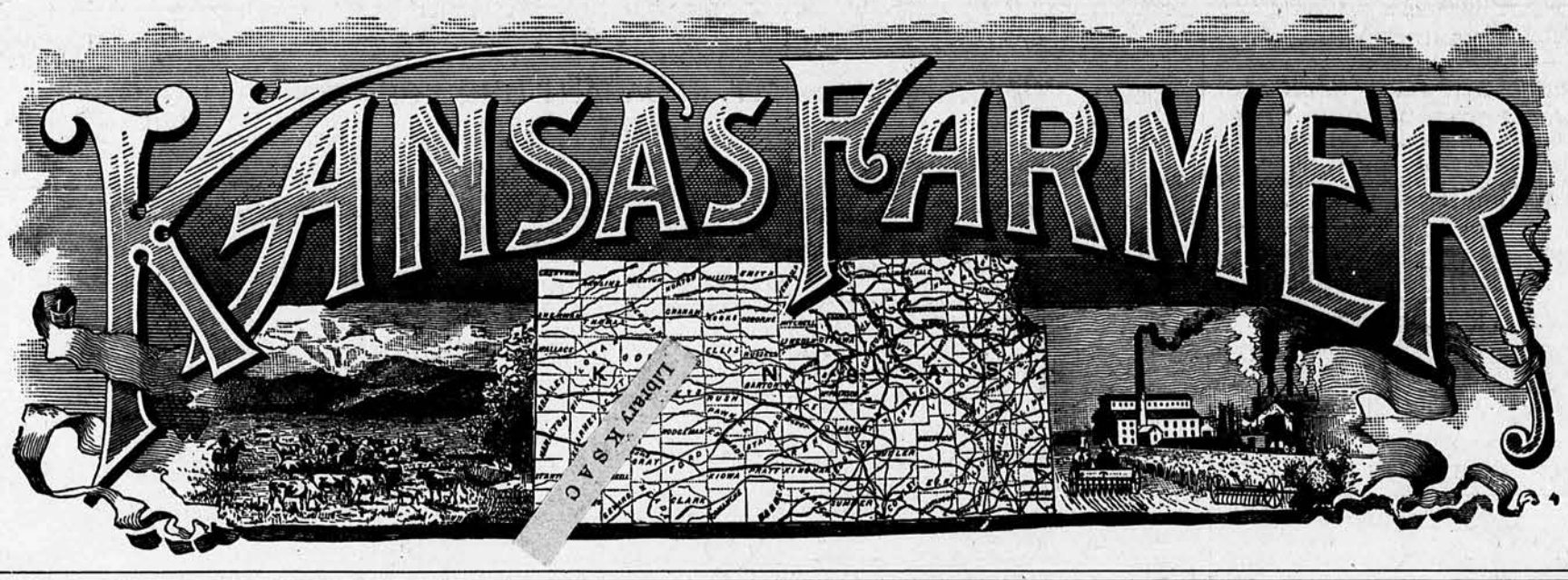

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VOL. XXXIX
NO. 43

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

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Has 80 pigs of March, April, and May, 1901, farrow for this season's trade at reasonable prices.
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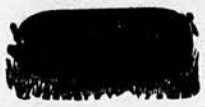

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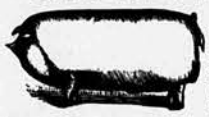

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Herd headed by POWERFUL 4582. Pure-bred and grades for sale. Also prize-winning Light Brahmas.

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Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573

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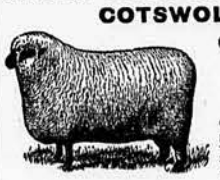

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50 *SHORTHORN BULLS* FOR SALE.

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.

Grand Two Days' Sale of SHORTHORNS

At Kansas City, Nov. 12 and 13, 1901, in New Sale Pavilion,

AT WHICH TIME OVER ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS CATTLE WILL BE SOLD, FROM THE HERDS OF

PURDY BROS., of Harris, Missouri, and D. L. DAWDY & CO., of Arrington, Kansas.

NOVEMBER 12, 1901, PURDY BROS.,

Will sell a draft of 53 head from their herd, of which there will be 23 Scotch. Their offering will include their entire young show herd of this year, together with choice selections from their well-known breeding herd, including many high-classed females, Scotch, and Scotch-topped, representing such Cruickshank families as Victorias, Secrets, Lovelys, Lancasters, Maid of Marchs, Louisias, Orange Blossoms, and Elizas, with such Bates and standard American families as Lady Liverpool, Rose of Sharons, Sonsies, Young Marys, Fashions, Young Phyllis, and Rose Marys, bred to the great breeding bulls, Gilden Knight of Enterprise, and Lord Lovell.

Golden Knight of Enterprise, one of the best sons of Peculated Wild Eyes, and out of 13th Linwood Goldendrop, the highest-priced cow at Col. W. A. Harris' dispersion sale, and his get, including the great bull calf, Orange Lad, and the heifer calf, Orange Blossom of Fairview 3d, a part of the best calves offered to the public this year, together with Lovely 30th, one of the best yearling heifers offered to the public this year, and Posy Queen, dam of the $800 calf, Secret Prince of Fairview, are among the attractions of this offering Among the bulls are some choice herd-headers of Crickshank extraction; also some choice bulls for farmers and ranchmen, who desire good ones. For Catalogue address, **PURDY BROS., Harris, Mo.**

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1901,

D. L. DAWDY & CO., Proprietors of the RIVERDALE FINE STOCK FARM, at Arrington, Kansas,

Will sell a draft of 50 Shorthorns—36 cows and heifers, and 14 young bulls of seviceable age. All of the females of breeding age will be bred, or have calves at foot, by the great Cruickshank show bull, Orange Viscount 157352. The offering of both bulls and females is mainly Scotch-topped animals of the best American and Bates breeding. The sires of both bulls and females are notable animals, among which are the following:

Highland Chief 136717 is one of the greatest Cruickshank bulls of the present day; got by Commodore 118477; out of Red Saxifrage, by Imp. Pro Consul 94510; Imp. Saxifrage, by Roan Gauntlet 45276.

Nonpariel Pride 125785, got by Barmpton's Pride 125784, out of Nonpariel of Hillhurst 2d by Strathearn 77994, Nonpariel of Hillhurst by Lord Aberdeen 70552, Imp. Nonpariel of Kinellar by Luminary (34715).

Bonnie Chief 118193, got by Bonnie Scot 106590, out of Rosedale Violet 2d by Chief Justice 73256, Imp. Marsh Violet by Pride of the Isles 45274.

Saxon Hero 117277, bred by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kans.; got by Imp. Spartan Hero 77932, out of Lady Athelstane of Linwood by Knight Templar 66658; Lady Athelstane of Oakland by Imp. Duke of Richmond 21525, Lady Athelstane by Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d (16585), Imp. Red Lady by Scotland's Pride (25100), etc. For Catalogues, address **D. L. DAWDY & CO., Arrington, Kans.**

AUCTIONEERS: COLS. F. M. WOODS, J. W. SPARKS, JAS. E. DUNCAN, AND J. D. MATTHEWS.

AT

Chicago, Ill., Thursday, November 7, 1901,

...THE BIG SALE OF...

Imported Scotch-Bred

Shorthorns.

THE SHOW HERD.

VALIANT,
First prize aged bull at Illinois State Fair and at head of first-prize herd.

IMP. LORD BANFF,
First prize 2-year-old bull at the Illinois State Fair.

IMP. CICELY,
Bred by the late Queen Victoria; first prize cow Illinois State Fair and Royal English champion.

IMP. EMPRESS 12TH,
First at the English Royal of 1900, and second to Cicely at Springfield last week.

IMP. MAY BLOSSOM,
Bred by the late Queen Victoria, and well up in the running at all the shows.

IMP. ASCOT MAYFLOWER,
Daughter of the $2 000 cow, Imp. Mayflower 4th.

IMP. LADY WATERLOO B. 2D,
By Merry Murlin 159858.

LADY HAMILTON,
By Marquis of Zenda 157854.

PINE GROVE MILDRED 3D,
By Marquis of Zenda.

The New Importation

Bought From

Duthie, Marr, Willis, Taylor, Rothschild, Roseberry

and other eminent breeders.

Selected for individual merit.

Not how cheap, but how good.

FOR CATALOGUE, ADDRESS

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

COLS. F. M. WOODS, JAS. W. SPARKS, CAREY M. JONES, Aucts

Kirkpatrick's 12th Public Sale

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901,

At the Farm, Under Cover,

70 HEAD OF

Poland-Chinas

Sows with pigs at their side, sows open and bred, fall gilts and boars, and spring pigs of both sexes. The fall and spring pigs are sired by L's Perfection, Missouri's Black Chief, Perfect Boy by Perfect I Know, and Hadley U. S. by Hadley Jr. Are there any better? You are invited. Trolley cars from Kansas City and from Leavenworth stop at front gate. If not possible to be present send bids to H. A. Heath or the Auctioneer in our care. Mention Kansas Farmer.

KIRKPATRICK & SON, Wolcott (Connor), Kansas.

COL. J. W. SPARKS, AND COL. J. N. HARSHBERGER, AUCTIONEERS.

---

15 POLAND-CHINA BOARS FOR SALE.

...Bred by F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo...

The boars offered are mostly sired by the 1901 champion boar, Corrector 26466, recently sold to Winn & Mastin. ∴ Correspondence and inspection invited. ∴ Mention Kansas Farmer.

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.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

Agricultural Matters.

Physical Sciences in the Agricultural College.

L. W. HARTMAN.

[The following well-written discussion is from the pen of Prof. L. W. Hartman, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and published in the Industrialist. The subheads were inserted by the editor to assist in grasping the thought which the KANSAS FARMER desires to have appreciated. It has long been a cause of complaint on the part of Kansas farmers that they must go to Wisconsin to obtain up-to-date discussions of the physics of agriculture. This fact gives added importance to Professor Hartman's showing of the need of room and appliances for such studies at our own agricultural college.—EDITOR.]

In the broad sense of the word the term physics may be defined as the science of matter and energy. It is therefore the name given to a group of sciences, in which are included all the sciences not metaphysical. Chemistry, for example, is the physics of the atom; geology, the physics of the earth's crust; astronomy, the physics of the universe; biology, the physics of living matter; and agriculture, the physics of the soil and the vegetable world. Natural philosophy, or physics proper, includes the study of the laws and properties of matter; the study of mechanics and heat, electricity and magnetism, light and sound. In this paper the word physics will be used in this latter and more restricted sense.

PURPOSES OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Using the word in this restricted sense, it may be well to note in the foundation and endowment of the institution the original intention toward this branch of science. In the original land-grant act, passed by Congress and approved by President Lincoln, it was provided that there should be granted to the several States public lands, from the sale of which there should be established a perpetual fund "the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State * * * to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts * * * in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Again, in the "Morrill Bill" it was provided that the annual appropriation was "to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic sciences, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction." After reading the language above quoted there can be no question as to the original intention of the framers of the above acts.

KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSICS ESSENTIAL.

Notwithstanding this, however, one may question the relative position that physics occupies in the curriculum of the agricultural college. Because it is so self-evident that it has become axiomatic, it seems superfluous to say that for the electrical or mechanical engineer a thorough knowledge of physics is almost an absolute necessity. It suffices to say that the science of electrical engineering is based almost wholly on physics, and the successful mechanical engineer devoid of a knowledge of physics is an unknown quantity; he does not exist. Is it not evident, then, after reading the provisions in the endowment, that at least for these two classes of men, training themselves in the mechanic arts, physics deserves a recognized place in the curriculum of the agricultural college?

That one should question the utility of a thorough knowledge of physics in the science of agriculture seems almost incredible; yet to show that a thorough general knowledge of physics is equally indispensable to the agricultural element of our people, it will be necessary to be more detailed and explicit. To the modern successful farmer the question of drainage or irrigation may be a serious problem; and none will deny that in this a knowledge of practical physics is important. A given drainage system may mean good health or ill health to both man and beast; proper sanitation may mean life and health; improper sanitation may mean sickness and death. And in sanitation a knowledge of the physics of the soil is essential. The slopes must be studied; the absorbing properties must be determined; the porosity or imperviousness must be known, which is equivalent to saying that one must have a knowledge of that branch of physics known as capillarity and osmose.

PHYSICS AND FARM ECONOMICS.

From an economic standpoint as well, physics is of value to the farmer. For example, does it not offer in part or in toto an answer to such practical questions as the following? What general principles are to be observed in order to secure economic irrigation? What are the movements of the soil moisture in a given locality? How can one best conserve the soil moisture? When is the proper time to cultivate, and to what depth should one cultivate the soil in order to best conserve the soil moisture? What are the best methods of soil ventilation? A slight knowledge of latent heats, for example the heat of fusion of ice, might lead to a more economic use of ice, or to a more intelligent care of cattle to protect them from severe weather and the cold rain and snow-storms of winter; for in a large herd of cattle exposed to a snow-storm, the loss in beef fat or butter fat, used in furnishing the extra amount of heat required, may be an important factor. The interception of a given drainage system, the strength of building materials, the control of temperature in farm buildings, the ventilation of farm buildings, the best material to be used under given local conditions in farm buildings, the construction of silos, road-bed construction, are topics of concern to our agricultural classes; and these are questions of physics. Diversified though this list is, it might be extended indefinitely. The principle of the pump is of common interest to the farmer and to the physicist. Thermometry is likewise of importance to both. Incidentally, it may be of interest to note that if our knowledge of electrical phenomena had been more extensive the probability is that the American public would have wasted less money for lightning-rods as a protection from lightning than has been the case in the past.

THE MODERN FARMER MUST BE TRAINED IN ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

In this rapidly advancing age, when the self-binder has replaced the cradle and the traction-engine and thresher have replaced the flail, is it too much to expect that gradually horse power and steam power will be replaced by electrical power? It was only a few years ago that relatively few bicycles were used in the agricultural regions, but to-day their number is legion. So in the future, when the selling price will have been reduced so as to be within the means of the average individual, the bicycle will be replaced by the motorcycle and the horse and carriage will be largely replaced by the automobile or horseless carriage. Even to-day the movement has begun! How long will it be before the modern farmer—the graduates of our agricultural colleges—will have to be trained in engineering and electrical science? If the signs of the times mean anything, the time is not far distant. As in the past the windmill and traction-engine have displaced the older and lesser sources of power, so in due time electricity will be a dominant power factor because of its cheapness, its durability, its lightness, and its simplicity in transportation and storage.

REDUCTION OF COST OF PRODUCTION.

"The cost of harvesting wheat on the Pacific coast has been so lessened, by the use of automobiles, that a greater amount of the grain can be produced at the same actual expense than in the Argentine Republic where labor costs only a fraction of a dollar a day. The large automobile traction-engines now used in California are of 50 horse-power, and are provided with driving wheels 60 inches in diameter. They do the plowing, planting, and harvesting, in their proper seasons. One traction-engine performs the triple work of plowing, harrowing, and planting in one operation."—Success.

To come to more specific grounds, if it is true that the course in physics as given in our college can be criticised; if it is true that it is too theoretical; if it is true that it is not practical enough; if it is true that the laboratory side of the science, that is, the practical side, has not been sufficiently developed; the reason for this deficiency is not hard to find. Primarily there are two difficulties, one the lack of suitable modern apparatus and the other the lack of room. The latter will be remedied when the new building is completed, and the former difficulty will be overcome when the new science building is thoroughly equipped with new apparatus, and an annual appropriation of sufficient magnitude is assured to procure each year a reasonable quantity of new and improved laboratory apparatus and miscellaneous, but necessary, laboratory supplies. The fact that the agriculture of to-day is at a more advanced stage than it was fifty or one hundred years ago can not be denied. Likewise the physical science of the past century has made tremendous advances, and it has continually added to the comforts, material advances, and privileges of the agricultural community. In fact, has not the development of agriculture and physical science hitherto gone hand in hand in their upward progress? At this stage, then, can our agricultural college afford to neglect, as unimportant, the pursuit of knowledge in physical science? Shall we not recognize that here, as in life, that it is through the law of interdependence, not independence, that we grow in strength? In conclusion it may be well to observe that physical science contributes, as do the other sciences, to our general culture and liberal education, the ultimate aim of all which is the perfection of character and the elevation of the material and ethical condition of men.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Good Times for Western Farmers

Their wheat crop is worth more than last year's by 150 millions of dollars.

Other grains represent as large a total value this year as last, the shortage in yield of corn being made up by advance in price.

Potatoes are so high that the short crop will probably return more money to the farmer than ever before.

Live stock represents a value of nearly 250 millions of dollars over last year.

Apples and other fruits are extraordinarily high.

The farm products of the United States this year are doubtless worth 400 million dollars more than last year's outturn.

The cereals (wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley) raised in the United States during the past five years represent a value to the farmer of 6,250 millions of dollars, an increase of nearly 1,000 millions over the preceding five years.

Cotton growers have netted 400 million dollars more for the past five crops (1901 crop estimated) than for the previous five.

Taking 1896 as a fair basis of values during the late agricultural depression, nine staple crops for this year represent an increase in value of over 700 millions of dollars. Live stock is worth 1,000 millions more now than then.

During the past five years, agricultural exports have been 938 millions of dollars greater in value than for the preceding five years, a gain of 30 per cent, while exports of manufactures have almost doubled in value. The excess of exports over imports is nearly threefold that of 1892-96. Whereas in the former period the United States lost 220 millions of dollars in gold, during the past five years it gained 192 millions, or a net addition to the nation's gold supply of 412 millions. The total stock of gold in the United States now (1,125 millions) is double what it was five years ago, and the per capita circulation of money ($28) is 33 per cent greater now than then.

With a keen foreign demand for our surplus, the American farmer certainly rejoices in a glorious prospect for profits, prosperity, and happiness.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

New Plants from Foreign Lands.

About twelve years ago David G. Fairchild graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College. He had been a diligent and capable student. He soon after entered the service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Later he became explorer for the department, and in this capacity visited many lands, bringing on his return much information and many plants for trial in this country. His reports are always interesting and valuable. He has just returned from a year's tour of Europe and Africa. Dispatches from Washington show that his collections include all sorts of plants, seeds, and cuttings, which may prove of value to agriculture in some parts of the United States, and his shipments to the department during the year numbered about 300.

Mr. Fairchild's general knowledge of the soil and climatic conditions of all parts of the country, including the insular possessions, give him special mental equipment for the work of seeking desirable plants and seeds for introduction into this country.

In Bavaria he obtained 1,200 hop plants, including the five best varieties known, Saaz and Semsch being the principal ones. The hops now grown in the United States are not the best by far, and immense quantities are imported annually from Bavaria. Mr. Fairchild believes we have all conditions necessary to the growing of the best hops.

He forwarded from Austria seed of the famous Hanna brewing barley of Moravia; also the Slavonian quince, a new variety, which very likely will prove of commercial value here.

HAZEL NUTS AND OLIVES.

In Istria, at Rovigno, were found the largest variety of hazel nuts grown, and Dalmatia gave large olives for pickling, which are said to be as long as an average-sized hen's egg; also giant English walnuts, the Marasca cherry, from which comes the Maraschino liquor, and a beautiful pyramidal cypress from

Ragusa. This cypress has no superior for part ornamentation.

In Greece, at Corfu, he found variegated lemons and seedless (or with few seeds.) Zanta gave him giant English walnuts and Pistach nuts. This Pistach nut is finer in quality than the peanut and is roasted as are peanuts and eaten by the Levantines in immense quantities. It is the same as the Pistach nut, used for flavoring, and is destined to become a great favorite with confectioners in this country. It can be grown where orange culture flourishes, and the department of agriculture is gradually accumulating a stock for distribution. At Crete he secured the Cretan St. Johns bread, which furnishes a fodder highly esteemed in the whole Mediterranean region.

VALUABLE FORAGE PLANT.

Sulla is the name of another forage plant, coming from the island of Malta, so intimately associated in the minds of Christians with the travels of St. Paul. This plant is especially adopted to calcareous soils, and from this fact Mr. Fairchild believes that it is suitable for the island of Guam. He also forwarded from Malta a seedless lime, probably adapted to Florida; also fine varieties of Japan medlar for the South and the "Lumi Nareng," a sweet orange which is never sour, even when but half ripe.

The collection of hard wheats and native fodder plants were obtained in Tunis and arrangements were perfected for obtaining a collection of fine Tunis table and oil-producing olives, said to be superior in quality to the finest French and Spanish sorts.

Mr. Fairchild is especially enthusiastic over shipment of Berseem, or Alexandria clover, from Egypt. This is eminently suited for the arid regions of the Southwest as a winter annual forage crop of first importance. This plant forms the basis of Egyptian agriculture. Without Berseem, Egypt would be worse off than the United States would be without clover and alfalfa. This fodder plant forms the basis of Egyptian agriculture. From this same country he sent a fodder bean known as the horse bean of Egypt and Soudan; also a new supply of a very fine cotton from lower Egypt and the Soudan; from the latter section a fine shade tree (Dalbergia Sisso), the best Egyptian date palms, and a most excellent date from one of the oases of upper Egypt; a collection of the best Egyptian wheats to prove their rust-resistance powers. Trials there of American wheats proved them to rust badly under conditions in which the native sorts were free from rust.

MACARONI WHEAT FROM ALGIERS.

About $1,600 worth of hard macaroni wheats were shipped from Algiers and arrangements were made for a number of new fodder plants which, together with the wheats, were introduced in coöperation with Messrs. Swingle, Carleton, and Schofield, other agricultural explorers of the department.

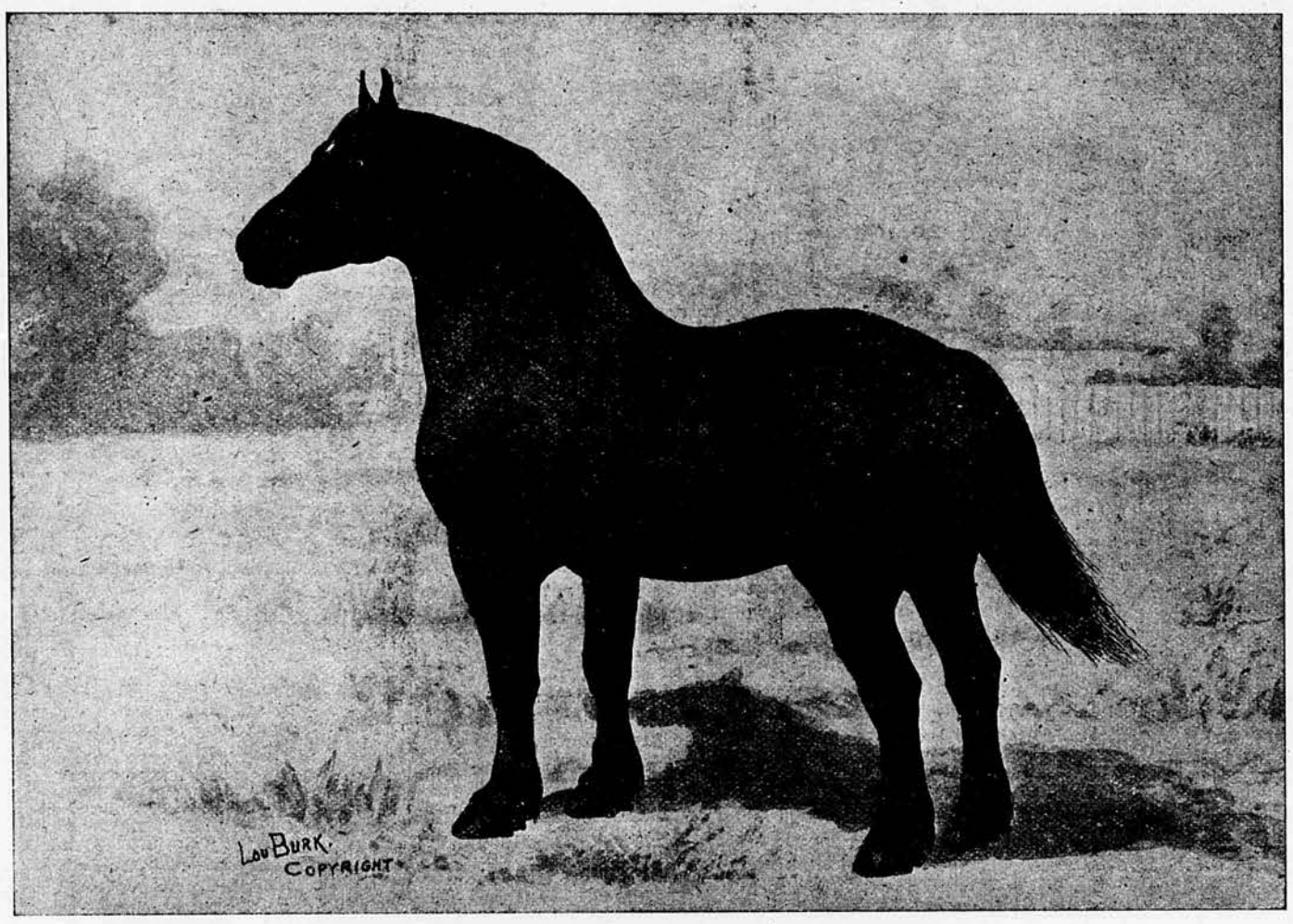
Mr. Fairchild is also much pleased with his success in Spain in obtaining the finest almond in the world, a sort which Californians have been anxious to secure for many years, but have heretofore been unable to get. We import many thousands of dollars' worth every year. It is the leading sort for confectioners' use in coating with sugar and for use as "burnt almonds." They are long and slim, with a thin inner shell and highly flavored.

In Spain he also secured seedless pomegranates for culture in Arizona. The best Spanish St. John's bread. This tree would be admirable for railways to plant about their stations in the arid Southwest; at the same time it will furnish food for the poor and fodder for horses.

The photographs which Mr. Fairchild collects on a journey of this kind are interesting and valuable and serve to illustrate his reports to the department. He is already preparing to depart upon another journey, this time probably through China and Thibet.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents



BEAUMANOIR (48273) 27104,

Owned by McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio. Now in their Kansas stables at Lawrence, Kansas.

(See description on page 905.)

Measuring a Great Wheat Crop.

EXCERPTS FROM THE ORANGE JUDD FARMER'S ESTIMATE, OCT. 1, 1901.

The total wheat crop of the United States surpasses all records, aggregating 460,080,000 bushels winter and 292,231,000 bushels of spring, a total production of 752,311,000 bushels. The largest previous crop was that of 1898, estimated by this service at 715,000,000 bushels. The increased acreage and the excellent climatic conditions brought about this gratifying state of affairs.

The present report of yield per acre is based upon local estimates of our county correspondents, made after threshing results are available, and supplemented by threshing reports from machine managers in all sections of the wheat belt. These estimates have been carefully consolidated, closely scanned and verified by all data available from other sources, and are presented in full confidence that they represent accurately the situation, and are at the same time as conservative as our similar estimates during the past eight years.

The rate of winter wheat yield is reported at 15.8 bushels per acre and of spring wheat 14.5 bushels, with a general average for all of 15.3 bushels. These figures do not break records in any direction, the winter wheat yield being equaled in 1897, the spring wheat exceeded in 1898, and the average equaled by the average of 1891.

REMARKABLE OUT-TURN IN MISSOURI VALLEY.

The season for winter wheat was ideal from start to finish, with the exception of Texas and Michigan, where all conditions were bad, and limited districts in the Ohio Valley, where Hessian fly damage was greater than usual. As a whole the crop east of the Mississippi River furnished about a normal out-turn, extra yields in some sections being offset by local disappointment in others. West of the Mississippi River all records were broken; and over great areas in Misouri and Nebraska, and especially in Kansas, the yield averaged up to what may be regarded as the full capacity of the land under completely favorable conditions.

The climatic conditions which in this section so greatly damaged the corn crop, furnished exactly the conditions needed by wheat; moist and cool, early, cool during May and early June, hot without blistering winds during the period of grain formation, and hot and dry during the last few days of ripening and during the whole of harvest and the greater part of the threshing period. Under such conditions the yields secured in favored fields and even in whole counties in Kansas were marvelous. Crops of 25 bushels per acre were recognized as the usual thing, yields of 35 bushels were not uncommon, and 45 bushels was recorded so frequently as to cause little comment locally. For the first time in the history of American wheat growing a single State [Kansas] produced 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and of a quality as exceptionally fine as the yield is exceptionally great.

100,000,000 BUSHELS FOR PACIFIC COAST ALONE.

On the Pacific coast another record is made, the three States showing an aggregate production of 104,000,000 bushels, an increase over the crop of last year of nearly 40,000,000 bushels. In Washington especially, the crop is a bumper one in every particular. Another striking feature brought out by this final report is the remarkable shifting in the relation between spring and winter wheat in Nebraska. A few years since this State was regarded solely as spring wheat territory, winter grain being sown in a very small way in the extreme southern counties. During the past few years the cultivation of winter grain has extended rapidly, and more than half the acreage of the State is now winter wheat, and Nebraska has suddenly become one of the greatest wheat States. The rate of yield of winter wheat this year averages higher in Nebraska than in any other important State except Oregon and Washington.

SLIGHT DISAPPOINTMENT IN SPRING WHEAT.

The spring wheat crop has not fully

WANTED EVERY FARMER AND TEAMSTER WHO INTENDS **TO BUY A WAGON** this year, to send us his address on a postal card. Don't put it off for we can do you much good. We will send you something that will *interest you at least.* One cent will bring you the information.

THE TIFFIN WAGON CO., 1203 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo. or Tiffin, Ohio.

The World's Crop and Prive Mevement of Wheat for a Series of Years.

[In round millions of bushels, flour included as wheat.]

Crop year.	Production U. S.	Production World.	3 mos. expt's from U. S.	12 mos. expt's from surplus countries U. S.	12 mos. expt's from surplus countries World	Visible supply wheat U. S. and Can. Sept 1	Visible supply wheat World. Jan 1	Visible supply wheat World. Sept 1	Visible supply wheat World. Jan 1	Monthly range cash wht. Chicago Sept	Monthly range cash wht. Chicago Jan	Monthly range cash wht. Chicago May
1901-02	*725	2,624	80	?	?	39	?	—	?	†67@ 69	?	?
1900-01	510	2,526	43	215	415	66	88	143	172	72@ 79	71@ 77	70@ 75
1899-0	565	2,540	50	186	368	48	89	130	175	69@ 75	67@ 67	63@ 68
1898-9	715	2,867	50	223	408	10	50	56	147	62@ 68	66@ 76	68@ 79
1897-8	589	2,224	57	217	441	20	54	87	157	85@101	89@110	117@185
1896-7	470	2,338	43	144	350	57	105	126	186	55@ 70	71@ 94	68@ 98
1895-6	460	2,470	27	124	384	45	135	152	225	55@ 65	55@ 69	57@ 68
1894-5	460	2,592	39	144	414	80	149	190	228	50@ 56	48@ 55	60@ 85
1893-4	?400	2,528	63	163	401	65	130	183	232	62@ 70	59@ 64	53@ 60
1892-3	516	2,504	44	192	403	43	149	146	237	71@ 75	72@ 78	68@ 76
1891-2	612	2,384	56	225	—	26	95	112	199	90@100	84@ 91	80@ 86
1890-1	400	2,272	25	109	—	23	47	—	—	95@105	87@ 96	99@108

*Subject to final estimates. †Fraction of month of September, 1901.

equalled earlier expectations, falling below the crop of 1898. The early season was very favorable, and with a moderate acreage increase the production promised to surpass that of three years ago. The disappointment is due to the effect of the high temperature and hot winds experienced during July. Some damage from this cause was conceded at the time in South Dakota and southern Minnesota, but it was believed that North Dakota was unhurt. Threshing returns show that there was no exemption. With a heavy straw that apparently promised a large rate of yield, the machine test has shown a deficiency in expected yield and quality in North Dakota. The three northwestern States show only a moderate rate of yield, with a total crop of 193,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels less than early conditions were interpreted as promising. The quality of the northwestern crop is also lower than was expected, the drouth having resulted in a lightened berry. Too much rain during the threshing season has also tended to lower quality, especially in districts where grain is cut with a header, and where consequently rain-proof stacks are not practicaple. On the north Pacific coast the spring crop is heavy, almost double that of last year, and of excellent quality.

The following statement shows the estimated wheat acreage harvested, rate of yield and total production by States, the records for previous years being appended for purpose of comparison:

WHEAT CROP FOR 1901 BY STATES

Winter.	Acres.	Per a	Bushels
New York	406,000	17.5	7,105,000
Pennsylvainia	1,375,000	18.4	25,300,000
Texas	900,000	7.5	6,750,000
Arkansas	228,000	9.0	2,052,000
Tennessee	1,054,000	11.5	12,121,000
West Virginia	447,000	11.6	5,185,000
Kentucky	950,000	11.2	10,640,000
Ohio	2,260,000	15.5	35,030,000
Michigan	1,250,000	10.8	13,500,000
Indiana	2,150,000	16.0	34,400,000
Illinois	1,560,000	16.7	26,052,000
Wisconsin	195,000	17.0	3,315,000
Minnesota	104,000	15.0	1,560,000
Iowa	89,000	17.3	1,540,000
Missouri	1,475,000	16.3	24,043,000
Kansas	5,146,000	19.2	98,803,000
Nebraska	1,320,000	20.0	26,400,000
California	2,810,000	14.6	41,026,000
Oregon	470,000	20.5	9,635,000
Washington	354,000	25.0	8,850,000
Oklahoma	1,181,000	18.4	21,730,000
Other	3,312,000	13.6	45,043,000
Total	29,036,000	15.8	460,080,000
Spring.			
New England	9,000	18.5	167,000
Michigan	29,000	10.0	290,000
Illinois	90,000	12.0	1,080,000
Wisconsin	719,000	15.0	10,785,000
Minnesota	5,646,000	13.5	76,221,000
Iowa	1,120,000	16.3	18,256,000
Kansas	130,000	9.0	1,170,000
Nebraska	1,150,000	9.2	10,580,000
North Dakota	5,050,000	15.6	78,780,000
South Dakota	3,500,000	10.9	38,150,000
California	98,000	13.0	1,274,000
Oregon	958,000	21.0	20,118,000
Washington	797,000	28.5	22,715,000
Other	843,000	15.0	12,645,000
Total	20,139,000	14.5	292,231,000
Aggregate	49,175,000	15.3	752,311,000
1900	42,972,000	11.9	510,504,000
1899	45,251,000	12.5	565,350,000
1898	54,619,000	15.6	715,000,000
1897	39,167,000	15.0	589,000,000

Agriculture in Fact.

[We give place here to a communication from Dr. A. G. Chase who was editor of the KANSAS FARMER thirty years ago, and helped to shape current events. Dr. Chase comes from his retirement to recount some of the history of the past and to give the benefit of his counsel for the present. Doubtless Manhattan people will forgive his reminder of some of their positions long ago, in view of the great prosperity that came to the college in consequence of the work done by Dr. Chase and his compeers.—EDITOR.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In common with most thoughtful citizens I have noticed with regret the conditions of affairs at the Manhattan school. Thirty years ago we had made a fair start to have an agricultural college within the meaning of the organic act. Up to that time the so-called agricultural college had been something between a backwoods district and a third class grammar school; always trying to ape the university course of study. The college owned some land and had a barn-like structure some two miles northwest of the town. Dr. Denison was the president, and I take opportunity to say that no man ever made greater sacrifices for a fond child than Dr. Denison for his school and that sacrifice included his personal means as well as his time and health. The revenue of the college was insufficient. Later, in order to bring the school closer to the town, a body of land a mile nearer was bought of Rev. Gale, and perhaps from other parties too, which took the farm off the high prairie to a second bottom of the Kansas and blue rivers. At present I shall say nothing of the financing of the college, except to express the opinion, shared by others, too, that an extraordinary price was paid for the land. As the late Senator Plumb once said, Manhattan always looked at the agricultural college as "their private snap;" very naturally perhaps, and I am not blaming them for that. But when they went to the legislature to influence legislation, and to the governor to secure the appointment of regents, who were committed to what I shall term the Manhattan side of the question, or, if not committed, were pieces of putty in the hands of others, I claim they went too far, and that action is chiefly responsible for the hemaphrodite concern we have. In 1873, when the presidency was tendered to the last Dr. John A. Anderson, he came to my office in Leavenworth (where the KANSAS FARMER was then published) and for three hours we discussed the condition of the college, which was deplorable. Mr. Anderson asked me to outline my ideas of an agricultural college. In response I placed in his hands a long letter from the late Senator Morrill, who was father of the bill creating agricultural colleges. I had asked him to state what he intended to create when he brought the agricultural colleges into existence. His reply without quoting his exact language, was that he wished to do for farmers and mechanics the same that was done for lawyers and doctors, "educate them in their special callings." That is all there is to it. The original bill says "without excluding other branches." Upon this clause the opponents of an agricultural education have placed their arguments, that they have a right under the law to build up a university. Senator Morrill was a far-seeing, broad-minded statesman. He saw that in the near future if the American farmer or mechanic was to hold his place in the markets of the world he must be an educated man. If a boy was to become a civil or mining engineer he must first be grounded in mathematics, geology, etc.

He intended evidently to create a school different from anything we had at that time. Senator Morrill's idea was that the whole trend of the education should be in the direction of agriculture and the mechanic arts. He would not exclude music because some farmers and some mechanics would wish to cultivate their musical talent as one of their enjoyments. Painting and drawing were included for like reasons; in fact, all the arts and liberal sciences. But agriculture and the mechanic arts were to be the prime object. When Dr. Anderson became president he found a curriculum different from any other college or high school in the State. A change was soon made in the directorship and new, and I may say old, agricultural blood was introduced and for the first time we were on the highway leading to an agricultural college in fact as well as in name.

President Geo. T. Fairchild followed in Dr. Anderson's footsteps and made long strides in the same direction. In fact the Kansas State Agricultural College came to be quoted all over the country as a model. But the opposition had not been asleep. Governors were made to believe that political debts must be paid by appointing Tom, Dick, and Harry as directors.

The fewer ideas they had about anything, especially agriculture, the better, and as a wind-up its lasest president, with more gall than modesty, had the law changed making himself director ex-officio. Under his direction the same old game is being worked: "We must compete with the State university, Baldwin, Washburn, et id genus omne."

Our late governor seems to be working into their hands, thoughtlessly I hope, in the appointment of directors, but there will come an awakening.

Millwood, Kans. A. G. CHASE.

In speaking to the assembled cattle men at the Pan-American Exposition, D. V. Sanford, of Washington, D. C., made a statement to the effect that the United States has the largest aggregate number of cattle, representing the largest investment, of any country in the world. He then mentioned the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in connection with the consular department in their efforts to increase this trade by sending cattle to Mexico, and to Central and South American countries, and gave the difficulties that had been met with in their endeavors in this direction; prejudice, quarantine regulations, lack of proper transportation and other causes had presented innumerable stumbling blocks. In addition to these troubles, the scarcity of cattle in our own markets have added to the difficulty of extending trade in these directions. A point worthy of careful consideration is the fact that our own cattle are decreasing proportionately as the population increases. No statement in connection with the cattle business could possibly contain more material for study than this.

Mrs. Kate Berg, Secretary Ladies' Auxiliary of Knights of Pythias, No. 58, Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., After Five Years Suffering Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Whatever virtue there is in medicine seems to be concentrated in **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I suffered for five years with profuse and painful menstruation until I lost flesh and strength, and life had no charms for me.

Only three bottles of your Vegetable Compound cured me, I became regular, without any pains, and hardly know when I am sick.

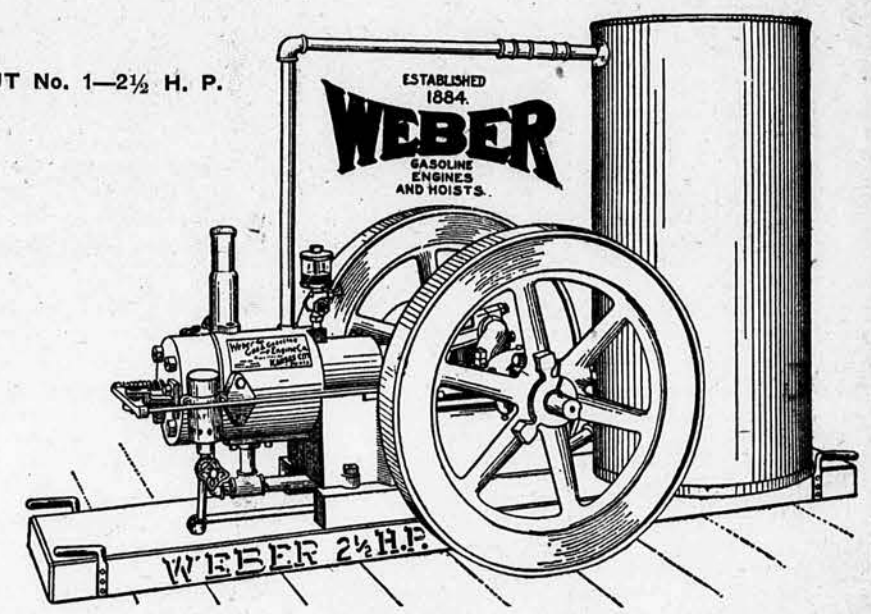
Some of my friends who have used your Compound for uterine and ovarian troubles all have the same good word to say for it, and bless the day they first found it."—MRS. KATE BERG.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.

CUT No. 1—2½ H. P.



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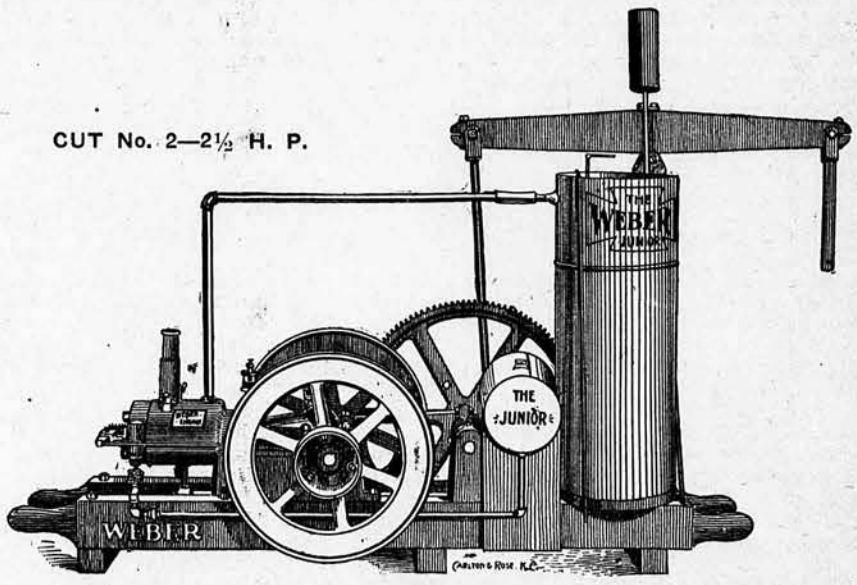

Weber Gasoline Engine Co., Box 110, Kansas City Mo., received the Silver Medal Award at the Pan-American Exposition—A big victory.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

November 6, 1901—B. O. Cowan, Shorthorns, Kansas City.
November 7, 1901—W. D. Flatt, Shorthorns, Chicago.
November 12 and 13, 1901—D. L. Dawdy & Co., and Purdy Bros., Shorthorns, Kansas City.
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 18, 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., 200 Herefords.
March 20 and 21, 1902—Edward Paul, Dispersion Sale of Galloways at South Omaha.
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—Natiodal Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Sotham management.)

A Million Dollar Stock Show.

There was a large and influential delegation of Live Stock Breeders in session at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, October 10, 1901, to consider and plan for the Live Stock Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. The gentlemen in attendance represented the 76 National Live Stock Breeders' Associations of the United States.

In the absence of the Chairman, Ex-Gov. Norman J. Colman, the chair was filled by Hon. Charles E. Leonard, the President of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Col. Charles F. Mills, for years Secretary of the American Live Stock Association, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Leonard on assuming the chair called attention to the magnitude of the live stock industry of the country, and the deep interest taken in the World's Fair at St. Louis by the breeders of improved stock.

The proceedings of the meeting of the delegates of the various Live Stock Breeders' Associations of America held in St. Louis, August 30, 1901, was referred to by Mr. Leonard, who stated that this meeting of duly appointed representatives had been called for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the stock breeders of the country, and completing arrangements for a large and comprehensive exhibit at the World's Fair of all the improved breeds of domestic animals.

Hon. N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, president of the National Live Stock Association, was made permanent president of the organization, and Col. Charles F. Mills, secretary. Hon. A. P. Grant, the president of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, was made treasurer. The following members of the committee and the Association or breeds they represent were in attendance personally or by proxy, in addition to the above: Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio; President American Hereford Breeders Association, represented in proxy by Charles R. Thomas, Kansas City, Secretary of said Association; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., Secretary of the American Ayrshire Breeders Association; Geo. F. Weshon, Biltmore, N. C., of the American Jersey Cattle Club; R. B. Ogelvie, Madison, Wis., Vice-President of the American Clydesdale Association; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., President of the American Berkshire Association; W. L. Addy, Parnell City, Mo., National Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association; Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis., American Cotswold Sheep Breeders' Association; J. G. Massy, Fort Logan, Colo., President of the Hampshiredown Sheep Breeders' Association; Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa, Dean Iowa Agricultural College; Col. W. M. Leggett, St. Anthony Park, Minn., President of the Minnesota Agricultural Society; and W. E. Skinner, Chicago, General Manager, International Live Stock Show.

Mr. Robert Aull, Secretary of the Committee of Agriculture, St. Louis World's Fair, responded as follows:

"With reference to the unavoidable absence from the city of both President Francis and Mr. Paul Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, it becomes my pleasant duty to welcome your body to the city, which I do most heartily. The contemplation of the Live Stock Exhibit, which has been determined upon for the World's Fair of 1903, one gathers confidence and strength in looking upon the characteristic and distinguished Association which is to co-operate with us. We are united in a common mission—that of producing the most magnificent Live Stock Exhibit ever known. In this undertaking no sectional lines must be drawn. It is not alone of this city, or this State, or of the Louisiana Purchase States, or even of America, but it is to be an exhibition of a distinctly international character, in which the world will be invited to compete. The Committee on Agriculture will give careful consideration to such recommendations as you choose to make."

The meeting then proceeded to the election of an executive committee to represent the several breeds and interests concerned, as follows: Beef cattle, Charles E. Leonard; dairy cattle, Geo. F. Weston; draft horses, R. B. Ogelvie; light horses, N. J. Colman; jacks and mules, J. L. Jones; swine, N. H. Gentry; sheep, Frank Harding; poultry, J. A. Leland; agricultural colleges, W. M. Leggett; at large, W. E. Skinner.

The president, secretary and treasurer were made part of the executive committee. Addresses were then made on the scope and character of the Live Stock Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair by W. E. Skinner, Geo. F. Weston, C. F. Curtis, W. M. Leggett, N. H. Gentry, A. P. Grout, C. E. Leornard, and others.

A motion was adopted requesting the president and secretary to prepare and distribute a circular setting forth the importance of making the Live Stock Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair the largest and best ever held.

A motion was adopted, asking the managers of the World's Fair to provide a fund for cash prizes for the live stock exhibit of not less than $500,000. The Executive Committee was instructed to take steps to secure an additional $500,000 for the live stock exhibit. The president was authorized to appoint a man of influence and ability to attend the annual meeting of all the National Live Stock Breeders' Associations of America and to secure liberal appropriations for cash prizes for the various breeds represented by the respective organizations.

Hon. John S. Springer, of Denver, the president of the National Live Stock Breeders' Association, and J. G. Massey, of Fort Logan, Colo., were appointed a committe to interest the live stock men of the country other than the breeders of recorded stock in the live stock exhibit of the World's Fair at St. Louis. Mr. Leonard, the president of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, E. G. Rust, Manager Kansas City Stock Yards, and C. S. Jones, Manager of the Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., were appointed a committee to interest the stock yards officials of the country in providing funds for an exhibit of meat stock on foot at the St. Louis World's Fair.

A committee, consisting of N. P. Clarke, A. P. Grout, Charles E. Leonard, and Charles F. Mills, was appointed to confer with the other members of the committee and prepare a preliminary classification of prizes for consideration of a meeting to be held December 2, 1901.

The meeting was in every sense a big success and all present predicted that live stock breeders throughout the world would take a great interest in the St. Louis World's Fair.

The Champion Chester White Sow at the International Live Stock Exposition in 1900. Owned by Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.

The Pan-American Horse Show.

HERBERT SHEARER.

The 16 stock buildings on the Pan-American grounds are again filled with live stock—this time with horses. Eighteen breeds are represented by 360 animals, the greatest representation being in the Shetland Pony, Clydesdales, Hackneys, and Standard-bred classes. Every day at 11 o'clock the horses are all paraded about the grounds, each breed coming in order by itself. The parade, headed by the 74th Regiment band, makes a tour of the Esplanade. This feature is unique in horse shows and is exceedingly entertaining and interesting as is attested by the great numbers who gather to see it.

Judging in the Stadium was the greatest feature of the horse show, and this immense structure was taxed to its full capacity on the most important occasions. Many animals of superior individual excellence and reputation are on the grounds. Among the number is "Dare Devil," from the Village Farms at East Aurora, N. Y., "Langdton Stallion 2d," and "Attraction," owned by F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y. There are also some notable Morgan stallions from the stables of L. D. Ely, of Rochester, N. Y. A great deal might be said of the Morgan horses at the exposition as this breed has a fine representation. The Morgan has made great strides in the past ten years and great interest is being taken in this particular show from the fact that breeders of prominence have revived the Morgan interests and are here represented.

The Morgan horse originated in the State of Vermont and is as famous as Vermont maple sugar and the Vermont Merino sheep. The constitution and hardiness of these horses have been their most dominant features and it is on this account that the breeders are paying more attention to them in the past few years. Constitution is what is wanted in a coach or carriage horse.

Further mention might be made of the Shetland pony exhibit as they are in sufficient numbers to warrant the setting aside of one entire afternoon to the representatives of this dwarf race of horses. Professor Bunn, of the American Shetland Pony Club, is a large exhibitor. Mrs. Hawley, of the Pittsford Farms, also has a fine exhibit; in fact the greater portion of the Shetland ponies are furnished by these two exhibitors. The Shetland pony originated in the Shetland Isles off the north coast of Scotland. They are largely used in the northern countries for working in the mines and in places where it is impossible for the larges horses to work. Their hardihood and heavy coat enables them to withstand the extreme cold and dampness of these climates; characteristics which follow them when imported into this country. Their hardihood, together with their extreme docility renders them well adapted for the use of children as well as great favorites with the ladies.

The exposition is offering a sweepstakes prize in which all the draft breeds will compete and this exhibit certainly is a very fine one. This is particularly true of the Clydesdales and Percherons. The exhibit of Clydesdale horses from Canada is of a very rare quality. The best breeders of the Dominion have paid careful attention to the importation and improvement of this breed for a great many years, and their

THIN AND NERVOUS.

HOW A ST. PAUL WOMAN SUFFERED AWFUL TORTURES.

She Was Afflicted with Rheumatism and Indigestion—Now She Gladly Tells Others How She Was Cured.

From the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

Anyone who has suffered from either rheumatism or indigestion can appreciate the condition of a frail woman whose body was racked by the agonies caused by a complication of these diseases. Such was the experience of Mrs. J. T. Sloggy, of 107 East Jassamine street, St. Paul, Minn. Happily she found relief by taking the advice of a friend, and now, moved by gratitude for her delivery, she tells others how she was cured. To a reporter she said:

"During the winter of 1898 I suffered very much with rheumatism, being confined to my bed some of the time under a physician's care and unable to do any work. I was also troubled with indigestion. When spring came I was thin and nervous, had a poor appetite and was broken down in health generally. That summer I made a visit to Wisconsin and while there met an old friend, Mrs. Ira Wilbur, of Big Springs. She said she had been a great sufferer from indigestion and had been completely cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I knew her word could be relied on so I got a box of the pills and commenced taking them. I felt benefited in a few days but continued to take them for about five months.

"That winter I had no return of the rheumatism, my appetite improved, and I gained in flesh and strength. My cure was permanent and I have not taken any of the pills since.

I have told many how the pills helped me and I sincerely hope that others suffering in the same way may be induced to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People."

This statement was sworn to by Mrs. Sloggy before G. E. Sampson, a notary public, at St. Paul. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure rheumatism and indigestion but are also an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness. At all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

selections for this particular show are especially good. American breeders have not paid as much attention to the Clydesdales as they have to the Percherons, still the trade for Clydesdales in this country is constantly increasing as their superiority for dray purposes in the larger cities, particularly in the northern States, is recognized.

Another exhibit that is exciting considerable interest is the Belgian draft horse, several importations of which have been sent directly for the Pan-American show. The Belgian draft horse is a comparatively new breed in this country and one that is commanding the admiration of all horsemen.

The German Coach horse seems to possess all the valuable characteristics of the French Coach. Several fine specimens of this breed are included in the horse show at the exposition, and it is pretty safe to predict that they will be better known in this country hereafter.

The Standard-bred horses are receiving a great deal of attention at this as at all other horse shows. The highest type of stallion of this breed of American horses never fails to attract a great deal of attention.

The best horsemen of the country have for years paid particular attention to lowering horse records. Mr. C. J. Hamlin, of the Village Farms at East Aurora, is a veteran in this line who has succeeded in breeding a stallion that has broken the record of all American tracks; thus demonstrating what it is possible to do with scientific breeding, suitable feed, and proper training.

Pork Product is High.

In explanation of the reason why the pork product is high, C. P. Reynolds in the Chicago Drovers' Journal says:

Hogs are bringing a high price on the open markets, due to a strictly legitimate reason. It is a case of the actual operation of the law of supply and demand.

Price is an expression of the relation existing between the quantity demanded by the consuming public and the supply the producer is able to put upon the market.

According to a statement issued by the National Provisioner, the usual supply of hogs in the hog-raising States has decreased as follows:

In Georgia, 4 per cent; South Carolina, 11 per cent; Mississippi, 12 per cent; Alabama and Indiana, 14 per cent; Ohio, 15 per cent; Iowa, 17 per cent; Arkansas, 18 per cent; Texas, Tennseess, and Iillinois, 9 per cent; Kentucky, 27 per cent; Nebraska, 33 per cent; Missouri, 35 per cent; and Kansas, 42 per cent.

In other words, this means that these 14 hog-producing States have decreased their usual supply of hogs this season by something like 20 per cent of the usual product.

It is presumable that the hogs raised in the other States, not included in this list, have decreased in production by a similar amount.

But the demand for swine products has not diminished, and, on the contrary, has probably increased.

The present price for the products of the hog is merely the public expression of the degree that the foodstuff is desired, and the capacity of the feeder to supply the demand.

The idea is common that when prices are high for hogs and cattle someone is making money, and it is true, but, contrary to the popular opinion, it is the producer, and not the packer.

The packer makes the most profit when prices are moderate, and he makes the least when they are high.

All over the country the consumer is complaining of the high prices of pork, but it is the producer of the hog who must be blamed for not meeting the regular supply, and thus forcing up the demand and consequently the price.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No use of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic Oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, and stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of soothing oils. Send for a book mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. W. O. Bye, Kansas City, Mo. (Cut this out and send to some suffering one.)

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.

Not Poisoned by Sorghum.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—After seeing in the FARMER that sorghum killed cattle belonging to a man at Garnett, Kans., I am satisfied to say that the cattle were not poisoned from sorghum. If they were really poisoned it was by something else than the growing sorghum. Our neighbor here is pasturing 100 head of cattle on sorghum and has not lost a hoof and has no fear of losing any. J. M. G.'s pasture must have been very short and the cattle must have had very empty stomachs. We have time and again pastured suckers and volunteer sorghum. If it were juicy, as it naturally is, we would leave them on the sorghum only half as long. They must positively have a full stomach. I am at a loss to know why some people lose cattle and others do not. It must be that they don't take the care that the rest of us take. My experience is that it pays to give the best of attention to the cattle.

J. F. SCHUMP.

Garden Plains, Kans.

Beaumanoir (48273) 27104.

In this issue we present a picture of a famous Percheron stallion, Beaumanoir, imported and owned by McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio. He can now be seen at their Kansas stables at Lawrence.

Beaumanoir was a first prize stallion at the great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., in one of the most hotly contested fields of Percherons ever exhibited on this continent. He was also a prize-winner in June, 1901, at the great show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne, at Nogent-le-Rotrou, France.

After his importation in July of this year, he was awarded a premium by the expert judge at the Ohio Exposition in the strongest ring of draft horses ever shown on those grounds.

With great size, short legs, and heavy bone he possesses in the highest degree the extraordinary finish, high quality, and great activity which have made the Percheron the most famous of all the draft breeds in the world.

Beaumanoir is not only one of the best individuals living to-day, but his breeding can not be surpassed, as he counts among his immediate ancestors such noted horses as Briquet, Introuvable, Brilliant, Seducteur, Fenelon, Brilliant III, and Narbonne. He was approved by the French government to stand for public service in France.

The Farmers' Co-operative Grain and .!..Live [Stock Association...

Will handle your grain, hay, and feed on commission. If you appreciate honest work, good treatment, and prompt returns, consign your grain to us. We want the consignment of all co-operation associations, independent dealers, scoop shovel men, and farmers. Correspondence solicited.
Address all communications to

JAMES BUTLER, Secretary, Room 14, Office Block, Topeka, Kansas

CHAMPION OF KANSAS 159924. Lot 39, in D. L. Dawdy & Co.'s Sale at Kansas City, November 13, 1901.

Kansas Breeders and Exhibitors.

Several Kansas breeders of improved stock fitted up show herds and at the various fairs, where they exhibited, they won a due share of the premiums offered. Quite a number of breeders had prepared to make an exhibit at the proposed National Swine Show to have been held next week at Kansas City, but when it was declared off during the summer as was the case with most of the county fairs, they ceased further fitting, but a few of the enterprising breeders made the rounds of the fairs in southern Kansas, and your representative encountered a few of them at their last fair, and is enabled to give the results as follows:

SNYDER BROS.

It ought to make any one feel good to be able to pull in a string of prizes like the Snyder Bros., of Winfield, succeeded in landing during a brief swing around the circle with their Shire, Percheron, roadster, Standard-bred, and saddle horses.

The prizes awarded them are as follows:

Hutchinson.—On 4-year-old Shires, first and second; on 2-year-olds, first; Percherons, 2-year-olds, 1 first; roadsters, 2-year-olds, 1 first, and on 4-year-olds, 1 second; 1 first on saddle stallion; 1 second on draft team and 1 second in sweepstakes for road stallion.

Sterling.—4-year-old Shires, 1 first, and 1 second; 2-year-olds, 1 first; Percherons, 2-year-olds, 1 first; roadsters, 2-year-olds, 1 first, 4-year-olds, 1 first; Standard, 2-year-olds, 1 first; Shire mares, 4-year-olds, 1 first, 1 second; saddle stallion, 1 first; team to pole, 1 first; draft team, 1 first; single driver, 1 first; sweepstakes roadster, 1 first, 1 second; draft stallion, any age or breed, 1 first.

Newton.—Shires, 4-year-olds, 1 first, 1 second; 2-year-olds, 1 first; Shire mares, 4-year-olds, 1 first, 1 second; Percherons, 4-year-olds, 1 second; 2-year-olds, 1 first; roadsters, 4-year-olds, 1 second; 2-year-olds, 1 first; saddle stallion, 1 first; draft team, 1 first; sweepstakes. draft stallion and draft mare, any age or breed, 1 fist on each.

Burden.—Percherons, 4-year-olds, 1 first, 1 second; 2-year-olds, 1 first; Snires, 4-year-olds, 1 first, 1 second; 2-year-olds, 1 first; Shire mares, 4-year-olds, 1 first, 1 second; Standard, 2-year-olds, 1 first; saddle stallion, 1 first; sweepstakes on draft stallion, mare, and team in harness, any age or breed, 1 first on each.

Eldorado.—Shire, 4-year-olds, 1 first, 1 second; 2-year-olds, 1 first; Shire mare, 4-year-olds, 1 second; Percheron, 2-year-olds, 1 first; saddle stallion, 1 first; single driver, 1 second.

The Snyders are also very successful breeders of Poland-China hogs, and they write that the sow, Norah Perfection, won the grand sweepstakes at Burden, for her present owner, Mr. Harry E. Sweet. Also that the herd boar, "Ideal Corwin" 21534, won second for 2-year-olds and second for sire and get at the Sterling fair, without any preparation whatever.

J. F. STODDER, BURDEN, KANS.

Made an exhibit of 8 show animals from his Silver Creek herd of Shorthorns consisted of his aged herd bull, Gwendoline's Prince 130913; the 2-year-old herd bull, Imp. Aylesbury Duke 159763; the yearling bull, Sunflower Prince; also the aged cow, Coral; the 3-year-old cow, Hattie May 2d of Silver Creek; the 2-year-old heifer, Constance of Silver Creek; the yearling heifer, Corlaine, and the heifer calf, Princess Challenger of Silver Creek.

At the Central Kansas Fair, Hutchinson, he won 9 first and 5 second prizes, including both sweepstakes on cow and bull.

At the Rice County Fair at Sterling, the herd won 11 first and 4 second premiums and sweepstakes for bull, cow, and herd.

At the Harvey County Fair at Newton, Kans., the herd won 8 first and 3 second premiums, including sweepstakes for herd and bull.

At the Butler County Fair, Eldorado, the herd captured 9 first and 2 seconds, including the sweepstakes for best beef herd any breed.

H. H. HAGUE & SON,

Of Walton, Kans., made a show of Duroc-Jersey swine, and Shropshire and Merino sheep. A clean sweep was made at each fair on sheep. The show of Durocs had more competition with the following results:

At Hutchinson, he won first premiums on yearling sow, sow under 1 year, sow under 6 months, boar under 1 year, boar under 6 months; also second premiums on sow under 6 months, boar under 6 months.

At Sterling fair, he won first premium on each entry, in all 5 first and 2 second prizes.

At the Newton fair, he won 5 first and 2 second premiums.

At the Eldorado fair, the competition was the strongest and most numerous of any fair in the season's circuit, and he won first on sow 2 years, and sow under 6 months, also second on boar 6 months, and sow under 6 months.

JNO. D. MARSHALL,

Of Walton, Kans., made a highly creditable display of growthy and well finished Poland-Chinas. At the Hutchinson fair, won 4 first and 2 second premiums, including second sweepstakes sow and herd.

At the Sterling fair, won first premiums on aged sow, yearling sow, sow under 1 year, herd of 1 boar and 4 sows, sweepstakes sow, and best display of swine; also second premiums on young sweepstakes sow and boar under 6 months.

At the Newton fair, he won 8 first and 2 second premiums, including the sweepstakes for best sow, best herd, and best display of swine.

At the Eldorado fair, won first on boar 6 months and sow over 6 months, third on herd, second grand sweepstakes on boar, and 3 other second prizes in class.

HARRY E. LUNT,

Of Burden, Cowley County, made his first circuit of the fairs as an exhibitor

(Continued on page 912.)

DIP MOORE'S HOG REMEDY and cure Mange and Canker, kill Lice and Fever Germs, remove Worms and AND PREVENT CHOLERA, at a cost of

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GREAT BERKSHIRE SALE

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901,

During the International Live Stock Show **50-Head of High-Class Berkshires-50** Will be sold at the time and place named above.

The consignments to this sale will be made by well known breeders and the contributions will be creditable specimens of the best American herds. For Catalogues and particulars, address

CHAS. F. MILLS, Springfield, Ill., Secretary American Berkshire Association

The Home Circle.

THE VOICE OF THE SEA.

Thus spake to Man the thousand-throated Sea:
Words which the stealing winds caught from its lips:
Thou thinkest thee and thine, God's topmost crown.
But hearken unto me and humbly learn
How infinite thine insignificance. . . . .
Thou burrow'st through a mountain, here and there,
Work'st all thine engines, cutting off a speck;
I wash their rock-foundations under; tear
Turret from turret, toppling thundering down,
And crush their mightiest fragments into sand;
Thou gravest with thy records slab and spar,
And callest them memorials of thy Might—
Lo! not a stone exists, from that black cliff
To that small pebble at thy foot, but bears
My signature carved there when Earth was young,
To teach the mighty wonders of the Deep.
Thy deeds—thyself—are what? A morning mist!
But I! I face the ages. Dost not know
That as I gave the Earth to spread her fair
And dew washed body in the morning light,
So, still, 'tis I that keep her fair and fresh?
That weave her robes and nightly diamond them?
I fill her odorous bowers with perfumes rare;
Strew field and forest with bee-haunted stars;
I give the Morn pearl for her radiant roof,
And Eve lend glory for her rosy dome;
I build the purple towers that hold the West
And guard the passage of Retiring Day. . .
Yon fleecy continents of floating snow,
That dwarf the mountains over which they sail,
Are but my bales borne by my messengers,
To cheer and gladden every thirsty land.
The Arab by his palm-girt desert pool,
The Laplander above his frozen rill,
The Woodsman couched beside his forest brook,
The shepherd mirrored in his upland spring,
Drink of my cup in one great brotherhood.
'Tis, nay, not man alone—thou art but one
Of all the myriads of life-holding thing—
Brute, beast, bird, reptile, insect, thing unnamed,
Whose souls find recreation in my breath:
Nay, not a tree, flower, sprig of grass or weed,
But lives through me and hymns my praise To God;
I feed, sustain, refresh and keep them all:
Mirror and type of God that giveth life:
I sing as softly as a mother croons
Her drawsy babe to sleep upon her breast.

—Thomas Nelson Page, in Scribner's.

MEN WHO HAVE HELPED THE FARMER.

Willett M. Hays.

(Born October 19, 1859.)

Prof. Willett Martin Hays is a native of Iowa. His father died when he was six years old, leaving him, with an older and a younger brother, to the care of their mother. When Willett was twelve years old, his mother dismissed the tenant who had been mismanaging her farm and managed it successfully herself, the two older sons doing the work with such diligence and skill that they were able to raise profitable crops and make valuable improvements. Of course such boys in Iowa must go to school, and they did it by turns. It was thus that the future teacher and experimenter learned practical agriculture from the bottom—doing the work and making it pay.

Willett became ambitious to get an education, and the district school did not satisfy him. He attended Oskaloosa College and Drake University. Thus he got the beginnings of a higher education; but it was not the kind he wanted. Agriculture was to be his calling. He entered the State Agricultural College of Iowa, graduating in 1885. From this time on his work has been for agriculture—as assistant in the college which trained him, as associate editor of the Prairie Farmer, and then back to college work again. In 1888-89 he was assistant in agriculture in the University of Minnesota, and in the latter year was elected professor of agriculture in the same institution. Here he remained until 1892 when he accepted a similar position in the Dakota Agricultural College. In 1898 he returned to his old position in Minnesota—professor of agriculture in the university and agriculturist of the experiment station. He was also made vice-director of the station. Here he took up the old lines of work. The story is instructive.

* * *

The wheat crop of the United States is raised on an area almost exactly equal to that of the State of Missouri. The average acreage of wheat raised during the five years ending with 1900 in round numbers was 41,000,000 acres. In 1899, 44,592,516 acres of wheat were raised. The area of Missouri is 69,415 square miles, or 44,425,600 acres. The farm value of the wheat crop of 1900 was $323,515,177, and the farm value for the five-year period was 66 cents per bushel. The average yield during this period was a little more than 13 bushels per acre.

These figures have been grouped to emphasize the importance of wheat as a farm crop—and for another purpose. The average yield of wheat in 1900 was a little more than 12 bushels per acre. Nine States reported a yield of 20 or more bushels, averaging 22½ bushels to the acre. Of these, Montana gave the largest yield, 26.6 bushels, or more than double the average of the whole country.

When the acreage, yield, and value of the wheat crop for the whole country are given, we are impressed with the importance of wheat. When we think of the small average yield, we are likely to feel that, after all, wheat is not a very profitable crop for the farmer. Comparing the large yields with the small—Montana's with the average—we may wonder why the total average can not be raised. If it can, is it not probable that the increase will mean a considerable addition to the percentage of profit? If the larger yield can be obtained by means of expensive fertilizers, the gain may cost too much. The farmer is interested in keeping the cost of each bushel as much as possible below the selling price. How shall he do it?

Curiously enough, this great question has received comparatively little attention from men who have had the means, the ability, and the time to study it thoroughly. Perhaps it is because wheat is so common and so old. But the problem has been brought to the front in the last few years, largely through the intelligent and systematic efforts of Pro. Willett M. Hays. Professor Hays asked himself why the yield of wheat could not be increased without increasing the cost of raising the crop. That meant more wheat without changing the methods of culture. It may be that the unprogressive farmer who will not try to improve his methods does not deserve a more profitable crop. But the State is interested. The State supports the experiment station, and ought to have some return for its expenditures.

Having asked himself why the yield of wheat could not be increased without changing the methods and habits of the farmers, Professor Hays next asked himself how the larger yield could be secured. Should he send to Montana or Vermont to get the kinds of wheat that yield well in those States? No. Minnesota is his home, and he must have varieties suited to home conditions. It is not the wheat, but the farming, that brings the larger yields of Montana and Vermont. Another method must be tried. It was simple enough when once it had been thought of—that is, the idea was simple enough and old enough. How to realize it in actual practice was not so simple. To improve animals by breeding is not a new thing under the sun; neither is it a new thing to improve flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Professor Hays is one of the pioneers as a systematic breeder of new varieties of wheat. He was not the first. But it seems that he has worked with a keener appreciation of the difficulties to be mastered and the end to be attained, and perhaps with ampler resources of time and money, than any other worker in this particular line. At any rate he has done something.

Minnesota's wheat crop for the ten years ending with 1900 has averaged a little less than 14¼ bushels per acre. It seems evident from the results of the work at the Minnesota station that the average yield can be increased from 1 to 3 bushels by the general use of the varieties originated or improved by Professor Hays. Add but a bushel to the yield of each of 5,000,000 acres—all of it but the cost of threshing being clear profit—and the importance of the work will begin to be appreciated. If, as seems extremely probable, the annual profits of the wheat-growers of Minnesota can be increased $5,000,000 or $10,000,000, the work of this one man will be of inestimable value to his State. He can not be spared, unless he has trained others to carry on the work so well begun, even though a foreign government desires his services.

* * *

Professor Hays is more than a successful breeder of wheat. He has done valuable work along other lines. He believes in improving the farmer and the farm as well as the crops to be raised. And he is a citizen of the State as well as a teacher of agriculture and an investigator of agricultural problems. He finds time to be a useful member of his church and his political party. He is young enough to look forward to many years of increasingly useful work in his chosen field.

Denver, Colo. D. W. WORKING.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Nickel-plating must be kept quite dry and polished. For this purpose use a chamois leather, which should be wound around the nickel and pulled to and fro. On no account use sand, glass or emery paper. If it gets very discolored clean with whiting or prepared chalk, mixed to a paste with water to which a little ammonia has been added.

To remove varnish stains on cloth first moisten the spots with alcohol 2 or 3 times, then rub with a clean cloth, turning it as it gets dirty. If the color is injured sponge afterwards with chloroform to restore it, unless the color is blue, in which case vinegar is used instead. Remember that chloroform must be used very carefully.

If 1 ounce of alum be added to the water used for rinsing children's frocks, pinafores or petticoats, they will be rendered uninflammable.

If a small box or jar, filled with lime, be kept uncovered in a cellar or pantry, the air will be found dry and pure.

To prevent the irons from sticking to starched linen add a pinch of salt to the starch when mixing.

To preserve pears with ginger, cut 8 pounds of pears into small pieces. Pare ¼ pound of green ginger and cut it into small bits. Cut 6 lemons in the same way and use the rinds of 2. Mix the pears, lemons, and ginger, and add 8 pounds of sugar and a cup of cold water. Boil two hours, or until the fruit is clear. Keep the preserves in stone jars. The recipe has been used in a family for several years.

Bread griddle cakes serve not only as a means of disposing of left-overs, but are delicious if well made. Soak 2 cups of bread-crumbs in 2 cups of scalding milk over night, having the milk scalding hot when it is poured over the bread. In the morning rub the crumbs through a sieve or a potato ricer. Add a tablespoon of melted butter, the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs a cup of flour, a half teaspoon of salt and 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and cold milk if the batter needs thinning. Bake on a moderately hot griddle.

Sour milk and soda for griddle cakes are liked by most housekeepers better than sweet milk and baking powder. For these, sift a teaspoon of soda into 2 cups of flour, and add a half teaspoon of salt. Stir into the mixture 1⅞ cups of sour milk and 2 well-beaten eggs. Bake the same as before.

Unless it is desirable to have a clear soup, it is a mistake to skim the soup kettle, the scum being the albumen set free from the exposed parts of the meat.

The following is a reliable remedy for removing blackheads: Take 4 ounces (a gill), of pure water and dissolve in it as much as it will take up of common washing soda. Then mix into a paste with pure water, half an ounce of oxide of zinc and the same quantity of precipitated sulphur. At night moisted the affected parts with the soda solution, and before it dries cover the skin with a thin layer of the paste. In the morning wash with warm or tepid water. Use the remedy in this way for a week, and after that twice a week for a short time.

To give boards a beautiful appearance, after washing nicely with soda and warm water and a brush, wash them with a large sponge and clean water. Each time take care to leave no spot untouched, and clean straight up and down, not crossing from board to board; then dry with clean cloths rubbed hard up and down the same way. The floors should not be often wetted, but very thoroughly when done, and once a week dry rubbed with hot sand and a heavy brush the right way of the boards. The sides of stairs or passages on which are carpets or floor cloths should be washed with sponge instead of linen or flannel, and the edges will not be spoiled. Different sponges should be kept for the above two uses; and those and the brushes should be well washed when done with and kept in a dry place.—Massachusetts Plowman.

Useful Articles.

I have some very convenient little bags which, though not extremely ornamental, are decidedly useful. One is made from a remnant of art denim left after making a sofa pillow cover. It is a simple straight bag, with a strong draw string in the top, and it hangs in an out of the way place in my kitchen. Into it go the dust cloth, the cloth I use with coal oil to brighten the nickel on the range, and a piece of an old woolen undershirt that is also used as a polisher on the various cooking utensils that get an occasional sapolio wash and a good rubbing later.

In the living room I have a bag we do not use as much but one which is just as useful in being on hand in case of an emergency. This bag is smaller and made a trifle more fancy, and contains strips of old cotton and linen, suitable for binding up cuts and bruises. A few pieces of fine twine are also tucked into it, and while it is not needed every day by any means, yet it is always well to have these articles at hand.

My button bag, that has a hook near the sewing machine, is made of a circle of cretone lined with sateen in a harmonizing color. It is cut out by using a basin for a pattern for the circle, which is about 12 inches in diameter. After the cretone has been neatly lined 10 brass rings are fastened on the edge at regular intervals. Two cords of rather narrow tape are threaded through the rings, and when drawn up on opposite sides of the bag close it for hanging. When buttons are needed it is only the work of an instant to spread the bag open so that every button is in sight.

The other day while calling I saw a most convenient receptacle for many little articles. That was a large bag made in several divisions. It hung on the inside of a closet door. It was tacked at all four corners, similar to a shoe bag, but was used for dust cloths and the other things for which my bags are useful. I haven't a convenient closet door but some of the FARMER readers may have such a door not already occupied.

MARY WAUGH SMITH.

Why the Months Are So Named.

The word "month" is descended from the Saxon, and simply means the time when it "mooneth." "January" is from the Italian word "Janus," who was god of the sun and year. "February" is from the Latin word "Februrarius," and means the month of expiation, because the Roman festival of purification occurred in February. "March" is from Mars, the "god of war," and was the first month in the Roman calendar. The Jews began their year at the same time, and "July" was "Quintilius," or fifth month after March, and its name was changed to July in honor of Julius Cæsar. "August" was "Sextilis," or sixth month after March. In honor of the Emperor Augustus its name was changed to August. Septem, octo, novem, decem—seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth—give names to September, October, November, and December.

The Young Folks.

A PECULIAR MAN.

John Thomas Dobbins truly is a most peculiar man,
As all his neighbors testify as often as they can.
'Tis true he's not so very bad, nor yet so very good;
But nobody can count on him to do as others would.
He has a way that's just his own, and walk that way he will;
And though you hint a smarter pace, you'll find him walking still.

When Farmer Cloddy lost his barn and nearly lost his life,
Just at the time the fever held his baby and his wife,
The nighbors met one afternoon to say "how bad they felt;"
And each expressed his sympathies in words your heart would melt.
They held "a benefit" at which "an even ten" was made;
And quite a few subscribed the cash—though some was never paid.

Yet all this time John Thomas kept himself quite close at home;
He did not "state his sympathies" not to "the social" come.
But when the farmer hauled some posts and set them in the ground,
And gathered up such timber as could readily be found,
And anyone could see just what the fellow was about—
'Twas then John Thomas Dobbins turned in and helped him out.

And that's about the way he did when Widow Brown was like
To be sold out of house and home—her home down on the pike;
The women said they'd give her work, the men would move her out,
And some would take her children who "were very smart and stout;"
They each and all had laid their plans, and meant them well, no doubt;
But Dobbins bought the mortgage and helped the widow out.

John Thomas sometimes says, says he, "I never take much stock
In folks that keep their charities packed up behind a lock.
These resolution keys are slow (they rust sometimes, I think),
And ere the meetin's get 'em turned, some feller's apt to sink.
So if a neighbor tells me what his trouble is about,
The best I know to do, is—just wade in and help him out."

—Lou Lawrence.

Stories of a Pet Crow.

KATE ALMA ORGAIN, TEMPLE, TEXAS, IN FARM AND RANCH.

My husband is fleshy and he was puffing considerably as he sat down upon the stone steps to rest a moment after stooping round picking up his can full of brads. Thoughtlessly he left the can right behind him. A sudden fluttering of black wings and a terrific squawk made me look out in time to see the brads thrown in every direction and Old Joe, as if realizing that he had earned annihilation, rushing, half flying out into the yard. My husband is a patient man upon most occasions and never swears, but as he grabbed a stick and started hot and furious out over the yard after the black torment, I thought I heard words that sounded like "consarn your old skin." I was convulsed with laughter to see the fruitless efforts of the fat human, and the agile movements of the bird, though I really feared Joe's last hour had come, but overcome with heat and the exertion my husband stopped and mopped his dripping brow, while Joe shrewdly ran round the house out of sight.

A favorite species of mischief was to go upstairs in my daughter's room and, hopping upon the bureau, throw pins, jewelry, brushes and combs, stoppers and bottles, everything in fact within reach, upon the floor. Whenever I missed Joe I almost knew he had gone upstairs, so would call, "Joe, where are you?" and back Joe answered always with a fiendish squawk like a defiant laugh. I was certain then to find the wreck of matter upon going upstairs.

He had small pieces of brass and tin and pencil ends, with which he daily amused himself, always returning them to their hiding place. I had a little negro girl living with me and between her and Joe there seemed to be an understanding quite remarkable. He would squat by her on the carpet and hold lengthy conversations. Every question of her's Joe answered with a knowing, "caw, caw, caw."

"Now, Joe, you'se telling a story," Annetto would say. "Caw, caw, caw," answered Joe. "Joe, cackle like a hen," and Joe would immediately begin, "Cut-cut-cut-da-cut," exactly as he had heard so often in the barnyard.

Annetto would go out on the gallery and say, "Joe, where are your playthings," and Joe immediately would hop to some corner or loose board and pull out a bit of brass or tin, or pieces of broken toys. He was always wild over money. Whether it was the white sheen of the silver that attracted him or whether that much of human "greed for gold" was born in him, who can tell, but every piece of money that happened to fall upon the floor Joe seized and wildly running, put it out in some hiding place. One day I held a dime to my husband asking for change. Joe, who seemed omnipresent, looked for a moment, then ran out into the yard and soon returned with two bits in his bill. He evidently knew that what I had in my hands was like the thing he had buried.

One day my little girl came hurriedly from school, "Oh, mamma, I left my ruby ring upon the washstand. I am afraid Joe has found it." We looked, and the ring was gone. As ever, Joe was hopping around us watching every movement. Annetto said, "Joe, you've go. that ring." "Caw, caw, caw," squawked Joe, as if perfectly understanding her.

"Miss Mary," said the little negro, "show Joe another ring and he'll go and get yours. So we held a ring up to Joe's vision. Immediately he turned and hopped up the back stairs, into a vacant room used for a play room. Directly out he came and down the stairs holding in his old black beak Mary's pretty ring.

Joe was a most affectionate creature and he ran to meet the members of the family when they came in, greeting them with excited caw, caws. He would sit in the window and watch for me to come up the street when I left home, and as soon as I came in sight Joe always ran, half flying, down the lawn squawking with manifest happiness to meet me.

Old Joe delighted in lawn tennis. When the net was stretched on the lawn and the children began to play Joe was always there alert and watching for a missent ball. The moment a bad strike sent one to the ground it was a quick runner who got to it before Joe, who with ball in mouth half flew, half ran across the yard, and that boy or girl was lithe of limb and fleet of foot who caught up with the old black crow and got the stolen ball.

He had a perfect craze to get hold of my daughter's white mice. Every once in a while one got out of the cage, and the whole family had to fly to the rescue. Joe after poor little mousie and we after Joe, round the sofa, behind the rockers, under the piano, but almost invariably Joe succeeded in making a grab and the little white pet would be minus its tail. After nearly all of them had been de-tailed by Joe, my daughter gave them away to safer quarters.

Joe had a dislike for bare feet and when little children came I often had to shut him up to keep him from continually biting their little toes. When strangers came to our house Joe invariably inspected them carefully from head to foot. With most important air he entered the parlor and standing in front of the visitor, looked them over, then he would conduct the investigation to the side and then at the back. A gentleman one day bore Joe's inquisitive manner till I came in when he said, "Tell me, is this thing bird or devil? He looked me over with such uncanny air that I felt like shivering."

Ernest Seton-Thompson says, "All animal's lives end in tragedies." The tragic end of poor Old Joe came one bright day in June. A negro boy was drawing water out of the well, when Joe jumped upon the curbing. Lewis threw out his hand to push him back, but the crow, frightened, flew forward and fell fluttering to the bottom of the well 60 feet. The children, my husband, even the neighbors, ran to the rescue, for every one knew Old Joe, and all our family had learned to love him. When at last he was drawn up out of the well he was dead. They placed him wet and lifeless on the stone steps and we stood awhile silently looking at him. His beautiful glossy black plumage was all bedraggled and wet. The little brain so full of mischievous and funny conceptions, had ceased its work.

The principle of life, whatever it is, was extinct; nothing was left of my pet but a small lump of dead flesh and some muddy feathers. Need I tell you my eyes were moist, as I looked at Old Joe, who had won a place in all our affections, and had been a continued source of amusement in our home. The weeping children buried him out in a pretty place in the garden where the sunshine he loved to bask in, would smile pleasantly upon his grave.

How to Be Happy in Your Work.

John Ruskin believed that men and women ought to like doing good work, and be happy in it. He has this to say in support of the theory:

"It may be proved with much certainty that God intends no man to live in the world without working; but it seems to me no less evident that he intends every man to be happy in his work. It is written 'in the sweat of thy brow'—but it was never written 'in the breaking of thy heart'—'thou shalt eat bread.' And I find that as, on the other hand, infinite misery is caused by idle people, who both fail in doing what was appointed for them to do and set in motion various springs of mischief in matters in which they should have no concern, so, on the other hand, no small misery is caused by overworked and unhappy people, in the dark views which they necessarily take upon themselves and force upon others of work itself. Were it not so, I believe the fact of their being unhappy is in itself a violation of Divine law and a sign of some kind of folly or sin in their way of life. Now, in order that people may be happy in their work, these three things are needed. They must be fit for it; they must not do too much of it; and they must have a sense of success in it—not a doubtful sense, such as needs some testimony of other people for its confirmation, but a sure sense, or, rather, knowledge, that so much work has been done well, and fruitfully done, whatever the world may say or think about it."

A Hallowe'en Party.

When "red-hooded October sits dreaming," and dark November waits at the door, then comes Allhallowe'en, a time of frolic and fun. Let me tell you of a Hallowe'en party given by some young friends of mine. The daughter had two girl friends visiting her, and together they planned the party.

The invitations were written on the fine, inner husks of ears of corn. The hall, parlor, library, and dining-room were decorated with stalks of corn, the husks turned back to show the yellow ears, long sprays of Virginia creeper with flaming leaves, branches of bittersweet, with orange-berries and bouquets of goldenrod and purple asters. The girls spent nearly all of one day making Jack-o'-lanterns of yellow pumpkins—two for the gate-posts, one large one for the front piazza, one for the hall window, three for the parlor, two for the mantel-shelf over the library fireplace, and two for the sideboard in the dining-room.

The refreshments were served in the dining-room. The dining-table was without a cloth, and held a large panful of red and yellow apples, a panful of pop-corn, a wooden bowl filled with doughnuts, 6 pumpkin pies, 2 jugs of sweet cider, and 2 bowls of nuts.

Games of various kinds, all appropriate to Hallowe'en, were played; fortunes tried by trying to blow out a candle while blindfolded; selecting one box from three, one of which held a dime, one a thimble, and one a ring; naming chestnuts and roasting them on the hearth; paring apples carefully, so that the paring would be in one long strip, then throwing it over the left shoulder, when it was expected to form the initial letter of the future husband's or wife's name. At last, as the bewitching hour of midnight drew near, each girl in turn sought to see the face of her future husband in a small mirror which she carried in one hand, as with a lighted candle in the other hand she carefully went backward down the cellar stairs. Each one saw a young man's face in her mirror as she reached the bottom of the stairs, for a mischievous young man had learned the way into the cellar from the outside, and as soon as a girl took the candle and started down the stairs a young man would slip out and be at the foot of the stairs before she reached it. When the girl came back she would not say anything about the trick, so the next one would meet a like surprise.

A merry evening was spent, and the next day the girls decided that the success of the party fully repaid them for all their trouble in preparing for it.—Farm and Fireside.

Professor Dexter, of the University of Illinois, who has studied the effect of weather on morals, finds that the desire to fight rises with the thermometer, but stops at 85 degrees; wilts after that as the mercury rises. Assault cases are therefore commoner in summer than in winter. Drunkenness, however, lessens with summer and increases with the coming of cold. Suicides are at a maximum on bright days with a high barometer, and increase as the wind rises.

"These hirelings of capital may interrupt me," howled the shaggy-haired orator, "but they can't make me stop talking! If they had their way, my fellow-citizens, they would silence me with giant powder."

"Not at all, sir," replied one of the jeering minions of capital. "They would use insect powder on you."—Chicago Tribune.

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Established in 1863.

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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 wil be entered both for one year for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

The balmy days of a Kansas October can not be improved upon in any part of the world.

When any person or thing is to be characterized as especially green, it is now proper to say "as green as a Kansas wheat field."

The great stock show and sale is in progress at Kansas City this week. Reports have it that society is making a fad of attending.

The KANSAS FARMER is receiving many letters from its readers throughout the State commending the stand taken by Regent Coburn in the Agricultural College matter. It is not practicable to print all of these letters, but the editor is pleased to know that the course taken by Mr. Coburn and endorsed by the KANSAS FARMER is approved by the men who pay the bills and cast the votes.

President Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to dine with him at the White House one evening last week. The invitation was accepted. Booker T. is the head of a great industrial school which his genius and energy have created at Tuscogee, Ala. There would be nothing remarkable about the President's invitation and its acceptance were not the said Washington a negro. Newspapers and people of the South have made a great roar about it.

The naval court of inquiry now sitting at Washington to determine whether the epithets "catif" and "coward" were properly applied to Commodore, now Admiral, Schley in connection with the battle of Santiago de Cuba were deserved, is developing the correctness of the remark credited to Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish squadron which was sent to the bottom of the sea, when he said: "I was there at the time and it didn't look that way to me."

They are now telling about great gold fields in Kansas. The shale which lies some 80 feet thick under and upon a great country of which Ellis County may be considered central is reputed to be yielding over $6 per ton in gold and silver enough to pay for working, and some 20 pounds of copper. At this rate the land is worth about $25 a square foot—say $1,000,000 an acre. The actual selling price is said to have advanced to $12 an acre. According to reports several reduction plants for working the shale are under contract.

NOW FOR BUSINESS.

The Farmers Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association of Kansas has completed its preliminaries and has hung out its sign for business. Almost before the announcement was made car loads of wheat were pointed towards the secretary and the business opened with a rush.

It will be remembered that last spring a preliminary meeting was held at Salina. This resulted in the organization of a coöperative association and the election of officers and directors. Substantial farmers took the stock and elected directors of their number. A charter was duly obtained. During the time consumed in perfecting the preliminaries many local coöperative organizations were formed. These and private shippers—the latter generally designated as scoop-shovel men—came more or less into collision with the grain dealers' association. This last has lately been adjudged a trust and its secretary has been adjudged guilty of violating the anti-trust laws of Kansas. The officers of the Farmers' Coöperative Association took a prominent part in the proceedings against this trust.

But it is through the diplomacy of the officers of the farmers' association that most good has been accomplished. It is becoming better understood all the time that diplomacy wins more valuable victories than are won by war. When farmers found it difficult to get cars in which to ship their grain, they very naturally wrote to the secretary of their coöperative association. Even before that officer was authorized to enter into contracts he found it convenient to acquaint the railroads of the magnitude of the farmers' movement. With an eye solely to business the railroads thereupon arranged to have cars delivered promptly to the men who produced the freight. If any have lately had trouble about cars that trouble might have been quickly remedied by writing to the secretary at Topeka.

The result of thus circumventing the designs of the trust has been that farmers have realized more for their wheat wherever they have made the effort to be independent.

But farmers have hesitated to consign their grain to commission firms of whom they know nothing. They have felt that they ought to have a representative of their own in the wholesale market. On this account the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association was formed. This association has to charge the same commission for selling as is charged by commission firms, but its operations are controlled by the farmers through their directors.

Many farmers know just what is necessary to do in shipping their grain. Some, however, are at a loss as to some of the details. For the benefit of these the following directions are given:

(1) Apply to your local station agent for a car, stating when grain will be ready to ship. If the agent is a little brusk, don't get either mad or discouraged. Put your application in writing if he so desires. Ask him for blank form of application. If the agent does not order and obtain the car, write full particulars to James Butler, Secretary Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association, Topeka. You will get a prompt reply and the matter will be laid before the proper railroad officials.

(2) Be prompt in loading the cars.

(3) Ask the station agent for blank bill of lading. If there is anything about this bill of lading that you do not understand, ask the agent or some other business man to show you how to make it out.

(4) Bill "Shipper's Order, Kansas City. Notify Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association. Stop at Topeka for inspection." The direction to stop at Topeka for inspection should be used only on railroads which pass through Topeka. When inspection can be had at Topeka it is more satisfactory than at Kansas City. Grain inspected at Topeka is also weighed at Topeka by the railroad. Sometimes the wheat can be sold at Topeka with better advantage than at Kansas City. The officers of the association have sold to Topeka, Leavenworth, or Atchison mills with profit to the shipper.

(5) Draw on the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association for 90 per cent of the price at which grain like yours is selling on track at your station. To make such draft go to the bank with your bill of lading and the banker will prepare draft for your signature and pay you the 90 per cent of selling price. This draft will be taken care of by the association in due course of business. As soon as your wheat arrives and has been sold account will be rendered to you and the balance due you will be sent.

Since the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association has gone into active business there are a good many inquiries as to joining it. It is a stock corporation of farmers only. Its shares are $10 each. No person can own more than 10 shares. The KANSAS FARMER is informed that the stock subscription books are still open. That this will prove dividend paying stock is evident from the amount of business the association is now doing. For the convenience of those who may like to acquire shares the following form of application may be used, sending it to James Butler, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.:

APPLICATION FOR STOCK IN THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

I, ..., a resident of ....., in the county of ....., State of Kansas, do hereby make application for ..... shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association, of the par value of $10 each, and agree to pay for same at such time and in such manner as may be required by the Board of Directors. In consideration of the acceptance of this application and the advantages to accrue to me as a stockholder, I hereby agree that so long as I remain a stockholder in this association, I will employ said association to dispose of any grain or other products which I may desire to sell in car lots, and agree to pay a commission of one cent per bushel for selling wheat, and one-half cent per bushel for selling corn, and its regular commission for selling other products. And in the event of my shipping or selling any grain or other produce in car lots to any competitor of said association, I agree to immediately report such sale to the association and pay one-half of the above named commission to said association as liquiated damages for breach of this agreement. I further agree that any failure on my part to comply with the terms of this agreement shall forfeit my right to continue as a stockholder in said association, and I agree to surrender my stock for cancellation upon the payment to me by the association of 50 per cent of the amount actually paid thereon, forfeiting to the association the balance of such payment, together with any profit that may have accrued as a penalty for violation of this agreement. I further agree to conform to the by-laws of the association, which exist at this time or may hereafter be adopted, and that I will not dispose of the stock hereby subscribed for to other than a member of this association, without the written consent of its officers. I further agree that any controversy arising between the association and myself shall be settled by arbitration, as provided in the by-laws of the association.

Dated at ....., Kansas, this.....day of .....

Witness: .....

.....

.....

THE HOME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Every rightly organized man enjoys seeing a tasteful home. The art of creating such a home is not universally understood. The "appearance of things" as the stranger sees them, tells the observant visitor the story of the home.

On arriving at Edwardsville last Saturday the east-bound Union Pacific morning train was met by several prominent citizens, who did the graces of reception committee for the incoming horticulturists. The writer had heard of the home and farm of Hon. Edwin Taylor, president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and was glad to accept an invitation to a seat in his carriage for a drive up to the house. "Up" is entirely accurate, for the residence stands on the hill 125 feet high overlooking the railroad and the farm. The drive up to the residence followed a moderate grade between evergreens of several kinds and luxuriant growth. The home grounds were once the site of an Indian's cabin. How the Indian got the cabin is not stated, but not unlikely he made his squaw build it, just as she did his farming and other work. The Indian did not live in the cabin but stabled his ponies in it, while he and his lived in a tepe near by. On this site Mr. Taylor has erected a modern home. When it is remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were "raised Friends" it is not to be wondered that the house is as white as paint can make it, and the window blinds green, according to the good old orthodox fashion. The squaw of the aboriginal possessor of the land had cleared about an acre on which to raise corn and pumpkins. When Mr. Taylor began his improvements and was moving like a destroying angel against the varigated timber of the hilltops, Mrs. Taylor appeared upon the scene to suggest that certain clumps of the timber be spared. The writer has very little acquaintance with Mrs. Taylor, but that she is a landscape artist of high order will not be doubted by any who in wandering about the grounds finds here in an opening in the woods a vineyard, there a garden, at still another place rustic seats as if prepared for a picnic or other summer entertainment. Mrs. Taylor's taste has conspired with the natural beauty of the location to produce those constant half-surprises at finding things as they are with the simplicity of pristine nature and the comforts of wealth and refinement. The flowers about the place are in great beds. The windmill towering above the trees has doubtless contributed to the profusion of brilliant colors.

The front of the house overlooks the farm of 400 acres from the products of which Mr. Taylor has been designated the "potato king." The farm extends from the bluff to the Kansas River and every part is within plain view of the house. With a glass in his front yard Mr. Taylor can see just how the potatoes are growing, likewise the weeds and grass; can see which team each man is using, and how the work is progressing; and can see the Santa Fe trains and the beautiful bluffs beyond the river.

The drive by which we reached the lawn, flowers, and forest-surrounded residence, came up from the southwest. To reach the public road in the other direction required more engineering. The drive winds about in a romantic fashion through the woods, sometimes paralleling itself.

At some distance east on the bluffs is an eighty, said to belong to Mrs. Taylor. It is covered with Jonathan apple trees just coming into full bearing. The writer did not learn how many of these beautiful red apples—colored as only the bluff lands do color them—were produced this season, but neighbors say they have been going to market in great profusion all the fall.

Mr. Taylor tried a diversion from the potato business a few years ago. He bought a lot of cows, built an enormous silo, suitable barns, and in every way prepared to "go into dairying right." He is not dairying now and declares that it is not profitable with hired labor.

Around the dairy barns are fields of alfalfa. This season they yielded 5 tons of hay per acre. These alfalfa fields are on the bottom land. The disk harrow was used to kill crabgrass in the alfalfa. One field looked better than the others. This was on account of more frequent disking. Three times was this test field "all torn up" with the destructive disk harrow.

It has often been asked how Mr. Taylor, beginning with little, was able to make a fortune at raising potatoes. Perhaps he did not realize that he answered this question in the presence of

several competent witnesses last Saturday. The train from the east had brought some of Mrs. Taylor's friends. Asked to go up to the house they observed that it would put Mr. Taylor to the trouble of an extra trip to bring his own folks to the meeting. In his gallant and impulsive reply was disclosed the secret of the "potato king's" success. 'No, nothing is any trouble to me."

It is the fear of the "trouble" of doing things—anything, everything, that ought to be done promptly, energetically, all the time, everywhere—the indolence that shuns the "strenuous life" that makes men failures. The man to whom "nothing is any trouble" can be universally depended upon everywhere, first or last, in any station, and in any occupation, to succeed. Success follows such a man; chases him hard; thrusts itself upon him; surrenders to him; is his willing slave during life, and his most profound mourner at death. Fortune, position, honor, fall to his portion as naturally as leaves to the earth in autumn.

MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURISTS.

The October meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society was held at Edwardsville last Saturday. The fruit-growers and market gardeners of the vicinity of Kansas City came in their carriages and on trains to the number of about two hundred and congregated at the Methodist church. Edwardsville, a village of about 150 souls, is built on the side of the hill. To get a suitable place for the church a notch was cut in the hillside about half way up the slope.

Before the hour of noon the ladies had covered two long tables with abundant samples of their culinary skill. These were duly considered and the verdict "well done" was made up without undue persuasion upon any juror.

The sociability of the people who produce the good things consumed by the great city at the State line is of a high order. Prominent citizens of Edwardsville who seemed to know everybody saw to it that everybody was properly introduced and entertained.

The formal proceedings of the meeting could scarcely be called the most important part, although it is certain tnat the good old horticulturists would not have been easy in their consciences except for the program. The minutes of the last meeting were duly read and approved. An instructive paper on the "Work of the Horticultural Society" was read by Secretary Chandler, of the society. This was followed by an address by Secretary Barnes of the State Horticultural Society on "Kansas at the Pan-American Exposition." Mr. Barnes took some Kansas fruits to this exposition and by careful management secured several prizes for it, including a silver medal.

Resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed as to the tariff on tin plate. It was held that the exclusive price of American tin plate militates against the profitable disposition of second and third grade apples in cans.

After the adjournment the ladies had almost as great a task in caring for not only the fragments of the banquet but for the uncut cakes, chickens, etc., as they had earlier in the day in preparing the meal. It was pleasant to realize that a big job of dishwashing under unfavorable circumstances was avoided by the use of paper dishes.

The displays of fruits and flowers were excellent. Apples, perfect in form and color; pears, good enough for anybody; peaches—a new variety of freestones—too hard to eat but about right to ship on the 19th of October; and strawberries fresh from the garden, large size and finely colored, were among the fruits.

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 22.

The grain markets continue in a rut, although wheat is about one cent higher than it was a week ago. There is no statistical reason for this except that the receipts in the Southwest are so low that millers whose stocks of wheat are limited are bidding for the grain to get it for grinding purposes. The Northwestern receipts of wheat are still on a very large scale, being 1,150 cars for Monday and 786 for Tuesday of this week, while Southwestern receipts as noted above are very low and were only 36 cars to-day in Kansas City. Exports continue light in comparison with those of a month ago. Exports of wheat last week from all American ports were 5,536,070 bushels and aggregate up to date since July 1st a total of 95,104,000 bushels. These exports, it will be observed, are not large enough to absorb the primary receipts and consequently the visible supply of wheat increased last week over one million of bushels and is now 39,480,000 bushels. Bradstreet reports the increase of wheat in the world's visible supply at 2,300,000 bushels. Under these conditions not much advance can be expected at this time.

Markets closed weak, as follows:

Chicago.—No. 2, red wheat, 70½ cents; No. 2, hard wheat, 69½-70 cents; No. 2, corn, 55½ cents.

Kansas City.—No. 2, red wheat, 71 cents; No. 2, hard wheat, 66¾ cents; No. 2, corn, 58½ cents.

"The Best Laid Schemes o' Mice an' Men, Gang Aft A-Gley."

When President Cortelyou, on March 15, 1900, addressed the members of the Kansas grain trust he certainly did not have in mind the above quotation from a well known poem or he would not have closed his speech with the following climax:

"We have rooted out the scoop-shovel man and independent dealer! Whatever fears the organizers of this association had in the past, as to its ultimate success, must now be forever stilled. We are far beyond the experimental stage, thoroughly acquainted with our needs, thoroughly equipped for our work, and thoroughly intrenched in our position."

Little did this arch conspirator and his audience of anarchists, tramping Kansas laws under foot, dream that they would find in the farmers of the State, their Nemesis, bringing retribution, slow but sure. Think of it, within eighteen months after this bombastic and grandiloquent speech was delivered Cortelyou's man "Friday," Smiley, had gone "up against" two jail commitments and fled the the "realm" to escape a possible third incarceration for contempt of court.

Last week an important law-suit in Gove County was continued because Smiley failed to appear to testify in relation to grain trust matters, and consequently the missing evidence will have to be supplied by President Cortelyou and some other members of the grain trust. This will give Cortelyou a chance to show how "thoroughly equipped and thoroughly intrenched" the grain trust really is.

The farmers of Kansas, however, are of the opinion that the "equipments and intrenchments" of Cortelyou are vulnerable and easily stormed, and before making another speech to an organized gang of nullifiers, freebooters, and law breakers, we think Cortelyou will be thoroughly convinced of the truth in the above quotation from Burns.

Our Work.

As an indication of how sentiment has been formed, favorable to the association and against the grain combine, we offer the following affidavit of grain dealers at LaCrosse, Kansas, as evidence:

"Above named parties, being duly sworn, says 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 exclsively 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; 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."

This affidavit was presented to Judge Andrews in asking for a change of venue by the grain dealers of LaCrosse, Kans., where E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association, was on trial for organizing a pool or trust contrary to the laws of the State. The farmers of Kansas have determined to drive the grain dealers' combination out of the State.

Every step of the Farmers' Coöperative Association has been contested by the grain dealers and every obstacle possible thrown in the way. Yet we have made steady progress and the farmers are fast learning that the grain dealers are a very expensive and unnecessary evil and not a necessity in their business; and that the farmers' associations are more competent to conduct this business in their own interest than are men whose only object is that of profit making.

The agitation caused by the organization of the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association of Kansas has already been of untold benefit to the wheat growers of Kansas. On account of the agitation the grain trust has bought wheat on a very small margin through the State this summer. Orders have been issued from their headquarters to buy the wheat regardless of profit, until the storm passes over, with the expectation that the farmers will soon get over their frenzy and submit to being robbed as before.

Not less than 2 or 3 cents per bushel has been saved to the farmers on account of this agitation, amounting to over $2,000,000. When it is remembered that but a few hundred farmers in different parts of the State have so far interested themselves in this matter, it must be apparent that wonderful evolutions in coöperative work can be accomplished should one-tenth of the farmers in the State go to work with a vim in this worthy undertaking.

The plan upon which the Farmers' Coöperative Association of Kansas is operating is simply the establishment of a new and progressive method for disposing of their own products. It has come to stay. It is based on economic and scientific principles and will revolutionize the industry of farming and place the agricultural class on a more progressive and independent basis.

The State association is incorporated and is managed by nine directors. All its officers are bonded in a reliable surety company. The State association does a strictly commission business and does not speculate in grain and other products. The plan is to eventually sell all surplus grain and live stock raised by its members through the State association.

The local associations are auxiliaries to the State association, but are independent, in a financial way. They have their own capital, their own directors, and their own managers for their own associations. They are connected with the State association by contract, and by taking stock in said association Thus it can be readily seen that the State and locals are interdependent, the State depending on the locals and the locals depending on the State.

In this way each have their own work to do, each are made strong and the best prices are secured for our members. The associations have already been a power in securing privileges rightfully belonging to the producers. Each and every member who desires to ship grain or live stock in car load lots is enabled to do so with advantage to himself, even if there is no local association at his station.

The object of our association is a most worthy one, that of marketing our own products in the most economic way, through our own organizaion and establishing just weights and grades and supplying the consumers at fair prices direct from the producer. The associations, although less than 6 months old, now own and operate 16 elevators and at as many as 25 other points own bins and are loading and shipping on track.

Instructions for Shipping.

We have now reached the point where we can do business in our own name. This shows that we have been making steady progress. Your business will now receive the very best attention that we are able to give it. You are aware that as we grow stronger we can be of greater service in protecting the interests of our members.

Mr. F. W. Frasius will hereafter look after the business that comes to Topeka. He is a thorough grain man and will inspect every car of wheat that reaches Topeka and divert the same to mills if suitable or to the best market, wherever that may be. This can be done better from Topeka than from any other town in Kansas, and will insure satisfaction to our friends. Grain should be billed as follows:

"Shippers order Kansas City. Notify the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association. Stop in Topeka for Inspection."

Make your draft on the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association, Topeka, Kans.

The above, of course, refers only to grain originating on the Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island Railroads west of Topeka. Grain on all other roads should be billed to Kansas City (unless otherwise directed) as follows:

"Shippers order. Notify the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association, Kansas City."

In this case make your draft on the association at Kansas City.

We Want Your Aid.

Reader, you are aware of the work our association has done for the farmers of this State. If you think we are engaged in a righteous cause, we want your assistance. If you are not ready to subscribe and pay for stock in our association, you should at least send us a dollar for the propoganda fund. We want to broaden the educational work of the association, and to do this it is necessary to have the aid and assistance of our friends.

If you want to help us, get your neighbor to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER and read our literature. Write us your views and kindly enclose a subscription for this paper and a dollar or more for our propoganda fund. Now is the time to sow the seed, now is the time for action. Address, JAMES BUTLER, Secretary, Room 14 Office Block, Topeka, Kans.

A Challenge.

I hereby challenge the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas to debate the following question at the county seat of the wheat-producing counties in this State. Resolved:

That the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association is a trust, an unlawful combination detrimental and injurious to the best interests of the farmers, mechanics, and business men of the State.

Limited to speakers who are members of the Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas and members of the Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association.

KANSAS CASH ACCOUNT.

The farmers of Kansas have more money than a year ago. Its distribution is a little changed but the excess of income over outgo is substantial as shown by the bank statements. The following table is from the State bank commissioner's report as to State and private banks. The national bank statement has not yet been published but its showing is generally about the same as that of the State and private banks:

Sept. 30, 1901—Money deposited in Kansas State and private banks	$42,899,992
Sept. 30, 1900—Money deposited in Kansas State and private banks	31,812,935
Increase in Kansas State and private banks	$11,087,057
Sept. 30, 1901—Estimated increase of deposits in Kansas National banks	$11,087,057
Estimated total increase of deposits	$22,174,114
Estimated total deposits	$85,799,984

The increased prices of farm prolucts and the increased yield of wheat have more than offset the decreased yield of corn and potatoes as reflected by the very satisfactory showing of the bank deposits.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

Horticulture.

An Old but Valuable "Discovery."

T. B. TERRY, IN PRACTICAL FARMER.

H. H. Long, Landisville, Pa., sends the following, taken from a Philadelphia paper, and asks for comments: "Dr. W. F. Vallerschamp, of New Berlin, has recently made a discovery that will tend to revolutionize former well settled methods of horticulture. For seventeen years he has grown potatoes and corn in the same soil, year after year, and at no time used fertilizers of any kind, yet his crops were always far greater than those of other farmers. The State board of agriculture has investigated his methods, and finds the fact to be as stated." This may all be true enough, except that he has made some new discovery, that is not very likely, although it may have been new to him. A soil that was very rich to start with, and well supplied with decaying vegetable matter, might be cropped for seventeen years and give large returns, with a thorough system of tillage. There is plenty of land that has done well that long with very ordinary tillage. If clover or cow-peas were grown occasionally and turned in, thus keeping up the supply of vegetable matter, large crops might be grown much longer. But there is nothing new or sensational in all this. When we came onto this place, some thirty years ago, the soil was not in a fertile condition, certainly. It was for the most part badly run down. The tenant who tried it one year failed to grow enough to much more than pay for harvesting. The corn crop was not saved at all, wasn't worth it. He got, I should judge, about one-fourth of a ton of hay per acre. The previous owner of farm bought it for a son, who refused to take it for a gift and live on it. We almost starved at first, but in due time we made a "discovery," and without purchasing any fertilizers we made that land grow 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, 150 to 250 of potatoes, and some 4 tons of clover hay in two cuttings. And these are not extreme figures, for we have done better than any that are given in single instances. These results came largely from growing of clover and stirring and working the soil about 5 times as much as it had been accustomed to. The farm was paid for and considerable money taken out of it besides. We sold the house we lived in fourteen years for $10. The furniture in it was not worth mentioning. I suppose our present buildings and the furniture and tools, carriages, etc., have cost us fully $11,000. The farm has paid for all this. It was taken from 35 acres of plow land. This is an old story to many readers, but may interest the new ones lately added to our family. Our "State Board of Agriculture" gave us a prize of $50 in 1882, and called on the writer to go out and tell other farmers at institutes how these things were done. All these years he has been trying to help other farmers by explaining the way in which the fertility was increased, face to face, all winter long, in 14 States. At the same time many thousands have been reached through these columns. These things can be done. 'Land can be made to respond heavily for a time at least. Clover and cow-peas will supply the nitrogen. In many cases there is a large amount of mineral matter in the soil that more vegetable matter and better tillage will make available. Prof. I. P. Robert's experiments in New York, along this line, have opened the eyes of many. There is a chance to get out of debt and improve the home by drawing on the supply of idle plant food in the soil. But it is wise to remember that this supply has a limit. It will fail some time. So don't draw on it too hard. Feed crops on the place as soon as you can and have a cement floor in all stables to save all the manure, and so return to the soil the fertility you take away in the crops.

EVERY MAN
WOMAN AND CHILD

who suffers from

Rheumatism

should use

St. Jacobs Oil

It Conquers Pain, acts like magic, and has no equal on earth as a pain killer.

Price, 25c and 50c.

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Timber and Water Supply.

The general interest and even enthusiasm which scientific forestry has aroused in this country, in the last decade, has served to emphasize more than ever the close relation existing between the country's forests and its water supply. It has shown that the forest question and the water question stand together as two of the most important internal questions that the country has to face

Recently a suggestive paper has appeared by Mr. Frederick H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, which clearly sets forth the reasons for the beneficial effects which forests have on the flow of rivers. It explains the forests' function as great natural reservoirs, and calls attention to the absorbant effect of the forest floor in storing the rainfall, which might otherwise swell the streams in freshets and its beneficial action by checking the rapid run off in keeping the brooks filled during times of drouth. The paper accompanies and has special reference to a recent publication of the United States Bureau of Forestry, which describes a working plan for the scientific forestry of Township No. 40 in Hamilton County, New York. Township No. 40 lies in the heart of the Adriondacks Forest Reserve, and is of particular importance to New York State interests from the standpoint of water supply, as in it lie the head waters of the Raquette and several other important streams. If the working plan for the township is adopted and carried out, an excellent opportunity will be given for a careful study of the various phases of forest influence on rivers. These results can then be used for an instructive comparison with similar observations on tracts of like nature which have been denuded of their forests. "There is great need of such records," says Mr. Newell, "in order to discuss intelligently the effects of forest upon river flow, for while it is generally recognized that forest preservation has a beneficial influence, the effect of this influence has never been accurately determined, and there is wide diversity of opinion as to how far-reaching it is. On hardly any phase of forestry has there been more discussion than on this, and on hardly any is there so slight a basis of known fact on which to rest the argument. It is very necessary that a definite understanding be reached on this point, for on the available supply of water, depend many of the greatest industries of the country."

Cultivation and Humus for Orchards.

F. C. SEARS, IN MARATIME HOMESTEAD, HALIFAX, CANADA.

We were much interested recently in examining some orchards on the grounds of the Kansas State Agricultural College and in that vicinity. As our readers know, the season has been one of phenomenal dryness in that part of the United States, and most of the orchards being uncultivated were showing the effects of the prolonged drouth in the sickly, yellowish leaves and in the dried and wizzened fruit, much of which was already on the ground. But there were some marked exceptions to this rule. The main college orchard, which had been treated the fall before to a liberal application of strawy barnyard manure and has received frequent and thorough cultivation during the present summer was as green and thrifty as one could wish to see it. Another orchard, owned by a private individual, which had been plowed in the spring and carefully cultivated was equally thrifty, and most of the trees were well loaded with fruit. The owner of this orchard will receive a fine income from his apples, while his neighbors, who did not cultivate their orchards, will be more convinced than ever that "Kansas is no fruit country."

Besides this practical test of the value of tillage and cultivation to an orchard a scientific analysis of the soil of several orchards showed that the soil of the college orchard had a larger percentage of water than any of the others, while the other cultivated orchards stood next with the uncultivated ones away below in the scale. And what is true in Kansas will be true in the maritime provinces. The addition of humus to the soil and the cultivation of the soil are the two great methods of conserving moisture. Perhaps there are better ways, but we doubt if they have yet been discovered.

Money in a Poor Crop.

The potato-growers of Wyandotte County, Kansas, harvested only one-third of a crop this year, and yet they made more money than they did last year, when the crop was fairly good, and more than was made in 1896, when the greatest crop of potatoes ever harvested anywhere was yielded by the fertile soil in the Kaw Valley.

The high price of potatoes this year brought a good profit to the Wyandotte County farmers, even though two-thirds of the crop was lost. It is estimated that the net receipts from the sale of potatoes by the farmers of the Kaw Valley was over $250,000.

J. H. Murphy, a potato-grower at Loring, Kansas, is the luckiest farmer in the Kaw Valley this year. Murphy planted his potatoes early last March, and got the benefit of the rains, which fell until the middle of April. Consequently he harvested nearly a full crop of potatoes. Some of his ground yielded 100 bushels to the acre. Others, who planted about the middle of April, missed the rains and their crops were counted failures.

The present shortage in the potato market recalls to mind the potato harvest of 1896. In that year the Kaw bottom land yielded from 200 to 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Spuds were shipped from Wyandotte County to all parts of the world. They became so cheap that the farmers could not handle the late crop at a profit. Potatoes were freely offered at 10 cents a bushel, provided the buyer would haul them away. They were placed in cars at 15 cents a bushel. And even at this extremely low price hundreds of bushels of potatoes rotted in the ground in Wyandotte County.

If the Wyandotte County farmers had planted early potatoes this year, as did Murphy, of Loring, several of the big growers would have been independently rich, but the farmers, instead of anticipating a drouth, feared a season of cold weather during the latter part of March and early April, and consequently held back their planting. Murphy's profits this year are said to be over $10,000.

For years the Kaw Valley soil had been adapted to the cultivation of potatoes, but the ground is losing its strength. J. L. Williams, president of the Wyandotte County Horticultural Society, says that the soil needs relief from potato cultivation. There has been too much of it. The cultivation in potatoes this year was one-fourth less than it was a year ago, and it is reported that next year's planting will be fully one-fourth less than it was this year. Seed potatoes come too high this fall, and this fact, together with the condition of the ground, which is becoming unsuited to cultivation of the spuds, will result in a material decrease in Wyandotte's potato production next year, even though the weather is favorable to a good crop.

Fall Planting Trees.

On the question of whether it is better to plant fruit trees in fall or spring Professor F. A. Waugh, of the Vermont Experiment Station, says that one time is just as good as the other, providing the soil is in good condition and the trees are all right.

There are some advantages to setting trees in the fall, the principal one being that there is commonly more time for it at that season. There is always a rush of work in the spring, but at this time of the year farm operations are less pressing. Sometimes also the trees can be had in better condition in the fall. Usually prices are slightly lower for nursery stock. Furthermore when fall planting is really successful the trees are apt to do better than when spring planted. They become established to some extent during the winter, and are all ready to start with the first growing weather in spring.

The chief requirement for fall planting is good soil in a state of high cultivation. Raw, lumpy, soddy soil will not answer. Positions in which water stands will not do for fall planting. (In fact trees should never be set in such places.) Where the soil is not light and well drained, it is liable to freeze and heave, thus doing much injury to young trees.

But if the soil is right, and the trees are right, and the man is ready to plant, fall setting of fruit trees is nearly always advisable.

Old Age
IS MADE
Vigorous
BY THE USE OF
DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Doctor Pierce's medicines."

Grapes and Wire Fences.

We noted lately a wild grape-vine which had appropriated a section of barbed wire fence in a corn field upon which were over 100 bunches of fine wild grapes. Let us look at this a moment. Suppose next spring you go along that line of wire fence and stick in some wild grape-vines a rod apart. That's all you need do, and in a couple of years your good wife can go there and get all the grapes she wants to make the finest jelly made in America. Or you may do better than this if you will. You can buy a hundred of Moore's Early, Brighton, Niagara, or Worden vines from your nurseryman and plant them a rod apart along this fence, and, while these will have to be pruned and laid down and covered during the winter and given a good mulching in the summer, you will be more than repaid for your trouble with an abundance of splendid grapes. This a thing worth trying.—Farmer's Guide.

All this trouble with the "tame" grapes may be "left out" in Kansas. After the second season about all that is necessary is to gather the fruit. This is not the best way to produce grapes, but is better than to allow poison vines and brush to hide the wire fence.

Bigger Grain Crops Possible.

The department of agriculture is trying to push plant-breeding in this country. It is a branch of farming work that is pursued much more diligently in Europe than in the United States, and if it were carried on as it should be on this side of the water, most important benefits would accrue to the producers of our crops. Only within the last few years has it been realized that plant life is to a wonderful extent subject to man's control. He is almost able to act the part of a creator in the vegetable world, so greatly is it in his power to modify species by hybridizing and by artificial selection. The government is already conducting such work on quite an extensive scale.—Saturday Evening Post.

Honey for Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Two cans, 120 pounds net, amber $7.80, whitest (more from alfalfa bloom) $9.00, comb honey in one pound sections, 10 to 13 cents. Also small cans, all sizes. See price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. Reference, KANSAS FARMER Co. Address, Arkansas Valley Apiaries, Oliver Foster, Proprietor, Las Animas, Col.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

The Poultry Yard.

Sick Chickens.

Editor Poultry Department:—Will you kindly advice me as to the disease which is killing off our hens and turkeys? We have had three visitations in three different years, of the same. The first time it made its appearance was in July, when we lost 40; then in January, and now again in September. It affects both old fowls and half-grown chicks. The symptoms are generally lameness in one or both legs, a slight diarrhea, and death in twelve to twenty-four hours. We have opened several after death, and the only peculiarity we observed was in the liver, which appears to be spotted or ulcerated. All the fowls run at large on the farm and in the orchard, have plenty of sound wheat, pure water and gravel. F. G.

Your fowls have the worst type of cholera, and it will take heroic treatment to save your flock. If your fowls are all running together, and you have no accommodations in the way of yards to completely separate your fowls, you have but little chance to accomplish much. The proper way to handle diseases in poultry is to confine them to yards. You should have three good, commodious yards and thus divide your flock in three lots, one yard for your sick birds, one for your old flock, and one for your young stock. Now right here let me say, that every successful poultry-raiser, whether a farmer or anybody, must be thus fixed with well constructed yards, with good houses in connection to succeed properly with either sick or healthy fowls. If you were thus fixed, then we would tell you to proceed about as follows: When you get a sick flock of fowls, spend no time hunting for the name of the disease and for some remedy recommended for that special disease. The first thing to do is to save your healthy fowls that have not yet taken the disease. You can safely class all diseases of poultry under the head of "Sick Fowls," and there is but one remedy for all that is the most successful, and that is a complete separation and confinement, followed by a thorough cleaning up process, and the use of disinfectants. First yard up your healthy fowls in a clean yard, and if necessary spray the entire yard with disinfectants, and better still, dig it up or rather spade it up deep, and also spray the premises. Treat their house the same, clean it out every day, and spray it twice a week. Use the following solution: To five gallons of kerosene oil add one gallon of crude carbolic acid. Now there is but one way you can mix this and that is, to add the acid to the oil very slowly; let it run into the kerosene in a small stream about like a straw, and stir vigorously all the time. If you turn the acid in the oil all at once, it will settle to the bottom in a gummy mass, and you have but little benefit of it; and by adding it slowly, and stirring rapidly, you will get a good mixture. Go to your drugstore and get 1 pound of sulphate of iron, and 2 ounces of sulphuric acid; put this in a gallon jug, and fill the jug with water. After this dissolves, put 2 tablespoons to a gallon of drinking water for all the fowls.

Feed lightly for a while, by giving the fowls no more than about one-half what they will eat. This may be wheat, oats, Kaffir-corn, and if chopped together and fed in troughs it would be better. The best remedy for sick fowls is starvation, and the worst thing to bring on diseases in poultry is over feeding. You can cure a case of roup, diarrhea, and may be mild cholera, by prohibiting it food or water for several days. Give your fowls plenty of grit, and crushed oyster shells. I have unbounded faith in crushed oyster shells for poultry. I would keep green food of all kinds away from sick birds, and from the entire flock until the danger is past. I am well aware of the fact that some writers would perhaps give you different directions, and perhaps would not agree with me on the name of the disease, and would recommend some certain medicine that would cure your birds just as they run, but let me tell you, fool away no time with your sick birds until you get the others in good shape, and then you can experiment on the sick ones, and hasten their death by giving them medicine. Some would also say to you to kill the entire flock and burn them up, and keep no poultry for a few years on your place, but this is the worst kind of balderdash. I once knew a poultryman who had a fine lot of thoroughbred fowls; something over six hundred. They took the cholera, and the owner hastened to the poultry editor for advice, and he told him to kill and burn the entire flock, but the poultryman did not do this, and his loss did not exceed fifty birds, and from the remainder of the flock he realized nearly one thousand dollars. Such advice is frequently given yet. There is no disease that attacks our flocks of poultry but will succumb to the cleaning up process.

Larned, Kans. A. H. DUFF.

Poultry for City Markets.

The question, "What kind and grades of dressed poultry are the best for our city markets?" is frequently asked. It is oftener asked by small fanciers, who wish to dispose of their surplus stock to best advantage. There is no doubt that information in this regard would be of value, or at least of interest to many who are interested in this department. Among the better hotels of New York City there are four sizes or kinds of poultry made use of; sizes coming in between, go to the family trade and restaurants. The most profitable market at all times is that which consumes the best qualities in good quantities.

BROILERS.

The breakfast broiler, or squab chicken, as called by some, should weigh close to two pounds per pair; they should run very even in size, for where they are continually served it would cause comment and ill feeling were one guest favored more liberally than another. These small breakfast broilers sell at $1 per pair, wholesale, to large hotels, during some seasons of the year, and there is an active demand for them at all times. The quality, however, must be of the best, otherwise the price is cut in two. Only the very best will meet the demand of this high-class trade. Those who select these dainties for their living know well when the quality is right and refuse to be served with an inferior grade.

The regular broiler grade must average from 2½ to 3 pounds per pair, and at this time they sell in the market at very little more than the very small ones, during the spring season at $1.10 per pair. These fancy broilers must be quite plump and full about the breast, else they will not fill the requirements of the purchaser. The ill-formed, scrawny specimens will not do for the first-class trade. When delivered they are usually packed nicely in the crates, in about the same way as are oranges and dates. This attractive style of packing gains many cents per pound in their favor.

Much depends upon the manner of presenting these broilers to the trade. The very best possible to produce may be injured for market by poor preparation or presentation for sale. If those who kill and dress them do not understand the art of doing it nicely, the specimens may be very much reduced in value by being pulled and torn till the broken skin looks bad. Or, if poorly plucked and some of the feathers not removed they will have an undesirable appearance which counts against the value. If thrown together in a careless manner when packed, the good appearance they may have had is destroyed.

When properly killed and nicely dressed they should be packed in rows with the heads turned under so as to slightly elevate the point of the breast, thus being presented as if elevated slightly from rear to point of breast. In this position they look their best. If the shanks and feet are nice and clean and allowed to project as though to be used in handling the fowl this will be an attractive mode of packing. Such little features when properly made use of help to sell the product at the very highest price.

ROASTERS.

The most attractive fowls for roasting should weigh 4 pounds to the pair. These are for a fancy roast to be served for two persons. Such will sometimes sell for $1.30 per pair and are usually in good demand. Other sizes are classed as fowls and are used for soup, sandwiches, and cold cuts. The very large chickens are used for these purposes and when considered as fancy table stock the larger they are the less valuable for the fancy hotel and restaurant trade. Such stock will sell for 15 cents per pound and to obtain this price must be first-class.

PRICES PER POUND.

These records show that the small, 1-pound specimen or squab broiler sells at 50 cents per pound. The next size larger at about 38 cents per pound, the 2-pound roaster for about 32 cents per pound, and the heavier weights at 15 cents per pound early in April. These prices are what are paid by hotels to the big supply men for the very best of all that comes for the regular market supply. This grade of stock is not disturbed by over-supply for there is seldom a surplus of this grade. There are also some high-class, fancy grades that go to the most fashionable resorts and clubs, but these are of a separate class and are valued at just what they will bring; often they sell very high.

Those who prepare and care for their stock in a way to bring them under the better grades can always do well with them. This is the kind of market poultry that pays. It would be hard to believe that there could be much of a margin for those who raise the poor, cheap grades, for they sell in the market at prices ranging from 7 to 10 cents. If all of this goes to the producers it would hardly pay for the food consumed. The small, plump, well-conditioned specimens bring the highest prices.

THE LIGHTER WEIGHTS.

Why there should be an effort to increase the size of our Wyandottes, which are of the best, if not the very best fowls we have, is not readily understood, when we know that the most desirable grade for market, in our cities at least, is not the large, heavy specimen, but the close, compact, plump, full-breasted specimen of the medium size that sells the best. The same kind of the lighter weights are the most valuable. In smal towns when dress poultry is sold by the piece or pair for family use size may not be of so much importance, but in New York City it is of great consideration.

PACKING EGGS FOR MARKET.

The packing of eggs for market is a matter of importance. All white or all brown in separate cases will increase the value over that of mixed eggs or assorted colors. Considerable value is added to the eggs when care is taken in packing to have each case of one color and fairly even in size. Soiled eggs should never be packed in a case; it would be better to throw such eggs away; careless packing grades the eggs under best table quality and reduces the value. Sometimes a buyer will select and repack mixed eggs and gain the advance, but this lack of care in packing counts against the original packer.

Quality counts for so much in high-class city trade that it will pay those interested to study all manner of methods in presenting their products for sale. Those who make a special effort in this direction will always receive full reward for so doing as soon as they become known in the channels disposing of these products to high-class family trade.—The Feather.

How She Made the Hens Lay.

An interesting experiment in increasing egg production is thus described by Rose Seelye-Miller, of Ipswich, S. D.:

Two pens of pullets were placed in conditions as nearly equal as possible. One pen was designed for breeding, and it was desired that they should not lay until toward spring. The other pen, containing 18 hens, was designed to produce eggs during the winter, and the eggs were not intended at all for hatching.

The experiment began in December. Let it be remembered that the care, temperature, and all other things were equal, save the food, and that the pen designed for late laying contained 2 less fowls.

During December the early layers produced 5¼ dozen eggs, the other pen not an egg. In January the early layers produced 10 dozen and 3 eggs, the late layers 7 eggs. In February the early layers produced 9 dozen eggs and the other pen 1 dozen. In March the early layers produced 15 dozen eggs, and the late layers 3½ dozen. In April came a change; the early layers laid 10 dozen and 9 eggs, and the late layers 15 dozen and 4 eggs. From this time the breeders were kept laying and produced in May 28 eggs, the early layers 142 eggs. This shows conclusively that egg producing may be governed in a great measure. The feeding was very simple, and the early laying fowls were fed as follows: In the morning boiled lean meat, chopped with scraps from the table, and during the day all the wheat screenings they would

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After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 87 Baltes Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement

DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to any one who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood, and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, and all affections of the throat, lungs, or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

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POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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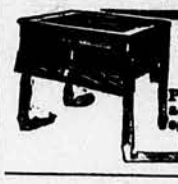
A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.



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A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.

eat, with corn twice a week. They were, of course, watered daily, and had some milk to drink.

The pen not intended for laying were fed on poor wheat screenings with corn. These fowls grew and waxed fat, until they seemed too fat, and no doubt were for laying. As spring came on the food was changed, and as it was the natural time for laying too, they produced eggs in abundance.

The ordinary poultry raiser feeds too much corn and wheat. Hens are fed liberally twice a day, ad are fed on a steady diet of one or two things, either corn or wheat, and both fattening. Hence our hens do not pay, and poultry raising is a snare and a delusion to the one who is not wide awake and up to date in caring for the fowls.

Meat is known to be a great egg producer, and there is now upon the market a food prepared from refuse which makes an ideal food for fowls. Bones ground and plenty of milk are also very good in egg production.

Cleonliness and warmth are absolutely essential. A hen with a frozen comb might about as well be killed unless she is a valuable one whose eggs will make good hatchings in the spring.

We feed our cattle for beef, and our hogs for lean or fat; we feed cows for milk or butter. Then why not discriminate in feeding our poultry, too?

If thought were used more we would find our purses growing fat. Lean hens and hogs may be desirable, but a fat pocketbook never fails of appreciation, and the need for strenuous labor is decreasing.

Kansas Breeders and Exhibitors.

(Continued from page 905.)

of Poland-China hogs, and the uniform quality of his hogs added much to his reputation as a breeder. At the Hutchinson fair he won first premiums on aged boar, yearling boar, boar 6 months, boar and his get, and on herd; also second premiums on aged sow and yearling sow, in all 7 first and 2 second prizes, including the sweepstakes on boar, sow, and herd.

At Sterling fair, he won 4 first and 5 second premiums, including the sweepstakes boar.

At the Burden fair he won 9 first and 2 second premiums.

At Newton fair he won first on boar and his get, and second on aged boar, aged sow, and yearling boar.

At the Eldorado fair he won 3 first, 4 second premiums, including first on herd and first on boar and his get.

Butler County Fair.

Notwithstanding the rainy weather the first and the last day of the fair, the Butler County Fair Association pulled off its third annual event successfully, with two days of good attendance. It was the greatest live stock display made by any county fair in the State, and was the second big fair of the State, the other being Hutchinson, which was a district fair. Last year Butler County had the leading live stock show of the State.

The big feature of the fair was the display of horses, cattle, and swine, there being a large display of representative animals of quality.

In the horse department the show was very large, especially in the draft horse division, which was perhaps the best show of draft horses ever made by Kansas owners. The exhibitors of pure-bred draft horses were: J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda; Wm. Pennington, Benton; Edgar Snyder, Towanda; Snyder Bros., Winfield.

In the all-purpose class, Chas. and James Wilson and Oscar Moore, of Murdock; Wm. Pennington and Ambrose Phares, of Benton; Jno. Helm, Kechi; and J. W. & J. C. Robison, C. L. Snodgrass, Gordon, showed the only registered thoroughbred stallion. Standard-breds were shown by H. M. Dougherty, of Eldorado.

The principal horse awards were, first on saddle stallion, Snyder Bros.; for best matched draft team in harness, first and second, Edgar Robison; for best matched carriage team in harness, first, J. W. & J. C. Robison; for best single driver, M. I. Varnell, Eldorado.

Percheron stallion, 4 years and over, first, Wm. Pennington; second, Edgar Robison. Percheron stallion, 3 years, first, J. W. & J. C. Robison; second, Edgar Robison. Percheron stallion, 2 years, first, Wm. Pennington; second, Snyder Bros. Percheron yearling stallion, first and second, J. W. & J. C. Robison; also first and second on stallion sucking colt. Percheron mare, over 4 years, first and second, Edgar Robison, Percheron mares, 3 years, 2 years, yearling, sucking colt, and mare and colt, all firsts were taken by J. W. & J. C. Robison.

The show of jacks and mules was made by W. H. Bodecker, Palmyra; Wm. Dill, Towanda; and S. L. Foster, Eldorado.

A very creditable display of Shorthorns was made by J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley County, and W. J. Snodgrass, Gordon, Butler County. Mr. Stodder won all first prizes in class except on aged bull, also second on aged bull and heifer calf. Mr. Snodgrass won first on aged bull and 3 seconds in class.

The Angus and Galloways were shown together by J. M. Carpenter, J. B. Mathers, and Jas. Aikins, Eldorado. Mr. Carpenter won all firsts, except on aged bull, which went to Mr. Mathers.

Quite a representative show of Red Polled cattle were shown by Chas. Foster & Son, of Foster, Butler County, who received 4 first and 3 second premiums.

R. H. Hayzlette, Eldorado, made the Hereford show with a good herd, with no competing herd. In competing for herd prize all beef breeds came in competition, and the first went to Stodder's Shorthorns, and second to Hayzlette's Herefords. For best beef bull, any age or breed, first went to Mr. Snodgrass' Shorthorn bull, and second to Mr. Stodder's Shorthorn bull.

The dairy show consisted mainly of the Holstein-Friesian herd of C. F. Stone, of Peabody, who received 9 first and 3 second premiums, and the dairy herd prize.

The swine show afforded the hottest competition of the live stock display, especially of Poland-Chinas, comprising the show herds of Jno. D. Marshall, Walton; Harry E. Lunt, Burden; Snyder Bros., Winfield; Christ Huber, A. G. Lamb, and Wm. Liggett, Eldorado. These breeders put up one of the very best quality shows ever seen at a county fair, and Teddy Morse, the expert Live Stock Indicator judge, had no easy task to place the awards, owing to the close competition. Christ Huber won first and sweepstakes on his boar, Kansas Chief 24111. He also won first on aged sow. Mr. A. G. Lamb won first on boar under 6 months and second on aged sow. Mr. H. E. Lunt won first on yearling boar, and 3 second prizes in class. Snyder Bros. won first on boar over 6 months, and second on yearling boar. Jno. D. Marshall won first on yearling sow, first on sow over 6 months, and 2 second premiums and second sweepstakes boar.

Duroc-Jersey swine were shown by Hague & Sons, Walton; H. A. J. Coppins, Eldorado; J. S. Mangold and Z. Peffley, Eldorado; Messrs. Hague and Coppins divided the bulk of the prizes about evenly.

Messrs. Hague & Sons also had a show of Merino and Shropshire sheep, having no competition.

Corrector, the Champion Poland-China.

The first page illustration this week is of Corrector, a Poland-China male, the most notable animal of the breed at the present time, and perhaps the best type of the breeder's art in swinedom. The breeder of Corrector, F. M. Lail, of Marshall, Mo., gave to this animal the most painstaking effort and constant vigilance in development of any pig ever bred by him. His efforts have been well rewarded in the sensational sale of Corrector to Winn & Mastin, of Kansas City, for $2,500, the sale being concluded on the Illinois State Fair Grounds at Springfield, after Corrector had been first in the yearling class, and the championship for best boar of any age, in the strongest competition ever made at Springfield, which, of course, means the hottest rings in America, as the top-notcher herds from nearly all of the States meet there for the final contest. Corrector was sired by L's Perfection. His dam is Best Look by old Look Me Over.

The present owners of Corrector, Messrs. Winn & Mastin, have their office in the New England building, Kansas City, Mo., while their great breeding farm is located a few miles from the city, in Johnson County, Kans., where they expect to breed 200 Poland-China sows, the best specimens of the breed obtainable. They now own most of the State fair champion boars of 1900 and 1901, including such sires as Perfect I Know, a sire of champions; Proud Perfection, King Edward, and the late acquisition, Corrector. The show herd of Winn & Mastin in 1900 and 1901 was the most successful of any herd of any breed of swine in the United States. They propose to hold during the coming year a number of public sales of which announcement will be made in due time.

The Home of N. B. Sawyer, Breeder of Duroc-Jersey Swine, Cherryvale, Kans

Axline's Swine Sale.

E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., held his annual sale on October 21. It was largely attended locally, also a number of breeders from a distance. Fifty-nine head sold at an average of $32.65, and went to buyers in six States, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. Twenty fall gilts averaged $43.85; 19 spring gilts averaged $25.30, and 20 spring boars averaged $27.90. The top price was $121, paid for a fall gilt by A's Chief 21014 and out of Nora Price (49201) which went to T. R. Wilson, Morning Sun, Iowa. The highest price for boars was $84, for a fall boar by Chief Eclipsed 22499 out of a Queen U. S. 2d sow, bought by J. D. Turley & Son, Blackwater, Mo.

Mr. Axline was well satisfied with the sale and announced that his next sale would be held on January 22, 1902.

The following is a complete list of the purchasers: H. B. Ingram, Lucas, Mo.; J. B. Straight, Bates City, Mo.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kans.; J. R. Killough, Ottawa, Kans.; J. N. Woods & Son, Ottawa, Kans.; J. A. Rosenberry, Goodwin, Ill.; J. E. Summers, Huntsville, Mo.; O. J. Rhodes, Lee's Summit, Mo.; W. D. Ross, Otterville, Mo.; W. A. Harris, Oak Grove, Mo.; E. R. Nelson, Craig, Mo.; J. D. Turley & Son, Blackwater, Mo.; B. L. Hart, Hartingdon, Neb.; J. W. Bowles, Auxvasse, Mo.; R. T. Atkins, Parkville, Mo.; F. H. Schooler, Rockport, Mo.; Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans.; H. L. Sweet, Oshkosh, Wis.; W. P. Goode, Nenexa, Kans.; W. P. Fishback, Oak Grove, Mo.; C. A. Menefee, Prairie Home, Mo.; C. L. Fairwater, Orrick, Mo.; G. W. Harman, Ridge, Kans.; Chas. Mertz, Sigourney, Iowa; F. Foss, Quindaro, Kans.; J. W. Bollin, Blue Springs, Mo.; Granville Berney, Buckner, Mo.; A. C. Fitch, Columbus, Mo.; D. W. Dudd, Stark, Mo.; Wm. Diebert, Napoleon, Mo.; G. E. Sandridge, Blue Springs, Mo.; J. H. Vineyard, Orrick, Mo.; J. G. Dorton, Orrick, Mo.; W. A. Johnson, Buckner, Mo.; C. L. Jimison, Oneida, Ill.; T. R. Wilson, Morning Sun, Iowa; H. C. Sydnor, Higginsville, Mo.; J. S. Athens, Homberg, Iowa; O. P. Maddox, St. Joseph, Ill.; H. O. Minnis, Edenburg, Ill.; Kirkpatrick & Son, Wolcott, Kans.; W. J. McKibben, Garden Plain, Ill.

Swine Breeders Donate.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has recently received donations of some very choice pure-bred boars to head the college herd of hogs.

Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, donated a Poland-China boar that combines the blood of 4 of the greatest prize winning families of the breed. Among his ancestors are Missouri's Black Chief that sold for $1,000, and Chief Perfection 2d, for whom $1,000 was paid for a half interest.

C. S. Kelley, of Paxico, donated a Poland-China boar which is decended from the great sires, Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Look Me Over, the latter a boar that sold for $3,600, and whose son sold for $5,100.

Charles E. Sutton, of Russell, donated the Berkshire boar, King Blossom 2d, a grand son of the famous prize winner, Golden King, and related to the undefeated Victor 3d. His dam is an unusually good specimen of the famous Snowflake family.

James M. Williams, of Frankfort, donated a Duroc-Jersep boar that traces on both sides to great prize winners, and comes from a very prolific strain, he being one of a litter of 12.

Gossip About Stock.

At Pierce, Neb., October 15, the Shorthorn sale by L. Mason & Son resulted in an average of $111.50 for 40 head. Eighteen young bulls sold at an average of an even $100.

The annual meeting of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association will be held at the Live Stock Exchange Hall, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, October 28, at 7 p. m.

J. R. Killough, Ottawa, Kans., reports the sale of one of his choice Poland-China boar pigs sired by Chief Eclipsed, which went as a herd header to Emmett McGrew, Kossuth, Kans., for $40. Mr. Killough believes that this young boar will eventually become a noted sire.

Hary E. Lunt, of Burden, Kans., has sold his prize-winning herd boar, Searchlight 25513, to A. G. Lamb, of Eldorado, and Mr. Lamb sold his premium gilts to Snyder Bros., and Harry E. Lunt.

O. B. Whitaker, owner of Alfalfa Meadow Stock Farm, Shady Bend, Kans., writes: "I have 40 fine spring and summer pigs sired by Black Stop Wilkes and Wren's Model, that I will sell at bargains to early inquirers."

H. C. Sydnor's sale of 68 Poland-China spring pigs at Higginsville, Mo., on the 16th inst., was quite a success, making an average of $17.75. The top price was $50, paid by John Bollin, Kickapoo, Kans., for a gilt by Sydnor's Chief.

Don't overlook the unusual chance to buy either fall or spring gilts and boars, 125 head in all, sired by herd boars that cost the owners $1,000. See the new advertisement of M. Roland Hughes, Independence, Mo., and get his prices, not forgetting to mention Kansas Farmer.

If you wish to sell your stock, do as O. F. Nelson, of Hiawatha, Kans., did, advertise it liberally in the Kansas Farmer. About four weeks ago he placed an order and now writes: "The advertisement in the Kansas Farmer brought me customers for all my bulls, so please discontinue it."

A. A. Rieff, of Mankato, Minnesota, (address Box C—289), announces this week his advertisement of thoroughbred stock. He has had many years' experience in breeding fine Yorkshire swine, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep, besides all kinds of fancy poultry. Write him for catalogue of his stock.

The next Berkshire event will be held during the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, on Wednesday, December 4, 1901, when 50 head, comprising consignments from some of the best American herds, will be sold at auction. See announcement on another page of this issue, and secure catalogue in time.

Colonel Casey, owner of Tebo Lawn Herd of Shorthorns, at Shawnee Mound, Mo., recently refused $10.00 per cwt. for 42 grade Shorthorn steers. He will show 15 of the number for a special prize at the great live stock show at Kansas City this week, and later at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, early next month.

We present this week an illustration of a famous Chester White sow, the champion of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1900. This animal was one of the great number of prize-winners bred and exhibited in 1900, also this year at the leading fairs, by Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.

An opportunity to buy Herefords galore from one of the best breeders in the West is presented by the new advertisement of Scott & March, Belton, Mo., who own a magnificent ranch at Garden City, Kans. They now offer 1,000 head of high-grade Herefords and 25 registered bulls for sale. This is an exceptionally desirable lot of cattle for buyers.

The Drovers' Telegram says that Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., recently made a shipment of 6 head of pure-bred Poland-China hogs to southern Russia. This is the first time on record, or at least in recent years, that American breeders have exported pure-bred hogs to Europe for breeding purposes. And it's a compliment to Kansas that the buyer sent his order to a Kansas firm.

The way to prosper in Kansas is to raise improved stock and then be wise enough when you have something for sale to promptly advertise it. A notable instance of this kind is Mr. M. B. Sawyer, of Cherryvale, Kans., a breeder of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey swine, who breeds good stock and advertises the same. In this issue we present a picture of his residence, which he sent us as showing in a measure his comfortable position.

Armour Signal 98888, stands at the head of West's Hereford Ranch, owned by Geo. W. West & Son., Silver Lake, Kans., who in a recent letter, say: "Our neighbors haven't given all the stock away in this section of the State, in fact intend holding all breeding cattle and use nothing but thoroughbred males. We sold 3 thoroughbred Hereford bulls during the past week to John P. Bradberry and J. T. Lindsay, Silver Lake, and J. N. Goodno, Elmont, Kans. Our cattle and pastures are looking well in this part of the State."

Our advertisers, McLaughlin Bros., write: "Last Wednesday, French draft stallions and French trotter stallions were shown and we won every prize given by the Pan-American Exposition for these two breeds of stallions, except one second prize. With our Percheron stallions we won every first prize and every possible prize except two. On Saturday all of the prize-winners in all of the draft stallion classes were brought into one grand collection for sweepstakes. In this the greatest show ring of horses ever brought together on the face of the

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in a pleasant and honorable way. Not as peddlers or book agents, but as a representative of one of the largest factories in the country. Why waste your time in trying to force things upon people which they do not want, when you can make 100 per cent in introducing

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People will buy them on sight, because they are the greatest light invention of the age. For houses, churches, stores, halls, and street lighting. Give a steady white light, more brilliant than electricity, and softer. Every light is a complete gas plant in itself, generating and burning its own gas. Ten times the light of a kerosene lamp at half the cost. No smoke, no odor, nothing to get out of order; no accident of any kind possible. We have just closed a contract with the city of Cleveland for 5,000 street lights, in competition with all other known forms of lighting. Our agents are reaping a rich harvest.

We give exclusive territory to responsible men, and turn over all letters of inquiry in this territory received from our extensive advertising. Write quick for territory, book with full description and instructions.

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REFERENCES:—Colonial National Bank, (Capital $2,000,000), Cleveland, Ohio.

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

earth, we, with one of our Percherons, won the grand sweepstakes prize, demonstrating two things, namely, that the Percheron breed ranks higher than any other breed of draft horses, also that we import and have for sale in this country the very best of this superior breed."

D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kans., one of the leading breeders of Poland-Chinas, is placing his card in the Kansas Farmer, of 40 March pigs of both sexes sired by his great herd boar, Little Mac 14992 by McWilkes by Betsey A. Little Mac is the sire of Dietrich & Spaulding's great herd boar, Knox All Wilkes. Mr. Kramer announces that he will now part with Little Mac and some breeder can get a tried sire at a reasonable figure. Any of our readers wanting good pigs should place their orders at once.

Keep your eye on Harris, Mo. It is tne home of 3 grand herds of beef cattle, the very best types of 3 great breeds, viz: The Blue Grass herd of Herefords, owned by Overton Harris, the great prize-winning herd of whitefaces for 1901; the herd of Fairview Shorthorns, owned by Purdy Bros., who make their first great sale at Kansas City on November 12, 1901; and the Elm Park Cattle Co's. herd of superb Aberdeen-Angus, owned by J. T. Haley and J. F. & T. O. Johnson, all of Harris, Mo., the great trio of beef herds of cattle, unexcelled in the West.

The Aberdeen-Angus dispersion sale of the O. H. Roche Round Lake Herd, under the management of Chas. Escher, Jr., was held at South Omaha on October 17. The cattle sold included 43 females and 4 bulls. Fourteen of the cows had calves at foot, all of them big, husky fellows; the other 30 females are safe in calf, to the service of the champion, Expansion Lad 33588. Several of the cows have calves at foot, and are in calf again, which facts undoubtedly cut quite a figure in the liberal and spirited bidding. The bulls averaged $217.50, and the females, $172.79, or a general average of $176.60.

Intending purchasers of Poland-Chinas should heed this last call for the 12th public sale of Kirkpatrick & Son, of Walcott, Kans., to be held on Saturday, November 2, as per their announcement on another page. You can reach the sale, which will be held on the farm at Connor station, on the Missouri Pacific railway, or the Kansas City and Leavenworth trolley line, either from Kansas City or Leavenworth. The breeder or the farmer can be suited in the 70 pigs to be sold at auction. There will be sows with pigs, sows bred or open, fall gilts and boars, and spring pigs of both sexes. The fall and spring pigs are sired by L's Perfection, Missouri's Black Chief, Perfect Boy by Perfect I Know, and Hadley U. S. by Hadley Jr., good enough breeding for the most fastidious. Send for catalogue and if you can not be present, send in your bids by mail.

Prof. S. C. Plumb, of the Purdue experiment station, gives out the following: "I believe the Rambouillet offers the best type of mutton that can be found among this class of sheep. In Germany it has received more recognition for its mutton value than any other type of Merino. I was told that this breed was in such demand by the farmers of Germany that at the ram sales it was difficult for an American, wishing to purchase, to have as good a selection as he would wish. They do not wish to let the rams go away. As I crossed Germany near the Baltic Sea, I saw herds of them, and they were about the only type I saw in that country. The Rambouillets weigh 150 to 160 pounds, and the average yield of wool is in the neighborhood of 12 pounds. The foremost importers and breeders are Geo. Harding & Son, of Waukesha, Wis., who advertise in the Kansas Farmer.

The modern herd of Galloway cattle that has done as much, or more, to make the breed famous and give it a new impetus as well as to restore the breeder to a proper estimation with the beef breeding world, is E. H. White, of Estherville, Iowa, who made a magnificent display at tne State fairs of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois, and at each place secured a big share of the prizes offered for Galloways. At Des Moines he won 6 first, 6 second, and 3 third premiums; at Hamline he won 6 first, 8 second, and 2 third prizes; at Milwaukee he won 9 first, 7 second, and 2 third prizes; at Indianapolis he won 10 first, 4 second, and 4 third prizes; and at Springfield he won 7 first, 3 second, 5 third prizes, including both young and aged herd, junior sweepstakes bull, and senior sweepstakes cow. Mr. White's regular advertisement appears in the Kansas Farmer, and he has always some choice breeding stock for sale.

It would be an enterprising stroke of business for some of the well-to-do Kansas breeders to take advantage of the unexampled enterprise of W. D. Flatt in laying at the doors of American Shorthorn breeders the very cream of British herds at Chicago on November 7. Mr. Flatt has established an enviable reputation for furnishing the very best in Shorthorns, as witness his previous sales in Chicago, where he has made the highest average of the past twenty years. In the coming sale will be offered the largest number of imported cattle placed in an American sale ring in years. There are now in quarantine about 30 head, which will be shipped direct to Chicago and submitted to public appraisement. In addition Mr. Flatt will offer his 1901 show herd, including some of the greatest prize-winners of recent years. Further particulars will appear in later issues. Catalogues are now ready, and can be secured by addressing W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.

Buyers of Shorthorn cattle will find the biggest lot of bargains of the season at the sale advertised this week by Purdy Bros., of Harris, Mo., and D. L. Dawdy & Co., of Arrington, Kans., who will sell 100 head at Kansas City on November 12 and 13, 1901. It will be the first public offering by Purdy Bros., also the first public sale by D. L. Dawdy & Co., from their new establishment, the Riverdale Fine Stock Farm, and, of course, it is their intention to make it a very creditable offering. Only about one-fourth of the animals offered will be bulls. On another page we show a picture of the Champion of Kansas got by Dawdy & Co.'s herd bull, Highland Chief 136717, which is only a fair sample of the bulls owned by Dawdy & Co., who are sending into the sale ring a very uniform lot. Their females are mainly Scotch-topped cows and heifers, and all of those of a breeding age will be bred to, or have calves at foot, by their great Criuckshank herd and show bull, Orange Viscount 157352, sired by Lavender Viscount, the champion of the great Shorthorn show at Kansas City last fall. Those of our readers interested should send to each of the firms for a catalogue and watch for further announcements in the Kansas Farmer.

A gentleman who has given some of the best Clydesdale stallions and mares of the breed to the public is Col. Robert Holloway, of Alexis, Ill. Mr. Holloway's stud at Alexis has long been noted as one of the breeding establishments which has accomplished results, and the announcement of a two days' sale for Wednesday and Thursday, October 29 and 30, in this issue, should certainly attract attention from all those who desire to buy Clydesdales of the most desirable kind. Colonel Holloway's offering will number 50 head, comprising mares, fillies, and stallions, and it is the final dispersion of the Durham Lawn stud. The offering is rich in the blood of old Cedric, Colonel Holloway's great breeding stallion, which has been accorded the rating by conservative judges as the best Clydesdale stallion ever brought to America. While Cedric is dead, his fame yet lives, and his sons and daughters will long perpetuate it in history, as their merit is of a high order. Macara, a son of the renowned MacGregor, has also been used by Colonel Holloway, and ranks with the foremost as a breeding stallion. While it is with keen regret that Colonel Holloway lays down his work of breeding Clydesdales, it is with pardonable pride that he points to the merit of Clydesdales which are offered. The final dispersion sale certainly affords an opportunity of richest promise for those desiring to buy draft stallions, mares or fillies of a high order of merit, and with the promising future ahead of the horse business, there should be no doubt as to the outcome of Colonel Holloway's sale.

Mr. B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., who enjoys the well-earned reputation of being among the most successful Shorthorn breeders in this country, will hold a closing out sale, at Kansas City, November 6. It is already quite well known that some time ago Mr. Cowan accepted a position with The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association as assistant secretary. The work of his office being such as to occupy his entire time, and also making it imperative that he take up his permanent residence at Springfield, he has, therefore, decided to close out his entire herd of Shorthorns by public auction at the time and place above stated. We doubt if there is an owner of a single pedigreed Shorthorn in this country to whom the name of Cowan is not more or less familiar. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. B. O. Cowan and his father, Mr. J. G. Cowan, have been ranked among our foremost breeders. From the beginning they have held a high ideal regarding the best type of a Shorthorn. The cattle they have bred has made show yard history, and many of the successful herds of the present day owe no small degree of their success to breeding stock purchased from the Cowan herd. For breeders to know that the herd is to be dispersed is sufficient for them to understand that a valuable lot of breeding stock will be exposed at public auction. For the benefit of beginners, or those inexperienced in breeding pedigreed Shorthorns, we wish to say that this will be a good sale to attend, because in buying from such a long established and successful herd, one not only receives the benefit of many years of experience and intelligent breeding, but also gets with the stock some of the reputation which the Cowan herd has attained. The sale will include a clean sweep of the entire herd without reserve. The herd bulls, Lavender Prince 144120, a Cruickshank Lavender, bred by Mr. Chas. C. Norton, and Norfolk 120336, a grandson of the Field Marshall cow, Princess Alice, together with several yearling and coming yearlings, mostly by one or the other of these sires, will constitute the bull offering. The female contingent includes the reserve breeding matrons, together with a goodly number of their produce, and such other females as Mr. Cowan has added to the herd by purchase during the past few years. The Scotch families represented are Sittyton-bred Lavender, Violet, Queen of Beauty, Miss Ramsden, and Mysie. The balance are choicely bred Rose of Sharons, Severn Daisys, Young Phyllis, Moss Roses, etc. The younger cattle, both bulls and females, are chiefly the get of Lavender Prince or Norfolk, and will bear eloquent testimony as to their breeding qualities.

When writing to advertisers, mention Kansas Farmer.

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Publisher's Paragraphs.

"Horse Sense" is the name of a book recently published by Farm, Stock and Home Company, Minneapolis. It is an exceedingly interesting book on an exceedingly interesting subject. It tells just about what every owner of horses wants to know as to every phase of the horse question. This book is well illustrated. Its possession is likely to be worth many times its cost to any one who ever owns, buys, sells, or uses a horse.

A book that ought to be in the hands of every farmer who raises a colt, calf, pig, or chicken is Prof. Thomas Shaw's new work on "Animal Breeding." This book will not make a successful breeder of the careless man or of the man who thinks he knows it all, but it will enable the studious, earnest man to avail of the knowledge of the expert breeder. The language is plain and the book sets out the best and latest developments of experience. Published by the Orange Judd Company, price $1.50. It will be sent postage paid to any subscriber for the Kansas Farmer who on renewing his subscription will inclose $1.10 extra.

There is never any question of the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the minds of those who have used it as a preparative for maternity, and for the reason that every woman who has experienced maternity has a definite standard of comparison by which she can measure the difference in her condition with and without the health giving aid of "Favorite Prescription." Is it any wonder that many a grateful woman's letter ends in terms similar to that of Mrs. J. W. G. Stephens, of Mila, Northumberland Co., Va., who writes: "I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The Weber Gasoline Engine Company has been one of the most successful manufacturing institutions in the West. For a number of years this company was located on Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, but demand for its engines grew to such an extent that the company found it necessary to enlarge its quarters, and consequently purchased land and erected a large factory at Sheffield, near Kansas City, and to-day it is doing an immense business, not only throughout America, but in foreign countries as well, all of which attests to the high class of its engines, 2 of which are illustrated on another page in this issue. Only recently the company was delighted to learn that it was awarded the silver medal at the great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. This of itself—the highest award—is a great victory, in view of the large number of engines made in this country by other factories.

The Old and New Way.

We had heard so much of the Beethoven piano which Mrs. Johnson sent for, that while down her way one day last week we stopped in and looked at it. We were paid for our trouble. It is certainly one of the most magnificent pianos we have ever seen.

The case is made of that beautiful wood, French Burl Walnut, a marvel of carved and polished work. The interior construction is perfection itself, and the tone! Well, it was just about as sweet as anything we ever heard. Asked to guess the price, we said $600 or $700, and were very much surprised when Mrs. Johnson informed us that it was considerably under $300. When requested for information as to how she ever obtained such a high grade piano at such a figure, Mrs. Johnson replied that she saw the advertisement of the Beethoven Piano Company, Box No. 1330, Washington, N. J., in Kansas Farmer, and sent for their catalogue, which is free. It was promptly sent, and although she had no imediate intention of purchasing, yet the company made her a special offer which was so good that she placed her order within a day or two.

Mrs. Johnson said that she never dealt with more polite and honest people than the above mentioned company. The Beethoven Piano Company is the pioneer in a new industry, that of manufacturing and selling pianos and organs direct from the factory to the home at a small profit over the cost to manufacture, thus saving customers all outside profits. We advise your readers to send and get a Beethoven catalogue whether they intend to purchase now or later on.

JONES & SMITH.

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.

Sent on Trial

We guarantee the
KNEELAND OMEGA CREAM SEPARATOR
to pay you and pay for itself if you make butter for market. Don't buy a Separator till you learn the Omega merits. Send for our Free book, "Good Butter and how to Make it."
THE KNEELAND CRYSTAL CREAMERY CO., 25 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich.

Send No Money

Send name and address and we will send you this magnificently engraved double hunting case, "American Standard" watch for free inspection. Case is made of the newly discovered gold alloy with extra heavy plate of 14 karat Solid Gold, and even experts cannot tell it from a 50 dollar watch. High-grade movement, fully jeweled, duplex escapement, patent pinion, quick train, stem-wind and set, with absolute **20 YEARS GUARANTEE.** The American Standard is the handsomest and best time keeping watch ever offered for the price. Watch dealers buy them in preference to other makes, costing 15 to 20 dollars. We have received during the last 3 months over 10,000 duplicate orders and thousands of testimonials from all over the world. Our regular factory price is $60.00 per dozen, but in order to extend our trade, we will for the next 45 days only, send a sample watch for free *This firm is thoroughly reliable.—Editor.*

WARNING! Beware of catchy-looking, worthless imitation watches, so frequently advertised by unprincipled concerns. We are a perfectly reliable firm and absolutely stand back of our guarantee, and take back any watch after six months if not perfectly satisfactory in every way.

20 Years WARRANTED High Grade

Our 45 Day Offer

Inspection to any person who will recommend and show it to their friends. We want to advertise our watches and convince you of their superior quality, before you pay one cent. Send us your name, post office and express office, state if you want ladies or gents size, and we will send you at once our watch for free inspection. After you have convinced yourself to your own satisfaction, that the watch is equal to any that would cost 15 dollars in your own town and the greatest bargain you ever saw, then pay our SPECIAL **FACTORY PRICE OF $4.85** and express charges, otherwise not one cent. Many write us they sold the watch same day with ten dollars profit. Anyone can sell several of these watches every week without devoting any extra time or effort, and make a profit of 5 to 10 dollars on every watch. Order at once at our special factory price as this offer is limited. Catalogue free. Address,
EAGLE WATCH MFG. CO., 160 Lees Bldg., CHICAGO.

EDITOR BADGER writes: Your watch is a beauty, looks like my $50 watch. Keeps perfect time. Don't see how you can sell it at such a price.

Don't Keep Cows—
Make Them Keep You.
You will never know which cows are paying their keep and a profit besides, unless you test their milk for butter fat.
Our Babcock Testing Machine
designed especially for farm use, will spot the thief every time. It is thoroughly reliable in every sense. Makes accurate tests. All glassware guaranteed accurate and very highest quality manufactured. Full directions in English, German and Scandinavian.
Price $3, cash with order. Your money back if not entirely satis factory. Write for circulars.
Minneapolis Cold Storage Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE
BY THE ZODIAC. Astrology reveals your life. We will send you a Horoscope Reading of your life, a Book on Astrology and a copy of one of the most fascinating occult magazines of mystery published, if you send the date of your birth and 10 cents for postage, etc. Our readings have made people happy and full of hope and success. Address **THOMPSON & CO., 22 N. William St., New York City.**

In the Dairy.

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

Executive Ability on the Farm.

There used to be a saying that anybody could be a farmer. Fortunately, this kind of sentiment is fast disappearing. Brains are essential to success in farming as well as to success in the law, in medicine, or in the ministry. Perhaps a few illustrations will explain.

AS TO ALFALFA.

For a number of years alfalfa has been known to be a most excellent crop as hay for cattle, and pasture for horses and hogs. It is 50 per cent better feed, pound for pound, than red clover, and out-yields the latter by 100 per cent. Its roots penetrate the soil to the depth of 20, 30, or 40 feet, and one official record says they go as far as 129 feet. This enables it to stand protracted dry spells. Being a leguminous plant, its roots are covered with little nodules or tubercules that are the homes of micro-organisms that have the power to absorb free nitrogen from the air and make it available for plant food. This enables the alfalfa to produce a large amount of nitrogenous feed and at the same time materially increase the fertility of the soil. These qualities make alfalfa by far the best and most economical rough feed in the hands of the farmer. Although alfalfa has been known in America for nearly fifty years, it was a long time before any considerable number of farmers raised it. Even after it was introduced into a locality it was looked upon with suspicion and its adaptability to any particular farm questioned. In the eastern part of Kansas prominent agricultural men declared that alfalfa could not be raised in their county. The experience of the last ten years has demonstrated that it can be grown in every county in the State, and makes exceptionally high yields in the eastern third of the State. This change is not due, as intimated by some, to climatic conditions, but is a product of man's brain, the result of studying the nature and characteristics of the plant, and surrounding the seed with such conditions as regards firmness of soil, time of seeding, moisture, care of young plants, disking old plants, etc., as will insure success. Those who had the brain power and executive ability to study the needs of the plant and to bring together those conditions essential to success are the men who are to-day reaping handsome rewards for the exercise of their brain. One man in Pottawatomie County realized, this past dry summer, over $82 for each acre of his alfalfa land. Another man in Reno County realized over $52 an acre, with prospects of a good fourth crop, and a third man in Dickinson County reports over $50 per acre. These are only samples of a large number of similar cases which might be given.

BRAINS IN DAIRY FARMING.

When the benefits to be derived from private dairying or a newly established creamery are brought before the public many farmers become intoxicated over the prospects and every cow in the community, regardles of quality, is drafted to contribute her mite to the milk pail. The result is frequently disastrous to the dairy industry. The poor cows not only run their owner in debt for their feed and care, but the profits from the good cows are lost sight of in the poor average of the herd. Successful dairying is a business proposition and the conditions of success should be studied the same as any mercantile business is studied. Experience shows that when we take into consideration the cost of labor, the interest on the money invested and the risks (or insurance) involved, a cow must yield dairy products worth at least $7.45 above the cost of her feed, besides the value of the calf, before she can be handled at a profit. The college herd of 28 cows consumed an average of 2,350 pounds of grain and 6,166 pounds of roughness per head per annum. At the lowest calculation, this would be worth $25. Add the $7.45 and we have $32.45, the amount necessary to realize from a cow in order to pay expenses. With milk testing 4 per cent butter fat, worth an average of 17 cents per pound, a cow must give 4,772 pounds (555 gallons) during the year before she is a profitable cow. A milch cow gives milk about three hundred days in the year. This would require that she yield an average of 15.8 pounds (1.8 gallons) daily. As a matter of fact, there are a good many cows that do not come up to this standard. The Kansas State Agricultural College found that 25 per cent of the herd of common cows purchased in central Kansas run the institution in debt for feed and labor. Had it been possible to have eliminated this 25 per cent of unprofitable cows the herd would have averaged an income of $38.92 per cow instead of $43.58, or an increase of $5.34 per cow. Since it requires $32.45 to pay for keeping and caring for a milch cow, the profit must come from those cows whose products are worth more than this amount. It will then be seen that the cow that yields $40 income is worth only half as much as the cow that yields $47.55 worth of products. This shows how it is possible for one good cow to be worth as much to a man as two, three, or even four, poor or medium cows. Here again is the opportunity for the display of intelligent forethought and executive ability.

BE CRAZY TO BUY WHEN EVERYBODY IS CRAZY TO SELL.

While attending a farmers' institute in Leavenworth County, the writer met a banker and merchant who saved many farmers from becoming panic-stricken during last summer's dry spell. Many of the farmers came to him and stated that they would be obliged to sell their stock at a considerable sacrifice. He advised them not to do it and kindly offered to loan them money if they needed it to tide over the fall and winter. At the same time that he gave this advice to his neighbors he went to Kansas City and purchased 197 head of cows for himself at about $18 per head. A few weeks later, when the rains came, these same cattle were sold at figures ranging from $30 to $40 per head. While this banker and merchant was making his hundreds and even thousands of dollars, the farmers of that neighborhood were adding much to his laurels because of the excellent advice he gave them about holding their stock. Here the need of executive ability is apparent in farmers being prepared for an unfavorable season and being ready to buy when others sell, and sell when others buy.

The above examples illustrating the need of executive ability on the farm are only a few selected from many that might be given. Every phase of agricultural work, as horticulture, entomology, veterinary science, botany, chemistry, physics, and mechanics, allow for a wonderful display of brain power. The young man starting out in life has an inviting and remunerative field for his labors. If he is not so situated that he can use that kind of ability on a farm of his own, he can find others who are ready to employ him and pay him well whenever he can demonstrate the possession of executive ability.

D. H. O.

Characteristics of Butter.

M. H. MATTS.

The characteristic qualities of butter are, flavor, odor, texture, body, solidity, keeping quality, and color, and to be able to produce all of these in a single product, no uniform set of rules can be given as different methods may have been used in raising the cream, giving a mixed quality with which to start. It may vary in age and the time of churning will also vary. Some feeds produce hard and others soft butter, this will cause a variation in churning temperature and firmness of the butter. But it can be said that flavor and aroma or odor comes from practically the same causes and the value of butter depends to a great extent upon these qualities.

The texture is formed by compressing the grains or granules into a solid body, and depends upon the original condition of the fat globules as they come from the cow, that is as to size; it also depends upon the management of the butter, as exposing to too high temperatures or too much handling. This results in separating the solid and liquid fats, which finally effects the texture.

The proportion and character of fats determine the solidity of the butter and this in turn is determined by its resistance to pressure. Butter having perfect solidity does not contain any loose parts or crevices, that can hold air or moisture, thereby preventing any fermentative changes taking place.

Gilt edge butter can be kept five or six weeks under natural conditions without passing a defective stage while the ordinary product would not keep more than five or ten days. A temperature of 40 degrees F. in the absence of light and moisture will prolong the keeping indefinitely. Failure in keeping may be due to fermentation, improper handling, or bad place to keep it. The longer the surface of the butter is exposed to the air, the more likely ferments will gain entrance and the use of ones hands should be prohibited entirely from coming in direct contact with butter.

As has been stated the natural color in milk is due to lactochrome, and this is also attributed to the natural color in butter. The explanation of white butter in winter is on account of the absence of chlorophyll, (the green coloring matter of vegetable organisms), in dry feed, the lactochrome and chlorophyll are in some way connected and when green crops are dried the coloring matter loses its use as such. A great many consumers want a rich, June colored butter and to produce it artificial coloring is used.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 237 free. West Chester, Pa.

Good Men Wanted.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

A man's business or profession will bear the marks of his individuality and his training for the line of work he is in. Without thorough training few can succeed in any calling.

The demand to-day is for specialists, experts, men who have worked at one thing until they can do that thing a little better than anyone else can do it.

This is true in creamery work. The man who makes the butter must be a specialist. The financial success of the modern butter factory demands that the butter-maker be thoroughly trained in every detail relating to his business. No guess work can be tolerated. Every operation from the weighing of the milk to the putting up of the packages of butter must be done with precision and judgment. An adequate reason must be assigned for every step.

The man who guesses that quality of milk is all right will be guessing as to the quality of the butter he will get from it. If he guesses that the separator is skimming close enough he may be wondering where his overrun has gone. He will probably be sending

HIGHEST AWARD
CREAM SEPARATORS
BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

Just as in the case of every representative exhibition or other contest since the invention of the Cream Separator twenty years ago, the De Laval machines have maintained their supremacy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, having received the Gold Medal on Cream Separators.

This is the highest and only award of its kind on cream separators. One other make of machine has received a Silver Medal, and another concern a Gold Medal for its **combined exhibit** of cream separators, Babcock testers, churns, and other apparatus. With characteristic advertising honesty, the latter concern is now claiming this Gold Medal to be an award to its separators.

OTHER GREAT EXPOSITIONS.

The supremacy of the De Laval machines at Buffalo is a continuation of their triumphant record at all previous great expositions. At the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, they received the Gold and only medal awarded by the regular jury of awards and were the only separators used in the Model Dairy. At Antwerp in 1894 and at Brussels in 1897 they received the Grand Prizes or highest awards. At Omaha in 1898 they received the Gold Medal, and again at Paris in 1900 the Grand Prize or highest award.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO.
1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
103 & 105 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
327 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL.
75 & 77 YORK STREET, TORONTO.
248 MCDERMOT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

EMPIRE
THE LEADING
CREAM SEPARATOR
CATALOGUE FREE
U.S. BUTTER EXTRACTOR CO. BLOOMFIELD N.J.
WESTERN OFFICE FISHER BLDG CHICAGO

U S U S U S
GOLD MEDAL
THE HIGHEST AWARD
AT THE
PAN-AMERICAN
EXPOSITION
BUFFALO, N. Y., 1901
WON BY THE
Improved
U. S. Cream Separator
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
228

enough butter fat home with the farmers to have paid his salary for a month.

The best markets demand a uniform product of high quality. Any guess work in ripening the cream will make uniformity an impossibility.

A sure source of loss will be found if weights of tubs, boxes, and prints are supposed to be right without actually weighing every package.

Buttermaking is a science and every detail has its laws governing its action. Unless every step is watched and checked up the result may be a loss to the creamery.

A man's individuality will be shown in the pains he takes with the little things. His training will be shown in his ability to do the right thing rather than the wrong.

Creamery operators can not afford to employ a man who is not neat and painstaking in all he does, nor can they afford to employ him if he has not had the training necessary to enable him to properly look after every detail of his work. The first requisite is usually born in a man. The last can be acquired by study and hard work. Our dairy schools afford to best opportunities for study and give one a good foundation on which to build.

Creameries also realize the importance of having good and well posted men at the weigh-can in order to instruct their patrons upon the best way of feeding and caring for their cows and calves.

The creamery and the skimming-station are getting to be educational centers for the community. The following words from an enthusiastic and practical creamery man illustrates this point:

"Good station operators are in demand these days. Creamery companies now, more than ever before, have begun to realize that a great part of their success lies with the man in the skimming-station. The man in the station who can not get business for his employers is not the man wanted, even though he should work for nothing, the luggard would be dear for the hire. It is the $40 or $50 man that is wanted. He is not wanted if he can not get the business to justify him that salary. The station operator who fails to get business enough to pay those wages is not worth fooling with. That is the view of the day. Operators! if you want good wages and a good job prepare for the work you have undertaken. If you like the creamery work and know that you have some natural qualification for it, then strive to know more about the business and ultimately to know it all. Begin by subscribing for good dairy papers, and get ready to attend the dairy school this winter, prepare for a few days at the Kansas Dairy Association. These are days for improvement, and the operator who does not keep up with the procession is the man who will be looking for a job."

Economical Feeding of Corn and Oats.

P. C. HOLME, IN THE SWINEHERD.

J. H. Hodges, of Texas, makes inquiry about feeding, that interests all of us just now, with corn scarce and of poor quality. He says: "Please give us your opinion of the best way to feed corn and oats to obtain the best results to pigs for spring market. Shall we grind and soak and how long; or grind and feed dry, or feed whole without soaking, or with soaking; and how long to soak? I would like to know the cheapest way, as corn is very high. Our corn is very dusty and smutty."

These inquiries really involve the whole theory of feeding and is a plea for more specific details in feeding than is possible to give in the space at our command.

The question of grinding and soaking and how fine to grind and how long to soak are subordinate and not nearly as important in economical feeding as many suppose.

When feed is so very high and scarce the "cheapest way" to feed may call for more labor than the "cheapest way" when corn is cheap. If grinding and soaking add any feeding value to the grain we can prehaps afford to grind and soak and possibly soak feed to secure that benefit. But if there is one thing clear from thorough experiment and tests it is that neither grinding, soaking, nor even cooking corn or oats for hogs can add to their value as builders of bone, muscle, and fat. In the hands of inexperienced feeders a hog or cow or horse can be put out of condition with ground feed more easily than with whole grains.

There may be two reasons for this. First, the animal can eat the ground feed more rapidly, and, second, the ground feed forms a close impervious mass in the stomach and this mass ferments before the gastric juice can act on it properly.

When corn or oats are eaten whole and dry they are eaten more slowly, and the saliva becomes mixed in during the grinding of the grain with the teeth, and the mass enters the stomach loose and coarser and coated with saliva, so that the gastric juice acts freely and digestion begins at once and goes on freely.

The thorough mixing of saliva in the dry whole feed during the process of mastication is the first and important step in the process of digestion. Grinding, soaking, or cooking can not dispense with it, are no substitute for it, and in fact they are real means for preventing this essential first step in good digestion.

The pig stomach is much like that of man in its action, and the management of it so as to get it to work the best grinding or assimilating of food is the feeder's first thought and lesson. The great Gladstone attributed his ability to endure long continued labor primarily to his care in masticating his food or making the teeth and tongue do their part and not throw the whole burden on the stomach. His rule was to give not less than 32 bites to each morsel of food before swallowing it. From personal test with indigestion and means of prevention any of us can prove the accuracy of this grand old man's practice.

If we bolt our food we sooner or later suffer for it. Our pigs will bolt their food, too, if we fix it so they can—that is, grind it or soak it or cook it—but if corn or oats are fed dry the pigs must chew this dry feed, and as they grind it with the teeth the saliva pours out of the glands into the feed and begins a chemical action which the gastric juice and churning motion of the stomach easily complete.

We have given in this familiar way the process of digestion to set forth the fact that grinding and soaking grain are not necessary to complete digestion, and second they may be and often are hindrances to complete and quick digestion.

Now, if this is true, and it is, if science has proven anything, then why grind corn for pigs, at a heavy cost when the pigs can grind it better for nothing?

Anything we do to a pig's feed that tends to cause it to form an impervious mass as of dough in the stomach retards digestion and makes that feed less valuable for health and growth. Corn and cob-meal is a better feed than the best bolted or fine meal. Whole oats consumed by pigs will not make a sticky compact or doughy mass in the stomach as will ground oats with the hulls taken out.

When we make slop of middlings or of ground corn, oats, barley, and rye, as many do, they use so much water with the ground stuff that it can not form a ball of doughy stuff impervious to the juices of the stomach, hence such feed is more easily digested and is a grateful addition to the feed of dry or solid grain the pig gets after the slop.

But does it pay at all to soak such feed as Mr. H. has?

Yes, it may, if the corn or oats are dry and dusty. Such feed is not the most palatable, and taxes the saliva unnecessarily to overcome the dustiness. Soaking such feed twelve hours would perhaps make it more palatable, and that in itself is an aid to digestion.

What we have said illustrates the principle of feeding, and there is need for the feeder to exercise his judgment to get his feed to his animals, so as to meet their condition and the law of digestion.

But fix up our feed as we may, we can not feed economically unless we observe other things, like feeding regularly, feeding just what will be eaten with a relish and eaten up clean, feeding on suitable clover or grass lots or floors out of the mud and filth.

Feed what we may or where we may, it is always true that a mixture of grain or feeds pays better than any one fed alone, simply because it digests better.

It is cheaper to feed that corn and oats to pigs that have the run of clover, peas, grass, or wood lots than in a close dry pen. This is especially true, if Mr. H. is to continue feeding until February next.

The smut on his corn is not likely to do any injury, and we are sure it will do no good.

Historic Spire to Fall.

Bowing to the march of progress and improvement, the old steel steeple on the Roman Catholic church of SS. Peter and Paul, in Wythe avenue, near South Second street, is to be demolished. This spire was made famous when the late Father Sylvester Malone ,at the outbreak of the Civil war, hoisted the stars and stripes to its peak. There is some talk of preserving some part of the historic steeple. Father Malone was an ardent and outspoken abolitionist. In 1854, when he was in Rome, a mob, stirred by the religious and political passions, being fomented in Williamsburg at the time, attacked the church, and would have burned it except for the prompt work of the authorities.

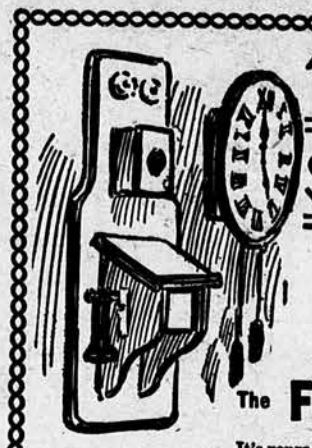
It was therefore considered a bold thing when Father Malone insisted upon flying the Union flag on the church when hostilities between the north and south actually broke out. He hoisted the ensign with his own hands, where it flew until taken down in order to have it carried to the front by a Williamsburg regiment. It was replaced by another, presented by the citizens, which flew below the gilded cross until peace had been declared. In 1886 this cross was removed and made into small crosses, which were distributed among the parishioners. Father John L. Belford, who became pastor upon the death of Father Malone, has made many changes. Now he has planned extensive alterations, which will necessitate the removal of the entire front of the old building and all of the steeple.—New York Tribune.

Constipation is the rock that wrecks many lives; it poisons the very life blood. Regularity can be established through the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It is mildly cathartic and strengthens the stomach, liver, and kidneys.

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. 36)

PILES TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. We will forfeit $50 for any case of Internal, External or Itching Piles the Germ Pile Cure fails to cure. Instant and permanent relief. Write at once. Germ Medical Co., 215 E. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.



Talk a Minute Save an Hour

Get a Telephone NOW. You will save hours of valuable time. Costs little. Easy to install. We ship at once.

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 shown. 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 Street. **CHICAGO.**

...FOR SALE--KEEPS YOU WARM.

..$2.05..

Air Tight Wood Stove—12x16x14 Inches

Freight about 25 cents; weighs 30 pounds.
Has heavy 22g. 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.

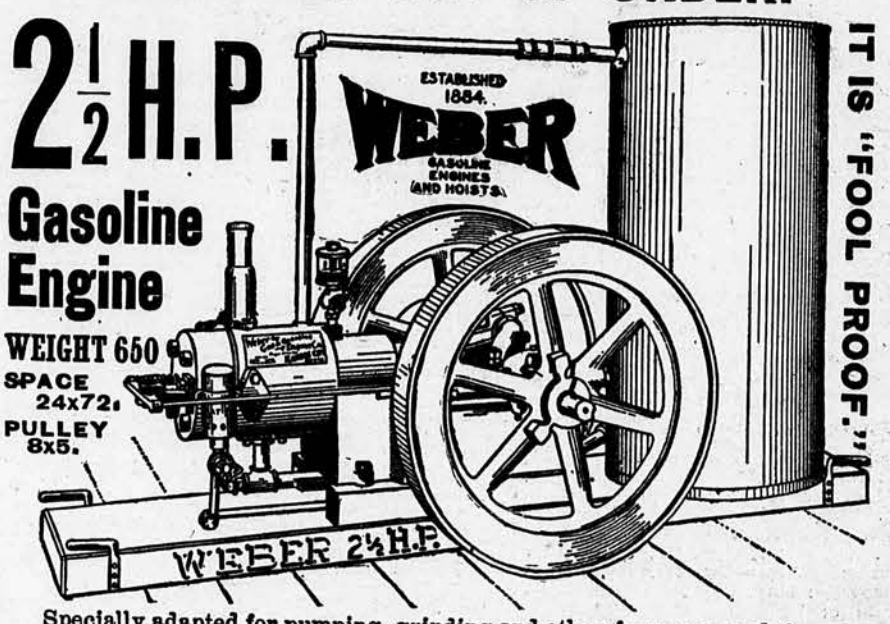
STIMSON & CO., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Station ..A..

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

CAN'T GET OUT OF ORDER.

2½ H.P. Gasoline Engine

WEIGHT 650 lbs.
SPACE 24x72.
PULLEY 8x5.



IT IS "FOOL PROOF."

Specially adapted for pumping, grinding and other farm use and for any purpose for which 2½ horse power or less is needed. It is simple, economical, reliable, and the price at which it is sold puts it in reach of every one. Fully guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Weber Gasoline Engine Co., Box 110, Kansas City, Mo.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,748; calves, 1,603. The market was steady on best and lower on others. Representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4	1687	$6.15	53	1348	$5.75
89	1358	5.75	21	1430	5.75
66 h&s	869	5.25	1	1350	5.10
41	1068	5.10	1	1330	4.00

WESTERN STEERS.

21	1096	4.60	102	1035	4.35
9	853	3.50	20 stk	808	3.00
2 stk	585	2.75	2 stk	680	2.50

COLORADO STEERS.

16	1173	4.00	105 stk	720	3.25
1 stk	720	2.50			

PANHANDLE STEERS.

39	1309	5.75	1	1309	5.75

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS. (Qurantine Division.)

1	1070	3.75	68	1061	3.60
27	900	3.30	1	1080	3.25
25	866	3.00	26	808	2.75
269	862	3.10	1	862	3.10

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS. (Quarantine Division.)

1	1250	3.75	5	838	3.00
19	847	2.55	27	793	2.35
18	753	2.15	35	716	2.10
2	1020	2.90	4	820	2.35

WESTERN COWS.

12	753	2.80	20	1046	2.65
1	1000	2.65	1	700	2.50
87	779	2.50	27 can	714	1.85

NATIVE HEIFERS.

3 mix	664	4.00	1	920	3.50
32	760	3.12½			

NATIVE COWS.

21	978	3.75	1	1270	3.75
2	1050	2.85	17	962	2.75
9	938	2.50	2	930	2.50
1	1010	1.75	1	840	1.50

NATIVE FEEDERS.

8	1095	3.75	15	1129	3.70
16	986	3.70	5	1002	3.40
5	922	3.40	112	920	3.40
1	1050	3.30	17	1027	3.25

NATIVE STOCKERS.

26	715	3.85	4	792	3.50
1	880	3.65	2	535	3.65
7	708	3.25	2	790	3.25
3	920	3.00	3	710	3.00

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

16	1066	3.50	1	830	2.90
5	564	2.75	11	595	2.75
2	820	2.50	2	705	2.35
2	635	2.15	5	888	1.55

Hogs—Receipts, 8,155. The market was steady to 5 cents higher. Representative sales:

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price
73	252	$6.47½	125	262	$6.45	69	270	$6.42½
3	220	6.30	61	202	6.30	77	201	6.27½
77	201	6.27½	81	196	6.25	47	216	6.25
99	175	6.10	40	170	6.10	88	168	6.10
19	132	5.65	27	121	5.60	11	114	5.50
1	110	3.00	2	160	3.00	1	150	3.00

Sheep—Receipts, 7,581. The market was steady to strong. Representative sales:

9 lambs	74	$4.50	1191 Utah l.	73	$4.45
83 Utah l.	63	4.00	714 W.lms	52	3.85
2 lambs	70	3.75	198 Utah sh.	103	3.30
10 lambs	62	3.25	7 sheep	95	3.15

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 23,000. Good to prime steers, $6.10@6.80; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25; Texas fed steers, $2.80@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000. Mixed and butchers, $5.90@6.50; bulk of sales, 5$.90@6.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000. Good to choice wethers, $3.50@3.85; western sheep, $3.00@3.40; native lambs, $3.75@5.00.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000. Beef steers, $4.30@6.50; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.70; Texas steers, $2.90@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500. Pigs and lights, $5.90@6.10; butchers, 6$.25@6.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Natives, $3.00@3.50; lambs, $4.00@6.75.

Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,700. Native beef steers, $4.80@5.25; western steers, $3.75@5.20; Texas steers, $3.50@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,900. Heavy, $6.25@6.45; bulk of sales, $6.15@6.27½.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000. Common and stock sheep, $2.70@3.40; lambs, $3.75@4.65.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Oct. 21.—Wheat—Sales by sample on track:

Hard—No. 2, 66½c; No. 3, 65c.

Soft—No. 2, 70¾@71c; No. 3, 69@70c.

Mixed Corn—No. 2, 58½@58¾c; No. 3, 58¼@58½c.

White Corn—No. 2, 58¾@59c; No. 3, 58¼@58¾c.

Mixed Oats—No. 2, 37½c; No. 3, 37c.

White Oats—No. 2, 37¼@37½c; No. 3, 37¼c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 56½c.

Prairie Hay—$5.00@13.00; timothy, $8.00@14.00; clover, $9.50@13.00; alfalfa, $10.00@12.00; straw, $5.00@5.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—$25.00 ton in car lots. Linseed meal, $29 per ton.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 71¼@71¾c; No. 3, 69½@71c; No. 2 hard winter, 69½@70½c; No. 3, 69@70c; No. 1 northern spring, 71¼@72c; No. 2, 69½@70½c; No. 3, 66@69½c. Corn—No. 2, 56c; No. 3, 55¾@56c. Oats—No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35½c.

Futures: Wheat—October, 69⅝c; December, 70½c; May, 73¾@73⅞c. Corn—October, 54¼c; December, 55⅝@55½c; May, 58⅛c. Oats—October, 34½c; December, 35⅛c; May, 37¼c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 70½c; track, 72@72½c; No. 3 hard, 69¼@70¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56½c; track, 58@58¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; track, 37¼@37¾c; No. 2 white, 38¾@39c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Oct. 21.—Eggs—Fresh, 17c per doz.

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

Poultry—Hens, live, 6½c; roosters, 20c each; springs, 6½c lb.; ducks, young, 6c; turkey hens, 6½c; young, weighing over 7 lbs., 6½c; young gobblers, 5c; pigeons, $1.00 doz. Choice scalded dressed poultry 1c above these prices.

Potatoes—95c@$1.10 per bushel in small lots; car lots, 97c; sweets, 75@90c per bushel.

Fruit—Apples, $1.00@3.00 per barrel; cranberries, $6.00 per barrel.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 50@65c half bu.; beans, 60@75c bu.; cabbage, 90c@$1.10 cwt. Onions, 85c@$1.00 bushel in job lots; cucumbers, 50@75c per bushel crate.

Melons—Cantaloupes, Rocky Fords, $1.00@1.75 per crate.

Special Want Column.

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

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Two Polled Hereford bull calves, old enough for service next season. W. L. Bass, Eldorado, Kans.

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 3 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—At a bargain—young draft stallions. A. I. Hakes, Eskridge, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One good jack, 7 years old color black, good animal; and other horses for a good farm. For particulars address D. R. Keith, Mineral, 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.

COTSWOLD SHEEP—I have two registered, and 12 high-grade Cotswold rams, lambs, and yearlings for sale. Write me for prices and descriptions. John H. Rust, Altamont, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two pure-bred Shropshire rams and 1 Cotswold ram, 1 Duroc-Jersey boar, 6 months old; will exchange him for 2 gilts 3 months old. This stuff is prize-winning stock, will sell at less than full value. H. H. Hague & Sons, Walton, Kans.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

WANTED—To buy a small improved farm close to railroad town in southeastern Kansas. Must be good land, with plenty of water. Give full information. Address Farm, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—"A Snap"—Good 80-acre farm near Eskridge, with fair buildings and orchard; also 13 head of good cattle, and feed. All goes for only $1,600. John G. Howard, Land Dealer, Eskridge, Kans.

FOR SALE—320 acres of fine grass land, located 12 miles west of Eskridge; income $160 per year, price $1,500; spot cash. Title is from the County and perfect. 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 on my list what I think will suit you I will find it for you. John G. Howard, Land Dealer, Eskridge, Kans.

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 $32.50 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.

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Some extra good pigs (both sexes), of Chief Tecumseh, Look Me Over, and Chief Perfection 2d strains. Wm. Maguire, Haven, Kans.

POULTRY.

BUY AND BE HAPPY—Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, 50 cents. Jim Busenbark, Eskridge, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFALFA SEED—None better than I have. Buy direct from a grower. Quantities to suit. Write for samples and prices. V. S. Jones, Syracuse, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES—I have 5 pups ready to ship; from registered stock. My breeding dogs are all rained. My pups give best of results as workers. From $4 to $6. A. P. Chacey, North Topeka, Kans.

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.

FIFTY THOUSAND apple and peach trees; wholesale price list, on application. The Seneca Nursery, Seneca, Kans.

WANTED—Alfalfa, millet, cane seed, kaffir-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.

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.

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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.

The Stray List.

For Week Ending October 17.

Miami County—L. Flanagan, Clerk.

SOW—Taken up by Z. Priestly, in Marysville tp., September 26, 1901, one black sow, about 1 year old, weighing 160 pounds, valued at $11.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Ash Soper, in Mineral tp., October 5, 1901, one bay horse (pony), slight split in one ear; valued at $15.

For Week Ending October 24.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by George Riggans, in Rutland tp., September 26, 1901, one red cow, 3 years old; valued at $25.

Agents Either sex are earning $4 to $10 a day selling our 25-cent household necessity. Write us to-day. Show what it will do and it sells itself. Sample Free. *Domestic Supply Co* DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

Of the best English strains in America; 33 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for circular.
T. B. HUDSPETH,
Sibley, - Jackson County, - Missouri.

COAL, LEAD, and ZINC

The coal, lead, and zinc lands of Central Missouri are the richest undeveloped mineral lands in the west. They offer the best, safest, and most profitable investment. We have some fine speculative propositions involving from 500 to 2,000 acres. A number of 40-acre tracts may yet be had for $500 each. One railroad; others being built. Now is the time to make an investment. Titles guaranteed perfect. These lands are accessible from north, east, and west. Address:
THE KANSAS AND MISSOURI INVESTMENT AND MINING COMPANY, (Incorporated),
Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri.

Rock Hill Shorthorns and ..Saddle Horses..

Bulls in service, Sempstress Valentine 157069, and Mayor 129229. A fine string of young bulls and a few heifers for sale.
J. F. TRUE & SON, Proprietors.
Post-office, PERRY, KANS. Railroad station, Newman, Kans., on Union Pacific R. R., 12 miles east of Topeka.

Hillside Stock and Poultry Farm

EXTRA FINE, LARGE, PURE-BRED
M. B. Turkeys, Embden and Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, White Guineas, and 6 kinds of fancy chickens for sale.
Also Yorkshire Pigs, Cotswold Sheep, and Angora Goats
Send stamp for circular. A. A. RIEFF,
Box C.—289. Mankato, Minnesota.

..FANCY.. POLAND-CHINAS

FOR SALE: 125 fall and spring boars and gilts, sired by Dandy U. S. 17446, and Model Boy Jr. 2400. The sire of each of my herd boars cost $1,000. Choice pigs offered at reasonable prices. Write at once to
M. ROLAND HUGHES, Independence, Mo.

Kramer's Poland-Chinas.

FOR SALE: Forty March boars and gilts, sired by Little Mack 14992 (the sire of Knox All Wilkes). Will now sell this grand herd boar, a tried and satisfactory sire. Address
D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kas

DICKINSON COUNTY'S POLAND-CHINAS ...AND... SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING

Twenty choice growthy young sows, and 10 fancy young boars. Choice breeding and choice individuals. Most popular strains. Also 8 head of bulls, ranging in age from 6 to 15 months, 4 of which are pure-bred. All good colors. Nicely bred and good individuals. If you want a bargain write me at once or come and see them.
G. W. KELLEY, Superintendent, Abilene, Kans.

SKUNK KILL THEM and send their skins to us. Also ship all other kinds of raw .... **FURS.** Highest market price paid. Farmers will get 50 cents to $2.00 more by shipping to us their... **Cattle and Horse Hides** than they can by selling same to the local butcher. Prompt CASH RETURNS at highest market price guaranteed. Write for price list and shipping tags. ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 10. 412-415-419 Main St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Big Bargain In Railway Travel

Only one fare plus $2 for a round-trip ticket to Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Salt Lake City.
October 15, November 5 and 19, December 3 and 17.
Tourist sleepers and chair cars.
See the great Southwest—its irrigated lands, cattle ranches, mines, oil wells, and orchards.
The place to get a home or make Profitable investments.

Santa Fe.

Address, T. L. King, Agent, Santa Fe, Topeka, Kansas.

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of the **Kansas Farmer**, a full-sized **ONE DOLLAR** package of **VITÆ-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. **Vitæ-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 oxidization. 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 Ailments, 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.**

Kansas Farmer's Handy Guide

Contributed from various sources, including correspondents, scrap-books, and farm papers. Compiled and arranged by J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Kans.

CHOLERA.

Cure for Chicken or Hog Cholera.—One tablespoon of gunpowder mixed with one tablespoon of milk. Pour it down biddie's throat. For a full-grown pig, half cupful, the same amount milk. Prevent cholera by mixing in feed now and then.

Cure for Hog Cholera.—Take the sick animal away from all others, and put him in a small pen. Every morning cover the pen with a layer of earth, then a layer of lime or ashes, and give him a clean bed and feed new milk. This treatment has effected a cure in less than two weeks.

Cure for Hog Cholera.—A mixture of wood ashes 1 peck, salt 4 pounds, copperas 7 pounds, sulphur 1 pound; keep a little of this constantly in trough; it is of great service. If predisposed to cholera they will eat it more freely than when free from all symptoms. A gill of coal-oil in slops is also a good remedy.

A Sure Cure for Cholera.—1 teaspoon of red pepper and 1 tablespoon of salt to ½ pint of boiling water; this to be given as hot as possible.

Good Cure for Chicken Cholera.—Pour turpentine on corn and feed to chickens if they are drooping. Give an occasional feed as a preventive. I gave this recipe to two of my cousins last spring, and they both told me that it stopped the cholera right off in both cases, where they had lost a great many before.

Chicken Cholera.—After spending considerable money for remedies that did no good, I was told by a neighbor to try epsom salts, putting a common-sized teacup into two gallons of water, and giving for constant drink. It will act as a cathartic, seeming to be just what they need, and I lost no more after giving the salts. Had I known this in time it would have saved me about 50 hens and turkeys. I consider it not a cure, but a preventive.

Cure for Chicken Cholera.—Give one drop of carbolic acid in a teaspoon of water. In bad cases repeat once a day until cured.

CISTERN.

How to Make a Good Cistern.—Every family should have a good cistern. Have a brick or stone wall, also a drainage of tiling under the cistern if necessary. Cement with best cement. Have an arched wall over the top with an opening in the center for a cast iron cover with handle. Partition off about one-third or one-fourth of the cistern (according to size) with one tier of bricks put up with cement. This wall serves as a filter. As the water comes from roof it should pass through a barrel filter. Each part of cistern should have a ventilating pipe. The drain should be well covered with screen. The pipes connected with pumps should all be in the small part of cistern, where they will find clean water, twice filtered.

Eave Troughs for Cistern Use.—Where cisterns are some distance away from the house, dig a trench from corner of house to cistern, 2½ or 3 feet deep. Put in your eave troughs, cover with old eave trough, give good fall and drill through into cistern. Then cover with dirt. Also adjust waste pipe so that when cistern is full you can let the water run on ground outside. This will work perfectly and enable people to utilize old cisterns away from the house.

Suggestions for Cistern.—As modern pumps are used in the majority of cisterns, and, being impossible to pump a large portion of the water out when you desire to clean them, I offer this suggestion: In building a new cistern, at the place where the pump is to stand on the bottom, make a circular excavation 2 feet, more or less, in diameter, and about 6 inches deep. Place the pump in this excavation. Slope the bottom of cistern so all the water will flow toward this place, where it may be easily pumped out with the exception of a few gallons. If the excavation fills with dirt, it is a hint that your cistern needs cleaning.

Arching a Cistern.—Here is a simple and cheap way to form mold or model on which to construct dome or arch for cistern top. After your side walls are up to point from where you intend to spring your arch, set up around inside the cistern, at equal distances, 6 stout posts and a seventh one in center, all of equal length and sawed square at ends. Rest a piece of strong timber from each outside post to center one (like a 6-spoked wheel), lay floor on these timbers. Have floor, when finished, just even with top of wall. Then pile on floor damp earth, packing it down nicely, and form it high in middle like half of an egg. Make it smooth and firm and of regular form. Trim off all irregularities with trowel. On this model you can form your brickwork, which should be not less than 9 inches thick, break joints each course, and every third course lay a course of headers or bricks endwise out. The outside edge of cement joint should be thicker than the edge at earth mold, so as to keep each course at right angles with model, and by the time you have built up to where the manhole is at top your brick courses will be nearly on edge. If carefully built, earth may be taken out at once through manhole, also floor and posts same way, using care not to displace bricks. It is safest, however, to wait until all is set hard. For this work, if your cement is of the common grades, use equal parts cement and clean sand. Loamy sand or sand having earth in it is death to cement. Bricks for cement work should be kept dampened and only a little cement mixed at a time.

Barn Cisterns.—I have built a number in this way. Dig a hole (circular) as deep as you wish, and large enough for your wants. Make the sides as smooth as you can. Then take cement one part and sand two parts; mix, lay or plaster a smoothing coat all over. Then use one to one for second coat, and third, three of cement to one of sand (sharp bank sand), then finish by a wash of clear cement with a broom, and it is done.

A Cheap and Convenient Cistern.—One that will last for twenty years can be made as follows: Get four 2 by 4 scantling, and four 2 by 2 scantling, as long as you want your cistern deep. Paint the 2 by 4's and spike the 2 by 2's on the 2 by 4's; this makes a corner to nail the siding to. After you have made the corner pieces, nail some 2 by 4's on one end for the bottom. Then put the floor in, and then the sides. After you get the box made, nail in the corner some quarter rounds. Use soft pine for the uprights, and hard pine flooring for the bottom and sides. Paint the grooves when putting on the floor and siding. A friend in Ohio has one that nas been in use for upwards of forty years. Dig a square hole in the ground just the size your cistern will be, then let your box in this hole and tramp the dirt around it.

Cistern Filter.—Build of brick, 20 inches to 2 feet square, on bottom of cistern with flat stone, 2 inches or more, on top; drill hole in center of stone for pipe from pump; melt lead and put around this pipe, and filter is complete. You will always have pure water.

CLEANING.

Cleaning Stables.—Place the stock in box stalls. They tramp the manure solid; do not get dirty; need little bedding; manure will not ferment, and stables need not be cleaned out until they become full. I have followed this plan for five years with success, even in summer, when some ground plaster is needed.

Bucket for Cleaning Cows.—With the beginning of cold weather, cows are, or at least should be, housed in comfortable stables, and every owner of a cow

knows that that means extra care if clean milk is wanted, for cows as a rule are not as cleanly as one would like to have them. For an apparatus to wash and dry her udder before milking, have a bucket with a hook on one side to carry a sponge, and a cigar box fastened on the other side, in which your cloths are kept. Now the first thing to do is to clean away all droppings, then litter with clean straw, next card your cow, then wash her udder clean with sponge and water, and dry with cloth. Of course it takes a little time.

To Clean Brass Clocks.—If your clock stops cold nights, it is a sure sign it needs cleaning. To do it in a perfectly satisfactory manner, remove pendulum, hands and face, then the four screws that hold the works to back of case. Now place the works in a kettle of clean, cold water, place over the fire and boil for fifteen minutes. Take out while hot and dry thoroughly by gentle heat. Touch bearings with a very little kerosene oil, replace and you are a dollar ahead of the jeweler and have just as good a job done.

Cleaning Clocks.—I have a small alarm clock, such as usually costs about $2. It ran all right for two years after I got it. Then it got dirty and stopped. I laid it on its face and poured kerosent oil into it until it was completely saturated all through. The result was that it ran all right for two years, when I repeated the oiling, and it has been running nearly a year since the last dose, or about five years since I got it, without any other oiling or cleaning whatever.

CLOVER.

If you want good clover hay, with all the leaves and heads on, and have a good, tight building, by all means cut and put in when just wilted. Tramp thoroughly; at night cover well with boards which can be taken off, and put more in the next day. When through, cover well with hay or straw. The next spring you will have hay that will make your horses or whatever eats it thrive in a way that will surprise you. Beautiful bunches of hay, every leaf and head right where it grew. Almost equal to average clover hay with grain added, even for hard work. Another advantage is, you can get a wonderful amount of it in a small place. It will go a good deal further in feeding because none of it is left lying in the field. We have

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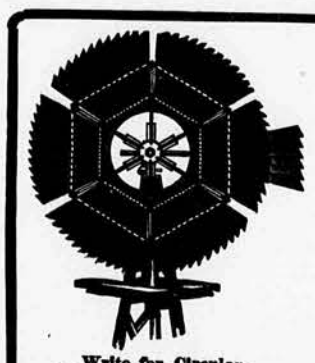

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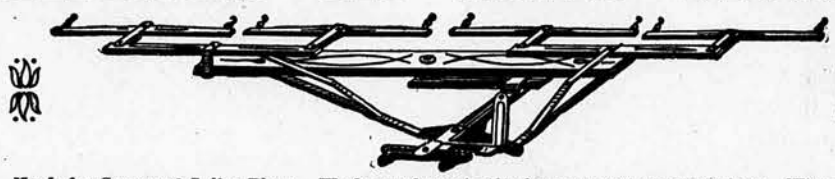

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