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VOL. XXXIX
NO. 50

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863
$1.00 A YEAR

Breeders' Directory.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

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

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

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

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

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS.
Have sold all spring males, but have about 60 fine pigs of September and October farrow at reasonable prices.
J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KANS.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—REGISTERED.
Write for prices on what you want in Febuary, March or April Gilts open or bred to order. A few extra June and July pigs, $10 each.
NEWTON BROTHERS, Whiting, Kans.

STANDARD HERD OF
Registered Duroc-Jerseys
PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.
Herd headed by Big Joe 7363, and others. S. C. B. Leghorns.

100 Duroc-Jersey Pigs.
For Sale—100 March and April pigs from the Rockdale Herd of Registered Duroc-Jersey Swine. The get of 3 herd boars. Prices right. Address
J. F. CHANDLER, Frankfort, Kansas.

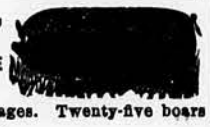
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

POLAND-CHINAS. 15 April and May boars. 1 yearling boar by Chief Perfection 2nd. Good fall and spring gilts bred to our GREAT HERD BOARS.
DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE
Contains up to date and prize-winning individuals. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection solicited.
M. O'BRIEN, (Riverside), Liberty, Kansas

W. P. WIMMER & SON, Mound Valley, Kans.,
...Breeders of...
FASHIONABLE POLAND-CHINA HOGS
Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable.

T. A. Hubbard,
ROME, KANS., Breeder of
POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Two hundred head. All ages. Twenty-five boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

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

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

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

..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.

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

SHADY LANE STOCK FARM.
HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans
Registered Poland-Chinas
25 Boars and 25 Gilts of late winter farrow, sired by Searchlight 25513, and Look No Further. Dams of the Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains. Prices low to early buyers.
Remember the three days' Combination Sale at Wichita, Kans: February 11, 1902, Poland-Chinas by Snyder Bros. and H. E. Lunt; February 12, 1902, Shorthorns by J. F. Stodder, and February 13, 1902, Draft horses by J. C. Robison and Snyder Bros.

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

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

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

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

CHESTER-WHITE SWINE.

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

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

We have 70 pigs, mostly sired by Balance All 11827, the champion boar of 1900 at leading State Fairs and the International Live Stock Exposition. Address DORSEY BROS., Perry, Ill.

CATTLE.

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

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

POLLED DURHAMS. Single and double standard. Male stock for sale. I have the largest and best herd of this breed of cattle in the State. Correspondence and inspection invited. J. Q. HOWES,
1221 West Douglas Avenue, WICHITA, KANS.

Registered Herefords
Of either sex, at private sale. I also have 140 ¾ to ⅞ high-grades at private sale.
ALBERT DILLON, Hope, Kansas

Alfalfa Meadow Stock Farm,
Shady Bend, Kansas.
Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Light Brahmas. Stock of all kinds for sale. Special: 48 Poland-China pigs. 200 bushels of pure, fresh Alfalfa Seed.
O. B. WHITAKER, Proprietor.

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

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

Registered Herefords.
THOS. EVANS, BREEDER,
Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas.
Special Offerings: FOR SALE—One imported 4-year-old bull, 10 yearling bulls, 9 bull calves, 16 yearling heifers, and 12 heifer calves.

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

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

EAST LYNN HEREFORDS AND BERKSHIRES.
Herefords headed by Java of East Lynn 100229. Java is half brother to Dolly 5th, champion Hereford cow of America.
Berkshires headed by Premier 4th 55577. A few choice gilts and boars for sale. All breeding stock recorded. Inspection invited six days in the week.
WILL H. RHODES, Tampa, Marion Co., Kans.

..SUNFLOWER HERD..
SCOTCH, AND SCOTCH-TOPPED
SHORTHORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE
Herd Bulls, Sir Knight 124403, and The Baron 121327.
Herd Boars, Black U. S. 2d 25582 S, and Missouri's Best On Earth 19836 S.
REPRESENTATIVE STOCK FOR SALE.
Address ANDREW PRINGLE,
Wabaunsee County. ESKRIDGE, KANSAS.

CATTLE.

CHOICE GALLOWAY CATTLE.
I have registered Galloway bulls for sale.
O. E. MATSON, Furley, Sedgwick Co. Kans

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS Dunlap, Morris Co., Kans } Breeder of Pure Bred SHORTHORN CATTLE
Herd Bull, Imported British Lion 133693
Young stock for sale.

E. S. COWEE, Burlingame, Kans., R. R. 2, Breeder of
PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE, and DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.
KIDS' DUKE 96637 at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

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

O. F. NELSON, Hiawatha, Kansas,
Breeder of REGISTERED
Hereford Cattle.
Herd headed by Dandy Dolan 102828 full brother to famous Dandy Rex.

Rock Hill Shorthorns and ..Saddle Horses..
Bulls in service, Sempstress Valentine 157069, and Mayor 129223. 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.

...ALLENDALE HERD OF...
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
The Oldest and Largest in the United States
Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near Iola and La Harpe; address Thos. J. Anderson, Manager, Iola, Allen Co., Kans., R. R. 2, or—
ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Prop's, Lake Forest, Ill.

Scotch Shorthorns
FOR SALE.
The Great Missie Bull, Imp. Mariner 135024,
BRED by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, sired by Golden Ray (67132), dam Missie 88th by Ventriloquist (44180). Also SIX YEARLING BULLS of choicest Scotch breeding.
HANNA & CO., Howard, Kans.

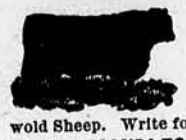
THE GEO. H. ADAMS
HEREFORDS
AT LINWOOD, KANS.
YEARLING Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Orpheus 71106, and Ashton Boy 52058, and out of choice imported, and home-bred cows. Address all correspondence to GEORGE F. MORGAN,
General Manager, Linwood, Kansas.

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

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

CATTLE.

Pure-bred Galloways



Young Breeding Stock for Sale

Several Bulls Ready for Immediate Service.

Large herd. Can supply demand now. Also pure-bred Cotswold Sheep. Write for prices.

W. G. McCANDLESS & SON, Cottonwood Falls, Kans

Aberdeen-Angus

THE RUTGER FARM HERD

—OFFERS—

Thirty registered bulls, 8 to 30 months old, low down, blocky fellows of choicest breeding and individuality. Also a few heifers bred to Expand.

CHAS. E. SUTTON, RUSSELL, KANS.

CLOVER CLIFF FARM.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE

Also German Coach, Saddle, and trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion Mabbo, and the saddle stallion Roseweed, a 16-hand 1,100-pound son of Montrose in service. Visitors always welcome.

Address **BLACKSHERE BROTHERS, Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas.**

Silver Creek Shorthorns.

The Scotch bull, Gwendoline's Prince 136913, in service. Also the imported Scotch Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke. 100 head of the best Scotch, Bates, and American families. High class Duroc-Jersey swine for sale.

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

Remember the three days' Combination Sale at Wichita, Kans: February 11, 1902, Poland-Chinas by Snyder Bros. and H. E. Lunt; February 12, 1902, Short horns by J. F. Stodder, and February 13, 1902, Draft horses by J. C. Robison and Snyder Bros.

H. R. LITTLE,

HOPE, DICKINSON CO., KANS.,

Breeds Only the Best, Pure-Bred

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herd numbers 135, headed by ROYAL CROWN, 125698, a pure Cruickshank, assisted by Sharen Lavender 148002.

FOR SALE JUST NOW—**16 BULLS** of serviceable age, and **12 Bull Calves.** Farm is 1½ miles from town. Can ship on Mo. Pac., R. I., or Santa Fe. Foundation stock selected from three of the great herds of Ohio.

OLOVER BLOSSOM SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Cruickshank Bulls

Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573

Sire of the champion calf and junior champion bull of 1900

...Grand Victor 115752...

Himself a show bull and sire of prize-winners.

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

STOCK FOR SALE.

GEO. BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Caldwell Co., Mo.

On Burlington Railroad.

GLENDALE SHORTHORNS, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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

C. F. WOLFE & SON, Proprietors.

O. F. MENNINGER M. D., Consulting Physician.

727 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Specialties: Chronic, and Obscure Diseases Heart and Lungs

HORSES AND MULES.

PEROHERON HORSES, and ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE.

Percheron stallions and mares any age; Holstein-Friesian bulls, and Poland-China boars—leading strains represented.

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, Girard, Kans.

HENRY AVERY & SON,

BREEDERS OF

Pure Percherons.

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

Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

FOR SALE.

DIRECT 18839, by Bendago 11807, by Brilliant 1271, dam Fenelo 14118 by Fenelon 2682, by Brilliant 1271. Bendago's dam the famous prize-winner Julia 5976 by La Ferte 5144. Also 6 **Young Stallions by Direct.**

HANNA & CO., Howard, Kans.

Pleasant Hill Jack Farm.

PHILIP WALKER, Breeder,

MOLINE, ELK CO., KANS

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

Quality and Breeding Unexcelled.

Inspection and Correspondence Invited.

Prospect Farm.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kansas,

Breeder of

OLYDESDALE HORSES, AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

SHEEP.

CHEVIOT SHEEP, AND POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Some fine rams for sale. The Cheviots are rustlers smooth, clean face, allowing clear vision to approaching danger. Write for prices and circulars.

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

ANOKA FARM RAMBOUILLET AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.

GEO. HARDING & SON

Importers and Breeders,

WAUKESHA, WIS.

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

Centropolis Hotel.

The best $2.00 (and $2.50 with bath) Hotel in America.

W. J. KUPPER, Proprietor.

CLARK D. FROST, Manager.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Percheron Stallions.

70 First Class Young Percheron Stallions

Now in our Shenandoah stables. Our last importation arrived October 1, 1901—mostly black, 3-year-olds, 30 imported stallions. An elegant string of 25 big two's and three's of my own breeding. Thirty years in the business. Come and see the horses.

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa

Riverside Stock Farm

O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN DICKINSON CO., KANS.

Importer and Breeder of

PERCHERON, and FRENCH COACH HORSES, and SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

WE ARE NOT THE LARGEST IMPORTERS

In the United States, neither have we all ton horses. But we do make five importations each year. Our stables at Lincoln, Neb., and at South Omaha Union Stock Yards are full of first-class Percheron and Shire stallions. If you want a good one for what he is worth, it will pay you to see us. Our horses won sweepstakes in all draft and hackney classes at Nebraska State Fair. Address all correspondence to

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & CO., Lincoln, Neb.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Woods Bros., of Lincoln, Neb., have two cars of Shorthorn and Hereford bulls and cows at a bargain.

German Coach, Percheron, and Belgium Horses.

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

Three Importations in 1901. *100 Stallions For Sale.*

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

S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kansas,

BREEDER AND DEALER IN

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

All stock guaranteed just as represented. Correspondence solicited.

SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kans.,

—Breeders of—

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

For Sale at Special Prices—17 BOARS, and 25 GILTS, farrowed mainly in November and December. They are extra well bred and very thrifty.

8 Polled Durham Bulls, of serviceable age. 17 Stallions over 2 years. 2 Mammoth Jacks.

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DRAFT STALLIONS

Percherons, Shires, and Clydes.

We have a selection that are sure to suit you. As grand a lot of young stallions, of serviceable age as can be found in the country. We do not claim to have every color or kind of a stallion, you or anybody may want, but what we claim you will find true if you pay us a visit. All of our selections are made by a member of our firm, who has been at this line of work the past decade and has absolutely a first choice from the leading breeders of Furope. Our last importation, consisting of the three great breeds, and 62 head in numbers were selected in the early part of February, before any of the shows and to-day are ready for sale. Write us, or come and see us, if you or your community are in need of the best to be found.

KEISER BROS., Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa.

America's Leading Horse Importers

Won at the Two Last Universal Expositions

At the Paris Exposition, 1900, our Percherons won Every First Prize with a possible exception.

At the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, our stallions won Every First Prize including the Grand Sweepstakes over all draft breeds.

We import more horses than any other three firms in America, and more prize-winners than all others.

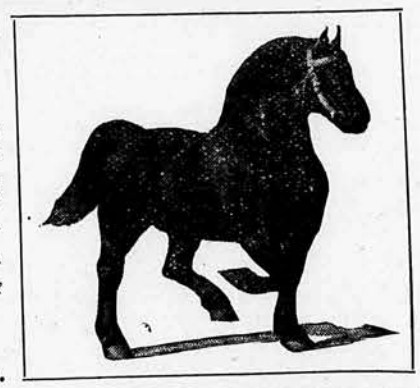
We buy the best, can buy them cheaper and will sell them for less than anybody else.

If you want the kind that will improve your stock of horses, call on or write—

McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

LAWRENCE, KANS. EMMETSBURG, IOWA.



PERCHERONS.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON,

Importers and Breeders,

TOWANDA, BUTLER CO., KANS.

LARGEST HERD IN THE STATE.

IMPORTED, AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS AND MARES For Sale at all times.

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

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THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY,

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

The Largest Importers of

HIGH CLASS Draft Stallions

In all the West.

Our last importation arrived October 14. They were selected by two as competent horse judges as ever crossed the ocean Our facilities for building up and acclimating foreign stallions can not be excelled in the United States, our main barn costing over $10,000.

At the present time we have a grand lot of Percheron and Shire stallions, 2, 3, and 4 years old.

Write us for further information; would much prefer to have you visit our barns where you are made welcome and entertained with an exhibit of the best specimens of the up-to-date drafter.

Long distance telephone in our office—575.

Agricultural Matters.

Distribution of the Agricultural Exports of the United States, 1896-1900.

FROM REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

There were a dozen countries in 1900 to each of which the United States exported over $10,000,000 worth of domestic farm produce. Chief among these countries were the United Kingdom and Germany, the former purchasing to the value of $408,000,000 and the latter to the value of $134,000,000.

Our agricultural exports to the United Kingdom were the largest on record, excepting those of the extraordinary year 1898, when a value of $439,000,000 was attained. In our trade with Germany the exports for 1900 were decidedly in excess of any previously reported. Compared with the shipments for 1896, five years ago, which were valued at less than $72,000,000, they show an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

After the United Kingdom and Germany, the principal market for American farm produce in 1900 was that afforded by the Netherlands, to which country exports valued at $52,000,000 were sent. These figures were exceeded only in 1899, and then by less than $1,000,000. As contrasted with the record for 1896, amounting to $21,000,000, they exhibit a striking gain.

France ranked fourth in importance, and Belgium fifth, among our foreign markets in 1900, the former country receiving agricultural exports to the value of $45,000,000, and the latter to the value of $33,000,000. In comparison with the trade of 1896, our exportations to each of these destinations displayed an important growth, the shipments to France during that year having a value of only $31,000,000, and those to Belgium a value of little more than $18,000,000. Our exports, both to France and to Belgium, however, attained a higher value in 1898 than in either of the succeeding years, the record for the former country being $75,000,000, and that for the latter $37,000,000.

Italy was the sixth country in rank, the products of United States agriculture marketed there during 1900 having a value of $24,000,000. Each of the past four years has witnessed a considerable gain in our exports to that country. In 1896 they were valued at less than $15,000,000.

After these six European countries Canada was our principal customer, purchasing to the extent of $21,000,000. The agricultural exports to Canada advanced in value from $20,000,000 during 1896 to $32,000,000 in 1898, and then declined to the figures just quoted for 1900.

Japan furnished a market in 1900 for over $15,000,000 worth of American farm produce. The exports to that country afford one of the most interesting examples of growth in our recent export trade. During 1896 the shipments barely exceeded $2,000,000 in value. Subsequent years have shown in every instance a decided gain.

Agricultural exports worth nearly $15,000,000 were also marketed in Denmark during 1900, that country furnishing another striking instance of trade development. In 1896 the exports to Denmark were valued at about $5,000,000, or little more than a third of the value recorded for 1900.

Cuba was the tenth in importance among the destinations under consideration. The amount of United States farm produce sent to that island has greatly increased during the past five years. In 1896 the exports were at low ebb, having a value of less than $4,000,000. Since then important gains have been made each year, culminating in a value of about $14,000,000 for 1900.

Products of American agriculture were marketed in Spain during 1900 to the value of $10,500,000, these figures showing a slight increase over the exports for 1896, which amounted to a trifle less than $10,000,000. In the three years following 1896 a considerable decline occurred, but the lost trade was more than recovered during 1900.

Another country that in 1900 purchased over $10,000,000 worth of American farm products was British Africa, the exports to that destination having a value of $10,300,000, or nearly double the value reported in 1896, which was only $5,300,000. Although there was a continuous increase throughout the five-year period 1896-1900, the largest gain took place in the last of these years.

After the 12 leading countries mentioned, the most important destinations in our agricultural export trade for 1900 with the value recorded in each case, were: Sweden and Norway, $5,515,000; Hongkong, $5,404,000; the British West Indies, $5,224,000; Portugal, $4,905,000; Mexico, $4,572,000; Brazil, $4,393,000; Austria-Hungary, $3,508,000; European Russia, $3,215,000; Hawaii, $2,846,000; Porto Rico, $2,311,000; British Austrasia, $2,086,000; and the Philippine Islands, $1,657,000.

Our total exports of domestic farm produce to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands in 1900 had an aggregate value of over $20,000,000 as compared with only $6,269,000 in 1896. The gain in these exports during the past five years exceeded 200 per cent.

Other desinations to which the United States sent agricultural exports in 1900, having a value in excess of $1,000,000, were British Guiana, Haiti, Venezuela, the French West Indies, Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Chinese Empire.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, BY CONTINENTS.

Following is a table that shows the value of the agricultural products exported from the United States to the several continents during each fiscal year from 1896 to 1900, inclusive:

Value of agricultural products exported from the United States to the several continents during each fiscal year from 1896 to 1900, inclusive.

Continents to which exported.	Years ended June 30 1896. Dollars.	1897. Dollars.	1898. Dollars.	1899. Dollars.	1900. Dollars.	Annual average 1896-1900. Dollars.	Per cent
Europe	503,415,620	608,401,432	762,333,980	695,512,102	739,454,689	661,823,565	87.99
North America	44,289,953	48,113,495	56,753,212	58,217,653	54,644,442	52,403,751	6.97
Asia	5,735,154	9,322,053	14,679,756	16,431,619	22,770,504	13,787,817	1.83
South America	11,236,151	10,494,363	11,915,455	10,411,869	9,451,984	10,701,964	1.42
Africa	5,734,951	7,866,518	9,795,816	7,816,111	11,496,391	8,541,957	1.14
Oceania	3,986,435	5,557,332	3,540,727	4,422,379	6,798,520	4,861,079	.65
Total	574,398,264	689,755,193	859,018,946	792,811,733	844,616,530	752,120,133	100.00

From the statistics given above it appears that South America was the only continent to which our agricultural exports for the past five years show a decline. The shipments to South American countries during 1900 had a value of only $9,452,000, as against $11,236,000 in 1896.

The most striking gain disclosed by the figures of 1896-1900 was that exhibited in our exports to Asia. The value of the agricultural produce sent to Asiatic countries rose from $5,735,000 in 1896 to nearly $23,000,000 in 1900, the latter amount far exceeding any previous record. Since 1896 the exports have advanced almost fourfold in value. The increase of 1900 over 1899 was particularly marked, amounting to more than $6,000,000.

There was also an interesting gain in our agricultural export trade with Oceania, our shipments to the various islands comprised under that term amounting in 1900 to $6,799,000, as compared with only $3,986,000 in 1896. The figures returned for 1900 were the highest ever recorded.

The principal part of our agricultural exports during 1900, as in previous years, found a market in Europe. Our sales to European countries for that year had an aggregate value of $739,000,000. With the exception of the phenomenal year 1898, when our agricultural exports to Europe reached a value of $762,000,000, these figures are the largest on record. Compared with the value for 1896, amounting to $503,000,000, they show an enormous gain.

To the various countries of North America the United States exported agricultural products in 1900 having a value of $55,000,000, or considerably less than the record for 1899, which amounted to $58,000,000. The exports distributed among North American countries rose in value from $44,000,000 in 1896 to the figures just quoted for 1899, and then fell off, as described, in 1900.

Our agricultural exports to Africa, like those to Asia and to Oceania, reached in 1900 the highest value ever recorded. The shipments to African countries in that year were valued at $11,496,000, or slightly more than double the value for 1896, which amounted to only $5,735,000.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS.

The ten principal items in our agricultural export trade for 1900, named in the order of their value, were as follows: Breadstuffs, cotton, meat products, live animals, tobacco, oil-cake and oil-cake-meal, vegetable oils, fruits and nuts, dairy products, and seeds.

In the following table statistics are presented to show the value of these leading items for each of the five years 1896-1900:

Value of agricultural exports of the United States, by leading groups, during each fiscal year from 1896 to 1900, inclusive.

Agricultural exports.	Years ended June 30 1896. Dollars.	1897. Dollars.	1898. Dollars.	1899. Dollars.	1900. Dollars.	Annual average 1896-1900. Dollars.	Per cent
Breadstuffs	141,356,993	197,857,219	333,897,119	273,999,699	262,744,078	241,971,022	32.17
Cotton	190,056,460	230,890,971	230,953,219	210,089,576	242,988,978	220,995,841	29.38
Meat products	126,975,700	128,140,632	157,126,542	166,679,166	173,751,471	150,534,702	20.02
Live animals	41,840,969	43,568,461	46,243,406	37,880,916	43,585,031	42,623,757	5.67
Tobacco	24,571,362	24,711,446	22,171,580	25,467,218	29,422,371	25,268,795	3.36
Oil-cake and oil-cake meal	7,949,647	9,611,044	12,201,290	14,548,765	16,006,909	12,003,610	1.54
Vegetable oils	6,037,022	8,511,618	12,019,069	13,809,335	16,345,056	11,356,420	1.51
Fruits and nuts	5,679,066	7,739,305	9,013,010	7,897,485	11,642,662	8,394,366	1.12
Dairy products	6,299,570	9,654,395	9,095,759	7,629,211	9,226,520	8,381,091	1.11
Seeds	1,592,017	6,028,432	2,954,723	5,079,396	7,036,982	4,538,310	.60
Other	21,979,458	23,041,670	22,942,399	29,730,966	31,067,079	25,752,313	3.42
Total	574,398,264	689,755,193	859,018,946	792,811,733	844,616,530	752,120,133	100.00

BREADSTUFFS.

About one-half of our entire export trade in breadstuffs during 1900 was carried on with the United Kingdom, the shipments to that country having a total value of $135,375,000. Next to the United Kingdom, Germany was our largest customer, receiving consignments to the value of $32,129,000. To the Netherlands we sent exports worth $25,275,000, to Belgium $14,135,000, and to Denmark $8,599,000. Canada was another important purchaser, buying to the extent of $7,421,000. France took $4,380,000 worth, Hongkong $4,227,000 worth, and Portugal $4,133,000 worth. British Africa purchased to the extent of $3,190,000, and the British West Indies to the extent of $3,117,000. Cuba also furnished a market of considerable importance, taking shipments worth $2,915,000. Our exports to Brazil, although much smaller than in previous years, had a value of $2,595,000. The only other destinations to which we sent exports of this kind worth over $1,000,000 in 1900 were Japan, Sweden and Norway, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

COTTON.

Of the raw cotton exported from the United States during 1900, $90,260,000 worth found a market in the United Kingdom, $64,395,000 worth in Germany, and $27,776,000 worth in France. Large shipments were also made to Italy, the exports to that country having a value of $17,463,000. After the four European countries mentioned, Japan was the most important customer receiving consignments to the value of $12,713,000. Spain made purchases worth $9,621,000, and Belgium purchases worth $5,732,000. To Canada there were exports valued at

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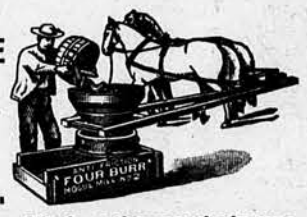

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$4,236,000, to the Netherlands $2,845,000, and to European Russia $2,258,000. Austria-Hungary and Denmark were the only other destinations to which exports valued above $1,000,000 were sent, the consignments to the former country having a value of $1,759,000, while those to Denmark were valued at $1,251,000.

MEAT PRODUCTS.

The United Kingdom is decidedly the heaviest purchaser of American meat products. Our exports to the British market in 1900 were exceptionally large, having a total value of $107,621,000. Aside from the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands were the leading foreign buyers, the former country receiving consignments worth $20,195,000 and the latter consignments worth $13,496,000. Belgium ranked fourth among the countries of destination, taking shipments to the value of $5,562,000. Cuba followed in importance, the exports to that island having a value of $4,664,000. France made purchases worth $3,776,000, and Sweden and Norway purchases worth $3,154,000. Other countries to which we sent exports exceeding $1,000,000 in value were British Africa, Denmark, Canada, Italy, the British West Indies, and Brazil.

LIVE ANIMALS.

The live animals exported from the United States go chiefly to the United Kingdom. In 1900 that country was the destination of exports worth $32,708,000. Our next largest shipments for the year mentioned went to British Africa, where consignments to the value of $3,761,000 were marketed. Cuba furnished a market for shipments worth $2,984,000. The only other country to which there were exports worth over $1,000,000 was Canada, the shipments to that destination having a value of $1,307,000.

TOBACCO.

The United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and France were the principal destinations of the tobacco exported from the United States in 1900. Our shipments to the United Kingdom during that year were valued at $10,962,000. Germany received consignments to the value of $5,056,000. To Italy we sent exports worth $3,666,000, and to France exports worth $2,999,000. Belgium and the Netherlands also purchased quite heavily, the former country buying to the value of $1,469,000, and the latter to the value of $1,381,000. Of the remaining destinations Canada was the most important, taking shipments worth $960,000.

OIL-CAKE AND OIL-CAKE-MEAL.

Our exports of oil-cake and oil-cake-meal in 1900 went chiefly to five European countries—the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium. The shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at $4,319,000 and those to Germany at $4,009,000. Denmark made purchases worth $2,650,000 and the Netherlands purchases worth $2,650,000. The exports to Belgium had a value of $2,314,000. After these leading destinations France was the largest purchaser, our shipments to that country amounting in value to $657,000.

VEGETABLE OILS.

France afforded the principal market for our exports of vegetable oils in 1900, the consignments sent to that country having a value of $4,103,000. The next largest exports were sent to the Netherlands, where shipments worth $2,987,000 were marketed. Germany made purchases worth $1,555,000 and Austria-Hungary purchases worth $1,450,000. To Belgium there were consignments valued at $1,447,000, Mexico received shipments that were exceptionally large for that country, the value being $1,072,000. Italy took $936,000 worth and the United Kingdom $926,000 worth.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

Our exports of fruits and nuts for 1900 found their principal markets in the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, and the Netherlands. To the United Kingdom shipments worth $4,437,000 were sent, and to Germany shipments worth $2,168,000. Canada made purchases to the value of $1,350,000 and the Netherlands to the value of $1,222,000. After these countries Belgium and France were the largest purchasers the former country taking $631,000 worth and the latter $598,000 worth.

DIARY PRODUCTS.

The United Kingdom received the largest share of the dairy products shipped from the United States in 1900. Our consignments to the British market for that year had a value of $6,526,000. Aside from the United Kingdom, the most important purchasers were Canada and Cuba, our shipments to the former destination being valued at $591,000, and those to Cuba at $530,000. Other markets of considerable importance were found in Brazil, the British West Indies, Hawaii, Japan, and Venezuela.

SEEDS.

Our exports of seeds during 1900 went in largest quantities to the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, and the Netherlands. The shipments marketed in the United Kingdom were valued at $2,151,000, and those in Germany at $1,604,000. Canada made purchases worth $1,270,000, while the Netherlands bought to the value of $1,178,000. After these leading destinations our largest customers were France and Belgium, the former country buying to the extent of $270,000 and the latter to the extent of $248,000.

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Roosevelt and Agriculture.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The department of agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several States and Territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

FOREST PROTECTION.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether of wood, water, or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation, and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the West for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business like management.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the general land office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States geological survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the bureau of forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the bureau of forestry, to which they properly belong. The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective coöperation between the government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the department of agriculture. The President should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the department of agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the departments of war and navy.

WATER PROBLEM.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country to-day if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk, and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including grouse and quail and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health, and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains. The forests reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the short-sighted greed of a few.

NATURAL RESERVOIRS.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drouth they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

The forest alone can not, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual States acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single States would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the national Government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The Government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

IRRIGATION.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

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(Continued on page 1066.)

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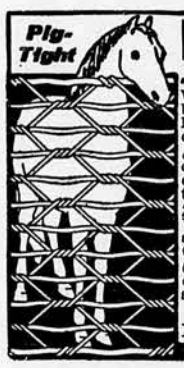

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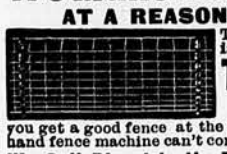

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Junior champion female, Anne Dorre—G. H. Smith.

POLLED DURHAM CHAMPION.

Senior champion male, Golden Gauntlet—J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.
Junior male, Tippecanoe 44th—W. W. Crane.
Senior champion female, Royal Queen—J. H. Miller.
Junior champion female, Baby of Butterwood—F. S. Hines, Malott Park, Ind.

DEVON CHAMPIONS.

Senior champion male. Patriot—Jas. Hilton & Bro., New Scotland, N. Y.
Junior champion male, Patriarch—Jas. Hilton & Bro.
Senior champion female, Pretty Pet—Jas. Hilton & Bro.
Junior champion female, Tulip—Jas. Hilton & Bro.
Champion steer—W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

GALLOWAY CHAMPIONS.

Senior champion male, Druid of Castlemilk—O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.
Junior champion male, Rambler of Cornhalt—Jas. Frantz.
Senior champion female, Norma 3d of Avondale—O. H. Swigart.
Junior champion female, Scottish Princess—Brookside Farm, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Champion steer, Graham of Wavertree—W. H. B. Medd, Mgr., Dundee, Minn.

CHAMPION STEERS.

Grand champion steer, The Woods Principal, a Hereford, weight 1,645 pounds, owned by Geo. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill.
Grand champion car lot of steers, grade Hereford from the "J. A." ranch, Panhandle, Texas, fed and exhibited by D. W. Black, Lyndon, Ohio.

CHAMPION SHEEP.

Shropshire ram, owned by Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill.
Shropshire wether, owned by Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
Oxford ram, ewe, and wether, owned by Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis.
Hampshire ram, ewe, and wether, owned by Jno. Wilton, Marshall, Mich.
Dorset ram and ewe, owned by Jno. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont.
Dorset wether, owned by University of Wisconsin.
Cotswold ram and ewe, owned by Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.
Cotswold wether, owned by E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont.
Lincoln ram, owned by J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont.
Lincoln ewe, owned by J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.
Leicester ram, owned by Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.
Leicester ewe, owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.
Leicester wether, owned by Orr & Lillice, Galt, Ont.
Rambouillet ram, owned by A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Mich.
Rambouillet ewe, owned by Max Chapman, Marysville, Ohio.
Rambouillet wether, owned by W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.

CHAMPION HORSES.

Champion Percheron stallion, Pourquoi Pas—Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill.
Champion Percheron mare, Linda—Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.
Champion Clydesdale stallion, Prince William—Alex Galbraith, Jonesville, Wis.
Champion Clydesdale mare, Cherry Startle—Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.
Champion Shire stallion, Blaisden Pluto—Pioneer Stock Farm, Bushnell, Ill.
Champion Shire mare, Beauty—L. W. Cochrane, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Champion Belgian stallion, Corinolan—G. W. Crawford, Newark, Ohio.
Champion Belgian mare, Brilliante—Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

CHAMPION SWINE.

Berkshire boar, owned by A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill.
Berkshire sow, owned by Thos. Teal & Son, Uttica, Iowa.
Poland-China boar, owned by Jno. W. Funk, Jr., Heyworth, Ill.
Poland-China sow, owned by Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans.
Chester White boar, owned by O. N. Phillips, Hamlet, Ill.
Chester White sow, owned by C. Hintz & Sons, Fremont, Ohio.
Duroc-Jersey boar, owned by S. E. Norton & Co., Camden, Ohio.
Duroc-Jersey sow, owned by S. E. Morton & Co., Camden, Ohio.
Large Yorkshire boar, owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Mill Grove, Ont.
Large Yorkshire sow, owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Mill Grove, Ont.
Tamworth boar, owned by Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.
Tamporth sow, owned by R. S. Hartley, Pittsfield, Pa.

DRESSED CARCASS CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion sheep carcass, H. O. Hutson, Randolph, Ohio.
Grand champion swine carcass, F. E. Bone, Tallula, Ill.
Grand champion cattle carcass (Angus), Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

SALES OF PURE-BRED CATTLE.

35 Galloways averaged	$285.00
69 Shorthorns averaged	634.20
96 Aberdeen-Angus averaged	344.00
96 Herefords averaged	379.47
79 Berkshire hogs averaged	46.60

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The National Live Stock Association.
American Association of Fairs and Expositions.
National Dairy Cattle Show Association.
American Polled Durham Breeders Association.
American Cotswold Record Association.
American Shropshire Registry Association.
American Shorthorn Breeders Association.
American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association.
Hampshire-Down Breeders Association.
Red Polled Cattle Club of America.
American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders Association.
American Belgian Draft Horse Breeders Association.
American Clydesdale Association.

The complete story of the show and kindred events would actually require volumes of space to cover all important details of interest. As compared with last year it was greater in every respect. The show of Herefords and Shorthorns was equal to that of last year, but not so great a display as that of the American Royal at Kansas City. There was a marked improvement in the show of Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Devon, and Polled Durham cattle over last year. The show of sheep and swine was a decided improvement and had better accommodations than in 1900. The Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, and Poland-China breeding stock showed a decided advance.

In the fat stock division of cattle, swine, and sheep there was a decided improvement over last year's display.

The most notable improvement in all of the live stock classes was the show of Percherons, Shires, Clydesdales, and Coach horses. It was generally conceded that it was the biggest and best show of draft horses ever made of both imported and American bred stock.

Owing to the tremendous attendance of visitors it was almost impossible to conduct the public sales of the beef breeds of cattle; however, the prices realized were highly satisfactory and successful.

The National Live Stock Association had a magnificent program and attendance. The attendance and interest in all of the annual meetings of the various pedigree registry associations was the greatest in their history.

The details of the awards, the sales, and the meetings will follow in this and next week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER:

Cattle Department.

BREEDING CATTLE DIVISION.

The judging was in the hands of the general judging committee, consisting of Messrs. John Clay, Jr., A. J. Lovejoy, and G. Howard Davison, representing respectively the cattle, swine, and sheep inerests. The Exposition Association adopted the one judge system and it was strictly carried out.

Hereford.

JUDGES.

John Sparks, Reno, Nev.; W. J. Cummings, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind.; Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis.

EXHIBITORS.

F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind., 4; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., 24; T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., 20; H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., 9; G. H. Adams, Linwood, Kans., 15; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky., 7; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., 12; Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind., 12; H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill., 3; Makin Bros., Lees Summit, Kans., 5; O. Harris, Harris, Mo., 16; G. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill., 5; John Wallace, Cartwright, Manitoba, 6; J. C. Waddy, Versailles, Ky., 1; G. S. Redhead, Des Moines, Iowa, 3; Z. T. Kinsell, Mt. Ayr, Iowa, 6; B. A. Hathaway, Chicago, Ill., 3; Peter Mouw, Orange City, Iowa, 3; Purdue Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., 1; W. S. Van Natta & Sons, Fowler, Ind., 3; Stewart & Hutcheon, Greenwood, Mo., 10; H. F. Schnelker, New Haven, Ind., 6; Harris Bros., Harris, Mo., 2; G. Leigh, Aurora, Ill., 2; John Lewis, Elston, Ind., 1; Estate of G. F. Oakes, Goodenow, Ill., 1; Hamp B. Watts & Son, Fayette, Mo., 2. Total, 182.

AWARDS.

Bull, 3 years old or over.—First, Improver, T. F. B. Sotham; second, Dandy Rex, Gudgell & Simpson; third, Mark Hanna, D. H. Smith; fourth, Proctor, F. A. Nave; fifth, Prince Rupert, W. H. Curtice; sixth, Baus Brilliant, Gudgell & Simpson; seventh, Bequether, T. F. B. Sotham; eighth, Duke II, Z. T. Kinsell.

Bulls, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Perfection, Thomas Clark; second, Lomax, O. Harris; third, Peerless Wilton, H. J. Fluck; fourth, Checkmate, T. F. B. Sotham; fifth, McKinley, Z. T. Kinsell; sixth, Primier, O. Harris; seventh, Crusader, Clem Graves; eighth, Beau Donald, J. C. Grady.

Bulls, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Thickflesh, T. F. B. Sotham; second, Prime Lad, G. P. Henry; third, Martinez, Gudgell & Simpson; fourth, Lucky Briton, Geo. S. Redhead; fifth, Gudgell, W. S. Van Natta & Son; sixth, March On, T. F. B. Sotham; seventh, Morrison, H. F. Schnelker, eighth, Acrobat, Purdue University.

Bulls, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Good Enough, O. Harris; second, Acme, Geo. S. Redhead; third, Archibald Grimley, G. Laigh; fourth, Onward, W. S. Van Natta & Son; fifth, Belesarius, Gudgell & Simpson; sixth, Little Giant, Thos. Clarke; seventh, Lodestar, John Wallace; eighth, Dandy Rex, Gudgell & Simpson.

Bull, under 6 months old.—First Bright Donald, Gudgell & Simpson; second, Marcus, O. Harris; third, Move On, Steward & Hutcheon; fourth, Patience, O. Harris; fifth, Rex Brilliant, Gudgell & Simpson; sixth, Alex, F. A. Nave; seventh, Royal March, F. A. Nave; eighth, Elston Defender, J. E. Elston.

Cow, 3 years old or over.—First, Betty 2d, O. Harris; second, Mischievous, Gudgell & Simpson; third, Pure Gold, T. F. B. Sotham; fourth, Madrona, Clem Graves; fifth, Donaldo, Thos. Clark; sixth, Dollie, Gudgell & Simpson; seventh, Benefice, T. F. B. Sotham; eighth, Sylvan 5th of Ingleside, H. D. Smith.

Heifers, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Golden Lassie, T. F. B. Sotham; second, Modesty, Gudgell & Simpson; third, Theresa, O. Harris; fourth, Mischiefmaker, Gudgell & Simpson; fifth, Jecqueline, Thos. Clark; sixth, Happiness, Clem Graves; seventh, Nada's Jewel, H. F. Schnelker; eighth, Amy of Ingleside, H. G. Smith.

Heifer, 18 months old and under 2 years.—First, Miss Caprice, Gudgell & Simpson; second, Lady Dewdrop, O. Harris; third, Queenly, Steward & Hutcheon; fourth, Polly Peacham, Thos. Clark; fifth, Honora, Gudgell & Simpson; sixth, Bright Duchess, Clem Graves; seventh, Galatea, T. F. B. Sotham; eighth, Silver Cup, O. Harris.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 18 months.—First, Kassie 3d, O. Harris; second, Silver Lining, Gudgell & Simpson; third, Tempter's Queen, Gudgell & Simpson; fourth, Matilda, Steward & Hutcheon; fifth, Cilesia, Geo. P. Henry; sixth, Gipsy's Lady, Gudgell & Simpson; seventh; March On Maid, H. B. Watts & Son; eighth, Improver's Coral, T. F. B. Sotham.

Heifer, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Lucille 3d. O. Harris; second, Troublesome, O. Harris; third, Philomeda, Thomas Clark; fourth, Donna 10th, Gudgell & Simpson; fifth, Hilda, Steward & Hutcheon; sixth, Rosella, Gudgell & Simpson; seventh, Princess Pearl, T. F. B. Sotham; eighth, Priscilla 5th, Gudgell & Simpson.

Heifer, under 6 months old.—First, Madge, Steward & Hutcheon; second, Kassie 4th, O. Harris; third, Betty, O. Harris; fourth, Queen C., Steward & Hutcheon; fifth, Gipsy Lady, Gudgell & Simpson; sixth, Benign, T. F. B. Sotham; seventh, Belle Donald, W. H. Curtice; eighth, Georgia, Clem Graves.

Senior champion bull.—Perfection, Thos. Clark.

Junior champion male.—Good Enough III, O. Harris.

Senior champion female.—Betty II, O. Harris.

Junior champion female.—Miss Caprice, Gudgell & Simpson.

Exhibitor's herd.—First, O. Harris; second, T. F. B. Sotham; third, Gudgell & Cimpson; fourth, Thos. Clark; fifth, Gudgell & Simpson.

Hereford special, best bull, any age.—Perfection, Thos. Clark.

Hereford special, best cow or heifer, any age.—Betty, O. Harris.

Breeder's young herd.—First, O. Harris; second, Steward & Hutcheon; third, Gudgell & Simpson; fourth, T. F. B. Sotham; fifth, Thos. Clark.

Fourh animals, any age, get of 1 sire.—First, T. F. B. Sotham; second, Gudgell & Simpson; third, O. Harris; fourth, Steward & Hutcheon; fifth, Gudgell & Simpson.

Two animals, any age, produce of 1 cow.—First, O. Harris; second, T. F. B. Sotham; third, Gudgell & Simpson; fourth, O. Harris; fifth, Gudgell & Simpson.

Hereford special, calf herd.—First, O. Harris; second, Steward & Hutcheon; third, Gudgell & Simpson; fourth, T. F. B. Sotham.

Shorthorn.

JUDGES.

E. K. Thomas, of Kentucky; S. H. Thompson, of Iowa; Martin Flynn, of Iowa; and Wallace Estill, of Missouri.

EXHIBITORS.

Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., 17; H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., 10; W. A. Boland, Grass Lake, Mich., 7; J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill., 7; J. G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Ind., 14; Geo. Both-

(Continued on page 1068.)

Roosevelt and Agriculture.

(Continued from page 1064.)

lic domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national Government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the Government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with State laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the national Government should be to aid irrigation in the several States and Territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the State laws and regulations governing irrigation.

RECLAIMATION OF ARID LANDS.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent Western competition with Eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what can not be safely attempted by the early efforts which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the Government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy personal or local interests; but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

SHOULD BE HARMONY.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over $200,000,000 of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much can not be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid States have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Artichokes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you not tell us something about artichokes? Do they do well in Kansas? Are they good for hogs? What is the best method of planting? What sort of soil do they require? A. H. HARSHAW.

Junction City, Geary County, Kans.

This inquiry is substantially answered by a communication which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER in 1898, from Adam Snyder, of Bourbon County. Mr. Snyder's article is reproduced below:

The KANSAS FARMER has for many years been a regular visitor at my house and I gather useful information from its columns. I should like to hear more from my brother farmers about supplying a variety of foods for their stock. At this age of close competition it is necessary to keep animals in the best possible condition and at the least cost, or at the end of a year the farmer finds that he has been doing business at a loss. It will no longer do for the farmer to buy high-priced feed-stuffs; he must himself grow them. The most difficult seasons of the year to keep stock in good condition are between grass and dry feed in the fall and between dry feed and grass in the spring. To do this will require the careful attention of the feeder. We think our artichoke patch has solved this question, at least so far as the hog is concerned. An acre of artichokes will keep 25 head of hogs in first class condition during these periods. We turn them in as soon in the fall as the crop is matured, and let them run till the first part of May. When they have all the artichokes they want they will not eat nearly the amount of corn, and will do much better than when fed entirely on corn. For brood sows we find them just the thing, not so fattening as corn, and it also gives them plenty of exercise, which is very essential at that period. Some enthusiastic writers have said that artichokes were a sure preventive of cholera. We should not like to make that assertion, but can say we have had no cholera since we fed them, and before we lost heavily for two years in succession. We think 1 acre of artichokes will produce as much food as 4 acres of corn. The labor required to grow 1 acre of corn would grow 3 acres of artichokes. All animals relish artichokes, and we think for fattening cattle nothing could be better to balance the ration and keep the cattle hearty. We have not given them a very thorough trial along this line, but are well pleased with the result of a short trial last year. The mode of cultivation is very simple and they are a very reliable crop. Drouth or wet weather does not affect them very materially. Plant and cultivate about the same as potatoes. After that tney can be cultivated once or twice with a corn cultivator and no more care is needed till harvest time, and the hogs will be very glad to attend to that part of the work. Enough tubers will remain in the ground to seed for next year.

If you wish to exterminate the patch, plow under when they are about 1 foot high. At that time the old tubers are decayed and no new ones will be formed. It is no trouble to get rid of them.

We are of the opinion that within a few years all progressive stockmen will grow a large patch of artichokes and that they will be almost as common as corn. The yield is large, 500 bushels per acre being only a fair crop, and it is reported that on good ground and under favorable conditions 1,000 or more have been grown. In conclusion we would advise all enterprising farmers, who depend on the hog to lift the mortgage and pay taxes, to plant a patch of artichokes. It will be the best investment ever made. We have no seed to sell.

Sources of the Agricultural Imports of the United States, 1896-1900.

FROM REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Among the countries from which the United States purchased agricultural products during 1900, Brazil, the leading source of our coffee supply, stood foremost. Our agricultural imports from Brazil, amounting in value to $39,287,000, were considerably smaller, however, than in previous years. In 1896, five years ago, importations to the value of $60,668,000 were received from that country, but since then each annual record has shown a decreasing trade, the figures just quoted for 1900 being the lowest of the past decade.

The United Kingdom ranked next to Brazil as a factor in our agricultural import trade during 1900, the farm produce purchased from that source having a value of $32,606,000. While these figures show a considerable increase over the imports for 1898 and 1899, they indicate a smaller trade than that enjoyed in 1896 and 1897. The value reported for 1896 was $35,420,000, and that for 1897, $49,783,000. Much of the agricultural produce imported from the United Kingdom had its origin in other countries, and especially in the British dependencies, the shipments from the mother country being largely in the nature of reëxports.

Agricultural products valued at $27,500,000 were purchased from the Dutch East Indies during 1900, those islands ranking third among the sources of supply. In the case of the Dutch East Indies there was a marked growth of trade, the import value just quoted for 1900 being nearly double that of 1896, which was recorded at $14,598,000.

Cuba stood fourth as a contributor to our agricultural import trade in 1900, the produce received from that island amounting in value to $27,226,000. During the past five years, as was natural under the prevailing conditions, our Cuban imports suffered marked fluctuations, the value dropping from $36,386,000 in 1896, to $13,158,000 in 1898, and then partly recovering, as indicated by the figures for 1900.

Germany was the fifth country in importance, supplying agricultural im-

STARVED TO DEATH

Help That Came Too Late.

"The Carisbrooke Castle, arrived in from the West Indies, reports picking up a raft with the body of an elderly man who had evidently died of starvation. There was no clue to the man's identity, nor any marks to determine the origin of the raft."

In those few lines another clueless mystery of old ocean was disposed of. There was nothing to marvel at that a man should die of starvation. Had he lived it would have been a real marvel indeed. Or had he died of starvation surrounded by abundant food, that would have been both a marvel and a mystery to the world at large. For the world at large does not know that a great many elderly people die of starvation in the midst of plenty. They have food enough, but the stomach is "weak" and the food can not be digested and converted into nutrition. The body grows weak as every starved body does. And at last the life is destroyed by some common place malady, which would have been easily thrown off by a well nourished body. It is because death in such cases is attributed to the trivial malady and not to the true cause—starvation—that there is no general appreciation of a common cause of disease and death among elderly people—lack of nutrition.

VIGOROUS OLD AGE

depends upon the capacity to digest and assimilate food. Strength in age has the same foundation as strength in youth—food properly digested and assimilated. There is no way to make physical strength except from food. And when the stomach and its allied organs, because of "weakness" or disease, can not convert the food into nutrition, there is a loss of strength and vitality, which weakens the body and leaves it practically powerless against the inroads of disease. If you want strength you must get it from food, and you can't get strength from food when there is disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. The way to vigorous age then is to strengthen the stomach by curing the diseases which weaken it. This is done 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. Poppelwell, 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 Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not offered as a "cure-all." It does cure a great many different diseases, but a study of these cures shows that the various diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, blood, etc., cured by "Golden Medical Discovery," are diseases which had their origin in the disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When the cause of disease was cured in the stomach, the effects of the disease were cured in the other organs.

MEDICAL FALSE PRETENSIONS.

When a medicine is offered as "blood-making" or "strength-giving," ask yourself: Out of what is blood made and what is the source of physical strength? Blood may properly be said to be only digested food. Food is the source of all strength when, by the digestive processes, it is converted into blood, which is the life of the body. No medicine can make a drop of blood. No medicine can give an ounce of strength. Blood and strength must come from food, and the only sense in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is called a blood-making and strength-giving medicine is in that it cures the diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the food eaten to be converted into the blood and nutrition on which the life and strength of the body depend. By this means it gives new life and new strength.

"I take time to ask you to allow me to thank you for the good your medicine has done me," writes Mrs. Francis Johnson, of Dresden, Pettis Co., Mo., Box 71. "I am more than glad to tell you I have better health now than ever before. After using three bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, one of 'Favorite Prescription' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, I am strong and hearty. I have no more bad spells; no more weakness. I feel like a new woman altogether. I could not have lived much longer in the condition I was in if I had not seen that advertisement just in time to save my life. Thanks to you, and I thank God for letting my eyes look on your advertisement. I am continually telling my friends I would not have been living if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's medicines."

What "Golden Medical Discovery" does for the diseased stomach in advanced life, it does for youth and for men and women at every stage of life's progress. It makes the "weak" stomach strong. It enables the perfect digestion and assimliation of food, so that the body is made strong in the one possible way—by food properly digested and perfectly assimlated.

FAR REACHING BENEFITS.

Acting through the stomach and blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery reaches every organ of the body. It strengthens the "weak" heart—stirs up the sluggish liver, heals in inflamed lung tissues, stimulates the kidneys, and brings all the physical organs into harmonious activity. It cures biliousness, and the headache and lassitude which are common to bilious people. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes the dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines, will endeavor to sell the customer some unproved remedy as being "just as good" as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Judged by its cures there is no medicine as good for diseases of the stomach as "Golden Medical Discovery."

IT IS SENT FREE.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper cover; or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ports that had a value of $26,049,000. These figures were the largest of the past five years, excepting the record for 1897, which amounted to $41,358,000. In comparison with the figures for 1896, recorded at $22,523,000, they show a considerable increase.

Our agricultural imports from Japan increased quite noticeably during the last few years, advancing from $18,382,000 in 1896 to $24,767,000 in 1900. The value for the latter year was the highest ever recorded, and made that country sixth in rank among the sources of our agricultural import trade.

The Chinese Empire stood seventh in this reagard. Our agricultural imports from China almost kept pace with those from Japan, the value returned for 1900 being $24,131,000, as compared with only $8,649,000 for 1896.

From France we purchased farm produce worth $21,052,000 in 1900, that country ranking eighth in importance. The figures for 1900 were the largest of the period under consideration, although nearly equaled in 1897. Compared with the record for 1896, which amounted to $17,758,000, they exhibit a noticeable gain.

Unusually large shipments of agricultural produce were received from Hawaii during 1900, the value amounting to $20,638,000, which was decidedly in excess of any previous record. Our agricultural imports from the islands during 1896 were valued at only $11,710,000. In 1900 Hawaii stood ninth among the sources of supply.

Italy furnished agricultural produce to the value of $20,529,000 in 1900, ranking tenth in importance. There was a considerable gain also in the imports from this country, the value for 1896 amounting to only $15,958,000. The imports from Italy during 1900, like those from Hawaii, were in excess of any previously reported.

Another country from which the United States received agricultural imports worth over $20,000,000 in 1900 was Mexico, which furnished us with farm produce to the value of $20,002,000. The importations from Mexico increased rapidly during the five years, the record for 1896 being only $12,751,000.

After the eleven sources just enumerated the largest import records of 1900 were made in our trade with the British East Indies and the British West Indies. The past five years have witnessed a considerable growth in the amount of agricultural produce received from each of these sources, the importations from the British East Indies increasing in value from $9,029,000 in 1896 to $19,581,000 in 1900, and those from the British West Indies showing an advance during the same period from $8,891,000 to $10,507,000.

Other sources from which we received agricultural imports exceeding $5,000,000 in value during 1900 were Canada, Egypt, the Netherlands, Argentina, the Philippine Islands, and Venezuela.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, BY PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Among our agricultural imports for 1900 there were twelve items with values exceeding $5,000,000, as follows: Sugar, hides and skins, coffee, silk, vegetable fibers, wools, fruits and nuts, tobacco, tea, wines, vegetable oils, and cocoa.

Following is a table that shows the value of these leading items for each of the five years 1896-1900:

Value of the agricultural imports of the United States, by principal articles and groups, during each fiscal year from 1896 to 1900, inclusive.

Agricultural imports.	Years ended June 30 1896 Dollars.	1897 Dollars.	1898 Dollars.	1899 Dollars.	1900 Dollars.	Annual average, 1896-1900 Dollars.	Per ct
Sugar	89,219,773	99,066,181	60,472,749	94,964,120	100,250,974	88,794,759	23.59
Coffee	84,793,124	81,544,384	65,067,631	55,275,470	52,467,943	67,829,710	18.02
Hides and skins	30,520,177	27,863,026	37,068,932	41,988,043	57,935,698	39,075,175	10.38
Silk	26,763,428	18,918,283	32,110,066	32,479,627	45,329,760	31,120,233	8.27
Wools	32,451,242	53,243,191	16,783,692	8,322,897	20,260,936	26,212,391	6.97
Vegetable fibers	19,448,906	18,220,680	18,465,689	25,313,239	34,334,750	23,156,653	6.15
Fruits and nuts	19,032,439	17,126,932	14,566,950	18,314,206	19,263,592	17,660,824	4.69
Tea	12,704,440	14,835,862	10,054,283	9,675,081	10,558,110	11,565,555	3.07
Tobacco	16,503,130	9,584,155	7,488,608	9,900,253	13,297,223	11,354,674	3.02
Wines	7,107,005	6,862,465	5,969,180	6,590,206	7,421,495	6,790,070	1.80
Vegetable oils	5,218,364	5,372,684	4,869,091	5,300,664	6,320,711	5,416,303	1.44
Cocoa	2,797,327	3,441,470	3,782,877	5,360,116	5,970,844	4,270,527	1.14
Other	44,470,052	44,792,155	37,592,048	42,030,959	46,727,252	43,122,494	11.46
Total	391,029,407	400,871,468	314,291,796	355,514,881	420,139,288	376,369,368	100.00

SUGAR.

The Dutch East Indies, Hawaii, Cuba, and Germany were the sources from which the United States procured most of the sugar imported during 1900. Our purchases from the Dutch East Indies were exceptionally large, amounting to $24,170,000. Hawaii furnished $20,392,000 worth, Cuba 18,244,000 worth, and Germany $12,347,000 worth. After these four leading sources, our largest importations came from the British West Indies, British Guiana, Santo Domingo, and Porto Rico. The consignments received from the British West Indies were valued at $4,603,000, and those from British Guiana at $3,779,000. Santo Domingo supplied $3,365,000 worth, and Porto Rico $2,450,000 worth. Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Brazil, and Peru were the only other countries contributing imports valued above $1,000,000.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Our largest imports of hides and skins during 1900 came from the British East Indies, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Argentina. The British East Indies furnished unusually heavy shipments in that year, the values amounting to $10,731,000. From the United Kingdom, which ranked second as a source of supply, we received imports worth $7,253,000. France sent consignments worth $5,380,000. From Germany we imported to the value of $4,714,000 and from Argentina to the value of $4,236,000. Other countries from which we received shipments of considerable importance were European Russia, Brazil, Mexico, and China. The importations from European Russia were valued at $2,616,000, those from Brazil at $2,507,000, and those from Mexico at $2,380,000. Our purchases from the Chinese Empire were much larger than in previous years, having a value of $2,137,000. The only additional sources from which we received imports worth above $1,000,000 were Venezuela, Canada, Uruguay, and Aden.

COFFEE.

Our supply of coffee is derived chiefly from Brazil. The importations from that country during 1900 amounted in value to $33,905,000. Aside from Brazil, the principal sources were Venezuela, Mexico, the Dutch East Indies, Guatemala, Costa Rico, and Colombia. Venezuela furnished consignments to the value of $3,533,000, and Mexico to the value of $3,313,000. From the Dutch East Indies we purchased $2,936,000 worth, and from Guatemala $2,089,000 worth. The imports from Costa Rico were valued at $1,478,000, and those from Colombia at $1,398,000. After the several countries mentioned, our largest importations in 1900 came from Salvador, that country sending shipments worth $570,000.

SILK.

Japan, China, and Italy supplied most of the silk used in the United States. Our imports from Japan during 1900 were valued at $13,715,000, and those from China at $12,367,000. Italy's consignments for that year had a value of $10,817,000. The only other country of much importance in this trade was France, from which source we received imports worth $2,088,000.

VEGETABLE FIBERS.

Mexico was the most important source of the vegetable fibers imported into the United States in 1900, the value of the shipments received from that country being $12,113,000. Other leading sources were Egypt, the Philippine Islands, the United Kingdom, and the British East Indies. From Egypt we imported to the value of $6,157,000, and from the Philippine Islands to the value of $5,019,000. The United Kingdom furnished consignments worth $4,947,000, and the British East Indies consignments worth $3,481,000.

WOOLS.

A considerable portion of the wool imported by the United States during 1900 was purchased in the British markets, our importations from the United Kingdom having a value of $7,688,000. British Australasia, from which we received consignments worth $2,968,000, was second in importance among the sources of supply. Argentina ranked third in this regard, sending shipments to the value of $2,675,000. From China we imported $2,157,000 worth, and from European Russia $1,680,000 worth. After these countries our largest imports came from Asiatic Turkey, the value being $620,000.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

Our imports of fruits and nuts during 1900 were received chiefly from Italy, the British West Indies, Spain, Costa Rica, Colombia, and France. Italy, the principal source of supply, contributed shipments worth $4,540,000. From the British West Indies we imported to the value of $3,330,000, and from Spain to the value of $2,053,000. Our purchases from Costa Rica amounted to $1,318,000, those from Colombia to $1,251,000, and those from France to $1,236,000. After the countries mentioned, Greece sent the largest shipments, the value being $967,000.

TOBACCO.

Over one-half of our tobacco imports for 1900 came from Cuba, the shipments furnished by that island having a value of $7,616,000. Next to Cuba, the Netherlands formed the principal source of supply, our purchases in the markets of that country amounting to $4,569,000. The imports from other countries were comparatively small, those received from Canada, with a value of $293,000, being the most important.

TEA.

China and Japan furnished most of the tea imported into the United States during 1900. The consignments received from China were valued at $4,873,000, and those from Japan at $4,372,000. After the two principal sources mentioned, our largest imports came from the British East Indies, which sent shipments worth $549,000.

WINES.

A large part of the wines imported in 1900 came from France, that country supplying shipments to the value of $4,845,000. From Germany, which ranked second as a source of supply, we imported $1,179,000 worth. Spain sent the next largest shipments, our imports from that country having a value of $539,000.

VEGETABLE OILS.

Our imports of vegetable oils during 1900 had their origin chiefly in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and the British East Indies. From the United Kingdom we imported $1,299,000 worth, and from France $1,235,000 worth. The shipments received from Italy were valued at $1,147,000, and those from the British East Indies at $1,065,000. After these countries, Germany was the principal source of our imports, furnishing consignments worth $403,000.

COCOA.

The cocoa used in the United States is supplied principally by the British West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, and Brazil. During 1900 our imports from the British West Indies amounted in value to $1,575,000. Dutch Guiana furnished $818,000 worth, Ecuador $771,000 worth, and Brazil $707,000 worth. Of the remaining sources of supply, Portugal was the most important, furnishing shipments to the value of $540,000.

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.

Corn Stalk Disease.

This term is applied to a disease or possibly several diseases occasioned as a result of pasturing cattle in stalk fields late in the fall or early in the winter. An outbreak, if one should occur, usually takes place in from two to fourteen days after the animals are turned upon the stalks. The great majority of cases occur between the fifth and the eighth days. It is also observed that all animals that do become affected die within two or three days of each other. There is nothing in the appearance of the fodder to indicate that it may cause trouble. Cattle may graze and do well on one field and from 10 to 50 per cent be lost on changing to another field separated from the first by a fence. It makes no difference whether the cattle are allowed to graze for only a few hours or left in all day. After one outbreak has occurred, it is rarely the case that a second will follow. The disease has never been reported from feeding cut fodder, even when taken from the same field as that in which disease has occurred from grazing. The cause has never been determined, but it is most often observed after a dry season.

The general symptoms are that the animal appears dull, persists in standing in one place, or if he moves it is with a noticeably jerky gait. There is marked prostration; the animal will fall on the knees and it may require several attempts to be able to rise. Some act as though they were crazy, but the majority are stupid. There is more or less frothing at the mouth and almost constant swinging of the head from side to side, whether in the standing position or lying down. The movements are indicative of pain. The course is of very short duration, from two to thirty hours, the majority living less than six hours. Too often the history is that the cattle were all right in the evening and from one to eight found dead in the morning. As the cause is not known, and a successful treatment has not been discovered, the prevention or means of relief can not be prescribed except by using cut fodder.

Several outbreaks have been reported in the past two weeks, and in a number of outbreaks of supposed black-leg, Dr. Craig, assistant State veterinarian, has found this to be present instead. The disease is not contagious and can not spread from one farm to another. The occurrence of a few cases in a community should not frighten others to discard the use of the stalk field for feeding.—A. W. Bitting, Veterinarian Indiana Experiment Station.

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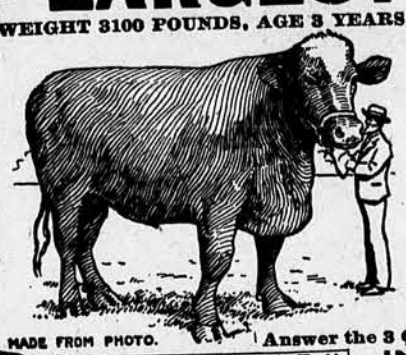

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(Continued from page 1065.)

well, Nettleton, Mo., 18; C. E. Clarke, St. Lloud, Minn., 21; C. W. Dawes, Harlan, Iowa, 1; I. M. Forbes, Henry, Ill., 5; C. E. Holland, Milton, Iowa. 3; E. C. Souers, Warren, Ind., 4; C. Hintz & Son, Fremont, Ohio, 7; Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, 1; M. F. Bunker, Tipton, Iowa, 2; Chamberlain & Rosa, Beloit, Wis., 3; F. W. Cotton, Manila, Iowa, 5; D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, 3; W. C. Edwards & Son, Rockford, Ont., 10; J. Murphy, Martinton, Ill., 2; C. L. Gerlaugh, Osborn, Ohio, 11; Kellogg Stock Farm, Claridon, Ohio, 3; J. M. Stewart & Son, Canal Winchester, Ohio, 2; J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., 9; J. D. Douglas & Son, Hope, Ind., 6; W. H. Michael, Lowell, Ind., 6; C. C. Norton, Corning Iowa, 6; T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., 10; Abram Renick, Sycamore, Ky., 10; E. B. Mitchell & Sons, Danvers, Ill., 2; Jas. A. Brown & Sons, New Berlin, Ill., 1; W. Cummings & Son, Buda, Ill., 1; S. Hickman, Martinton, Ill., 2; C. A. Saunders, Manila, Iowa, 3; J. S. Wright, Todds Point, Ill., 4; Michigan Experiment Station, 3; Ernst Funke, Greenfield, Iowa, 1; T. C. Robinson, Winchester, Ky., 1; J. W. Williams & Sons, Briant, Iowa, 1; Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., 3; W. H. Durrett, Crittenden, Ky., 1; Matern Bros., Mt. Palatine, Ill., 1; S. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill., 1; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas, 16; W. J. & A. T. Baker, Oregon, Ill., 6; G. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, 1; E. F. Kleinmeyer, Wilton Junction, Iowa, 5; J. G. Stroud, Stroud, Iowa, 1; F. W. Bates, Osceola, Ill., 3; C. E. Leonard, Belair, Mo., 3; E. W. Brown, Delphi, Ind., 11; T. J. Ryan & Son, Irwin, Iowa, 6. Total, 280.

AWARDS.

Bulls, 3 years old or over.—First, Lavender Viscount, Chas. E. Leonard; second, Best of Archers, Geo. E. Harding & Son; third, The Lad for Me, J. C. Robbins & Sons; fourth, Grange Chief, E. W. Brown; fifth, Young Abbottsburn, T. J. Ryan & Son; sixth, Valliant, W. J. Baker; seventh, Deputy Marshall, W. A. Boland; eighth, Double Gloster, Frank W. Bates.

Bulls, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Choice Goods, J. C. Robbins & Sons; second, Justice, C. E. Clarke; third, Golden Victor, Geo. Harding & Son; fourth, Lord Derby, C. E. Clarke; fifth, Royal Star, C. Hintz & Sons; sixth, Strathborne Oakland, C. E. Clarke; seventh, Blackwatch, Geo. Bothwell; eighth, Victor of Orange, E. C. Holland.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, Geo. Bothwell; second, Cock Robin, J. M. Forbes & Son; third, Valley Count, J. T. Wornall & Son; fourth, Silver Mist, Imp., D. R. Hanna; fifth, Bupton Sovereign, J. M. Forbes & Son; sixth, Knight Errant Lonely, Geo. Harding & Son; seventh, Banker's Victor, C. C. Norton; eighth, Royal Wonder, J. & W. B. Watt.

Bulls, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Nonpareil Hero, Geo. Burton; second, Money Maker, F. W. Cotton; third, Master of the Ring, C. L. Garlaugh; fourth, Thane of Glamis, T. C. Robinson; fifth, Blood Royal, Wm. Cummings; sixth, Hustler, J. D. Douglas & Son; seventh, Royal Archer, Geo. Harding & Son; eighth, Baron Gloster, F. W. Bates.

Bull, under 6 months old.—First, Ceremonius Archer, Geo. Harding & Son; second, Cumberland Banner Bearer, G. A. Saunders; third, Pride of Meadow-dawn, C. E. Clarke; fourth, Grand Violet Victor, Geo. Bothwell; fifth, Coming Star, J. & W. B. Watts; sixth, Marquis Again, W. C. Edwards & Co.; seventh, Master Beauty, C. L. Gerlaugh; eighth, Sharon Campbell, W. A. Boland.

Cow, 3 years old or over.—First, Imp. Cicely, J. C. Robbins & Sons; second, Empire 12th, W. J. & A. G. Baker; third, Dorotha, C. E. Clarke; fourth, Rose Priness, Geo. Harding & Son; fifth, Lady Sharon, W. A. Boland; sixth, Stella, E. W. Bowen; seventh, Duchess, Geo. Harding & Son; eighth, Wild Duchess Mary, C. Hintz & Sons.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Ruberta, J. G. Robbins & Sons; second, Missie, E. W. Brown; third, Village Rose, H. W. Durett; fourth, Welcome of Meadow Lawn, C. E. Clarke; fifth, Rose of Autumn, Geo. Harding & Son; sixth, Lady Sharon, W. A. Boland; seventh, Lady Waterloo, W. J. & A. G. Baker; eighth, Beaufort Pride, C. E. Clarke.

Heifer, 18 months old and under 2 years.—First, Lovely, Purdy Bros.; second, Lady Hamilton, W. J. & A. G. Baker; third, Sunlight, C. C. Norton; fourth, Snowball, W. A. Boland; fifth, Louise, F. W. Cotton; Golden Fame's Belle, Geo. Harding & Son; seventh, Geismonda, Geo. Bothwell; eighth, Kirklevington Bloom, E. W. Brown.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 18 months.—Lovely Maid, C. C. Norton; second, Clarissa, J. G. Robbins & Sons; fourth, Happy Valley, F. W. Cotton; fifth, White Rose, Geo. Harding & Son; sixth, Imp. Village Belle, D. R. Hanna; seventh, Fashion of Meadow Lawn, C. E. Clarke; eighth, Godoysia, T. J. Wornall & Son; ninth, Scottish Rose, W. C. Edwards & Co.

Heifer, 6 months and under 1 year.—First, Queen of Beauty, Geo. Bothwell; second, Gloster Girl, Geo. Harding & Son; third, Lad's Goldie, J. G. Robbins & Son; fourth, Golden Lassie, J. G. Robbins & Son; fifth, Lad's Lady, J. G. Robbins & Son; sixth, Matchless, J. & W. B. Watt; seventh, Breeders Dream, Geo. Bothwell; eighth, Vanity, E. W. Bowen.

Heifer under 6 months old.—First, Spicy Clara, J. M. Spicer; second, Lad's Rose, J. G. Robbins & Son; third, Wild Scottish Rose, Geo. Bothwell; fourth, Julia K., J. T. Wornall & Son; fifth, Phyllis Montrath, Geo. Harding & Son; sixth, Varbena's Rose, C. E. Clarke; seventh, Helen, J. D. Douglas & Son; eighth, Duchess of Gloster, H. C. Stuart.

Senior Champion Male.—Lavender Viscount, C. E. Leonard.

Junior champion male.—Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, Geo. Bothwell.

Shorthorn special, best bull, any age.—Lavender Viscount, C. E. Leonard.

Senior champion female.—Ruberta, J. G. Robbins & Son.

Junior champion female.—Lovely 30th, Purdy Bros.

Four animals, any age, the get of 1 sire.—First, Geo. Bothwell; second, C. C. Norton; third, D. R. Hanna; fourth, J. G. Robbins & Sons.

Two animals, any age, produce of 1 cow.—First, Geo. Harding & Son; second, Geo. Bothwell; third, W. A. Boland; fourth, C. E. Clarke; fifth, J. G. Robbins & Son; sixth, T. J. Wornall & Son.

Shorthorn special, best female, any age.—Ruberta, J. G. Robbins & Son.

Exhibitor's herd.—First, J. G. Robbins & Sons; second, Geo. Harding & Son; third, F. W. Bowen; fourth, C. E. Clarke; fifth, W. G. & A. G. Baker.

Breeders' young herd.—First, J. G. Robbins & Sons; second, Geo. Bothwell; third, T. J. Wornall & Son; fourth, C. C. Norton; fifth, C. L. Gerlaugh.

Best calf herd.—First, Geo. Bothwell; second, C. E. Clarke; third, T. J. Wornall & Son; fourth, Geo. Harding & Son; fifth, J. & W. B. Watt.

Aberdeen-Angus.

JUDGES.

L. McWhorter, Aledo, Ill.; Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.; John G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.

EXHIBITORS.

W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa, 11; C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill., 14; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 9; Collins Dysart, Nachusa, Ill., 7; E. Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill., 11; M. A. Judy & Son, Williamsport, Ind., 1; H. H. Anderson, Alpha, Mo., 2; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, 13; M. A. Martin, Wall Lake, Iowa, 1; H. C. Allen, Georgetown, Ky., 9; S. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., 5; D. Montgomery, Ireton, Iowa, 3; Cantine Bros. & Stevenson, Holstein, Iowa, 1; W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., 6; M. P. & S. G. Lantz, Carlock, Ill., 8; Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio, 15; W. M. Sturgis, Mansfield, Ohio, 4; C. M. Hartsock, Clinton, Ill., 1; Palmer & Palmer, Princeton, Ill., 1; J. O. Strubinger, Eldora, Ill., 1; J. H. Hall, Port Austin, Mich., 4; D. R. Perry, Columbus, Ind., 1. Total, 127.

AWARDS.

Bulls, 3 years old and over.—First, Valiant Knight, D. Bradfute & Son; second, Hether Lad of Emerson, A. C. Binnie; third, Duke of Marlborough, M. P. & S. E. Lantz; fourth, Michigan Lad, D. Montgomery.

Bulls, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Rosegay, C. H. Gardner; second, Royal Laddie, W. A. McHenry; third, Junior, Judge Collins Dysart; fourth, Gay Lad Seeley, W. B. Seeley.

Bulls, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Mayor of Alta 2d, A. C. Binnie; second, Bambo, W. A. McHenry; third, Lord Barbara, Stanley R. Pierce; fourth, Black Woodlawn, Stanley R. Pierce.

Bulls, under 1 year.—First, Hayti Woodlawn, J. O. Strubinger; second, Bobbie Dobbs, W. A. McHenry; third, Lincy's Prince, D. Bradfute & Son; fourth, Fearless Lad, A. C. Binnie.

Cows, 3 years old and over.—First, Lucy Estill, A. C. Binnie; second, Pride McHenry, W. A. McHenry; third, Bertha of Meadow Brook, D. Bradfute & Son; fourth, Key of Chicago, C. H. Gardner.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Barbara McHenry, W. A. McHenry; second, Mina of Alta, A. C. Binnie; third, Vala, Collins Dysart; fourth, Valeria, Collins Dysart; fifth, Mabel of Meadowbrook, D. Bradfute & Son; sixth, Heather Bloom Eclipser, Collins Dysart.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Blackbird of Denison 31st, W. A. McHenry; second, Barbara of Denison, W. A. McHenry; third, Ida Blackbird, Reynolds & Son; fourth, Beatrice of Meadowbrook, D. Bradfute & Son; fifth, Allenhurst Beauty, H. C. Allen; sixth, Allenhurst Beauty II, H. C. Allen.

Heifer, under 1 year old.—First, Blackbird of Denison 42d, W. A. McHenry; second, Coquette of Denison, W. A. McHenry; third, Princess Erie, W. B. Seeley; fourth, Ida Lad, Reynolds & Son; fifth, Blackcap's Maid, D. Montgomery; sixth, Gay Rose Pride, C. H. Gardner.

Senior champion male.—Rosegay, C. A. Gardner.

Junior champion male.—Hayti Woodlawn, J. O. Strubinger.

Senior champion female.—Barbara, McHenry, W. A. McHenry.

Junior champion female.—Blackbird of Dennison, W. A. McHenry.

Exhibitors' herd.—First, W. A. McHenry; second, D. Bradfute; third, A. C. Binnie; fourth, C. H. Gardner.

Breeders' young herd.—First, W. A. McHenry; second, Reynolds & Sons; third, D. Bradfute; fourth, A. C. Binnie.

Four animals, any age, the get of 1 sire.—First, A. C. Binnie; second, W. A. McHenry; third, Collins Dysart; fourth, Reynolds & Son.

Two animals, any age, produce of 1 cow.—First, W. A. McHenry; second, C. H. Gardner; third, A. C. Binnie; fourth, Reynolds & Son.

Galloway.

JUDGES.

Andrew Montgomery, Nether Hall, Castle Douglass, Scotland; Prof. Thomas Shaw, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; Dr. A. S. Alexander, Chicago, Ill.

EXHIBITORS.

Brookside Farm Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., 19; O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill., 13; E. H. White, Estherville, Ia., 6; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 20; T. Lloyd Jones & Son, Burford, Ont., 2; Jas. Frantz, Bluffton, O., 8; C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo., 10; D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., 17. Total, 105.

AWARDS.

Bull, 3 years old or over.—First, Imp. Druid of Castlemilk, O. H. Swigart; second, McDougal 4th of Tarbresch, C. E. Clarke; third, Scottish Standard, The Brookside Farm; fourth, Scottish Prince of Castlemilk, C. E. Clarke.

Bulls, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Haverick, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Johnny Faa of Castlemilk, C. McCrae.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Rambler of Cornbelt, James Fratz; second, Randolph II. of Thornhill, C. E. Clarke; third, King of Naples, D. McCrae; fourth, Victory, D. McCrae.

Bulls, under 1 year.—First, Scottish Standard, Brookside Farm; second, King Alfred, C. B. Clarke; third, Norman King, O. H. Swigart; fourth, Scottish Standard 2d, Brookside Farm Co.

Cow, 3 years old or over.—First, Lady May, O. H. Swigart; second, Lady Kengston, Jas. Frantz; third, Adella of Flamboro, Brookside Farm Co.; fourth, Maud Minnie, D. McCrae; fifth, Belle 12th, D. McCrae; sixth, Maria of Canstance, O. H. Swigart.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Norma 3d of Avondale, O. H. Swigart; second, Susannah, C. N. Moody; third, Ethelinda of Blackhaw, Brookside Farm Co.; fourth, Lamaramis, O. H. Swigart; fifth, Deana of Maple Grove, Jas. Frantz.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Lutil Lake, O. H. Swigart; second, Graceful, C. E. Clarke; third, Giglot of Garberston, C. E. Clarke; fourth, Queen of the Oaks, Thos. Lloyd & Sons; fifth, Violet of Maple Grove, Jas. Frantz.

Heifer, under 1 year old.—First, Scottish Princess, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Darkness of Wavertree, C. E. Clarke; third, Mohawk Maid, D. McCrae; fourth, Hensel's Beauty, O. H. Swigart.

Senior champion male and grand champion.—Imp. Druid of Castlemilk, O. H. Swigart.

Junior champion male.—Rambler of Cornbelt, Jas. Frantz.

Senior champion female.—Norma 3rd of Avondale, O. H. Swigart.

Junior champion female and grand champion.—Scottish Princess, Brookside Farm Co.

Exhibitor's herd.—First, O. H. Swigart; second, C. E. Clarke; third, Brookside Farm Co.; fourth, Jas. Frantz.

Breeder's young herd.—First, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Jas. Frantz.

Four animals, any age, the get of one sire.—First, Brookside Farm Co.; second, O. H. Swigart; third, Brookside Farm Co.

Two animals, any age, produce of one cow.—First, O. H. Swigart; second, D. McCrae; third, Brookside Farm Co.; fourth, Jas. Frantz.

Special imported herd, 5 head, any age, imported from Scotland in 1901.—First, C. E. Clarke; second, D. McCrae.

Best bull, any age.—David of Castlemilk, O. H. Swigart.

Best female, any age.—Scottish Princess, Brookside Farm Co.

Red Polled.

JUDGES.

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; Prof. J. J. Edgerton, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; Pro. J. J. Ferguson, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

EXHIBITORS.

A. Dutton & Son, Centerville, Wis., 7; J. L. Sanderson & Son, Centerville, Wis., 10; F. Hartline, Strasburg, Ohio, 9; S. A. Converse, Cresco, Iowa, 15; G. H. Smith, Chillicothe, Ohio, 14; J. J. Chambers, Sadowa, Ill., 5; Andrews Bros., Cedarville, Ohio, 15; Jas. H. Crowder, Bethany, Mo., 7; John Morris & Son, Lanark, Ill., 1. Total, 83.

AWARDS.

Bull, 3 years old or over.—First, Richland Boy 5th, S. A. Converse; second, Pocatello, Geo. H. Smith; third, Demon, Andrew Bros.; fourth, Floyd, Frank Hartline.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Tim, Frank Hartline; second, Prince Portia, J. J. Chambers; third, Josephus, J. H. Crowder; fourth, Dobson, S. A. Converse.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2.—First, King, Andrew Bros.; second, Falstaff, J. H. Crowder; third, Cresco Lad, S. A. Converse; fourth, Chancellor, Frank Hartline; fifth, Croesco Boy, S. A. Converse.

Bull calf, under 1 year old.—First, Croesco Boy 6th, S. A. Converse; second, Burgomaster, Geo. H. Smith; third, King William, Andrew Bros.; fourth, Merino, J. J. Chambers.

Cow, 3 years old or over.—First, Irene, Geo. H. Smith; second, Nellie's Lady, Frank Hartline; third, Pocette, Geo. H. Smith; fourth, Tip, S. A. Converse; fifth, Beauty, Andrew Bros.; sixth, Eva, Jas. H. Crowder.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Orthodox, Frank Hartline; second, Lida Falstaff, S. A. Converse; third, Beauty of Cedarville, Andrew Bros.; fourth, Belle, S. A. Converse; fifth, Rose, Andrew Bros.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Edna, Frank Hartline; second, Supremacy, J. H. Crowder; third, Rossette, Geo. H. Smith; fourth, Pattern, Geo. H. Smith; fifth, Florence, Frank Hartline.

Heifer, under 1 year old.—First, Anne Dorre, Geo. H. Smith; second, Gold Maid, Andrew Bros.; third, Ina, Andrew Bros.; fourth, Lady Dewdrop, J. J. Chambers; fifth, Flirt, Frank Hartline; sixth, Supremacy III, Jas. H. Crowder.

Senior champion male.—Richland Boy, S. A. Converse.

Junior champion male.—Geo. H. Smith. Smith.

Senior champion female.—Irene, Geo. H. Smith.

Junior champion female.—Anne Dorre, Geo. H. Smith.

Exhibitor's herd.—First, Frank Hartline; second, S. A. Converse; third, Andrew Bros.

Breeder's young herd.—First, Geo. H. Smith; second, Andrew Bros.; third, S. A. Converse; fourth, J. H. Crowder.

Four animals, any age, the get of 1 sire.—First, Andrew Bros.; second, Geo. H. Smith; third, S. A. Converse; fourth, Andrew Bros.

Two animals, any age, the get of 1 cow.—First, Frank Hartline; second, J. H. Crowder; third, S. A. Converse; fourth, Andrew Bros.

Polled Durham.

JUDGE.

B. R. Pierce, Creston, Iowa.

EXHIBITORS.

J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind., 15; John C. Baker, Manhattan, Ill., 1; E. F. Kleinmeyer, Wilton Junction, Iowa, 6; W. Smiley, Albany, Mo., 4; Fletcher S. Hines, Malott Park, Ind., 8; J. N. Woods & Sons, Gardner, Ill., 9; W. A. Crane, Tippecanoe City, Ind., 2; J. C. Grazer, Avon, Ill., 3. Total, 48.

AWARDS.

Bull, 3 years old or over.—First, Golden Gauntlet, J. H. Miller; second, General Lee, W. Smiley.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Milton, H. J. Miller; second, Red Boy, F. S. Hines.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Tippecanoe, W. W. Crane; second, Grand Victor, J. H. Miller; third, Scottish Hero, J. N. Woods & Son; fourth, Duke of Salem, F. S. Hines.

Bull, under 1 year old.—First, Baron Abbottsburn, J. H. Miller; second, Colo Commander, J. C. Glasser; third, Buttonwoods' Trade Mark, F. S. Hines; fourth, Tippecanoe 53d, J. N. Woods & Son.

Cow, 3 years old or over.—First, Royal Queen, J. H. Miller; second, Scottish Rose, J. H. Miller; third, Miami Victoria, J. H. Miller; fourth, Rose of Erin.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Golden Heather, J. H. Miller; second, 5th Miami Victoria, J. H. Miller; third, 3d Miami Victoria, J. H. Miller; fourth, 12th Duchess of Fairholme, F. S. Hines.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Ruby of Buttonwood, F. S. Hines; second, Queen Mary, J. H. Miller; third, Forest Queen, J. H. Miller; fourth, 10th Rose of Acadia, W. W. Crane.

Heifer, under 1 year old.—First, Golden Rose, J. H. Miller; second, Ophelia Beauty, J. H. Miller; third, Scottish Lass, J. N. Woods & Son; fourth, Bracelet of Stillwater, F. S. Hines.

Senior champion male.—Golden Gauntlet, J. H. Miller.

Junior champion male.—Tippecanoe 44th, W. W. Crane.

Senior champion female.—Royal Queen, J. H. Miller.

Junior champion female.—Baby of Buttonwood, F. S. Hines.

Exhibitors' herd.—First and second, J. H. Miller; third, F. S. Hines.

Breeders' young herd.—First, J. H. Miller; second, J. N. Woods & Son.

Four animals, any age, get of 1 sire.—First, J. H. Miller; second, J. N. Woods & Son.

Two animals, any age, produce of 1 cow.—First, second, and third, J. H. Miller; fourth, J. N. Woods & Son.

Bull, 2 years old or over.—First, Golden Gauntlet, J. H. Miller; seond, Milton, J. H. Miller; third, Red Roy, F. S. Hines; fourth, General Lee, W. Smiley.

Bull, under 2 years old.—First, Tippecanoe 44th, W. W. Crane; second, Baron Abbottsburn, J. H. Miller; third, Grand Victor, J. H. Miller; fourth, Scottish Hero, J. N. Woods & Son.

Best female, 2 years old or over.—First, Royal Queen, J. H. Miller; second, Golden Heather, J. H. Miller; third, Scottish Rose, J. H. Miller; fourth, Miami Victoria, J. H. Miller.

Heifer, under 2 years old.—First, Ruby of Buttonwood, F. S. Hines; second, Golden Rose, J. H. Miller; third, Queen Mary, J. H. Miller; fourth, Forest Queen, J. H. Miller.

Devon.

EXHIBITORS.

W. D. H. Davis, Triumph, Ill., 10; Jas. Hilton & Bro., New Scotland, N. Y., 16; W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., 7. Total, 33.

AWARDS.

Bull, 3 years old or over.—First, Patriot, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, Vuzlar, W. H. Davis.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Tulip Royal, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, Victor, W. J. Rudd.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Patriarch, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, Wilks, W. J. Rudd.

Bull, under 1 year old.—First, Gloria Royal, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, O. K., W. J. Rudd.

Cow, 3 years old or over.—First, Pretty Pet, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, Lena D., W. H. Davis.

Against Awful Odds.

Firemen Forced to Fight for Their Lives.

Fighting in the midst of flames and suffocating smoke, his life threatened by falling walls and timbers, the fireman follows his duty without thought of himself. The thrilling escapes and dramatic incidents of which the public hears are not the least of his dangers. To be roused by the alarm, to dash through all kinds of weather to the scene of disaster, and to find himself, after the fierce fight with the flames, drenched and chilled—these are more homely perils, but equally grave. Accustomed to danger and hardship the fireman often does not take ordinary physical precautions. This was the case with Joseph V. Watson, of Astoria, Oregon, who had a narrow escape. He tells the story himself as follows:

"In 1896, while in the fire department, frequent exposure brought on an attack of rheumatism. It grew worse and finally got so bad that I couldn't do any work. I partially lost the use of my right arm and side, and suffered the horrible pains that only those who have rheumatism can feel. Part of the time I was confined to my bed. For a while I was under the care of a doctor in Seattle, but he did not do me any good. He only gave me powders to soothe the pain so that I could get some sleep. I also tried massage, but without any relief. Then I went to our regular doctor here, but he could do nothing for me. He said he thought I was slightly touched with palsy.

"Since doctors seemed unable to help me I felt discouraged. But my wife noticed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advertised in some paper, and so we gave them a trial. This was in 1899, and two months after I began their use I was a well man. I do not need to take any medicine now, and I feel like another being. I can candidly say if any person will follow the directions he will be relieved."

Mr. Watson is now engineer in charge of the Hattie, one of the many yachts that ply upon the Columbia River, as hale and hearty a man as one could wish to see, and he attributes it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. His address is No. 468 Irving avenue, Astoria, Oregon.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold only in boxes at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Tulip of Woodlawn, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, Lily, W. J. Rudd.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Tulip of Woodlawn, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, Ladysmith, W. J. Rudd.

Heifer, under 1 year old.—First, Hilton's Pride, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, Clarabellia, Jas. Hilton & Bro.

Senior champion male.—First, Patriot, Jas. Hilton & Bro..

Junior champion male.—Patriarch, Jas. Hilton & Bro.

Senior champion female.—Pretty Pet, Jas. Hilton & Bro.

Junior champion female.—Tulip of Woodlawn, Jas. Hilton & Bro.

Exhibitors' herd.—First, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, W. H. Davis.

Breeders' young herd.—First, Jas. Hilton & Bro.; second, W. H. Davis.

Get of 1 sire, 4 animals, any age.—First and second, Jas. Hilton & Bro.

Two animals, produce of 1 cow, any age.—First and second, Jas. Hilton & Bro.

FAT CATTLE DIVISION.

Hereford.

EXHIBITORS.

Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., 2; Geo. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill., 5; Makin Bros., Lees Summit, Kan., 1; G. S. Redhead, Des Moines, Iowa, 1; H. F. Schnelker,, New Haven, Ind., 1; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., 1; T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., 1; H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill., 1; Total, 13.

AWARDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Apollo, Geo. P. Henry; second, Isaac, H. T. Schnelker; third, Uncle John II, Geo. Redhead; fourth, Beau Lou (steer), Makin Bros.

Steer or spayed heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, The Woods Principal, Geo. P. Henry; second, Clipper, T. F. B. Sotham; third, Hickory Grove, Geo. P. Henry; fourth, Avalette, Thos. Clark.

Steer or spayed heifer, under 1 year old.—First, Valiant Lady, Geo. P. Henry; second, Wait A Minute, H. J. Fluck; third, Dora's Lad, Geo. P. Henry.

Champion steer or spayed heifer.—First, The Woods Principal, Geo. P. Henry.

Best lot of 3 head owned by one exhibitor.—First, Geo. P. Henry.

Shorthorn.

EXHIBITORS.

Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., 4; M. F. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ill., 1; C. C. Judy, Tallula, Ill., 4; M. F. Bunker, Tipton, Iowa, 4; Abram Renick, Sycamore, Ky., 6; J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill., 3; Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, 3; C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa, 1; T. J. Ryan & Son, Irwin, Iowa, 3; Jas. N. Brown's Sons, New Berlin, Ill., 1; Purdue Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., 1; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 1; H. J. Sconce, Sidell, Ill., 1. Total, 33.

AWARDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, The Dutchman (fat steer), M. F. Dunlap; second, Crimson Robe, Minnesota University Experiment Station; third, Cumberland Chunk, T. J. Ryan & Son; fourth, Junior, M. T. Bunker.

Aberdeen-Angus.

EXHIBITORS.

A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, 3; S. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., 5; M. A. Judy & Son, Williamsport, Ind., 4; Michigan Experiment Station, Lansing, Mich., 2; Collins Dysart, Nachuea, Ill., 1; M. B. Perry, Stamford, Ill., 1; Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, 1; A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ill., 1; Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio, 1. Total, 19.

AWARDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Empress Damask, Collins Dysart; second, Black Spot, M. A. Judy & Son; third, Park Lad, Michigan Agricultural College; fourth Curly Lad, A. C. Binnie.

Steer or spayed heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Maple Leaf Standfast, M. A. Judy & Son; second, Teddie, Iowa Agricultural College; third, Jingle Bells, S. R. Peirce; fourth, Nit, A. C. Binnie.

Steer or spayed heifer, under 1 year.—First, Tip Top, S. Bradfute & Son; second, Blackwood Lad, M. A. Judy & Son; third, Jolly Boy, S. R. Pierce; fourth, Success, A. C. Binnie.

Champion steer or spayer heifer.—First, Maple Leaf Standfast, M. A. Judy & Son.

Lot of 3 head owned by one exhibitor.—First, M. A. Judy & Son; second, A. C. Binnie.

Galloway.

EXHIBITORS.

D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., 3; Wavertree Farm, Dundee, Minn., 3; Thos. Lloyd Jones & Sons, Burford, Ont., 1; Michigan Experiment Station, Lansing, Mich., 1. Total, 8.

AWARDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Hugh of Wavertree, W. H. B. Medd; second, Adela of Beverly, D. McCrae.

Steer or spayed heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Graham of Wavertree, W. H. B. Medd; second, College of Topsman, Michigan Experiment Station; third, Queen of the Oaks, Thos. Lloyd Jones & Sons.

Steer or spayed heifer, under 1 year.—First, Parsee of Wavertree, W. H. B. Medd; second, Catanza, D. McCrae.

Group of 3 head owned by exhibitor.—First, Hugh of Wavertree, Graham of Wavertree, and Parsee of Wavertree, W. H. B. Medd.

Champion Galloway steer or spayed heifer.—Graham of Wavertree.

Red Polled.

EXHIBITORS.

V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio, 4; Andrews Bros., Cederville, Ohio, 3. Total, 7.

AWARDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 years old.—First, Captain, Andrew Bros; second, Nell's Son, V. T. Hills.

Steer or spayed heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Harvey, Andrew Bros.; second, Isington, V. T. Hills.

Steer or spayed heifer, under 1 year old.—First, Harelock, V. T. Hills; second, Hero, Andrew Bros.

Champion steer or spayed heifer.—Andrew Bros.

Lot of 3 head owned by one exhibitor.—First, Andrew Bros.; second, V. T. Hills.

Devon.

EXHIBITORS.

John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., 2 ;W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., 3; total 5.

AWARDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Hinkey Dinkey, John Hudson; second, Tame Lipton, John Hudson; third, Jokes, W. J. Rudd.

Steer or spayed heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Bounce, W. J. Rudd.

Steer or spayed heifer, under 1 year old.—First, Cracker Jack, W. J. Rudd.

Champion steer or spayed heifer.—First, Premium, W. J. Rudd.

Lot of 3 head owned by one exhibitor.—Second, W. J. Rudd.

Grades and Crosses.

EXHIBITORS.

G. S. Redhead, Des Moines, Iowa, 4; C. C. Judy, Tallula, Ill., 9; W. J. Miller, Metz, Iowa, 5; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, 3; T. W. Schiele, Durant, Iowa, 1; H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill., 3; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., 3; William Smiley, Malcolm, Iowa, 2; Michigan Experiment Station, 4; C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa, 3; G. P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill., 3; Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., 11; Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, 7; Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., 6; Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., 5; Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., 2; A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ill., 2; Lewis Hawkey, Belvidere, Ill., 1; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 1; G. P. Conley, Marshall, Mich., 1; M. E. Bunker, Tipton, Iowa, 1; G. H. Adams, Linwood, Kans., 2; Abram Renick, Sycamore, Ky., 6; W. C. Bryant, 2; J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill., 4; M. B. Perry, Stamford, Ill., 2; Jas. Frantz, Bluffton, Ohio, 3; A. P. Bixler, Clarence, Iowa, 4; J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill., 4; S. Palmer, Chicago, Ill., 1; V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio, 1; Martin & Dipenger, Bowton, Iowa, 1; Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind., 2; Makin Bros., Lees Summit, Kans., 3; D. W. Black, Lyndon, Ohio, 1; Goodale, Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill., 4; M. F. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ill., 1; F. E. Allbright, Rossville, Ill., 2; Wavertree Farm, Dundee, Minn., 3; H. J. Sconce, Sidell, Ill., 1. Total, 122.

AWARDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Garcia, Iowa Agricultural College; second, Age, University of Nebraska; third, Right Sort, Wm. Smiley; fourth, Robt. Bruce, Minnesota Experiment Station; highly commended, Steer, University of Nebraska, and Masterpiece, H. J. Fluck. Others commended were: Hard To Beat, C. C. Judy; Cummings, W. J. Miller; Dwarf, T. W. Schiele.

Steer or spayed heifer, calved since December 1, 1900.—First, Woods, Geo. S. Redhead; second, Prophet, Goodale, Reynolds & Son; third, Duke, L. Hawkey; fourth, Mark, Abram Renick; highly commended, Fanny C., W. J. Miller, Hereford, Geo. B. Conley.

Champion steer or spayed heifer.—First, Prince Edward, G. P. Henry; second, Garcia, Iowa Agricultural College; commended, White Lily, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Lot of 3 head owned by 1 exhibitor, to consist of 1 2-year-old, 1 yearling, and 1 calf.—First, C. P. Henry, Herefords; second, Iowa Agricultural College, Angus and Herefords; third, Minnesota University Experiment Station, Shorthorns and Herefords; fourth, A. C. Binnie, Angus; highly commended, H. J. Fluck, Herefords; C. C. Judy, Angus.

Champion steer or spayed heifer, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Empress Damask, Collin Dysart; reserved, The Dutchman, M. F. Dunlap; highly commended, Apollo, Geo. P. Henry; Garcia, Iowa Agricultural College.

Champion steer or spayed heifer, 1 year old and under 2.—Champion, The Woods Principal, Geo. P. Henry; commended, Prince of Quality, Iowa Agricultural College; reserved Maple Leaf Standfast, M. A. Judy & Sons; highly commended, Prince Edward, Geo. P. Henry; highly commended, White Lily, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Champion steer or spayed heifer, under 1 year old.—Champion, Tip Top, S. Bradfute & Son; reserved, Woods, Geo. S. Redhead; highly commended, Valiant Lad, Geo. P. Henry; highly commended, Silver Crown, Iowa Agricultural College; commended, Parsee of Wavertree, W. H. B. Medd.

Champion steer or spayed heifer of the show.—Champion, The Woods Principal, Geo. P. Henry; reserved, Empress Damask, Collin Dysart; very highly commended, Tip Top, S. Bradfute & Son.

Draft Horse Department

BREEDING DIVISION.

Percheron.

JUDGES.

Hon. H. G. McMillan, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; I. S. Keiser, Keota, Iowa; John L. DeLancey, Northfield, Minn.

EXHIBITORS.

Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill., 47; H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn, Wis., 12; J. P. Adler, Chebanse, Ill., 1; J. N. Richey, Lone Tree, Iowa, 1; L. W. Cochrane, Crawfordsville, Ind., 6; Oltmanns Bros., Watseka, Ill., 7; Lewis Reuse, Clifton, Ill., 1; E. F. Kleinmeyer, Wilton Junction, Iowa, 3; J. H. McMillen, Hesper, Iowa, 2; G. W. Crawford, Newark, Ohio, 1; E. W. Daniel, Tingley, Iowa, 1; John C. Baker, Manhattan, Ill., 1; King & Gossard, Kings, Ill., 1; Percheron Horse Co., Goodings Grove, Ill., 1; Ralph Moore, Normal, Ill., 4; Pioneer, Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., 8; B. L. Rogers, Lyons, Iowa, 3; C. E. Moots, Normal, Ill., 4; A. M. Storm & Sons, Lockport, Ill., 2; Prichard & Hodgson, Ottawa, Ill., 3. Total, 109.

AWARDS.

Stallion, 4 years old or over.—First, Chamberlain, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; second, Picador, Dunham, Fetcher & Coleman; third, Poule d'Or, Pioneer Stud Farm; highly commended, Thendis, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; commended, Rabelais, H. A. Briggs.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, commended and highly commended.—First, Pourquois Pas, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; second, Emoi, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; third, Bruthur, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; fourth, Lucatiere, H. A. Briggs; fifth, Noineau, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; sixth, Clebre, Oltmanns Bros.

Stallions, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Kruger, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; second, Danville, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; third, Prosper, Pretchard & Hodgson; fourth, Napoleon, H. A. Briggs; highly commended, Tournoi, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman; commended, Trailleur, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Four animals, any age, the get of 1 sire.—First, Kruker, Pourqui Pas, Ludis, and Cyfron, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Two animals, produce of same dam.—First, Dunham Fletcher & Coleman; second, B. L. Rogers.

Champion stallion, any age.—First, Pourqui Pas; second, Chamberlain; third, Kruger, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Champion mare, an yage.—First, Linda; second, Jenne d'Arc, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Percheron special, best American bred stallion, 3 years old and over.—First, Itasca, J. H. McMillan.

Percheron special, best American bred mare, 3 years old and over.—Linda, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Percheron special, best group of 5 stallions, any age.—Chamberlain, Picador, Porqui Pas, Kruger, and Janville, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Percheron special, best group 3 mares, any age.—Linda, Heritha, and Jeanne d'Arc, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Clydesdale.

JUDGES.

Hon. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

EXHIBITORS.

C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 29; W. J. Edgar, Winfield, Iowa, 1; Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., 11; Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ill., 10; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., 12; Brookside Farm Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., 7; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., 9; E. F. Kleinmeyer, Witon Junction, Iowa, 1; James Muirhead, Crete, Ill., 1. Total, 81.

AWARDS.

Stallion, 4 years old and over.—First, Prince William, Alex. Galbraith; second, Benedict, Brookside Farm; third, Coroner, Alex. Galbraith; fourth, Alpine, C. E. Clarke; fifth, Dundrennah, C. E. Clarke.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4.—First, Stallion, Graham Bros.; second, Gold Medal, Alex. Galbraith; third, Cardonald, C. E. Clarke; fourth, Prince Lynedeck, Brookside Farm; fifth, Barthwick, Alex. Galbraith.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Prince Punctual, Graham Bros.; second, Stallion, Graham Bros.; third, Stubcross, C. E. Clarke; fourth, Prince Grandeur, McLay Bros.; fifth, Jerreswood, C. E. Clarke.

Clydesdale special for yearling stallion.—First, Prince Handsome, McLay Bros.; second, Matchless, C. E. Clarke; third, Stallion, Graham Bros.; fourth, Prince Brilliant, McLay Bros.; fifth, Zero's Conquerer, Jas. Muirhead.

Clydesdale special, mares, 4 years old or over.—First, Minuet, Robt. Holloway; second, Sweet Brier, McLay Bros.; third, Miss Finley, C. E. Clarke; fourth, Mare, Graham Bros.; fifth, Cozette, McLay Bros.

Clydesdale special, mares, 3 years old and under 4.—First, Graham Bros.; second, Her Pretty Sel', Robt. Holloway; third, Charming Prince, Robt. Holloway; fourth, Jean Comsie, C. E. Clarke.

Clydesdale special, mares, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Her Bonnie Sel', Robert Holloway; second, Princess Primrose, McLay Bros.; third, Lady Desarne.

Clydesdale special, mare, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Princess Handsome, McLay Bros.; second, Princess Goodwin, McLay Bros.; third and fourth, Graham Bros.; fifth, Lady Gein, C. E. Clarke.

Clydesdale special, best stallion, any age.—First, Prince William, Alex Galbraith.

Clydesdale special, best mare, any age.—First, Cherry Startle, Graham Bros.

Four animals, any age, the get of any sire.—First, Robert Holloway; second, McLay Bros.; third, C. E. Clarke; fourth, Brookside Farm Co.

Two animals, any age, produce of same dam.—First, Robt. Holloway; second, C. E. Clarke; third, McLay Bros.; fourth, Brookside Farm Co.

Clydesdale special, best 4 animals, any age, bred and owned by 1 exhibitor.—First, Robt. Holloway; second, C. E. Clarke; third, McLay Bros.; fourth, Brookside Farm Co.; fifth, Ralph Moore.

Champion stallion, any age.—Prince William, Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

Champion mare, any age.—Cherry Startle, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Belgium.

JUDGE.

A. Latimer Wilson.

EXHIBITORS.

Oltmanns Bros., Watseka, Ill., 5; Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa, 15; Champlin Bros., Clinton, Iowa, 3; G. W. Crawford, Newark, Ohio, 8; H. & H. Wolf, Wabash, Ind., 10; F. A. Eckstein, Chester, Iowa, 2; Ralph Moore, Normal, Ill., 1; C. & L. Loomis, Chester, Iowa, 1. Total, 45.

AWARDS.

Stallion, 4 years old or over.—First, Gaulois, Henry Lefebure; second, Martel, Geo. W. Crawford; third, Congo, Champlin Bros.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4.—First, Coriolan, Geo. W. Crawford; second, Massionid, Henry Lefebure; third, Hidalgo, H. & H. Wolf.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3.—First, King Leopold II., Henry Lefebure; second, Louis des Valleffes, Oltmanns Bros.; third, Glaneur, H. & H. Wolf.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Plein d'Or, H. & H. Wolf.

Mares, 4 years old or over.—First, Brillante, Henry Lefebure; second, Maria, C. & L. Loomis; third, Fauvette, Henry Lefebure.

Mares, 3 years old and under 4.—First, Mazette, Henry Lefebure; second, Marionette, Henry Lefebure.

THREE CHICAGO DOCTORS

Failed to Do for Miss Mabelle L. LaMonte What Was Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in an awful state for nearly three years with a complication of female troubles which three physicians called by different names, but the pains were all the same. I dreaded the time of my

MABELLE L. LAMONTE.

monthly periods for it meant a couple of days in bed in awful agony. I finally made up my mind that the good doctors were guessing; and hearing from different friends such good reports of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I tried that. I bless the day I did, for it was the dawning of a new life for me. I used five bottles before I was cured, but when they were taken I was a well woman once more. Your Compound is certainly wonderful. Several of my friends have used it since, and nothing but the best do I ever hear from its use."—Yours, MABELLE L. LAMONTE, 222 E. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound could cure Miss LaMonte—why not you? Try it and see for yourself.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Champion stallion, any age.—First, Corinolan, Col. Geo. W. Crawford.

Champion mare, any age.—Brillante, Henry Lefebure.

Shire.

JUDGES.

A. Latimer Wilson, Samuel Belt, E. Campbell, W. E. Pritchard.

EXHIBITORS.

Finch Bros., Verona, Ill., 16; Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., 16; G. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., 8; O. O. Heffner, Lincoln, Neb., 1; F. M. Mountjoy, Atlanta, Ill., 1; C. E. Moots, Normal, Ill., 1; L. W. Cochrane, Crawfordsville, Ind., 5; T. L. Bothwell, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., 1; Feller & Landers, Cissna Park, Ill., 1; Pritchard & Hodgson, Ottawa, Ill., 2. Total, 53.

AWARDS.

Stallion, 4 years old or over.—First, Blaisden Pluto, Pioneer Stud Farm; second, Bury Beauchief, Pioneer Stud Farm; third, Colonel Bryan, Finch Bros.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4.—First, Gladstone, F. M. Mountjoy; second, Moulton Ben, Geo. E. Brown; third, Gamer, Pioneer Stud Farm.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3.—First, Bumper, Prichard & Hodgson; second, Verona Champion, Finch Bros.; third, Lunesdale Harold, Pioneer Stud Farm.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2.—First, Baron Kitchener, L. W. Cochran; second, Baron Mark, Finch Bros.

Champion stallion, any age.—Blaisden Pluto, J. G. Truman.

Champion mare, any age.—Beauty, L. W. Cochran.

Four animals, any age, the get of 1 sire.—Finch Bros.

Two animals, the produce of same dam.—Finch Bros.

Shire special, mare, 4 years old and over.—First, Wenona Gussie, Finch Bros.; second, Queen of the Farm, T. L. Bothwell; third, Wenona Flirt, Finch Bros.

Shire special, mare 3 years old and under 4.—First, Fancy, L. W. Cochran; second, Beauty, L. W. Cochran; third, Francis, C., Finch Bros.

Shire special, mare 2 years old and under 3.—Verona Chance, Finch Bros.

Shire special, more 1 year old and under 2.—Glory of Verona, Finch Bros.

Shire special, best shire stallion, any age.—Blaisden Pluto, J. G. Truman.

Shire special, best mare, any age.—Beauty, L. W. Cochran.

Shire special, best group of stallions, any age, owned by 1 exhibitor.—First, Blaisden Pluto, J. G. Truman; second, Gamer J. G. Truman; third, Bury Beauchief, J. G. Truman.

Shire special, best group of 3 mares, owned by 1 exhibitor.—First, Woman Flirt, Finch Bros.; second, Wenona Gussie, Finch Bros.; third, Francis C., Finch Bros.

Draft Horses in Harness.

JUDGE.

C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

EXHIBITORS.

C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 14; Edwin

(Continued on page 1076.)

The Home Circle.

BALLAD OF ELKANAH B. ATKINSON.

Elkanah B. Atkinson's tavern was run
On a plan that was strictly his own;
And he "reckoned that dudified sons of a gun"
Would far better leave him alone.
He allowed that he always had plenty to eat
For folks that liked vitt-u-als plain;
An' when ye came down to pettaters and meat
His house was a credit to Maine.
The garding truck they raised themselves,
They killed their pork; and the but'ry shelves
Jest fairly groaned with jells and jams;
—In a shed out back they smoked their hams.
And old Elkanah used to brag
They laid down pickles by the kag;
And they had the darndest hens to lay
—Got fifty eggs most ev'ry day—
And ev'ry egg was big's your fist
And fresher'n a whiff of mountain mist.
The whole blamed house it used to shake
When old Elkanah pounded steak,
For he used to say what made meat tough
Was 'cause some cooks warn's strong enough.
And he piled the grub right on sky-high;
Soup and meat and fish and pie
—All of the courses on first whack—
And then Elkanah he'd stand back
And say: "There, people, now hoe in;
When ye've eat that grub, pass up ag'in;
Or course we hain't no big hotel,
But some few things, why, we dew well."
P. Mortimer Perkins came down from New York
—A salesman for corsets and things;
With his trousers all creased and a lah de-dah walk,
As if he were jiggered by strings;—
Arrived at the Atkinson tarvun one night
And says to Elkanah, says he:
"I want to be called just as soon as it's light,
For I'm going first train, don't ye see.
It's very important I go by first train,
But I find in these country hotels
The service ye get gives a fellah a pain
—They don't even ahnswer the bells.
Now I want to be called for that train, me good man,
For it's very important I go;
Now, weally, old chappie, please see if you can
Just do a thing right once, y' know.
Ye may call me at four and at half past four
I'll bweakfast; now recollect, please!
Before I wetire I'll tell you once more;
—You'll get the idea by degwees."
Elkanah B. Atkinson lowered his specs
To the very tip end of his nose;
Says he: "When a feller he really expec's
To go by that train, wal—he goes.
Jest fall right asleep and don't worry a mite;
This hain't no big city hotel,
But we'll git ye to goin' to-morrow all right,
Forre's some things we dew fairly well."
Elkanah B. Atkinson sat all night
And kept the office fire bright.
He nodded some and yawned and smoked,
And at half-past three he went and poked
The kitchen fire; then pounded steak
And set potatoes in to bake.
Started the coffee and all the rest
And then went up to call his guest.
Bangity, whang! on the cracked old door!
Whangity, bang! It checked a snore.
P. Mortimer Perkins opened his eyes
In the cold dark dawn with much surprise,
And under the coverlet warm and thick
On the good old-fashioned feather tick,
Felt the cold on his nose like a frosty knife
And was never so sleepy in all his life.
But still bang, whang on the cracked old door!
And Elkanah shouting, "Mos' ha'f-pas' four!"
But the louder the old man pounded and yapped
The more the drummer garped and gapped.
At last says he, "It is stormy—oh-h-h.."
"Wall," says Elkanah, "she's spittin' snow."
P. Mortimer Perkins, snuggled down
And says he, "This isn't a blamed bad town;
I say, old man, now please go 'way,
I've changed my mind, and I guess Ill stay."
Elkanah B. Atkinson then says he:
"This changin' minds is a bad idee;
I've set in that office there all night
So's I could git ye up all right.
An' breakfus' is on, and the coffee's hot;
Now, friend, you can go on that train or not,
But I tell ye now right off the reel,
Ye're goin' to git up and eat that meal."
P. Mortimer Pekins cursed and swore.
But Elkanah slammed right through that door,
And he pulled the drummer out of bed
And branished a chair 'round over his head;
He poked his ribs and made him dress,
So sleepy still that his gait cut S
As he staggered down to the dining-room
And ate his meal in a cheerless gloom.
While over him stood the grim old man
With a stick and a steaming coffee can.
"Now, Mister," allowed Elkanah, "sence
It's a special breakfus' it's thutty cents."
When the feller paid, as meek's as a pup,
And asked if "Now, can I be put up?"
"Why, sartin, mister," Elkanah said;
"Ye can go to tophet or back to bed;
There hain't hard feelin's, no, none at all,
But when a feller he leaves a call
At the Atkinson House for an early meal,
He gits it served right up genteel,
An' when its served, wal, now you bet
There hain't no peace till that meal's been et.
Of course we hain't no big hotel,
But some few things we dew quite well."

—Holman F. Day, in Saturday Evening Post.

What Kind of Eggs?

are likely to be used for glazing coffee? If you knew, you would be sure to demand

Lion Coffee

which is never contaminated with any glazing of any sort, either eggs or glue—just pure, fresh, strong, fragrant coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

MEN WHO HAVE HELPED THE FARMER.

Coburn.

(Born May 7, 1846.)

According to Coburn, Kansas is "The core of the continent." Coburn could hardly be made to believe that the United States could exist without Kansas. Without Coburn, Kansas would almost cease to be Kansas—at least so far as the rest of the world is concerned—for he is the only man in that wonderful State who can brag to his heart's content without lying. The people of the Sunflower State love him because of his ability to brag without exaggeration. When you know the secret, the explanation is simple enough. Coburn knows ten times as much about the agriculture of Kansas as any other man who knows how to use printer's ink. He can say all he needs to say and still stick to the truth. Before he brags, he makes sure of his facts. The wise have learned the uselessness of disputing what Coburn says; for he always "has the papers" to prove the truth of the most seductive tales he tells about his adopted State.

Coburn (his initials are F. D., but to mention them in Kansas is unnecessary and likely to lead to uncertainty) was born in Wisconsin. It is not recorded that he ever "went to college" till he became a regent of the Kansas Agricultural College about 1880; yet it is well known that he has written several unpretentious reports which the colleges are glad to use as text-books. Since January, 1894, he has been Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, an office which he fills to overflowing. He grew up to the position in an originnal way. Settling in Franklin County, Kansas, in 1867, he followed (or led) farming till some time in 1880, when he was made assistant of Major J. K. Hudson, then holding the position which Coburn holds to-day. Hudson had other irons in the fire, and resigned in 1881, his assistant being immediately appointed his successor. There were tricks which Coburn had not learned—and has not learned yet, as is said by those who ought to know. He was not a politician. Another man—thoroughly competent, too—filled out the last year of the term. So Coburn bought an interest in the Live Stock Indicator, of Kansas City, but was wise enough to live on the Kansas side of the river. He acquired a vast amount of valuable knowledge and experience as an agricultural editor, and this continues to serve him in good stead.

It came about in 1894 that there were too many rival candidates for the secretaryship of the Board of Agriculture; so some wise man suggested that Coburn was available. Since that fortunate day there have been no rival candidates. Every two years the members of the board go through the formality of re-electing Coburn; but Coburn's work is the power behind the votes. It were treason to Kansas to elect some one else.

Late in 1894, a number of Colorado people were fortunate enough to receive copies of a report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture "for the month ending November 30, 1894." At the top of this pamphlet in red Gothic letters was this very unofficial heading: "Alfalfa-Growing." That was the thing that surprised us. Why should a Kansas man venture to publish a report on alfalfa, the plant of all plants typical of the irrigated region? The briefest explanation is "Coburn." No one else would have thought of it. But Kansas farmers are now making a million or more tons of alfalfa hay every year.

This report was not an innovation. It was the second of a series which has become famous—in demand the world over. The very titles of these reports are instructive. Here are a few of them: "Cow Culture"; "The Beef Steer (and His Sister)"; "The Plow, Cow, and Steer"; "The Horse Useful"; "The Helpful Hen." The biennial reports of the Kansas Board of Agriculture have been well known for a quarter of a century and famous since Coburn began to publish them. The twelfth of these reports is a generous volume of nearly a thousand pages, every one of them packed with valuable information for the farmer. It is a model of what such publications should be, and generally are not.

Coburn has been talked about in connection with the governorship of Kansas, and there are good reasons for believing that he might be governor now if he had been ambitious for the position. "Why don't you make Coburn governor?" said the writer to a Kansas man a few months ago. "Because he's too good a man," was the answer. Of course, this answer was not satisfactory to the man who made it; for he believes that no man in the State is too good to be governor. The simple and humiliating fact is that, in Kansas and other States, the people have got into the habit of allowing the politicians to nominate second-rate and third-rate men for governor. The party managers are afraid to nominate men who believe with the late John A. Martin, of Kansas, that a man should not take the oath of office as governor "with a lie on his lips and perjury in his heart."

A year or so ago Coburn was appointed as one of the Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Some people are sorry. But the farmers of Kansas and the friends of genuine agricultural education are glad. Coburn knows what an agricultural college ought to do; knows that every employee of such a college ought to be in sympathy with the farmer and his family; knows, too, that those in immediate charge of the agricultural college ought to be wise enough to make it increasingly useful to its constituency of farmers and farmers' sons and daughters.

Coburn is a philosopher. "Muscle, to win," he has said, "must be lubricated with brains."

D. W. WORKING.

Denver, Colorado.

Some Narcotic Plants.

Narcotics so appeal to the imagination, that sober statements are difficult. Travelers' tales, intending truth, are often exaggerated. Even J. U. Lloyd imagines a fungus that is of the marvelous, and supposes a hidden combination of the elements that alone equals all the narcotics, and fears it will destroy our civilization and even exterminate mankind.

A recent novel uses as a foundation for a long tale, a wonderful dwarf bush of high mountains of Africa, "the dead leaves of which poison the earth, on which no bird builds its nest, no insect constructs a house, no spider spins its web—capable of raising man to a higher stronger, finer development of brain and muscle than we would conceive of under existing circumstances. A strength-giving herb unapproached in power."

The myths of the Upas tree are so inwrought that it may be news that it is growing in the midst of coffee plantations, birds and lizards on its branches; properly treated, the inner bark can be used for garments.

Omitting the Rhus family, passing the Aminitas that gathers in the mushroom zealots, only mentioning the purple larkspur that kills sheep, in one case 250 died of 500 affected; the "snow on the mountain," a spurge that blisters like red-hot iron, and its kin the Caper spurge, of which a few seeds endanger life; the laurel deadly to sheep and horse and rendering poisonous the flesh of animals that may be themselves immune to the plant; the loco weed so injurious to stock that the State of Colorado paid out in four years $200,000 to check its ravages, so serious is it that a horse may be so locoed as to refuse other food. These are all well known, but a few of the less noted are pareca, hidery-rhay-guill, sleepy grass, darnel and tutu.

On the Amazon River several Indian tribes use snuff, called pareca, which Wood says is made of the seeds of a species of Inga; when a bout of snuff taking is determined on the people become highly intoxicated and then use snuff.

The effect of pareca is so violent that the taker drops as if shot, and lies insensible for some time; those more accustomed are highly excited; causing them to dance and sing as if mad; the effect soon subsides; other tribes use it to repel ague during the wet season. Lieut. W. J. Herndon, of the United States navy, in 1851 descended the Amazon; he traded for pareca and the apparatus for using it, and saw it in use, and used it. He found it to be a compound of the ashes of a vine, seeds of Acacia angico and leaves of the abuta (cocculus). He says: "The Indian took his pareca; his eyes started from his head, his mouth contracted, his limbs trembled, he was obliged to sit down, or he would have fallen, he was drunk; but this lasted but a few minutes; he was then gayer." He saw it administered to two children overcome with heat and work; in a few minutes they were at play. When lost in the woods, nearly dead from exhaustion and hunger and fever, unable to go farther, Lieut. Herndon took the pareca snuff. "I instantly fell drunk on the hammock, but with a peculiar intoxication, which acted on my limbs like an electric shock; on rising I put my foot to the ground, and to my surprise felt no pain. At fiist I thought I dreamed; I even walked without being convinced." He then beat the two Indian guides, and walked the two remaining hours of daylight.

Hidery-guill-rhay, or Indian tobacco, not plaintain or lobelia, is a plant used by Indians of British Columbia and Southern Alaska, discontinued by mainland Indians, but used until 1877 or 1879 by the Hidas of Queen Charlotte Islands.

The plant dried over fire was pounded with lime into cakes, chewed or pouched in the check; the effect was akin to tobacco or opium. Tradition is that the Indians brought the seed with them from a climate in which it grew to a tall tree, planted the seed in Alaska, but the climate reduced it to a shrub. Another myth is that the Diety caused it to grow to a tall tree, and Indian with bow and arrow shot down some seed, which he secreted and from which the tribe obtained the plant. The plant produces a nut or ball full of seeds, like a poppy. I have not been able to get for this plant a botanical name or description. Was it a poppy or betel nut? The use and growth of the plant has ceased, supplanted by tobacco.

Sleepy grass is a Stipa. There are 100 species; S. inebrians, S. siberica are poisonous and are found in New Mexico, Texas, and Siberia. Sleepy grass has a most injurious effect on horses and sheep. It is a strong narcotic or sedative, causing profound sleep or stupor lasting 24 to 48 hours. The horse after eating it is a pitable object, head and tail drooping, quivering, sweat pouring down his sides, panting and palpitating. The grass acts as a powerful narcotic, diuretic, sudorific, and irritant of the respiratory and cardiac organs. It is distinct from the loco weed.

Darnell, Lolium temulentum, indigenous to the old world, introduced into the United States, apt to grow among wheat and grain, is narcotic, produces vertigo, dizziness, headache, and a species of drunkenness; often eaten in bread. Beer in which darnel is an ingredient is drank with impunity. A fatal case is cited of a peasant, who had for several days lived on bread, two-thirds of which was darnel. It acts thus on man, dogs, sheep, and horses. Hogs, cows, ducks, and poultry are fattened on it. It contains a volatile alkaloid and a solid base which decomposes to temultenic acid. The poisonous property is in the base and acid.

Tutu or toot plant, Coriara rustifolia, of New Zealand, is also called wine berry shrub as wine is made from the berries; the seeds are poisonous. It is a shrubbery herbaceous plant, 5 feet high; horses, goats, and pigs are immune, cattle and sheep may be poisoned by it. To cattle fresh from other pasture, or exhausted, the plant is nearly always fatal, first stupefying, then causing strong excitement, death following in a few hours. Sheep and cattle are fattened on it, yet when driven may die. Sheep badly tutued become hermits, and stupid, but no worse as mutton.

The Coriara myrtifolia, or tanners' sumac of Southern France killed a child that had eaten leaves and berries. The

BIGGER BOX SAME PRICE!

Enameline ENAMELINE

Enameline

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH

Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely Odorless

LIQUID Enameline

LIQUID—BETTER YET! FIRE PROOF !!

plant yields a white crystalline glucoside; 3 grains killed a dog. The Sioux Indians when participating in the sun dance chew a bulbous root growing in that vicinity, which alleviates hunger, thirst, and pain, and enables them to endure protracted, violent, muscular exertion.

The Ponce Indians make a decoction of a red bean found in the United States from Nebraska to the Rocky Mountains and which produces intoxication.

Hippomane (horsemania), manchineel, manchineal, manzanillo (little apple), is a tree indigenous to the West Indies, Central and South America and Florida, 40 to 50 feet high, oval-pointed, toothed, shining leaves 3 to 4 inches long, is a Euphorbiacea. A circular was issued to United States soldiers in Cuba, "Beware of the Manchineal tree." The milky juice of the leaf stem irritates seriously any mucus membrane; many strong stories are told of its poisonous effects; it does produce temporary blindness, and it is in general as severe as poison ivy.

The fruit of the Umganu tree, South Africa, yields a strong intoxicating drink for the natives. Elephants are fond of it, becoming quite tipsy, staggering about, playing antics, screaming so as to be heard for miles and have tremenduous fights; when in this state the natives leave them alone.

Herodotus says: "Scythians inhaled a smoke that intoxicates, and they rose up to dance and sing."

Plutarch reports a plant of Thrace, the smoke of which when inhaled intoxicates.

Cheap Cuts of Beef.

Since cookery has become one of the fine arts, we have learned to utilize the so-called cheap cuts of beef instead of always demanding for our tables the higher-priced and often, as far as nutriment goes, inferior piece. When we consider that there are only 180 pounds of "choice beef" to 1,420 pounds of coarser meat, we see how becoming it is that if cookery can do anything for us, it should have solved the problem of how to make cheap meat palatable. It is a little more trouble to prepare chuck, rump, the best parts of the round, the flank, plate and brisket pieces, but the great variety of really tempting dishes which they offer, to say nothing of their economy, more than compensates us.

FLANK STEAK STEW.

The greatest authority on culinary matters in the country has pronounced flank steak more savory and quite as tender, when rightly cooked, as the tenderloin. It seldom costs more than 9 or 10 cents a pound, but its excellence must depend on the quality of the beef—it must come from well-fed and not from half-starved animals. It is a boneless strip of flesh about half an inch thick, tapering to wedge-shaped ends, found between the inner and outer layer of creamy fat in the flank. Cut a pound of two of this into half-inch dice; toss it into a frying-pan with a tablespoon of butter for a few minutes; add half as much raw potatoes cut into small dice, a gill of water, broth or gravy, half a minced onion, salt, pepper and a teaspoon of chopped parsley; stew gently for fifteen minutes, and serve garnished with bits of toast.

BEEF PIE.

You can make a pie of a flank steak that will be a delicious cold dinner. Cut two pounds of flank steak into 2-inch squares, season each piece with salt, pepper, and parsley and dredge with flour; have also half the quantity of potatoes peeled and cut into slices a quarter of an inch thick, and an ounce of salt pork cut very small. Line a dish with good paste; put in meat, pork, and potatoes in alternate layers, covering with hot water or broth as you go along; cover with paste a quarter of an inch thick, cut a hole in the top and bake in a moderate oven for two hours. If the crust browns too rapidly, cover with a greased brown paper.

SPICED RUMP.

This is another good cut, as it is delicious cold. This is how it is cooked by a scientific chef: Choose a piece weighing at least 6 pounds from the part of the rump that joins the loin; it must be from good, well-hung and not freshly-killed beef. Put it into a large saucepan, pour over boiling water (about a quart), and boil rapidly for fifteen minutes. Meantime put into a braising pan, if you have one, if not, a saucepan with a tight cover, a thin slice of pork, an onion, 2 small carrots, 2 young turnips cut in quarters, a bit of bayleaf, 3 whole allspice, 6 cloves, some celery, parsley, and salt and pepper; add the joint, the broth, strained, in which it has boiled for the fifteen minutes, and cover tightly; place where it will simmer very slowly for two hours. You may strain the sauce over it at the end of that time and glaze it in the oven, or you may eat it without. Surround it with the vegetables which were cooked with it.

BEEF STEWED AS HARE.

This is an English dish, and is made from a rump piece. Cut it into pieces 3 inches square, and for each pound of beef add 2 ounces of sliced bacon and 2 of bacon cut into dice; season with parsley, a very little thin, yellow lemon rind; a trifle of grated nutmeg and salt and pepper; dust flour over the beef and fry in a little butter over a quick fire until light brown; lay the slices of bacon like a lining around the stewpan, put in the beef, diced bacon, and seasonings; add an onion stuck with 6 cloves, cover with water or broth; add a lid and simmer gently over a slow fire for three to four hours. Thicken the gravy with flour.

BROILED ROUND.

The top round cut an inch and a half thick and about 3 inches long, is very sweet and juicy, if dipped in melted butter and broiled rare; pour a little more melted butter over and season, sending to table at once.

FRIED WITH ONIONS.

It is really the best piece for frying with onions. Peel a pint bowlful of white or silver onions, slicing them rather thinly; fry brown in a little butter and dripping, half-and-half; add a pint of good broth; season with pepper and salt, and cook until tender, when they should only be just nicely moist. Meantime, heat a frying pan very hot and lay in a top round steak with the rim of fat left on, but scored every half inch, so that it will not curl; brown on both sides and set the pan over a moderate fire to cook rare or well done, according to your taste; pour over the onions and serve.—Alice Chittenden, in Country Gentleman.

The Young Folks.

THE DYING FARM HORSE.

In an old stony pasture, one wintry day,
I saw
A poor old farm horse dying in a lonely
draw;
Cruelly forsaken, no tears for him were
shed,
Slowly, slowly going to join Nature's dead.

Farewell! Poor old dying farm horse,
Sad is your end;
Your days of strength have run their
course,
Death will be a friend.

Once he was young and handsome—a fond
owner's pride—
Tho' now his skin of leather his bones will
barely hide;
Once so strong and willing in useful days
gone by,
Now he is old and feeble, they've turned
him out to die.

Farewell! Poor old dying farm horse,
Sad is your end;
Your days of strength have run their
course,
Death will be a friend.

—Chas. T. Foran, Wichita, Kans.

A True Kansas Story With Rip Van Winkle Characteristics.

After a separation of seventeen years, Mrs. H. M. Dearborn and her father, Fred Schwartzenburg, were united at the home of the latter, 905 Jefferson street, St. Joseph, Mo., at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 30, 1901.

Schwartzenburg spent a week with his two daughters, in St. Joseph, in 1884. He had been absent for ten years prior to that time, and his daughters advertised in German newspapers for him. He finally saw one of the advertisements and went to that city in the year mentioned. He returned, after a short visit, to his farm in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, near Onaga, and since that time every effort had been made to locate him.

He had been at Onaga all of the time, but letters addressed to him were allowed to be returned uncalled for, because of an alleged plot by some of his acquaintances there to lead the old man to believe that his relatives were all dead, in order that they might secure his property. He received numerous letters purporting to be written by his two daughters, but all of them proved to be forgeries.

Lucy L. Freeman, his youngest daughter, an authoress and a French and Spanish teacher, died at Dayton, Ohio, four years ago, but Schwartzenburg did not learn of her death until October 30, 1901.

WAS A BLACKSMITH.

Thirty-five years ago Schwartzenburg was a resident of St. Joseph. He conducted a blacksmith shop on South Sixth street, and there he laid the foundation for the fortune he has since amassed. His wife died about that time, leaving two daughters. Caroline, who has since become Mrs. H. M. Dearborn, was 4 years old, and Lucy L., now dead, was 1 year old.

The father had no relatives with whom to leave the children. Carrie was given a home with Mrs. D. H. Winton and Lucy was adopted by Mrs. Thomas Kiger, of Saxon Station. The families moved and the father lost trace of his children. In 1884 he was located as above stated. He visited his daughters one week.

Fourteen years ago he again came to St. Joseph. He had accumulated a competency in his Kansas home, and his greatest desire was to take one of his daughters, both of whom had now grown to womanhood, back with him.

COULD NOT FIND THEM.

His oldest daughter was then in Albuquerque, N. M., and her sister was attending a Chicago university, but Schwartzenburg was unable to obtain any clew to their whereabouts.

Last August, Schwartzenburg, an old man now, walked into a house at Saxon Station.

"Where is Tom?" he asked, "I am looking for my children."

The house was occupied by Hoke Prior, but in the days when Schwartzenburg had been a regular visitor at the place it was the home of Thomas Kiger. Mrs. Prior had an inkling as to the identity of the visitor, having heard numerous accounts of his disappearance. She told the old man that Kiger was dead. Like Rip Van Winkle awakening from a twenty years' sleep, Schwartzenburg could scarcely be made to believe it. The surroundings had changed greatly. New faces were everywhere and there was not a living individual who remembered him or could tell him aught of his children.

HE LEAVES A MESSAGE.

"I will go to St. Joseph. I do not know where I will stay, but I will leave my money at the bank where the two lions are. Tell my daughters to come there."

This was the message Schwartzenburg lieft with Mrs. Prior, and later developments show the wisdom of his forethought.

Mrs. Dearborn had been sick in Denver and she returned to St. Joseph a few weeks ago to recuperate. She went to Saxton Station for the purpose of informing the friends of her sister of the latter's death. Among others she visited Mrs. Prior, and the latter related to her the circumstances attending the visit of Schwartzenburg. She informed Mrs. Dearborn that she had written Lucy, her younger sister, at Dayton, Ohio, and that the letter was returned uncalled for.

Mrs. Dearborn could scarcely wait for the first train to St. Joseph. She arrived on an early morning train, and commenced the search for her long-lost father. She visited the German hotels and boarding-houses, but could find no trace of him. As a last resort she went to the bank "where the two lions are"—the First National Bank of Buchanan County.

"Has Fred Schwartzenbug any money deposited here?" was the question put to Cashier Ernest C. Hartwig. Mr. Hartwig replied in the affirmative, but informed Mrs. Dearborn that it was against the rules of the bank to state the amount.

DON'T WANT HIS MONEY.

"I don't want his money," replied Mrs. Dearborn; "I want him. He is my father and I have not seen him for seventeen years. Tell him that I was here and that I can be found at the residence of A. M. Brown, 1015 South Eleventh street."

The next night was a sleepless night for Mrs. Dearborn. She finally arose and wrote a letter to her father, telling him where she could be found. A. M. Brown delivered the letter to the First National Bank, and while he was talking to Mr. Hartwig, Schwartzenburg came in. Introductions followed and Mr. Brown told him as best he could that his daughter was alive and that if he would give him his address he would take her to him.

In fulfillment of his promise Mr. Brown drove to the residence of Schwartzenburg that afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Dearborn. Schwartzenburg met them at the door. He surveyed his daughter critically and said: "No, I don't believe that is she. It don't look like Lucy."

LUCY IS DEAD.

"It is not Lucy," said Mrs. Dearborn, "it is Caroline—" She paused for a moment and then continued: "Lucy is dead."

Brief silence followed, and at last the old man said:

"Lucy is dead—she was strong and you were delicate. I thought that if either of you were gone it would be you."

Father and daughter spent an hour together, talking of the changes time had wrought. Mrs. Dearborn was married in 1891, and her husband is an electrician in Australia.

Schwartzenburg recently purchased a three-room house at 905 Jefferhon street, St. Joseph, where his daughter will make her home in the future.

How to Grow Old Gracefully.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You wonder how this has come about. You wonder how it is that her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She kept her nerves well in hand and inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.

Nearly every man can leave something behind him in the form of good works. If he owns land he may plant trees, for instance.

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

Address all orders:

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

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

The Kansas State Grange is in session at Topeka this week. The great number of papers printed makes it necessary for the KANSAS FARMER to go to press too early to print any of the proceedings in the current number.

The Indian Creek farmers' institute, in Shawnee County, will be held next week beginning at 7.30 p. m., December 18, and continuing throughout the 19th. Among the prominent speakers are Dr. Henry Wallace, who will speak on "Crop Rotation;" State Superintendent Nelson, "Consolidation of School Districts;" Prof. H. M. Cottrell, "The Silo;" Hon. Bradford Miller, "Alfalfa;" Mr. Geo. W. Berry, "Swine Breeding and Feeding;" and Mr. G. G. Burton, "Pure Milk." It always pays to attend the Indian Creek institute.

FRUIT FOR PRATT COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I live in Pratt County on upland and have made a decided failure on all fruits except cherries and peaches.

I have purchased a piece of land having a draw running through it, which forms several small, somewhat sandy bottoms, which produce forest trees fairly well. Now, will you or some of your many readers who have had practical experience in raising fruit on such low places, kindly inform me on kinds of fruits and varieties that will succeed. Would like to try berries, grapes, plums, cherries, peaches, and apples in a small way only, for family orchard.

Have taken KANSAS FARMER for 10 years and would not try to get along without it. J. A. BASS.

Pratt County.

The selection of land on which native forest trees are produced fairly well is a right beginning. Now, if it is practicable to pump water and irrigate this land success can be made certain. If irrigation is impossible it will still be possible to so manage as to have fruit for the family. Most of the soil in our correspondent's part of the State is rich in mineral constituents and but scantily supplied with organic matter. Decaying organic matter is essential to proper retention of moisture in the soil. It will be well to give the land a good covering with well rotted manure. Do this immediately and plow it under, following the plow with the harrow. Under no circumstances allow a hard crust to form on the soil either before or after planting. Plant at the proper time next spring and immediately cover the soil with a mulch of straw or straw mixed with manure. If straw alone is used it may be 6 inches deep. Several years ago the writer succeeded in raising currants, at Sterling, in Rice County, by this method. The mulch may be renewed once in two or three years.

In planting, the apple trees may be placed one rod apart each way. They may be pruned so as to keep them in conical shape and so low that the fruit can all be gathered without a ladder, or they may be allowed to grow as they will, care being taken only to keep them from assuming unbalanced shapes. Some would advise planting farther apart, and there is no objection to this save the larger area to be kept mulched. The other fruits may be planted in the usual way, but in the handling and pruning it will be wise to keep the bearing wood close to the ground.

In selecting varieties of fruit it will be well to consult everybody who has made even a partial success in that part of the state. There are several farmers at and near Medicine Lodge whose experience is valuable. It will pay our corespondent to drive over to Medicine Lodge and consult our occasional correspondent, Eli Benedict, and his neighbor, Miss Mary Best. These will be able to direct him to several others whose experience will prove valuable.

It is difficult to avoid selecting too many varieties. The following varieties of apples have done well in portions of western Kansas: Red June, Maiden's Blush, Lowel, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Gilpin, Missouri Pippin, Winesap, York Imperial, Ben Davis, Rowle's Janet, Smith's Cider.

Plant Snyder and Lawton blackberries, Kansas raspberries, Sandhill and Wildgoose plums, Corcord and Moore's Early grapes. Gooseberries and currants of the common varieties may be worth trying. Strawberries will do well under irrigation, but should be tried sparingly if irrigation is not practicable.

The KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to have the experience and views of its readers on this correspondent's inquiries. Mr. Bass can confer a favor on many brother farmers by giving a full account of his successful experience with peaches and cherries.

THE INTERNATIONAL AT CHICAGO.

The most overwhelming and tremendous live-stock event of world-wide import was the second annual International Live Stock Exposition and the meetings of the National Live Stock Association, the various national breeders' associations' annual meetings, and kindred events held at Chicago last week. The magnitude of this industrial live-stock aggregation has never been equaled in the world's history.

The half million favored visitors who were so fortunate as to witness the events of the week were impressed with the fact that Chicagoans do things on a gigantic scale, especially when they have the whole world at their beck and call and the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company in the role of chief sponsor and promoter.

The live-stock industry of America is permanently benefited by this great international live-stock object lesson and the responsibility, as well as the credit, is due wholly to the enterprise of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, as well as the various breeders organizations of America. General Manager Skinner is the uncrowned live-stock king of this great event, as he was the directing head of the show. He, like Chicago, does things. He had unlimited financial support and had the requisite tact to secure the coöperation of the breeding interests of the country.

The KANSAS FARMER staff was present and secured all the essential details of the entire show, the annual breeders meetings, the National Live Stock Association, the international auction sales of Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn, and Galloway cattle, and Berkshire swine; besides copious notes and observations of personal and side-lights of events of this great live-stock aggregation.

As the final awards were not completed until the early part of this week, the KANSAS FARMER will not attempt to give the whole story in this issue, but it will be concluded in our next.

General Manager Skinner informed the KANSAS FARMER that already plans were being made to continue this great event another year. The KANSAS FARMER would suggest to the management that if the best results for the live-stock interests are obtained, in view of the limited space for exhibits and visitors, the show should be extended from one to two weeks, one week for the breeding show and the other for the fat stock. As it is now it is too much like a 10-ring circus and the visitor and student can only see a portion of the attractions—a great disadvantage to both exhibitor and visitor.

"The Late Drouth."

The Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has contributed to the Drovers' Telegram, of Kansas City, the following reply to an address of Mr. G. M. Walden, recently delivered at Chicago:

I note in your issue of December 6 what purports to be an address made the day previous at the National Live Stock Convention in Chicago by one "G. M. Walden, president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange," upon the subject of "The Late Drouth."

As is customary with cheap would-be wits, and men of small minds congested with misinformation, who wish to paint a calamity picture which by its vivid coloring shall rivet attention upon the supposed coruscating brilliancy of the artist, he, of course, uses Kansas as the background upon which to depict his ideas of the ghastly horrible. This is their (not unusual) idea of "making a hit," and tickling the ears of the groundlings. As a preliminary they usually spread upon their canvas a more or less thick coating of glucose, which gives the after-coloring a sharpness and distinctness it would not otherwise possess. In Mr. Walden's picture he deftly puts in his "drouth" touches like this:

"The balmy Kansas zephyr no longer greets us perfume-laden, but is now a hot, withering wind. Mark the sickly white yellow of the corn, the stunted, dwarfed wheat and oats; grass sere and withered, white with dust; gaunt and starving cattle walking the trail along the fence. Only a scum of greenish yellow over the bosom of muddy water in ponds, tanks, and creeks, lately so proud in their strength, but would not now float Johnny's tiny play boat. Look at the abject, despairing farmer, perched dejectedly on the barnyard fence, smoking an old clay pipe. Look at the housewife moving listlessly about the house, with unkempt children playing about her. Even Nature seems to wear a look of despair and woe."

Now my guess is that this Mr. Walden lives in Missouri; that if he is in the live-stock trade about three-fourths of the business he does and of the living he gets are furnished by the State of Kansas—his caricature of which he so lovingly drew, and, neglecting his business, journeyed to Chicago to put on exhibition, with himself as its easel. But why should he have gone out of his way to label his picture "Kansas?" Why not Missouri, or Texas, or Oklahoma? Would he have the world suppose they were immune while Kansas was enduring such grievous afflictions?

We had a spell of dry weather, as would naturally be the case when adjacent to Missouri, where a burning drouth, the worst in fifty years, held sway for months, and where, any time since July, except in the Missouri River, below the Kaw's mouth, water enough to yield the "scum of greenish yellow" he describes would have furnished occasion for a week of thanksgiving and prayer. This was well understood by most people, and twice I went to central and eastern Missouri to buy cattle because, to prevent their starving, Missourians needed to sell them on almost any terms, while Kansas could and does graze them knee deep in succulence. In the matter of drouth in the summer of 1901, compared with Missouri, Kansas, too wet to plow, was spending large sums for drain-tile.

On the other hand, if Mr. Walden wished to put agricultural Kansas on exhibition aright he could, speaking by the card, have shown that the year 1901 was, agriculturally, the greatest in all her history. That she was never before so productive in agricultural values as this year; that the "stunted, dwarfed wheat" he thought his jaundiced eyes saw, produced the largest and at the same time the most valuable crop every grown in any State in the world's history; that no other State ever had such an acreage of wheat sown, or of such great promise, as Kansas had at the hour when he was exploiting his picture of "abject despairing;" that the State had more horses, more mules, more milch cows, and more other cattle, and worth more money than ever before; and that her hay, sorghum, wool, dairy, poultry, garden, and horticultural products never before brought so much, and that her people never before so generally wore silk underwear, nor had so much money in banks—an amount per capita such as has seldom if ever been equaled by the people of an agricultural community anywhere.

Of course he couldn't have said these pleasanter things about his own State, because there wasn't much in that line to say; there doesn't seem to be much of record showing that she produced anything unless it was his "abject, despairing farmer, perched dejectedly on the barnyard fence, smoking an old clay pipe," where "even Nature seems to wear a look of despair and woe."

What a plight such outside humorists and artists as the sprightly Mr. Walden, who live off her, would be in if Kansas should really conclude to put up the shutters and let herself dry out for a year or two! They would indeed be wearing a "sickly white yellow" that Kansans would make automobile journeys of many leagues to see.

F. D. COBURN.

Kansas' Greatest Year.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture last Monday issued its last crop bulletin for 1901, presenting a final summary of the agricultural, horticultural, and live-stock products of the State—yields, numbers, and values, including winter and spring wheat, the yield of which is the largest ever produced in any year by any State, also corn.

Notwithstanding the shortage in value of the diminished corn crop there is a net increase of $7,458,246 in the value of this year's agricultural productions over that of 1900, making the total for these, as it is in live-stock values, the greatest in the State's history.

Oats and rye each have an increased value, amounting to $1,405,195 together, although the former crop fell more than 10,000,000 bushels below the 1900 yield, while the production of rye is greater by nearly 52 per cent. Irish and sweet potatoes are less by 5,000,000 bushels than last year.

Other crops, mostly of minor importance, show decreases in both yields and values, except tame and prairie hay, which, together, although having fewer tons, are given a value exceeding last year's by $7,318,602, or 12.3 per cent; also the sorghums for grain and forage this year are worth more than last by $1,138,339, or 13.1 per cent.

For the surplus animals slaughtered or sold for that purpose the total value is $60,902,241, an increase over the previous year of more than $6,580,000, or 12 per cent, while the value of the dairy and poultry products and wool exceeds their combined value in 1900 by $1,111,045.

All live stock have increased in numbers except sheep and swine, which show comparatively slight decreases, but the total value amounts to $153,037,732, a net increase for the year of $9,579,979.

The aggregate value of all farm products and live stock in 1901, the largest ever reported for the State, is $348,292,384, an increase over the previous year's values of $17,038,225, or an increase in two years of over $45,000,000.

ALL CROPS AND PRODUCTS.

The yields and values of the year's crops and products are as follows:

		Value.
Winter and spring wheat, bushels	90,333,095	$ 50,610,505.75
Corn, bushels	42,605,672	21,731,215.39
Oats, bushels	20,806,329	7,375,817.73
Rye, bushels	2,955,065	1,408,980.00
Barley, bushels	2,356,700	931,783.54
Buckwheat, bushels	3,177	2,700.45
Irish and sweet potatoes, bushels	2,545,722	2,603,709.50
Castor beans, bushels	6,103	7,933.90
Cotton, pounds	57,800	4,046.00
Flax, bushels	1,260,192	1,701,259.20
Hemp, pounds	3,600	180.00
Tobacco, pounds	17,600	1,760.00
Broom corn, pounds.	13,105,125	524,205.00
Millet and Hungarian, tons	448,784	2,472,863.00
Sorghum for syrup gallons	1,291,025	451,858.75
Sorghum, Kaffir-corn, milo maize, and Jerusalem corn for forage		9,785,846.00
Tame hay, tons	1,172,623	9,380,904.00
Prairie hay, tons	1,383,388	9,680,699.00
Wool clip, pounds	827,988	124,198.20
Cheese, butter, and milk		7,729,784.74
Poultry and eggs sold		5,950,076.00
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter		60,902,241.00
Horticultural and garden products, and wine		1,650,770.50
Honey and beeswax, pounds	356,845	53,683.30
Wood marketed		167,632.00
Total value		$195,254,652.00

NUMBERS AND VALUES OF LIVE STOCK.

	Number.	Value.
Horses	825,553	$ 47,056,521.00
Mules and asses	89,725	5,832,125.00
Milch cows	803,952	25,726,464.00
Other cattle	2,613,885	60,119,355.00
Sheep	186,987	560,961.00
Swine	2,114,201	13,742,306.00
Total value		$153,037,732.00
Grand total		$348,292,384.00
Increase over previous year's values		$17,038,225.00
Total increase in two years		$45,387,005.00

F. D. COBURN,
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Grange Department.

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

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Master's Address.

Fellow Patrons and Members of the Kansas State Grange:

In accordance with the provisions of our constitution and the action of the executive committee we open our thirtieth annual session in the Hall of Representatives of the State of Kansas and I trust the reception tendered us by the Governor and by the members of the Board of Trade of the city of Topeka, will be received as a tribute to the Patrons of Husbandry in the State and Nation, and a recognition of the influence of the order in promoting the welfare of the great wealth-producing class of our country.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

Our order is the acknowledged head of all farmers' organizations. Others agree to follow where we may lead and to assist us in advancing the interests of agriculture and in extending the influence of the farmer in all legislative councils of the Nation.

In some States our representatives have been in the last year a controlling factor in preventing legislation which would have placed unjust burdens upon the farming communities. In others they have been successful in placing upon the tax rolls of the State property heretofore untaxed, which yields hundreds of thousands of dollars to the treasury of the State, relieving by so much the burdens of those who had previously paid an unfair proportion of the expense of the commonwealth.

Nothing succeeds like success. In the East people of all occupations and professions are seeking the aid of our order and knocking for admission within our gates. Members of boards of trade, Mayors of cities, Congressmen, Governors, actual and prospective, and United States Senators are enrolled under our banner in some States to such an extent as to raise the question of the expediency of so widely opening our doors.

OUR OWN CONDITION.

Patrons of Kansas, why is it that the order in this State is less numerous than in the earlier years of its existence? Our largest subordinate granges are those which have been successful in the management of their coöperative organizations, while on the other hand the failure of coöperation in buying and selling through grange stores has been the cause of the disappearance of hundreds of subordinate granges.

Have we not depended too much upon the expected financial benefits of our order and given too little attention to the educational, social, fraternal, and influential features of the grange?

CO-OPERATION.

Coöperation is one of the foundation stones of our organization and it is a matter of pride that the most prosperous grange stores in the country are found in our State, that the Patrons of Husbandry own the largest grange store in America, one of the best State banks in Kansas, and an insurance company that has for twelve years satisfactorily settled every loss by fire, lightning, or by wind, and saves to its patrons thousands of dollars every year by its careful and economical management.

While the farmers in every county of the State may not be able to have successful stores under their control, the Patrons Fire and Tornado Association affords an opportunity to the farmers of every part of the State, if members of our order, to secure reliable insurance against loss by fire, lightning, and wind at a fraction of the amount charged by the stock companies.

The reports of the secretary of the company and the committee on insurance will give the results in detail for the past year.

EDUCATION.

I can not too earnestly urge upon your attention the consideration of every plan proposed to increase the efficiency of our public schools, and especially those in our rural districts. Equal contribution towards the public expense should afford more nearly equal opportunities for school privileges than are at present enjoyed. Such studies should be pursued as will be most practical for the great majority of pupils who never advance beyond the district school. The best text-books, best teachers, best supervision, best school-rooms, and best playgrounds should be furnished those who are to manage the affairs and control the destinies of our country. Let love of country and respect for authority be thoroughly instilled into every youthful mind, and no native-born anarchist will ever again raise his bloody hand against the life of the chief executive of our Nation. But the grange does not believe that all attempts at mental culture should cease with the closing days of school life. Most of our members have passed beyond the doors of the school-room and still feel the need of continued mental effort so that the head, as well as the hand, may be trained and fitted to accomplish all that can be done for the good of our home, our country, and mankind.

Our subordinate granges furnish an opportunity for intellectual culture and many a brother owes his influence as a public speaker, or as an occupant of an important public position, to his little country grange; but neither the grange, school, or church will confer its rewards upon those who fail to avail themselves of its opportunities.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We have in our State the largest agricultural colege in the world, and this fact alone would indicate confidence in the management of that institution. This is sepecially a school for the farmer boys and girls and should furnish them all possible instruction for their future duties in farm-house and field, and yet we would not have the curriculum limited to farm and household subjects alone. As the lawyer, doctor, minister, or merchant is not satisfied with a knowledge of the mere technicalities of his profession, so the farmer and his wife should not be content to know nothing beyond what is necessary for the routine of farm life. The college should not only educate the farmer boy and girl for the farm but should also qualify them to take their places as the peers of their competitors on the broad battle-field of life where the victory is to the best equipped.

The grange should be represented in the councils of the college founded for the benefit of those whom it represents.

THE PRESS.

More use should be made of the press in extending a knowledge of our principles, our objects, and our accomplishments, and we should study more than we do those publications which make a specialty of farm and grange work. The Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer of Cincinnati, and the Kansas Patron are the official organs of the National and State Granges respectively—but these reach but a small portion of the farmers of the State. For the greater part of the past year the KANSAS FARMER has maintained a grange department which we are glad to know has been read by many not members of our order and has called out many letters of inquiry and will, I think, result in the organization of at least one new grange in a county not now represented at this session. I bespeak for each of these papers a more liberal patronage by our membership.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The thirty-fifth session of the National Grange was held at Lewiston, Maine. This was the first time this grange had ever met in that State and it is safe to say that it never received a more hearty welcome nor was the recipient of such lavish hospitality as was given by the Patrons and citizens of the old Pine Tree State.

Nearly two thousand were introduced to the mystic rites of the seventh degree and this number would have been increased by fifty per cent had not a severe storm rendered it impracticable for additional thousands to attend. The proceedings were reported and published by the Lewiston press more fully and satisfactorily than at any previous session of the grange. The report of the Treasurer showed a very satisfactory condition of the financial department. The address of the Worthy Master and the reports of the more important committees and officers were of a high order, and the reports of the State Masters revealed a prosperous condition of the order in the twenty-five States represented at this session.

The National Grange asks only for its rights from the National Congress. No especial favors are desired for those whom it represents and it firmly protests against especial aid from the public treasury to those engaged in other pursuits. It required no small degree of courage on the part of our Worthy Master to so vigorously offer opposition to the ship subsidy in the very home of its author and among those so vitally interested therein. Our legislative committee was an important factor in the defeat of the ship subsidy bill in the last Congress, and will continue its vigorous opposition in the present one.

The following propositions presented by the Worthy Master were unanimously adopted as the platform for the work of the order for the ensuing year:

I again call attention to the legislation demanded by the agricultural interests of the country, considered, approved and urged at the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the National Grange.

(1) Free delivery of mails in the rural districts, and that the service be placed on the same permanent footing as the delivery of mail in the cities, and the appropriations be commensurate with the demands and the benefits of the service.

(2) Provide for postal savings banks.

(3) Submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

(4) Submit an amendment to the Constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations preventing monopoly, and the use of their corporate power to restrain trade or arbitrarily establish prices.

(5) Enlarge the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission as provided in Senate bill No. 1439.

(6) Regulate the use of shoddy.

(7) Enact pure food laws.

(8) Provide for the extension of the markets for farm products equally with manufactured articles.

(9) The enactment of the anti-trust law, clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare.

(10) Speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

(11) The speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

(12) Revising the fees and salaries of all federal officers, and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business.

(13) Protect the dairy interests by the passage of House bill No. 3717.

I again recommend to the several State Granges that they continue to urge upon the respective State Legislatures the enactment of appropriate legislation on the following important matters:

(1) Anti-trust law and provision for State inspection of all corporations.

(2) Secure law on taxation that will compel all property to bear its just proportion of taxation.

(3) Pure food law.

(4) Provide State railway commission with full power of fixing maximum rate of freight and passenger service on all railways subject to their jurisdiction.

(5) Such a revision of the fees and salaries as will place them on an equitable basis.

Farmers should press their claims from year to year until the legislation sought is secured, and hold their representatives in State legislatures and in Congress officially and personally responsible for their action on all measures affecting agricultural interests. The road to success in legislative matters as in all other matters is found only in remaining courteous, persistent, and firm, unyielding in demands and emphasizing them with all the power we possess as citizens.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

It is a matter for congratulation that the proposition for free delivery of mail in the rural portions of our country has passed the experimental period and will soon be as firmly established as is the free delivery of mail in cities. It had been the thought that the expense of rural delivery of mail would be so great as to render it impracticable but the Postmaster General in his last report says:

"It is the business of the Government to deliver the mails as far as practicable. The apprehended obstacles to rural delivery have largely vanished with actual experience, and the manifest advantages, now clearly shown, urge the full development of the policy.

"Even the fear that the ultimate cost of this service would so far exceed the return as to make it a heavy national burden is sensibly dissipated by the results of the experimental trial. It is demonstrated that the establishment of rural delivery is invariably followed by a large increase of postal receipts; on the other hand, it permits a material retrenchment through the discontinuance of star routes and small postoffices; and the combined effect of the augmented revenue and the considerable saving brings the net cost of the delivery system to proportions which may be regarded without apprehension. The saving during the last fiscal year on star routes thus superceded was $173,404.41, and on postoffices discontinued it was $120,221.43. The two together amount to one-sixth of the entire appropriation for this service."

Brothers and Sisters, the duties and responsibilities of the thirtieth annual session of the Kansas State Grange are now upon us. Those who have sent us here look to us for such action as will tend to advance our cause, to improve the condition of our rural population by relieving their isolation, strengthening their social and fraternal relations, making their homes more attractive, their lives more happy and useful, in fine, to develop a higher manhood and womanhood in our State, our Nation, and the world. Respectfully submitted,

E. W. WESTGATE,
Master Kansas State Grange.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society held its forty-fourth annual meeting at St. Joseph last week. The attendance from Missouri was large while there were good representations from other States. Such of the proceedings as are of special value will be reproduced in the KANSAS FARMER as space will admit. The following officers were elected: President, D. A. Robnett, Columbus; first vice-president, G. T. Tippin, Nichols; second vice-president, C. H. Dutcher, Warrensburg; third vice-president, G. W. Murtfelt, St. Louis; treasurer, W. G. Gano, Parkville; secretary, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City.

The Game of Age.

Parents should never become too old to play games with their young people. the "Game of Age" rarely fails to interest old and young. The questions may be written and distributed to be answered in writing, but the game is more lively if the questions are asked by a leader, and as the game becomes familiar any one may ask or answer.

Which is the eating age? Sausage.
Which is the healthy age? Drainage.
Which is the unhealthy age? Garbage.
Which is the thieving age? Pillage.
Which is the Indian age? Savage.
Which is the most desirable age? Marriage.
Which is the foolish age? Dotage.
What is the traveler's age? Luggage.
What age is a proverb? Adage.
What age is riotous. Rampage.
What age is destructive? Breakage.
Name the soup age. Pottage.
Name the agricultural age. Tillage.
Name the vegetable age. Cabbage.
Name the cloth age. Bandage.
Which is the battle age? Carnage.
Which is the money age? Coinage.
Which is the laborer's age? Cottage.
Which is the profane age? Damage.
Which is the drunkard's age? Rummage.
Which is the slippery age? Mucilage.
Name the game age. Cribbage.
Name the vehicle age. Carriage.
What is the minister's age? Parsonage.
What is the teacher's age? Tutilage.
Which is the railroad age? Expressage.
Which is the depressing age? Discourage.
Which is the mean age? Average.
Which is the bundle age? Package.
Which is the heathen age? Image.
What is the age of nobility? Peerage.

The questions may extend almost indenitely. —Sarah E. Wilcox, in St. Paul Farmer.

"Will You Take a Sheep?"

An old farmer, about the time that the temperance reform was beginning to exert a helpful influence in the country, said to his newly hired man:

"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you when I hired you that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care so much about it; you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall if you do without rum."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The eldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, too, if I do without rum?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep if you will do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have one also if you will do without."

Presently Chandler spoke again, "Father, hadn't you better take a sheep, too?"—Glad Tidings.

Horticulture.

Improve the Rough and Stony Land by Planting Forest Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In Kansas we have many thousands of farms with from 1 to 30 acres of land that for many reasons is not suitable for successful agriculture. A large portion of this land is stony or hill sides, a small proportion being in the form of draws, deep ravines, or small pieces of land formed by the bends of a branch or creek. The farm containing this undesirable land is assessed by the county just as much per acre as the productive acre belonging to the same farm. The county receives its full share of taxes while the owner receives very little income. It would take about fifteen years time to grow trees large enough for posts on the better quality of this soil, some of course being so poor it would grow nothing at all. If a start is never made to improve the non-agricultural lands of the State they will simply be a burden to their present and future owners. Fifteen years in the future seems a long time, but when we mention anything that happened in 1886 the time seems very short.

Such land should by all means be planted to timber. An unsightly draw running through a quarter section can be transformed, by planting enough trees on either side to make straight lines for cultivation, into one of the prettiest and most productive spots on the entire farm. This land brings the owner practically nothing while if it were properly planted to standard forest trees it would soon be a paying investment. I firmly believe the stony land lying along the M. K. & T. Railroad between Junction City and White City could be made to produce just as much of an income as the best farming land in Geary or Morris counties. This land is rich but the abundance of soft stone makes it wholly unfit for agriculture. It can be used for summer pasture but the roughness prevents the cutting of hay except on small areas. We have thousands of acres of this kind of land, and some day when Kansas leads all the States in dairy production and kindred interests all our waste land will surely be highly improved. An apple or peach orchard would be a success. The elements gathered from the geological formations would give the most beautiful color and size always desired by a fruit grower.

LIST OF FOREST TREES TO PLANT.

We have a number of trees suitable for the high rough land as well as the low draws or ravines. One of the best trees for high places is the honey locust. It can also be grown farther west than any other tree. The seeds should be gathered during the early winter. When the hulls have become dry they can be threshed out with a small stick or pole. In the spring it will be necessary to soak the seed in hot water in order to make them swell before planting. The first three years the honey locust grows quite slowly; afterwards it makes a good average growth. One great point in its favor is that stock will not molest the young seedlings.

The oak will do well in all exposed situations. The acorns can be gathered in the fall of the year, and should be treated similar to walnuts and hickory nuts. By bedding out near the house, and adding some water during the winter the nuts and acorns are kept moist. The action of the frost cracks them, and they should be planted on well prepared ground, very early in the spring, where the tree is intended to grow. Nut bearing trees do not transplant well. In taking up young oaks and walnuts I have found most trees 2 feet high with a tap-root 3 feet long. The growth of the oaks is slow, but it would pay every farmer to grow them for their beauty when young and their value as a post tree when older.

The green ash could be used to a good advantage in the draws and wet springy places. The seed of this tree is quite plentiful in the eastern and middle part of the State. It can be planted as late as the last of May with reasonable success.

The two standard trees for posts in the eastern two-thirds of the State are the catalpa (speciosa) and Osage orange. They are too well known to need any words in their favor at this time.

I would like to see 100,000 acres of Kansas nonagricultural land, that has not paid the owners $1 per acre for the last five years, planted to forest trees. In less than fifteen years this worthless land would furnish posts and fuel. Just stop and think of a man living on a prairie farm for fifteen or twenty years and buying all his fuel and fencing material. All such money can and should be kept at home. I am enthusiastic on the subject of forestry, and so long as I live I will not let a year go by without urging my neighbors in Kansas to plant trees for posts, plant trees for poles, and lastly plant trees for future generations, so they may enjoy their beauty and value when artificial forestry will be a necessity. GEO. A. TINCHER.

Topeka, Kans.

The Orchardist Must Assist Nature.

H. L. MESSICK.

Farmers, as a class, are in the habit of looking upon the apple crop of their farms as a side product; or, as Mr. L. H. Bailey expresses it, "A gift from God." They give all their attention to their corn, oats, wheat, cattle, etc., and the poor orchard, after being set out, is left entirely to nature. Now, nature knows her business, but the best housekeeper on earth can not keep house unless she has the proper things to do it with. If a farmer has a horse which has never been known to refuse to pull, and while hauling a load with this horse he finds that the animal can not budge it, or refuses to do so, he, of course, looks for a reason or cause, and finds that either the horse is completely exhausted or the harness is broken. What does he do in this case? As a matter of course he removes the cause.

Just so with nature; if she has good material to work with she will not disappoint you. Give her a fair chance by setting out vigorous, healthy trees in the right kind of soil and the proper location. If you give nature poor material and indifferent soil to work with, you can not justly blame her if you receive a poorer crop of apples than your neighbor, who gave her a better opportunity by doing things right, to do her duty.

Apple trees, especially after they commence bearing, make heavy demands upon the soil, taking therefrom nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, etc. Now, if you want to be fair to nature, you must in some manner replace these foods. If you notice that your trees are not making the wood growth they should, it indicates that the soil is deficient in nitrogen, and you should apply manure from the barnyard. Turn it under after it is well rotted. If your fruit needs stimulating you must give potash and phosphoric acid. They are furnished by hard-wood ashes.

Now, how many of our farmers replace what the apple crop has taken from the soil! Ye gods and little fishes! Why most of them expect still more from the orchard soil and nature. They take from it a crop or two of hay every year, besides the apple crop, and then wonder why their orchards are "run out." Great Scott! If the writer were in nature's place he would go on a strike, and would not give such a man even a crop of culls. Furnish nature with the things needed for the performance of her duty. She is perfectly willing to work, but can not unless given a fair chance, any more than your horse can do a good day's plowing without food and drink.

If young orchards are cultivated from the start they can be plowed without danger of injury from the plow. Old orchards, however, which have long been neglected and have a heavy covering of sod, can not be plowed up with impunity, as the plow would cut off many of the feeders if run too deep; these feeders, on account of the heavy covering of sod, lying only a short distance below the surface. The sod should be broken by being plowed very shallow, and then the fertilizer applied.

My friends, in order to assist nature you must cease looking upon the orchard as the least important part of your farm. You must, as above stated, replace what the crop has removed from the soil; in other words, cultivate and fertilize it. You must prune your trees properly, so that your fruit may receive the benefit of air and sunshine. You must not fail to protect your trees and crop from the ravages of all insects and their larvae, as well as all sorts of fungi. Always have a watchful eye for these enemies of the apple grower. A little good common sense and good management will, however, save you a great deal of worry and labor in your fight with these pests. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If you prevent the deposit and hatching of the insects' eggs and larvae, you will be saved the trouble and labor of slaying them.

Don't forget to use a little Prickly Ash Bitters whenever the stomach or bowels are disordered. It quickly corrects such troubles and makes you feel bright and cheerful.

Kansas Horticulturists.

Following is the program of the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, to be held in the rooms of the society, on the ground floor, east side, in north wing of the State capitol, Topeka, Kans., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 26, 27, and 28, 1901.

GREETING.

At our meeting a year ago we were fronting the new century. Now we meet for the first time in the twentieth century. The demands made by the teeming millions of earth upon the new horticulture can scarcely be computed. A grand fruit year has started the century and our horticultural products are feeding the world. A great project, backed by English capital and manned by German gardeners, is now materializing in Georgia for growing horticultural products for the daily consumption of London's populace, and requiring a line of many fast steamers to place it fresh on sale there. The sun on its course looks upon one continuous dining table, loaded as never before in the world's history, and the lion's share (of which Kansas furnishes her part) seems to come from America. Never has Kansas horticulture had more encouragement. And this, our first annual of the century, should not only be well attended, but should be jubilant. Every horticulturist in our State should be a life member and keep in close communication with this office at all times.

A large display is expected and $100 is set aside for premiums. Every meritorious exhibit not a duplicate will receive a premium. Five specimens of the larger fruits and ten of the smaller will constitute a "plate." Canned, preserved, dried and jellied fruits and unfermented fruit juices or other fruit or vegetable products, also flowers, seeds, bulbs, etc., will be welcome. Question box is now open, and questions may be sent to the secretary's office now at any time, to be answered at the meeting.

PROGRAM.

Sessions open at 9 a. m. and 1.30 and 7.30 p. m.

Question box always open to those interested.

After every day paper or report, discussion pertinent to the subject, limited by the will of the presiding officer, will be in order.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1901.

Trustees meet promptly at 2 o'clock p. m.

Call to order by President Wellhouse at 3 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. S. C. Coblentz, pastor of First United Brethren Church, Topeka.

Annaul report of trustees, by congressional districts, on Horticultural Conditions and Progress—First district, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth; Second district, B. F. Smith, Lawrence; Third district, F. L. Kenoyer, Independence; Fourth district, Geo. M. Munger, Eureka; Fifth district, William Cutter, Junction City; Sixth district, J. J. Alexander, Norton; Seventh district, Geo. W. Bailey, Wellington.

Appointment of committees on credentials of delegates, program, membership, exhibits, audit, obituary, and final resolutions.

EVENING SESSION.

Music.
Welcome Address.
Response.
Music.
"What to Do with Cull Apples"—F. Wellhouse.
"Tribulations of Early Horticulture in Kansas"—Col. E. C. Little.
Music.
"The Culture of Flowers"—Mrs. G. W. Maffet.
"Window and House Plants"—Prof. W. A. Harshbarger.
Music.
"Cross-fertilization of Flowers"—Prof. S. J. Hunter (with stereopticon).
Music and social.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1901.

Prayer by Rev. George S. Dearborn, Highland Park, Topeka.
Reports of officers.
Reports of committees.
Orchard Treatment—R. De Garmo and W. B. Eames; Jonathan Apple, F. Wellhouse; Ben Davis Apple, W. H. Coultis; Gano Apple, J. W. Curry; Winesap Apple, John Brazilton, Jr.; Rawle's Janet Apple, S. S. Dickinson. Other varieties will also be championed.
Mounding Apple Trees—H. L. Ferris.
Commercial Canneries—Julius Edwards.
Stone Fruits—William Cutter.
Commercial and other Peaches—A. Chandler; Elberta, G. P. Whiteker; Champion, Edwin Snyder; Salway, F. Holsinger; Mountain Rose, Clarence Holsinger; Barker's Seedlings, F. G. Barker; other varieties, members present.
Handling Fruits—S. S. Dickinson, H. E. Goodell, and W. D. Cellar.
Keeping Fruits; Marketing from Store—Geo. C. Richardson, I. N. Dean.
New Fruits and Nomenclature—C. A. Chandler.
Experimental Horticulture—A. H. Griesa, J. F. Cecil, and J. J. Alexander.

EVENING SESSION.

Music.
"The Home Garden"—J. L. Williams.
"Horticulture and its Relation to Civilization"—Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard.
Music.
"Horticultural Products for Army and Navy"—Col. Wilder S. Metcalf.
"Birds: High Flyers and Low Flyers"—Edwin Taylor.
Music.
"Louisiana Purchase Exposition"—By Senator Simon, a member of the Commission.
Music and social.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

Prayer by Rev. M. F. McKirahan.
"Best Horticultural Implements"—F. Goble and Chas. Harrington.
"Irrigation"—H. E. Goodell.
"Variation in Fruits and Plants"—W. E. Ringle.

The powder puff may help to hide the ravages of time but it avails little to hide the ravages of disease. When the face is disfigured by eruptions, the treatment must go below the surface to the blood, which is corrupt and impure.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures disfiguring eruptions which are caused by impure blood. It cures scrofulous sores, erysipelas, boils, pimples, eczema, salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases which impure blood breeds and feeds.

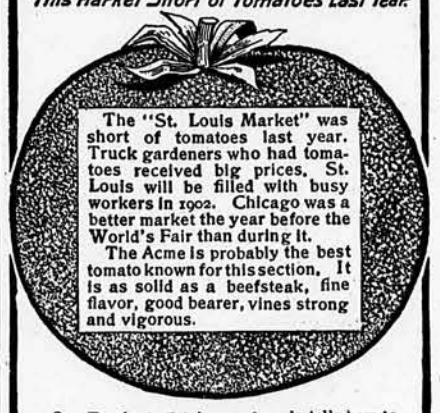
"I was troubled with eczema from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet," writes Mrs. Ella Quick, of Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich. "Could not walk at times nor wear my shoes. Thought there was no help for me—at least the doctor said there was none. I went to see friends at Christmas time and there heard of the good that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery had done for them, and was advised to try it at once. For fear that I might neglect it my friend sent to the village and got a bottle and made me promise that I would take it. I had been getting worse all the time. I took thirteen bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and ten vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and used 'All-Healing Salve,' which made a complete cure. It was slow, but *sure*. I was taking the medicine about eight months.

"I would say to all who read this; try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before wasting time and money."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

Get Good Prices
For Acme Tomatoes.
This Market Short of Tomatoes Last Year.



Our Trucker's Catalogue of seeds tells how to obtain best results with tomatoes in this section, gives valuable information about growing everything for this market; tells you all about our seeds for different varieties of money makers in the "truck garden," on the farm, and our full line of flower seeds. Write for it. It is free.

PLANT SEED CO., 816 N. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS.

Everything in Seeds

"Commercial Gardening"—O. E. Whitney.

"Small Fruits"—Geo. Holsinger, B. F. Smith, and F. W. Dixon.

Report of Entomologist—E. A. Popenoe.

"Vineyards"—G. P. Whiteker, G. F. Espenlaub, and A. L. Entsminger.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

A question box will at all times be open to every one and the questions will be read when the proper subject is on.

All reports are open to free discussion, which should be short and confined to the subject.

An orchestra will be present each evening. At the finale a social hour will be held. Shake hands; renew acquaintances; exchange addresses and good wishes.

All are invited to stay after evening adjournments and enjoy a social hour of music, hand-shaking, exchanging addresses, swapping experiences, and making ne wacquaintances.

We again urge you not only to come, but to come determined to get all the information possible, both from the public meetings and from contact and conversation with fellow horticulturists. Where can you find so goodly a number? The State society, at its annual gatherings, brings together the earnest, intelligent, improving horticulturists; and they will be found as willing to instruct as you are anxious to learn. Now, why not have some illustrations? Bring samples of such fruits as you have. If excellent and profuse, tell us how you "did" it. If poor, knotty, and scabby, bring it and let us find out why it is so, and suggest remedies. If you know of any new fruits—especially those of Kansas origin—bring samples and as complete a history as possible, for present information and future reference. Inventors and dealers are invited to make a display of inventions and "handies" for horticulturists. We have plenty of room, good light, and large exhibition tables. The railroads will courteously give to all their usual holiday rates.

BOARD.

Good board can be had in Topeka for $1 per day. Fair meals are served at 15 to 25 cents, and lodgings at 25 to 50 cents. Hotels charge $1, $1.50, and $2 per day.

ATTRACTIONS.

Rooms of the Society, State Board of Agriculture, State departments, numerous elegant churches, Insane Asylum, Reform School, Auditorium, county buildings, Santa Fe shops, offices, and hospital, Washburn and Bethany colleges, splendid high-school building and many public-school buildings, electric lines and power-house, the Melan bridge, the "raging Kaw," and stores in holiday attire.

WM. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Report of Delegates of the Society of Friends on the Arkansas Valley of Colorado.

On the morning of the 6th of the tenth month, we, the undersigned, members of the Society of Friends, investigated the possibilities of the Arkansas Valley from an agricultural standpoint, the land belonging to the Arkansas Valley Sugar-beet and Irrigated Land Company.

The general plan was first to examine the lands as to general results, which were satisfactory beyond anything we could possibly anticipate. Sugar beets and cantaloupes are very profitable crops for the farmers.

The sugar factory at Rocky Ford is in successful operation, handling 1,000 tons of beets a day and turning out 250,000 pounds of granulated sugar ready for the market. The factory employs 400 men, and runs day and night. We followed the course of the beets from the time they were unloaded from the farmer's wagon into the beet-sheds until the finished product was loaded on the cars.

The price paid for sugar beets is $4 per ton for beets testing 15 per cent sugar and 33½ cents for each additional per cent above that amount. The beets average about 18 per cent, or $5 per ton.

The cost of raising beets, including all expenses for labor, seed, etc., is about $25 per acre. We interviewed many farmers and they were all well pleased with the crops and the returns. Some of the farmers who were marketing their first crop had beets running 15 tons to the acre; while others, who had grown beets before, raised from 18 to 22 tons to the acre.

This is the district of the famous Rocky Ford cantaloupe, which yields the farmer about the same as sugar beets.

Alfalfa is extensively grown from three to four crops being cut a season and making as high as 7 tons per acre. There is a good market for alfalfa, much of it being baled and shipped, while considerable is fed to sheep and cattle, lots of stock being wintered in this valley.

Fruits of all varieties do well. Small grain does very well. Celery ranks with that raised at Kalamazoo, while potatoes equal those raised in Michigan.

Prices of land in the Rocky Ford district range from $75 to $200 per acre, depending upon location and improvements. This land is very productive, and much of it is not for sale at all.

After completing our investigations in the Rocky Ford district we visited the canals and storage reservoirs north of Lamar, which is probably the finest system of irrigation in the country. The canals are 265 miles long and are fed from the Arkansas River, as long as water is available, which is usually until about the middle of July, when the crops are pretty well matured. After that period only a moderate quantity of water is required to bring out an abundant crop. When the river becomes too low and water is no longer available from that source, they fall back upon their immense reservoir supply, which covers 14,000 acres, and holds enough available water to cover 182,000 acres of land with water 1 foot deep. As only about 60,000 acres of land comes under this proposition, the storage supply is at all times more than adequate to meet all the wants.

The company guarantees 24 inches of water, which in addition to the rainfall, assures every farmer all the water that is required for successful farming. The average annual rainfall is 14 inches; that, together with the water furnished by the company, assures an annual water supply of 38 inches, evenly distributed during the year, giving the farmer rain (by irrigation) just when he needs it, neither too much nor too little, but just enough and at the right time.

Under such perfect conditions farming must be a success, if the farmer does his part, as the good soil, delightful climate, and abundance of water will produce plenty of everything.

We rode over a large area of country, and, considering the matter in every detail, we desire to ask the land company to grant us sufficient time to place the proposition before the Society of Friends, with a view of locating our people in this valley.

The location that impressed us very favorably is a tract of 5,000 acres, all in one body, north of the Arkansas River and about 1½ miles from the station of Grote, Prowers County, Colorado, on the Santa Fe Railroad. Land here can be bought for $40 per acre, carrying a perpetual water-right, the only expense for water being an annual assessment of not to exceed 50 cents per acre, which is for maintaining the ditches, which includes repairs, etc. Later this expense will decrease to 25 or 30 cents per acre per year.

Good building-stone is easily obtained. Water lies near the surface. Artesian water of a superior quality is obtainable at a depth of about 200 feet.

Nearly all the land in this particular tract lies so that it can be irrigated, and is directly under the Amity canal, which is the finest in the district.

The beets grown here test as high as those grown in the Rocky Ford district, and it is our judgment that the land here possesses all the advantages they have at Rocky Ford, where land is valued at from $75 to $200 per acre.

The beet sugar company contemplates the erection of another factory somewhere near this locality to take care of the large crop that will soon be grown in this part of the valley. At the present time the beets are all shipped by freight to the factory at Rocky Ford, the company paying the freight, which gives the growers equal advantages over the entire valley.

We would recommend our members or others, who might for any reason desire to change their location, to investigate the merits of this proposition. We believe it would be far better while such a favorable opportunity is offered that the advantages of securing a home should be considered in preference to remaining as permanent renters in their old districts and where the probabilities of acquiring a home of their own are very uncertain. The privations incident to a new country need not be endured here, as day and night you are within sound of the engine on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, while the telephone will soon be in every farm-house. The school system is the very best, and constant improvements are being made in that direction.

We desire to acknowledge the company of Charles L. Seagraves, immigration agent of the Santa Fe, Topeka, Kansas, and Daniel Greist, for advice and assistance through all of our investigations.

JOHN L. THOMAS, Pendleton, Ind.
EDWARD COALE, Bloomington, Ill.
MORRIS A. WILSON, Magnolia, Ill.

Mission Township Farmers' Institute.

The following is the program of the Mission Township Farmers' Institute, to be held at Oak Grange Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 17-18, 1901:

TUESDAY EVENING, 7.30 O'CLOCK.

Address of Welcome—Mrs. John Clark.

Experience for 1901—Ten minutes each.

"Blue Grass"—John B. Sims.

"Corn"—Nathan Brobst.

"Butter-making"—Mrs. A. H. Buckman.

"Delivering Milk to the Creamery"—Alvin White.

"Poultry"—Miss E. W. Wallace.

"Apples"—H. H. Wallace.

"Grapes"—A. H. Buckman.

"Flowers"—Mrs. K. McCracken.

"Clover"—M. L. Holloway.

"Alfalfa"—Edward Buckman.

"Gophers"—Irvin Brobst.

WEDNESDAY, 9.30 A. M.

"Experience with Alfalfa"—Emery Brobst.

"Experience with Alfalfa"—C. P. Baker.

"Fattening Steers on Alfalfa"—Guilford Dudley.

"Pasturing Hogs on Alfalfa"—S. H. Haynes.

"The Crop Problem in 1901"—Prof. H. M. Cottrell.

"Landlords and Tenants"—Dr. Henry Wallace.

BASKET DINNER.

"Our Girls and Boys"—Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter.

"Young People on the Farm"—Prof. E. B. Cowgill.

"Young People on the Farm"—A. L. Brooke.

"Echoes from Road Convention"—Robert Stone.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

"Short Term Course in Agriculture"—Dr. Henry Wallace.

"Experience on This Course"—Prof. H. M. Cottrell.

Good music every session.

BRADFORD MILLER, President.
WILL ECKERT, Secretary.

"Hank Blodgett didn't know everything, but he never found it out!"—Uncle Nathan.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Past GUARANTEES The Future

The Fact That

St. Jacobs Oil

Has cured thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises and other bodily aches and pains is a guarantee that it will cure other cases. It is safe, sure and never failing. Acts like magic.

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Cures Rheumatism

A 50 CENT BOX FREE!

If you have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, try "Gloria Tonic." A 50 cent box free to all who are willing to give this precious remedy a faithful trial. Mrs. Mina Schott of Marion, Ohio, writes: "For 13 years I suffered from rheumatism. I walked on crutches and had to take to my bed. After all remedies failed I adopted Gloria Tonic which completely cured me." Fully one hundred thousand persons have been cured through this wonderful specific among them persons whom the best doctors called incurable. The most elaborate, illustrated book on rheumatism, which will tell you all about your case, free with trial box. Address

JOHN A. SMITH,
3050 Germania Building,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

What this Boy's Mother Says

has been said by the mothers of many other boys and girls, regarding the wonderful curative and strengthening qualities of

Dr. Miles' Nervine

HASTING, NEB.

"Our little boy, Harry, had spasms for 3 years and we feared the disease would affect his mind. Though we doctored continually he grew worse and had ten spasms in one week. Our attention was directed to Dr. Miles' Nervine and we began its use. When he had taken the fourth bottle the spasms disappeared and he has not had one for five years. His health now is perfect."
MRS. B. M. TINDALL.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists on guarantee to benefit or money refunded.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Cash Buyers for Farms or other real estate may be found through me, no matter where located. Send description and price and learn my successful method for finding buyers. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

APPLES.

Six varieties—good, hand-picked eastern winter stock. White and Yellow Seed Corn, red onions, and 16 varieties strawberry plants. Have some 100,000 well matured plants for spring setting. Get our list and prices; freight paid on apples. J. M. Lancaster & Co., Beatrice, Neb.

ALLIGATOR BRAND **ROOFING**

is tough, durable and easily laid, made of chemically treated strong fibrous material coated with a flinty sand—not a tar paper or any kind of tar production. Waterproof, wind proof, acid proof, protection against fire. Suitable for any kind of building, for roofing or siding. For particulars and low prices write

KANSAS CITY ROOFING AND CORRUGATING CO.,
216-220 W. 3rd Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

The grove you plant will be your best monument. It makes more shade than a tombstone!

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

(Continued from page 1069.)

Hobson, Clifton, Ill., 3; Nelson Morris, Chicago, 9; Jacob Koehler, Chicago, 5; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., 4; Brookside Farm Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., 3; Armour & Co., Chicago, 8; T. L. Bothwell, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., 1; Swift & Co., Chicago, 7; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., 7; C. & L. Loomis, Chester, Iowa, 1; Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, 3; Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ill., 2; L. W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind., 3; Finch Bros., Verona, Ill., 4; A. M. Storm & Sons, Lockport, Ill., 1; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, New York, 7. Total, 82.

AWARDS.

Single mare or gelding, weighing over 1,750 pounds, to cart.—First, Nelson Morris; second, Robert Holloway; third and fourth, Nelson Morris.

Single mare or gelding, weighing 1,500 to 1,750 pounds, to cart.—First, Graham Bros.; second, C. E. Clarke; third, Robt. Holloway; fourth, Nelson Morris; fifth, Mc Lay Bros.

Pair horses, weighing 3,000 to 3,500 pounds, to wagon.—First and second, Nelson Morris; third, Swift & Co.

Pair horses, weighing over 3,500 pounds, to wagon.—First and second, Nelson Morris; third, Armour & Co.

Three horses abreast, to wagon.—First and second, Nelson Morris; third, Armour & Co.

Four horse team, wheelers to weigh 3,000 to 3,500 pounds.—First, Swift & Co.; second, Libby, McNeill & Libby; third, Schwarzchild & Sulzberger.

Four horse team, wheelers weighing over 3,500 pounds.—First, Armour & Co.; second, Nelson Morris; third, Swift & Co.

Six horse team, to wagon, weighing 3,500 pounds or over.—First and second, Nelson Morris; third, Armour & Co.

Swine Department.

BREEDING SWINE DIVISION.

Berkshire.

Judge—Prof. W. J. Kenedy, Ames, Iowa.

EXHIBITORS.

G. W. Trone & Son, Rushville, Ill., 1; Thos. Teal & Son, Utica, Iowa, 6; McCutcheon & Buckley, Holstein, Iowa, 16; F. E. Bone, Tallula, Ill., 1; Homer Bros., Greenville, Pa., 9; Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind., 11; Z. Hollingsworth, Sandusky, Iowa, 1; Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., 3; A. Crawford, Columbus Grove, Ohio, 13; N. Brotzman, Marengo, Ill., 4; A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill., 1; James Riley & Sons, Tornton, Ind., 19; J. J. Krass, Tremont, Ohio, 13; J. H. Blodgett, Beatrice, Neb., 5; C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo., 10; Karl B. Clough North Amhurst, Ohio, 13; John F. Stover, Crawfordsville, Ind., 12; I. N. Barker & Son, Thornton, Ind., 14; G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill., 6; E. L. Jimison, Oneida, Ill., 2; J. F. Elliott, Vincennes, Ind., 4. Total, 165.

AWARDS.

Boar, 2 years old or over.—First, Thos. Teal & Son; second, Geo. W. Jessup; third, McCutcheon & Buckley; fourth, Geo. W. Trone & Son; fifth, F. E. Bone.

Boar 1 year old and under 2.—First, A. J. Lovejoy & Son; second, C. T. Graves; third, Jas. Riley & Sons; fourth, Geo. W. Jessup.

Boar, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Karl B. Clought; second, Jas. Riley & Son; third and fourth, C. T. Graves; fifth, A. Crawford.

Boar under 6 months old.—First, G. G. Council; second, Karl B. Clough; third and fourth, Jas. Riley & Sons; fifth, E. L. Jimison.

Sow 2 years old or over.—First, McCutcheon & Buckley; second, Thos. Teal & Son; third and fourth, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Sow 1 year old and under 2.—First, Thos. Teal & Son; second, Geo. W. Jessup; third, McCutcheon & Buckley; fourth, Thos. Teal & Son.

Sow 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Jas. Riley & Sons; second, Geo. W. Jessup; third, Thos. Teal & Son; fourth, Jas. Riley & Son; fifth, Karl B. Clough.

Sow under 6 months old.—First, Karl B. Clough; second and third, I. N. Barker & Son; fourth, Jas. Riley & Son; fifth, E. L. Jimison.

Champion boar, any age.—A. J. Lovejoy & Son.

Champion sow, any age.—Thos. Teal & Son.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year.—First, Thos. Teal & Son; second, Geo. W. Jessup; third, McCutcheon & Buckley; fourth, A. Crawford.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year old.—First, Jas. Riley & Sons; second, Karl B. Clough; third, John F. Stover; fourth, G. G. Council; fifth, Geo. W. Jessup.

Four animals, get of same boar.—First, Thos. Teal & Son; second, Jas. Riley's Sons; third, Geo. W. Jessup; fourth and fifth, I. N. Barker & Son.

Four pigs under 6 months old, produce of same sow.—First and second, I. N. Barker & Son; third, Jas. Riley's Sons; fourth G. G. Council; fifth, I. N. Barker & Son.

Poland-China.

Judge—T. B. Hart, Edinburg, Ill.

EXHIBITORS.

S. E. Shellenbarger & Co., Camden, Ohio, 10; Burgess Bros. & Co., Bement, Ill., 13; W. O. Canady & Son, Frankton, Ind., 9; R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kans., 17; B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill., 17; H. L. Felter, Washita, Iowa, 3; W. P. Hayzlet, Bernard, Mo., 6; Peter Mouw, Orange City, Iowa, 5; H. Schmertman, Freeport, Ill., 5; J. J. Snyder, Paris, Ohio, 14; J. W. Funk, Jr., Heyworth, Ill., 7; Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill., 2; W. J. McKibben, Garden Prairie, Ill., 21; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 6; J. W. Williams & Sons, Briant, Ind., 12; Winn & Mastin, Kansas City, Mo., 9; E. L. Jimison, Oneida, Ill., 2; Ira E. & S. L. Bryan, Ohio, Ill., 2; John Lanyon, Humboldt, Iowa, 3; Jimison & Ware, Oneida, Ill., 4; G. B. Conley, Marshall, Mich., 4; John Francis & Sons, New Lenox, Ill., 5; F. Wagner, Mansfield, Ohio, 7; D. R. Perry, Columbus, Ind., 2; J. A. Rosenburg, Goodwin, Ill., 4. Total, 188.

AWARDS.

Boar 2 years old or over.—First, W. P. Hayzlet; second, R. S. Cook; third, Peter Mouw; fourth, H. L. Felter; fifth, Hanry Schmertman.

Boar 1 year old and under 2.—First, Jno. W. Funk, Jr.; second, Winn & Mastin; third, W. O. Canaday & Son; fourth, Geo. A. Heyl; fifth, Jno. W. Funk, Jr.

Boar 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Burgess Bros. & Co.; second, Bryan & Bunn; third, Jimison & Ware; fourth, R. S. Cook.

Boar under 6 months.—First, W. J. McKibben; second and third, R. S. Cook; fourth, J. J. Snyder; fifth, E. L. Jimison.

Sow 2 years old or over.—First, Burgess Bros. & Co.; second, Winn & Mastin; third, J. W. Williams & Sons; fourth, Henry Schmertman; fifth, H. L. Felter.

Sow 1 year old and under 2.—First, Winn & Mastin; second, W. J. McKibben; third, Winn & Mastin; fourth, Burgess Bros. & Co.; fifth, Winn & Mastin.

Sow 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Burgess Bros. & Co.; second and third, Winn & Mastin; fourth, Jimison & Ware; fifth, Burgess Bros. & Co.

Sow under 6 months old.—First, Ira E. & S. L. Bryan; second, D. R. Perry; third, John W. Funk, Jr.; fourth and fifth, W. J. McKibben.

Champion boar, any age.—John W. Funk, Jr.

Champion sow, any age.—Winn & Mastin.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year old.—First, Winn & Mastin; second, Henry Schmertman; third, W. O. Canaday & Son; fourth, H. L. Felter; fifth, J. J. Snyder.

Boar and sows under 1 year.—First, Burgess Bros. & Co.; second, Winn & Mastin; third, Jimison & Ware; fourth, W. J. McKibben; fifth, J. J. Snyder.

Four animals, get of same boar.—First, Winn & Mastin; second, Burgess Bros. & Co.; third, Jimison & Ware; fourth, W. J. McKibben; fifth, W. O. Canaday & Son.

Four pigs under 6 months old, produce of same sow.—First, R. S. Cook; second, Frank Wagner; third, D. R. Perry.

Chester White.

EXHIBITORS.

M. E. Newburn, Hennepin, Ill., 22; F. E. Bone, Tallula, Ill., 10; C. W. Caylor, Ladoga, Ind., 15; Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill., 18; Jacob Fike & Son, Leipsic, Ohio, 8; C. Hintz & Sons, Fremont, Ohio, 9; O. N. Phillips, Hamlet, Ill., 6; J. A. Loughridge, Delta, Iowa, 3; Purdue Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., 1. Total, 92.

AWARDS.

Boar 2 years old or over.—First, O. N. Phillips; second, Dorsey Bros.; third, Jacob Fike & Sons.

Boar 1 year old and under 2.—First, C. W. Caylor; second, C. Hintz & Sons.

Boar 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Dorsey Bros; second, C. Hintz & Sons.

Boar under 6 months old.—First, second, and third, C. W. Caylor.

Sow 2 years old or over.—First, Dorsey Bros.; second, O. N. Phillips; third, C. Hintz & Sons.

Sow 1 year old and under 2.—First, C. Hintz & Sons; second and third, Dorsey Bros.

Sow 6 months old and under 1 year.—First and second, Dorsey Bros.; third, C. Hintz & Sons.

Sow under 6 months.—First, O. N. Phillips; second and third, C. W. Caylor.

Champion boar, any age.—O. N. Phillips.

Champion sow, any age.—C. Hintz & Sons.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year old.—First, Dorsey Bros.; second, C. Hintz & Sons; third, Dorsey Bros.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year old.—First, Dorsey Bros.; second, C. W. Caylor; third, O. N. Phillips.

Four animals, the get of same boar.—First, Dorsey Bros; second, C. W. Caylor; third, Dorsey Bros.

Four pigs under 6 months old, the produce of same sow.—First, C. W. Caylor; second, O. N. Phillips; third, Jacob Fike & Son.

Duroc-Jersey.

Judge—D. W. Brown, Union City, Ind.

EXHIBITORS.

S. E. Morton & Co., Camden, Ohio, 21; G. W. Trone & Sons, Rushville, Ill., 21; Thos. Bennett, Rossville, Ill., 1; Harrison & Smith, Washington, Mich., 1; F. E. Bone, Tallula, Ill., 1; C. M. Hartsock, Clinton, Ill., 4. Total, 49.

AWARDS.

Boar 2 years old or over.—First, Geo. Trone & Sons; second, S. E. Morton; third, Geo. W. Trone.

Boar 1 year old and under 2.—First and second, S. E. Morton & Co.

Boar 6 months old and under 1 year.—First and second, S. E. Morton & Co.; third, Thos. Bennett.

Boar under 6 months old.—First and second, S. E. Morton & Co.; third, C. N. Hartsock.

Sow 2 years old or over.—First, second, and third, Geo. W. Trone & Sons.

Sow 1 year old and under 2.—First, second, and third, S. E. Morton & Co.

Sow 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, S. E. Morton & Co.; second, Geo. W. Trone & Sons; third, S. E. Morton & Co.

Sow under 6 months old.—First, second, and third, S. E. Morton & Co.

Champion boar, any age.—S. E. Morton & Co.

Champion sow, any age.—S. E. Morton & Co.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year old.—First, S. E. Morton & Co.; second, Geo. W. Trone & Sons.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year old.—First and second, S. E. Morton & Co.

Four animals, the get of same boar.—First, second, and third, S. E. Morton & Co.

Four pigs under 6 months old, produce of same sow.—First, S. E. Morton & Co.; second, C. M. Hartsock.

Special loving cup, best exhibit, Duroc-Jersey, bred and owned by exhibitor and registered in American association.—S. E. Morton & Co.

Tamworth.

EXHIBITORS.

Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., 17; R. S. Hartley, Pittsfield, Pa., 11. Total, 28.

AWARDS.

Boar, 2 years old or over.—First, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Boar, 1 year old or over.—First and second, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Boar, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First, Minnesota University Experiment Station; second, R. S. Hartley.

Boar, under 6 months old.—First, R. S. Hartley; second, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Sow, 2 years old or over.—First, R. S. Hartley; second, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2.—First, R. S. Hartley; second, Minnesota Experiment Station.

Sow, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First and second, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Sow under 6 months old.—First and second, R. S. Hartley.

Champion boar, any age.—Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Champion sow, any age.—R. S. Hartley.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year old.—First, R. S. Hartley; second, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year old.—First, Minnesota University Experiment Station; second, R. S. Hartley.

Four animals, get of same boar.—First and second, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Four pigs under 6 months old, produce of same sow.—First and second, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Large Yorkshire.

EXHIBITORS.

D. C. Flatt & Son, Mill Grove, Ont., 16; C. H. Williams, Pittsford, Mich., 6; George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., 3; Purdue Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., 1. Total, 26.

AWARDS.

Boar, 2 years old or over.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Boar, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Boar, under 6 months old.—First, D. C. Flatt & Son; second, Geo. Bothwell.

Sow, 2 years old or over.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Sow, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Sow, under 6 months old.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Champion boar, any age.—D. C. Flatt & Son.

Champion sow, any age.—D. C. Flatt & Son.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year old.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year old.—First and second, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Four animals, get of same boar.—First, D. C. Flatt & Son; second, Geo. Bothwell.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow.—First, D. C. Flatt & Son; second, Geo. Bothwell.

Other Distinct Breeds.

EXHIBITORS.

Bascom & McMurray, California, Mich., 15; Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind., 20; Thomas Taylor, Wayneville, Ill., 10. Total, 45.

AWARDS.

Boar, 2 years or over.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Boar, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Boar under 6 months old.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Sow, 2 years old or over.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Sow, 6 months old and under 1 year.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Sow under 6 months old.—First, Geo. F. Davis; second, Davis Bros.

Champion boar, any age.—Davis Bros.

Champion sow, any age.—Davis Bros.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year old.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year old.—First and second, Daivs Bros.

Four animals, get of same boar.—First and second, Davis Bros.

Four pigs under 6 months old, produce of same sow.—First and second, Daivs Bros.

FAT SWINE DIVISION.

JUDGES.

Pens of fat barrows, and car lots.—Geo. Pratt, Chicago. Carcasses.—Thos. Wells, Chicago.

EXHIBITORS.

F. E. Bone, Tallula, Ill., 3; John Goodwine, Jr., Potomac, Ill., 2; S. E. Morton & Co., Camden, Ohio, 1; Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind., 3; C. C. Judy, Tallula, Ill., 1; Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, 2; Michigan Experiment Station, Lansing, Mich., 1; Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., 10; W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., 2; Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., 1; D. C. Flatt & Son, Mill Grove, Ont., 3. Total, 29.

AWARDS.

Pen of 5 barrows, each weighing 350 pounds or over.—First, S. E. Mastin & Co.; second, Jno. Goodwin, Jr.

Pen of 5 barrows, each weighing not less than 250 and under 350 pounds.—First, F. E. Bone; second, Iowa Agricultural College; third, Michigan Agricultural College.

Pen of 5 barrows, each weighing not less than 200 and under 250 pounds.—First, Michigan Agricultural College; second, University of Wisconsin; third, D. C. Flatt & Son.

Pen of 5 barrows of export bacon type, each not weighing less than 150 pounds and under 225.—First, Minnesota University Experiment Station; second, Jno. Goodwin; third, Minnesota University Experiment Station.

Champion pen of 5 barrows, any age or weight.—First, F. E. Bone.

Holiday Excursion Rates.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets on its lines for the Holidays at Greatly Reduced Rates.

For dates of sales, limits, and points to which tickets will be sold, apply to F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Avenue, J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent.

The Aberdeen-Angus Sale.

The first of International Exposition sales of pure-bred cattle was that of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 3 and 4. The attendance was simply overwhelming and the enthusiasm was at high pitch.

The top price of the sale was $1,350, at which figure Arnold Bros., of Keyser, W. Va., secured the imported Heather Bloom cow, Harris Tweed, a daughter of the great Siberian, imported and consigned to the sale by M. A. Judy. C. H. Gardner, of Blandinsville, Ill., paid $1,000 for the Westertown Rose cow, Rose of Glendale, with a heifer calf at foot, consigned by A. J. Tyson & Co. The top price for bulls was $1,000, at which figure A. E. Cromwell, of Atchison, Kans., purchased the Estill-bred Abbess bull, Axtell of Estill, a son of Heather Lad 2d, consigned to the sale by W. O. Park. The 45 head sold brought $19,505, an average of $431.11. The 40 females brought $15,645, an average of $391.11, while the 5 bulls sold realized $2,860, an average of $572. The average on the 96 head sold was $344, which was very satisfactory, and speaks well for the healthy condition of the Angus business. Colonels Woods, Jones, Sparks, Edmonson, and Igo cried the sale, which was under the efficient management of W. C. McGavock.

SALES.

FEMALES.

Imp. Harris Tweed (26189); consigned by M. A. Judy; sold to Arnold Bros., Keyser, W. Va., $1,350.

Blackbird McHenry 19th 26096; W. A. McHenry, to Andrew E. Cromwell, Atchison, Kans., $625.

Ruth of Tillyfour 5th 40550; M. A. Judy, to S. Melvin, Greenfield, Ill., $325.

Ida Eclipser 26365; B. R. Pierce & Son, to Ira Wilkinson, Mitchelville, Iowa, $925.

Coquette 15th of Allendale 37391; Anderson & Findlay, to E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Iowa, $235.

Bess 2d of Meadow Brook 33435; D. Bradfute & Son, to Jas. Williams, Marcus, Iowa, $450.

Queen of Denison 30th 38955; A. C. Binnie, to W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., $300.

Mamie of Longbranch 25607; Thos. Mattinson, Jr., to Jas. Williams, $430.

Blackbird Eclipser 31139; W. S. Karnaghan, to Andrew E. Cromwell, $550.

Iris 7th 37369; Anderson & Findlay, to W. O. Kenebeck, Kokomo, Ind., $200.

Flirt of Meadow Brook 39154; D. Bradfute, to Jas. Williams, $300.

Longbranch Sweetheart 32910; James Williams, to Jas. Pollock, Austin, Minn., $160.

Laredo Maid 28470; H. H. Anderson, to Andrew Cromwell, $200.

Rosebud Knappa 16149; Jas. H. Hall, to John S. Goodwin, Chicago, $200.

Fancy of Walnut Hill 15055; John Barron, to J. E. Steekle, Macomb, Ill., $300.

Brookside Novice 45313; M. H. Donahue, to C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill., $155.

Victoria Duchess 39852; W. S. Karnaghan, to A. N. Arney, Leon, Iowa, $355.

Fancy's Queen 42706; H. C. Allen, to O. G. Callaghan, $320.

Blackbird McHenry 20th 29832; A. C. Binnie, to Anderson & Findlay, Lake Forest, Ill., $600.

Baroness of Beaconsfield 4th 24292; Thos. Mattinson, Jr., to A. N. Arney, $415.

Queen Imo 4th 38416; H. C. Allen, to A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill., $310.

Flossie of Walnut Hill 181906; John Barron, to J. E. Creel, Jr., Hale, Mo., $325.

Lucy Donahue 38886; M. H. Donahue, to J. B. Kurtz, Bellevue, Iowa, $490.

Zara's Queen 36029; James H. Hall, to L. McWhorter, Aledo, Ill., $140.

K's Favorite 26895; W. B. Seeley, to J. O. Strubinger, Elvira, Ill., $150.

Pride of Glendale 7th 20914; J. Tyson & Co., to Collins Dysart, Nachusa, Ill., $625.

Queen Mother Linn 20241; Dyer Bros. & Sons, to Jos. Pollock, $155.

Pride of Lakeside 2d 39304; M. A. Martin, to O. J. Callaghan, Helena, Ky., $410.

Agnes Heather Bloom 45881; Wm. A. Phares, to E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Iowa, $250.

Fine Art D. 28339; Cantine Bros. & Stevenson, M. J. Donahue, Holbrook, Iowa, $275.

Nightingale Roxie 27129; James Williams, to Andrew E. Cromwell, $725.

Larado Kate 30390; H. H. Anderson, to E. F. Hunt, Codell, Iowa, $165.

Rubicon Mignonne 8th 43212; S. Melvin, to Jos. Pollock, $245.

Edgewood Fine Art 32263; Palmer & Palmer, to J. E. Steekle, $185.

Rose of Glendale 18936; J. Tyson & Co., to C. H. Gardner, $1,000.

Maggie of Lakeside 29335; M. A. Martin, to E. A. Berry, Waterville, Kans., $225.

Young Mary of Cherokee 38898; Cantine Bros. & Stevenson, to W. J. Miller, Metz, Iowa, $200.

Alice 26th 23506; W. O. Park, to Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kans., $500.

Queen Ida Midnight 2d 30150; Willis M. Sturges, to A. E. Cromwell, $700.

Stillia's Pride 41746; D. R. Perry, to E. F. Hunt, Cadell, Iowa, $165.

Minnie Morven 12651; D. R. Perry, to T. M. Meeker, $130.

Queen Minnie 15487; Highland 8314, to Andrew E. Cromwell, $275.

Princess Alexandra 5th 43210; S. Melvin, to O. E. Callaghan, $170.

Lizzie F. 19219; G. R. Pearsons, to C. Hewey, Dows, Iowa, $200.

Madge N. 36952; Palmer & Palmer, to T. M. Meeker, Rob Roy, Ind., $155.

Blackbird McHenry 6th 20309; W. A. McHenry, to Arnold Bros., $505.

Blackwood Main 27286; M. A. Judy to M. Donahue, Holbrook, Iowa, $325.

Imp. Heather Nell 41303; B. R. Pierce & Son, to C. F. Fleming, Dakota, Iowa, $400.

Verbena 19th 37400; Anderson & Findlay, to T. M. Meeker, $205.

Fanny of Meadow Brook 29670; D. Bradfute & Son, to Arnold Bros., $750.

Nightingale of Woodlawn 2d 24435; Thos. Mattinson, Jr., to A. A. Armstrong, $450.

Heather Blackwood 44959; W. S. Karnaghan, to Geo. Stephenson, Waterville, Kans., $170.

Fanny of Walnut Hill 12997; J. Barron & Son, to E. R. Warren, Three Oaks, Mich., $190.

Craigellachie of Lakeside 23610; M. H. Donahue, to C. Haus, Magnolia, Ill., $340.

Beta's Clover Blossom 24003; James H. Hall, to E. Hildreth, Ferrell, Iowa, $280.

Jewelette 27062; W. B. Seeley, to E. Hildreth, $165.

Keillor Maud 12882; Dyer Bros. & Son, to F. J. Penhallegan, Mineral Point, Wis., $140.

Maggie of Douglas 40511; E. S. Baird, Pittsburg, Pa., $200.

Laredo Blossom 32837; H. H. Anderson, to F. J. Penhallegan, $255.

Princess Alexanda 6th 44354; S. Melvin, to H. C. Allison, Larnett, Iowa, $205.
Clytia Clova 2d 28892; G. R. Pearsons, to A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, $250.
Coquette McHenry 11th 26059; W. A. McHenry, to James Williams, $625.
Prophetess R. 22758; B. R. Pierce & Son, to R. Wilkinson, $500.
Bona of Meadow Brook 39149; D. Bradfute & Son, to Jas. B. Bell, Wellsburg, W. Va., $475.
Inverness Minnie 3d 35652; A. C. Binnie, to J. H. Hall, Port Austin, Mich., $250.
Princess Erica 41044; W. B. Seeley, to E. Hildreth, $140.
Aileen 3d of Lakeside 23127; H. C. Allen, to James Williams, $530.
Flora of Glendale 18934; J. Tyson & Co., to Collins Dysart, Nachusa, Ill., $450.
Agnes of Oak Ridge 29305; G. R. Pearsons, to W. J. Miller, $265.
Queen Midnight 2d 46931; Willis M. Sturges, to E. T. Davis, $330.
Queen Superlative 3d 35385; Willis M. Sturges, to Arnold Bros., Ridgeville, W. Va., $560.

BULLS.

Laird of Alta 38251; A. C. Binnie, to J. D. MacGregor, Brandon, Minn., $350.
Allenhurst Herd 2d 42703; H. C. Allen, to R. L. Washington, Glen Springs, W. Va., $200.
Proud Pope 35248; J. Tyson & Co., to W. M. Carson, Iowa City, Iowa, $350.
Lord Fanic 46718; Anderson & Findlay, to J. Danforth, Del Ray, Iowa, $175.
Heather Boy 23d 30842; Thomas Mattinson, Jr., to S. Melvin, Greenfield, Ill., $300.
Lord Maxwell 44978; W. S. Karnaghan, to Jas. B. Bell, $305.
Oakfield King 45284; M. H. Donahue, to L. F. Worth, Toma, Wis., $150.
Duke of Walnut Hill 45133; John Barron & Son, to E. K. Hitchcock, Penfield, Ind., $225.
Herbert of Lakeside 25646; James H. Hall, to J. Martin, Stanton, Mich., $300.
Royal Victor of Lakeside 38938; M. A. Martin, to Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., $300.
Pride of Tipton 36569; Wm. A. Phares to J. R. Van Orsdel, Youngstown, Ohio, $170.
Dyer Prince 41700; Dyer Bros. & Sons, to F. J. Penhallegan, $180.
Heather Lad 2d of Cherokee 45168; Cantine Bros. & Stevenson, to John M. Meeker, $165.
Portia's 3d Emulus 42315; James Williams, to E. K. Warren, $275.
Senator Cockrell 45454; H. H. Anderson, to J. J. Ferguson, Michigan Agriculaural College, $185.
Rubicon Blackbird 44353; S. Melvin, J. R. Cannon & Son, Wyman, Iowa, $185.
Jean's Hero 45169; Palmer & Palmer, to E. H. Covert, Cambridge, Ohio, $205.
Bonton Eclipser 37946; D. R. Perry, to T. M. Meeker, $110.
Zaire 18th 44434; M. A. Judy, to L. S. Pugh, Weston, Ohio, $300.
Axtell of Estill 23688; W. O. Park, to A. E. Cromwell, $1,000.
Bambo 38965; W. A. McHenry, to A. E. Cromwell, $700.
Blackbird Heatherton 43999; B. R. Pierce & Son, to O. G. Callahan, $525.
Gay Lad Seeley 33862; W. B. Seeley, to Edward Hildreth, $355.
Make Peacer 40996; G. R. Pearsons, to W. O. Park, $280.

Gossip About Stock.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association will be held at Jefferson, Iowa, on December 17 and 18, 1901. E. H. White, of Estherville, Iowa, is the secretary.

D. A. Kramer, breeder of Poland-Chinas, Washington, Kans., sells his stock on a positive guarantee that they will be as described. He will also sell the herd boar, Little Mc., a first-class breeder, at a reasonable prince. Write for what you want and mention Kansas Farmer.

Winn & Mastin, of Mastin, Johnson Co., Kans., place their regular card in this week's paper. This firm was the leading winner at the International Exposition at Chicago last week, success similar to that achieved at the State fairs this fall. They will sell their boar, who won second prize at Illinois State Fair. He is a son of Perfect I Know. See announcement next week.

M. O'Brien, Liberty, Kans., writes: "In reply to yours of November 15, 1901, will say: "My Poland-Chinas are in fine condition, with 100 head on hand of all sizes. My sales this fall have been far better than I expected. The weather is still nice, and the growing wheat never looked better at this season of the year, and is furnishing plenty of pasture for all kind of stock."

E. E. Wait, Altoona, Kans., reports: "I still have a few of those good Poland-China boars left and they are just what I say they are, big mellow fellows that have been grown and fed for business. I have 10 good May and June boars that are about ready for light service, and 3 of them are extra good. I have purchased of Winn & Mastin the best spring pig they had for sale, and as good as they have raised this year. I selected him myself. He is sired by Proud Perfection and out of Sela U. S. Later I will have a few choice sows, bred to him and 2 other boars almost as good, for sale."

Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., sent 6 Poland-China hogs to Europe this fall, and now have word that they arrived in good form and gave splendid satisfaction. The firm writes: "We are using at the head of our herd the following boars: Knox All Wilkes 18-179 S., who is now nearly six years old, and still vigorous and stands up as straight on his feet as any six months pig. Ideal Black Chief 23405 S., by Missouri's Black Chief and dam by Chief Perfection 2d, and grand dam by Ideal Sunshine. Notice this breeding. This is one of the greatest breeding boars living. He is fancy and stylish, close to the ground, with good legs and feet, great hams, and great width of body. Double Chief 24810 S., is a grandson of Missouri's Black Chief, on both sides, and is certainly one of the best one year old boars in the United States. Much the style of Ideal Black Chief. Regal Chief by Chief Perfection 2d is another very fine yearling, with fancy ear, extra back, and very deep body, and full round hams on as good legs and feet as any man can wish. We also have quite a number of pigs by Imperial Chief, by Chief Tecumseh 3d, and the pig that won first in class at Iowa State Fair in 1900. This is an array of blood and individuals that are equaled in very few Poland-China herds. The sows are of the very best strains, and many of them daughters of State fair winners, and kept for their usefulness in this herd. A good pedigree is a great thing, but a good pedigree backed up with an extra good individual is much better." This firm is located 1 mile from Richmond, Franklin County, Kans. The proprietors have been breeders of Poland-prietors have been breeders of Poland-Chinas for fifteen years, and this combined with their honorable way of doing business has won them the position they hold as breeders.

Henry Avery & Son, of Wakefield, Kans., who have the largest herd of "Pure Percherons" in the West and more "Blue Blood" than any Eastern breeding establishment can boast of, seem to be reaping the reward of a long career of intelligent breeding and fair dealing. A sale made last week illustrates the high standing of this pioneer firm—a would-be-customer, Mr. W. M. Dunaway, who is also U. P. Agent at Rossville, could not get leave-of-absence from the company long enough to allow him to go to Wakefield and inspect the Percherons. When some considerable correspondence had passed between the parties and no other solution seemed possible, Messrs. Avery & Son volunteered to make a selection and ship to Mr. Dunaway, subject to his approval of all representations. The plan was accepted, and Messrs. Avery & Son selected the 2-year-old black Percheron colt Enchanter 26034, a grandson of the famous old Brilliant III. On receipt of the colt, Mr. Dunaway wrote the following: "Enchanter arrived all O. K., and am well pleased with him. Don't think I could have bettered myself anywhere in the East. Please send certificate."

Thirty years of continuous breeding, through years of adversity as well as when horse breeding was prosperous, has put Messrs. Avery & Son beyond the charge of being "speculators" or "dealers." They are breeders, and breed Percherons only. Parties contemplating the purchase of a young Percheron stallion should by all means look this herd over.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer is the preliminary announcement of the entire dispersion sale of the Wavertree Herd of Galloway cattle, Dundee, Minn., to be made by Dr. W. H. B. Medd, the genial and well known manager. This sale takes place at South Omaha, Neb., and will require two days, February 28 and March 1, to complete it. It is made necessary through the death of the owner, Mr. Edward Paul, who has never wanted for means with which to build up this fine herd, and develop the best traits of the breed in this country. It is certainly a most fortunate circumstance that the scene of this dispersion sale is laid in the Northwestern country, where the shaggy coated Galloway is always in high favor, and we predict that Galloway sentiment will be at high tide on this occasion. The Galloways were able to toe the mark with the other great beef breeds at the recent International Show and Sales held at Chicago. It was here that the great imported bull McDonald the 4th of Tarbreoch was sold at public sale for the record-breaking price of $2,000. This is the highest figure brought by any bull of any breed at these Chicago sales. The average on the entire sale was $285. It also so happened that Dr. Medd had a few steers of his own breeding and feeding in evidence on this occasion. On each of 3 pure-bred steers he succeeded in winning first in class—(2-year-old, yearling, and calf). The steer shown in calf class won the distinction of being commended, all breeds in competition. A grade yearling shown by Dr. Medd showed a weight of 1,415 pounds, but he had to show in a class of 44 and was not placed. This young fellow was a great steer, and he had it in him to be a winner if fed a little longer. There will be 110 head of cattle to go into this Omaha sale, not taking into account the calves dropped since October 1, all of which will be sold with dam. Please file your name for catalogue at an early date. See advertisement.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

How do you like the advertisement of Sure Hatch Incubator on page 1081?

The Inland Security Co., Room 54, Waterworks Building, Kansas City, Mo., whose advertisement appears in last week's issue, is composed of gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and business ability. After a personal acquaintance of nearly a fifth of a century with one member of this firm the writer has no hesitation in saying that any statements from him may be implicitly relied upon. The farm he advertises is in a good locality and his discription of the farm will be accurate and honest.

The Christmas number of the Ledger Monthly is full of good things. The cover is a beauty. It shows a happy young woman doing "Christmas Shopping." The first article is devoted to "Christmas Trees in Many Lands," with many suggestions and illustrations. "Scenes of Our Saviour's Life and Labors," contains pictures of Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, the Holy Sepulchre, and many other revered scenes of sacred history full of interest on our Lord's anniversary. All the usual departments are well filled and new ones outlined in the Prospectus for 1902, which fills a whole page. This prospectus shows the improvements and additions which the publishers contemplate, and which will render the magazine more interesting and valuable to subscribers. The price of the Ledger Monthly is 10 cents a copy; $1 a year. The Ledger Publishing Company, Publishers, Cor. 4th Ave. and 19th Street, New York City.

Although about seventy-five years old in Europe the plan for furnishing money to patrons for the purpose of paying off mortgages or of buying homes, adopted by the Mutual Farm and Home Association, of Kansas City, Mo., is new in America. The plan has proved remarkably successful and popular, and, briefly stated, is as follows: The patron pays to the Association $3 as a membership fee and then pays $1.35 on each $1,000 per month, which is applied by the association to the purchase of homes and to pay expenses. Whenever the patron has accumulated the sum of $50 to his credit with the association he will be then entitled to an installment payment of $50 per month by the association towards the purchase of a home. The plan is as business like as it is ingenious, and the volume of business now being done by this association shows that it is quite popular.

See the advertisement of the association in this issue, and write them, mentioning the Kansas Farmer. It will pay to investigate this.

The J. R. Ratekin & Son Seed-corn House, Shenandoah, Iowa, is in line again for a big end of the seed-corn trade. These gentlemen are men of business who need no introduction at our hands to the older readers of Kansas Farmer. The fact is, this well known Iowa firm has long ago recognized Kansas' true position and standing as a corn-growing State, and they have successfully got into touch with hundreds of our corn growers through a moderate use of Kansas Farmer advertising columns. It is a pleasure on our part to be able to say that J. R. Ratekin & Son are in best of position for supplying any quantity of well-bred, well-matured, and well-grown seed-corn to their patrons the coming season. Their advertising will regularly commence with the first of the new year. We may say right here, however, that they have a brand new headquarters, and one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the world. If you would like to know all about their business, write for their "Book On Corn Growing"—it is free to all who will enclose 4 cents in postage stamps to carry it to them. You will be gratified at finding it full of things you like to know. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, is one of the best known institutions of its kind in the western country. Under the careful management of Prof. J. M. Hussey this school has made a straightforward record of marked progress year by year. Its success is largely due to a proper conception of what such a school should be to meet the demands of ambitious men and women from the farms of the country. It is not only a normal school, but it is a school for giving instruction in all matters of business, in the pushing of which these young people may wish to engage as a life's work. This school also includes thorough instruction in music, both vocal and instrumental. It is open to all, but it is true that the management is partial to young men and women from the farms, and it is a significant fact that a large number of the hundreds of students who attend here each year come from farm homes west of the Missouri River. It is desirable that this is, and for this reason the college advertisement is placed in Kansas Farmer. Any young man or young woman who is interested may get accurate and complete information by addressing President J. M. Hussey, asking for catalogue, etc. Please say that you saw advertisement in Kansas Farmer, when you write.

A definite program for the weekly issues of The Youth's Companion for 1902 has already been arranged and printed, from which one can readily judge if the paper will be worth its cost for the coming year. The names and writers of the principal contributions are given, and one can not look through the 28 pages of this prospectus without feeling that The Companion will be more interesting, more instructive, and more inspiring than ever in the past.

The Youth's Companion has now entered upon its fourth quarter of a century. As in the past, so for 1902, the foremost men and women in the English-speaking world have been enlisted as contributors, while the work of an unprecedented number of new and promising writers has also been secured. Thus the constantly increasing demand for the best reading suited to all members of the intelligent American household will be fully met.

More than 50 special articles, by such men as President Roosevelt, Secretary Long, Bishop Potter, and Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, will be given during the year, besides fully 200 stories by the most popular writers of fiction. Every issue of The Companion will possess real interest for every member of the family.

Those new subscribers who send their subscriptions to the publishers at once will receive all the weekly issues of The Companion for the remainder of 1901, as well as the beautiful Companion Calendar for 1902.

Allow the farmers' institutes to gather you in. It has something to whisper in your ear that will be profitable for you to hear.

Two little girls who had been sent to have a happy day in the country, narrating their experiences on their return, said: "Oh, yes, we did have a happy day. We saw two pigs killed and a gentleman buried."

"Jones was great on dis-sipplin. Things hed got to go straight wher he was, er there'd be a big fuss. Wouldn't let a calf suck fer two days, onct, 'cos it was born wrong end foremost. Said he'd larn it!"—Uncle Nathan.

The colored witness was asked his age and replied to the court: "Well, suh, I wuz a young man w'en freedom broke out." "What year was that?" "Hit wuz de year de Yankees come into old Missoo, suh." "You do not seem to have a very accurate idea of time." "Oh, yes, suh! Hit wuz 'long' bout hog killin' time."

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.

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.

Markets to 2 P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 83½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 77c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 2 oats, 47½c.

Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 86c; No. 2 hard wheat, 76½c; No. 2 corn, 69½c; No. 2 oats, 49c.

Demand for grain less pressing than yesterday.

Market Letter.

BY F. W. FRASIUS, OF THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

December 9, 1901.

The past week has been one of great excitement in all kinds of cereals. Corn, wheat, and oats have advanced by leaps and bounds. I feel highly pleased to know that this advance has come, because as the reader knows, I have predicted the advance all along, giving the best of reasons why wheat should advance. Of course the deplorable side is the fact that farmers have sold most of their wheat, and it now belongs to the "other fellow." There is now over 55,000,000 bushels in the visible supply—that is, in public elevators—with as much more in private elevators belonging to the grain dealers' trusts, or over 100,000,000 bushels on which the grain trust can show a clear profit of over $15,000,000 already, with millions more yet to be made. Now the farmers did not have to fall over one another to sell their wheat at the low prices going for this cereal in the summer. They did not have to force it upon the market and thus break the price. The farmer who had wheat could easily have got the money to carry his wheat or hold it. Would it not have been good judgment to have done like the other fellows, that is, co-operate. A margin of 10 cents per bushel would have held every bushel of Kansas wheat; and Kansas banks would have been glad to furnish every dollar of the money with which to hold this wheat; and if the Kansas wheat already sold had been held off of the market, wheat now would have been around the dollar mark. But farmers are beginning to get together, good reports are coming in from all over the State and, with farmers co-operating like other interests, they can set their own price on the products of their toil, at least up to the price of cost of production. Why should they not do this. The wheat is theirs, they raised it. But I am digressing. I was going to write a market letter. The farmers of the Northwest are still delivering wheat in large quantities, and receipts show but slight falling off. Receipts of spring wheat in the Northwest were 5,039 cars last week, as against 5,908 cars a week ago, and 3,621 cars a year ago. Of course the Southwest receipts, as every farmer knows, are now very low. They aggregated only 365 cars in Kansas City and 276 cars in St. Louis last week. Exports are beginning to assume a holiday character. They usually slack up a little at this time of the year. But it will not be long until Europe too will wake up and bid for wheat. We Americans have been bragging, not to say lying, about our crops and their size so long, that the fellows on the other side are slow to follow our advance. But they will come to it. All conditions prove that Europe must depend for two-thirds of their supplies on America. In other words, we have the making of prices, and I think the fellows who own the great American stocks of wheat will attend to their pleasant work of re-creation all right.

Exports of wheat from the United States were 4,604,000 bushels last week against 5,117,000 bushels the week before, compared with 3,432,000 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. Total exports of wheat for twenty-three weeks since July 1 amount to 133,365,000 bushels, compared with 8,331 bushels for the same time a year ago.

There is not much to say about corn that would interest the Kansas farmer, on account of the corn crop failure of this season, but prices have been soaring the last week, with 70 to 72 cents in Kansas City, and it seems even at that price receipts of corn are readily taken by feeders. Monday the total receipts of corn in Kansas City were 436 cars, which were readily absorbed by consumers. Right here, it may not be out of place to give comparative prices on wheat and corn in Chicago last Saturday, December 7, and for the same time a year ago:

	Dec. 7 1900.	Dec. 7 1901.
May wheat	74	82⅝
May corn	36¾	69

As compared with corn the price of wheat does not seem high. I repeat—I believe wheat will go much higher.

Pasha Columbia, the sweepstakes buck at the American Angora Goat Show and Sale held at Kansas City, October, 1901. Bred by C. P. Bailey & Sons, London, Cal., and sold in the sale to Mrs. M. Armer, Kingston, N. M., for $1,050.

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.

Selecting Cows for the State Dairy Association.

We have a scheme for the next meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association. The plan is to select 10 men in Kansas, who have made good records with their cows, and get each of these men to purchase for the agricultural college the best cow, outside of their own herd, that he can lay down in Manhattan for $50. The reason for not allowing a selection from their own herd is to prevent any possible objection that might be raised to a man sacrificing one of his own cows, worth over $50, in order to come out ahead in the competition. These cows are to reach the college by the first of February, and will not be over eight years old. At the meeting of the State Dairy Association these cows will be judged by experts outside of the State. A cash prize will be offered by the association for the best cow. Part of the prize will be given to the man selecting the best cow according to the judgment of the experts, and the remainder will be given one year later to the man who selected the best cow according to a twelve months' record kept by the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. In keeping this record these cows will be treated alike in every way, and an account kept of milk and butter produced, value of calf, and cost of feed.

We believe this selection of common cows in various parts of the State and by experienced dairymen will result in increased interest among dairy farmers in the selection of better cows. Records of what these cows are doing will probably be published once a month, so as to keep up the interest throughout the year. D. H. O.

A Students' Opinion of the Kansas Dairy School.

Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Hallam, Neb.: I attended the dairy school of 1901 at the Kansas State Agricultural College and think it the best thing I ever did as I was able to find pleasant and profitable employment as soon as I had finished the course. My being able to obtain this employment I think was due almost entirely to the knowledge that I gained at the dairy school, in fact it has been my experience that next to taking one of the four year courses at the Kansas State Agricultural College, the dairy course, with its plain and practical teachings, will be the best investment of time and money that any one can make who intends taking up work along dairy lines.

Mr. M. R. Easton, Cunningham, Kans.: In my estimation, the Kansas Dairy School can not be praised too highly. I think the short dairy course is one of the things every farmer, who expects to make a success in his profession, should study. There are things to be learned in this course that are of interest to every farmer, whether he milks cows for a creamery or not, as he should be able to select good animals and care for them after he gets them. When I entered the dairy school last January, I supposed the greater part of our work would be in the creamery and we would study our leisure time on dairy subjects, as I did not think it possible there was so many studies connected with dairying. As to studying our leisure time, I did not have any, and I think all the dairy boys will tell you the same. I do not regret the time or money I spent while taking this course, as I find the knowledge gained there is of vast importance to me in operating the skimming-station at this place. I wish to recommend this school to any young man who is interested in dairying, and I can assure him from my own experience that his time will be well spent.

Mr. A. J. Myers, Americus, Kans.: I value very highly the three months dairy course which I took last winter at the Kansas State Agricultural College. I took charge of the station here the next week after I completed the course and have been in charge continually ever since. I consider the drill and instruction in "Feeds and Feeding" and "Veterinary Elements" worth many times the cost of the term to any one who intends to follow farming or dairying. If I should not run a creamery or station another month, I would always be glad I took the course.

Mr. Delbert Morning, Parsons, Kans.: Time and money spent in the dairy school is well invested.

Mr. D. P. Yoder, Walton, Kans.: It seems to me that this course covers an almost incredible amount of work to be done by inexperienced persons in so short a time, but that it can be done has been carefully demonstrated. About two weeks before the end of the term, I accepted a position as local salesman for the De Laval Hand Cream Separator in northwest Iowa, where I found the help derived from the course to be of the greatest benefit. This place was secured through being a dairy student, as my employer wanted men who could explain dairy matters to purchasers of machines.

Mr. Roscoe White, Morehead, Kans.: I attended the dairy short course during the winter of 1900 and 1901, at Manhattan, and never have regretted the time I spent there. I have been helped a great deal in the skimming-station work this summer by applying the ideas that were taught at the school. Every creamery man and skimming-station opertor should not fail to take this course. It helps you a great deal and suggests a great many theories that you would not think of, thus encouraging you to be on the outlook to improve in your work. I would not miss this course for anything now if I were in the same position I was a year ago. I can recommend the dairy school at Manhattan highly to all who are contemplating attending a dairy school this winter.

Mr. F. H. McIntosh, Alta Vista, Kans.: After working as a helper in a creamery for nine months, I concluded to take the three months' dairy course at the Kansas State Agricultural College. After completing my course I accepted a position as station operator with the Continental Creamery Company at $10 per month better than I received before taking the course. I can not speak too highly of this course to those who wish to take up farm dairying or creamery work.

Mr. Geo. P. Stubbs, Winfield, Kans.: I would like to speak a word for the Kansas Dairy School. If anyone wants to equip themselves as a dairyman, it is worth ten times the cost to go to the Kansas Dairy School. I would advise every young man who expects to become a butter-maker, cheese-maker, or even a private dairyman, to take the dairy course of 1902. You not only learn about butter-making and cheese-makinng, but all about cattle. How to feed and to care for them, to get the most out of them. I would not take any amount of money for what I learned at the Kansas State Agricultural College Dairy School of 1901.

Mr. J. E. Baumbaugh, Rye, Colorado: Every young man who is contemplating entering the dairy business, either to operate a dairy farm or work in a creamery, should avail himself of this invaluable opportunity offered by the State. Whatever success I have had, or may have in the dairy business, I feel that it is due largely to the three months I spent at the college taking the short dairy course. In this course is given a thorough scientific understanding of milk and its products.

Mr. M. H. Matts, Homewood, Kans.: As a former student of the Kansas State Agricultural College Dairy School, having taken the course as offered there during the winter of 1901, I wish to say that, to anyone interested in dairying who has never been connected with such a school, the valuable knowledge to be gained by taking such a course can not be over-estimated, and to such experienced persons, I would say that they could not invest a small sum of money more profitably than by attending the dairy school, because the teaching force can not be excelled. The facilities for teaching are first-class, the demand for more and better educated help is increasing, the necessary expenses are reduced to a minimum, and the course is open during the season when dairymen and creamery men can better attend it. There are many things that can attribute to the success of a student if he goes with that end in view and stands ready to grasp every opportunity that is offered. I hardly know how to express my appreciation of what the dairy short course has done for me, and if it were possible, would say to every prospective student who is alive to dairy work, to attend the dairy school at any expense and you will never regret it.

Mr. S. B. Pray, White City, Kans.: I never used time and money to better advantage than that which I spent in attending the dairy short course at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The three months I spent there last winter enabled me to gain a knowledge of dairy and creamery matters that is of inestimable value to me. I was also able to secure a much more satisfactory and better paying position. The instruction is thorough and complete, and the course covers as much ground as is possible in so short a time. Anyone wanting to know more about dairy and creamery work will find their desires fulfilled by the dairy short course. The skimming-station operator can here equip himself for more and better work. The dairy farmer will be taught how to increase his profits. Twelve weeks time and $45 spent in attending the dairy school will be a profitable investment to anyone interested in the dairy cow and her products.

Washing Milk Cans.—Continued.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

Since writing last week, we have learned of one farmer who has had some experience in having sour milk returned to him from his creamery. We will not attempt to say what was the matter with this particular can of milk, but in taking the subject in general, will say that in most cases sour milk rejected at the creamery is the result of the cans not being properly washed. To know when a can is clean, we must first know what constitutes dirt in this relation.

We have told people that their cans were dirty, and have right there raised a young cyclone. They evidently thought that we meant that dirt was sticking onto the cans in chunks big enough to see (we have seen some cans in that condition). A dirty can may, to all appearances, be clean, and here is where nearly all the trouble lies. The study of bacteriology reveals a few things to us along this line. From it we learn that the root at the bottom of all our trouble, and out of which it grows, is a minute plant called bacteria—so small that it can only be seen by a powerful magnifying glass. These minute plants are found everywhere, in air, water, soil, and, in fact, everything. All decay is caused by them.

Out of myriads of different species a few thrive in milk and grow and multiply by living on the solids found in milk. As these minute plant growths absorb nourishment from different elements of the milk, these elements are themselves changed in form, and we soon begin to notice this in the changed condition of the milk—it becomes sour, may have offensive odors, and it may become thick without souring, etc., and is soon unfit for use. When milk is first drawn from the cow, it is entirely free from germs, as bacteria are sometimes called, bnt the milk no sooner comes in contact with the air than it begins to have these germs introduced into it. It will be seen from this that were it possible to keep all germs away from the milk, we would have no

MORE LYING AS TO PARIS SEPARATOR AWARDS.

Cornered and beaten in its misrepresentation as to the Buffalo separator awards, one of our desperate would-be competitors now reverts to its lying misrepresentation as to the Paris Exposition awards in 1900.

The following official statements speak for themselves:

STOCKHOLM, December 5, 1900.

By request the undersigned hereby testifies that Aktiebolaget Separator [the European De Laval organization] was awarded the GRAND PRIX on its exhibition of cream separators by the International Jury.

(Signed) HENNING ELMQUIST,
Secretary Royal Paris Committee.

(Cablegram) STOCKHOLM, April 2, 1901.

We hereby positively certify that Aktiebolaget Separator of Stockholm [the De Laval European organization] were awarded the GRAND PRIX for their Alpha-De-Laval separators at last year's Paris Exposition.

(Signed) THE SWEDISH PARIS COMMITTEE.

(Signature legalized through the Anglo-American Telegraph Co.)

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL,
Stockholm, Sweden.

From evidence this day furnished me I am able to certify that the Separator Company, Ltd. [Aktiebolaget Separator] of this city did receive the "GRAND PRIX" for their Alpha-De Laval separators at the Paris Exposition, in the year 1900, as per announcement in the "Journal Officiel," Paris, of Aug. 18th, 1900, this day presented at this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunder set my hand and affixed my seal of office on this 17th day of April, 1901.

[OFFICIAL SEAL] (Signed) CARL P. GERRELL,
U. S. Consul General.

Any assertion by anyone and however made that the De Laval separators did not receive the Grand Prize at Paris is simply and wholly a vicious lie, and is particularly aggravating in the case of the concern now insinuating such a thing because its manager was in Paris at the time the separator awards were originally announced and begged and pleaded through the American Government representatives that its own third grade award (on "U. S." cream separators) be changed to a second grade one, which out of special courtesy the French authorities finally conceded.

The De Laval Separator Co

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO.
1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
103 & 105 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

327 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL.
75 & 77 YORK STREET, TORONTO.
248 MCDERMOT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

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

EMPIRE
THE LEADING
CREAM SEPARATOR
CATALOGUE FREE
BUTTER EXTRACTOR CO. BLOOMFIELD N.J.

Notice to Dairymen

If you are thinking of buying a Cream Separator, write us for catalogue and information. We manufacture the best machine on the market.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
88-90-92 W. Jackson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

trouble. If the germs are in the milk can when we pour in the milk, they at once begin to grow, and our milk spoils. It is evident then that a can containing any of these germs is a dirty can. How we can get rid of these germs will be too long to tell in this article, so we will have to write again on how to kill germs and thus secure a clean milk-can.

Report of the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations.

The annual report of the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture just issued states that the functions of the Office in its relations with the experiment stations in the different States and Territories continue to grow in importance and to involve a larger amount and variety of work. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the United States have enjoyed a year of unusual prosperity and have materially increased their resources, faculties and number of students. There are now 57 experiment stations in the United States. The total income during 1900 was $1,170,857. The stations employed 693 persons in the work of administration and inquiry and during the year published 386 annual reports and bulletins which were distributed to over half a million addresses. There are now some 800 agricultural experiment stations and kindred institutions in the different countries of the world. This Office is preparing a bulletin which will describe all these institutions. There is a very large amount of coöperation between the different branches of the Department and the experiment stations.

HELP FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

This Office has been making a special study of the history and present status of the farmers' institute movement in the United States and abroad. The Director states that many problems regarding better organization and further development of the institutes have arisen and that in view of the national and international aspects of the farmers' institute movement, the Department of Agriculture should give the institutes more help. He urges that the Office of Experiment Stations be made the central agency for the promotion of the interests of the institutes and that Congress be asked for a special appropriation to enable the Office to undertake this work.

EXPERIMENTS IN DISTANT POSSESSIONS.

The agricultural investigations in Alaska have been continued with favorable results. Vegetables in considerable variety have been grown both in the coast region and in the interior, and barley and rye matured at the new station established at Rampart in the Yukon Valley last year.

An experiment station has been established in Hawaii in the vicinity of Honolulu, and experiments with taro and other crops have been begun there.

A beginning of experiment station work has also been made in Porto Rico, where experiments will be undertaken in the culture of coffee and citrus and other fruits.

FOOD AND NUTRITION.

An appropriation for a station in the Philippines is recommended.

The investigations on the food and nutrition of man, which are in charge of this Office, have been carried on in different parts of the country in connection with the State universities in Maine, Illinois, Minnesota, California, and Tennessee, and with Harvard, Columbia, and Wesleyan universities. During the past year these investigations have included dietary studies and cooking, digestion, and metabolism experiments. These investigations have already done much toward establishing the general nutrition standards for this country. Among the special questions studied were those regarding the relations of the food eaten to the energy produced for muscular work. The publications of this Office on nutrition subjects are being used to a large extent in connection with courses of instruction in domestic science in schools of all grades in this and other countries, and are also much sought after by women's organizations interested in the promotion of home economics. The Director expresses his belief that the results of nutrition investigations already made may be practically and beneficially applied in a wide way to the feeding of men wherever a considerable number of persons are to be fed on a systematic plan. This applies especially to boarding schools, college clubs, reformatory and penal institutions, hospitals for the insane and other dependent classes, and the army and navy. In the State of New York alone not far from 100,000 people are maintained in public institutions at an annual expense of $26,000,000, of which about $6,000,000 is expended for food. Attention is called to the increasing importance of studies of the food habits and requirements of people living in tropical countries, especially in view of the fact that considerable numbers of our people are now going to reside in tropical regions. A special appropriation is asked to enable the Office to undertake studies of the food supply and consumption of people living in the tropics.

IRRIGATION.

The irrigation investigations in charge of this Office have followed two distinct lines, "(1) the study of laws and institutions of the different States relating to the ownership and distribution of the public water supplies, and (2) to assist the irrigators under ditches already built and the managers of the canals which supply the farms now irrigated in the improvement of methods of distributing and using water in order that the land now cultivated by irrigation may be rendered more valuable, the controversies over water rights lessened, and its economical use presented." A comprehensive report on irrigation conditions in the State of California is about to be issued. Irrigation problems have been studied in the rice-growing regions and also in Missouri, Wisconsin, and New Jersey, as well as in the more arid regions. It is pointed out that in the humid portion of the United States irrigation is already employed as a means of insurance wherever intensive cultivation is resorted to. Market gardeners near the large cities are coming more and more to understand the security and profit which irrigation brings. As regards the arid region, the great work of this investigation is to promote the evolution of irrigation laws and customs suited to the needs of different sections and necessary for the protection of the individual farmer. "As irrigation has extended and streams become more fully utilized it has become increasingly apparent that water laws are fully as important as land laws, and that it is not only necessary to define clearly the rights of each of the multitude of users from a common supply, but to provide adequately for the protection of their rights under some sort of public supervision, so that the peaceful and orderly division of rivers among farmers shall not only be possible but assured." "Because the whole subject is new, development has outgrown organization. We have built ditches and dried up streams faster than we have evolved laws and customs for the protection of the users of their waters. The beginning of this investigation was the beginning of a disinterested and scientific study of these questions. The value of these labors is now becoming manifest in all of the different States of the arid region. It has stimulated the movement for better laws and in many cases has resulted in a reform in methods that has increased yields and extended the area cultivated." For continuing and extending the investigations an appropriation of $75,000 is asked. The Director also urges that inasmuch as the irrigation investigations are likely to be a permanent part of the business of the Department, they should be made the basis of a new Bureau corresponding to one of the great general divisions of agricultural science, namely, rural engineering. In this way the Department would have an agency for considering problems connected with the laying out of farms and other rural estates, as well as parks, systems of drainage, water supply and sewage, terracing and other methods for preventing washing of land, landscaping, etc. Moreover, problems relating to farm buildings, implements, and machinery, might be studied. In this country relatively little attention has thus far been given to agricultural engineering, and many of its branches have hitherto been almost entirely neglected by the Department.

The thrift of the farmer and his kindness of heart are indicated by the way his horses are blanketed after a drive on a cold day.

A coated tongue, foul breath, and clogged condition in the bowels suggests the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It is just suited for such ailments.

SEPARATOR AWARDS AT BUFFALO EXPOSITION AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS

The United States Separator awarded Gold Medal at Buffalo and excelled all others in separating the cream from the milk of the ten dairy herds in the *Model Dairy* at the Pan-American Exposition. The DeLaval Separator left 25 per cent. more fat in the skimmilk than the United States.

The United States Separator received medal and highest prize at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

At the Paris Exposition the United States Separator received a Gold Medal.

The DeLaval Co. received no prize there. In their attempt to get around this, they advertise that the award they claim was the award given to the "Société Anonyme Separator," which they claim

"is the French translation of 'Separator Corporate Company,' the name of their European organization."

The "Société Anonyme Separator" exhibited a Butter Radiator. Their circulars read as follows:

"Le Radiateur produit directement du beurre pasteurise." The English translation is "The Radiator produces pastuerized butter direct from the milk." In this country this machine is called a "Butter Accumulator" or a "Butter Extractor."

The DeLaval Separators, like those sold by the DeLaval Company in this country, were exhibited at Paris in the name of the Aktiebolaget Separator. They had a very large exhibit, over 100 machines in two places. But regardless of these large exhibits the official list of awards distributed at Paris contained no award whatever to the DeLaval Co. or their European Co., the Aktiebolaget Separator. The name of the separator on the circulars they distributed at Paris is the Alfa-Laval.

The claim of the DeLaval Company that the award given to the "Société Anonyme Separator" was an award to them is an admission that none was given in their name or their European Company, the Aktiebolaget Separator.

The award which they now claim was on a machine making pastuerized butter direct from the milk and not a cream separator.

We ask all readers who, in their opinion, is the guilty party making "All sorts of lying and unscrupulous misrepresentations."

For further information about separator awards, we refer to the official published lists.

THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR EXCELS ALL OTHERS IN THOROUGHNESS OF SEPARATION, AND STANDS WITHOUT A PEER. THE BEST SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

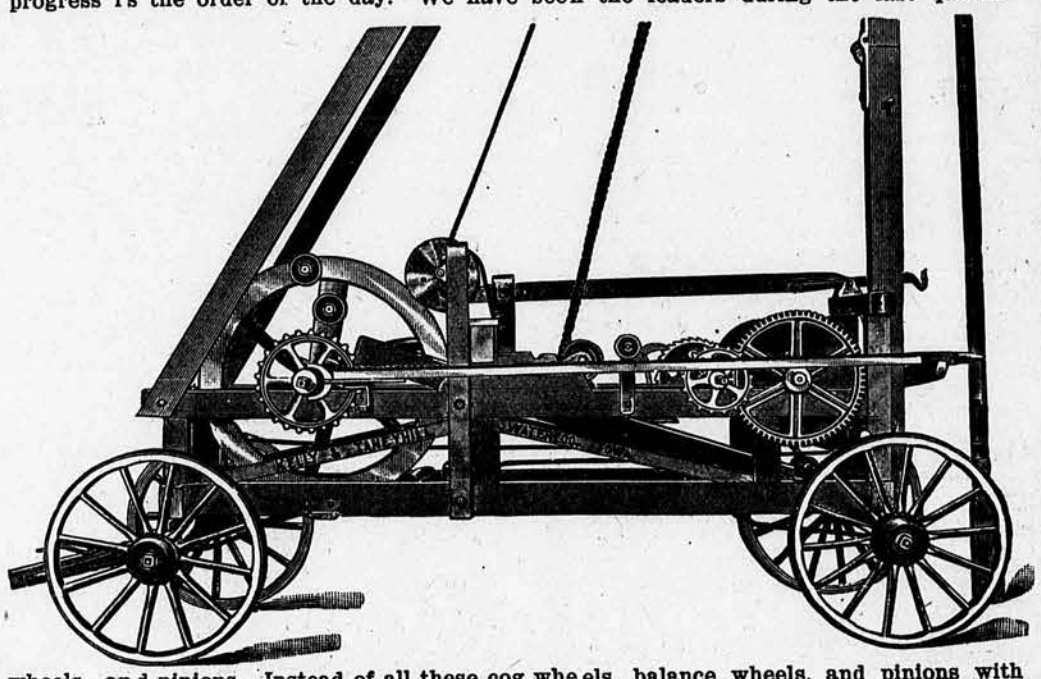
The U. S. does not find it necessary to make false claims in order to get a record.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

243

The Climax Well-Drilling Machine No. 3.

Our past experience in the manufacture of well-drilling machinery has taught us that there is no stopping place. The watchword is Onward; progress is the order of the day. We have been the leaders during the last quarter of a century in the invention and improvement of this class of machinery. Many new devices and improvements have been introduced by us, especially in the last two or three years. All our machinery will be found in the front rank and our determination to retain our position has kept us continually improving; consequently, we have lately been constructing a new style machine. We have had it thoroughly tried and tested, and it more than meets our anticipations. We offer it as a new departure in the line of well-drilling machinery, the best thing we or anyone else ever produced. A glance at the cut will show that the machine is a marvel of simplicity; that we have eliminated from the portable well-drilling machine its greatest objections and drawbacks, namely: balance wheels, cog wheels and pinions. Instead of all these cog wheels, balance wheels, and pinions with the continual friction and liability to break cogs and wheels, we use one large wheel with propelling rollers attached to its rim. This wheel is constructed in an ingenious manner, and balanced in such a way that its momentum operates the drill tools with a steady motion without the aid of a balance wheel or any other gearing. This system of drilling is a complete success. It runs with much less power and reduces the liability of breaking to the minimum. The cog wheels and pinions can not break, for there are none on the drilling end of the machine.



We, therefore, offer this new machine as the nearest to perfection of any in existence, though we do not claim that is is absolutely perfect; but we do claim that we have reached a climax of excellence in its plan and construction. We, therefore, name it the Climax. The Kelley, Taneyhill Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

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—Registered Shorthorns; five cows, two heifers, three heifer calves, three bull calves calved January and February, 1901, herd bull calved January, 1900. Catherine Anderson, Admix , 158 North 9th St., Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for one equally as good, my registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, Climax of Swan Lake. Large English Berkshires, all ages. Young pigs $6 each. E. C. Stratton, Pavilion, Kans.

FOR SALE—One dark red, registered Shorthorn bull; a sure breeder. Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 pure Cruickshank-Shorthorn bulls. H. W. McAfee, Topeka Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE—I will offer at public sale, 1½ miles south of Marysville, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 15, 17 registered Shorthorns, 19 high grade Shorthorns, and 8 thoroughbred Jerseys. Lewis Scott, Marysville, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Four registered Percheron stallions of Brilliant blood. Ages are one 7 years old, two 3 years old, one yearling. Weights from 1,750 to 2,200 pounds. No heavier or better stallions can be found among the main breeders of America. Prices and description quoted upon application. C. Spohr, Rome, Kans.

160-ACRE IMPROVED FARM—Sixty acres in growing wheat; for sale on easy terms. Address F. D. Nichols & Son, Norfolk, Kans.

FOR SALE—The Percheron stallion, Brilliant Junior 24583; 7 years old, weight 1,850 pounds, color black. Also two Mammoth jacks, 4 and 6 years old, color black. Will sell cheap, or trade for good land. John Stewart, Elmdale, Kans.

FOR SALE—One Percheron stallion, 2 years old; also one Mammoth Black Jack, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, good sire. Address S. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh, Kas

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

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre improved farm, 14 miles from Topeka. For full particulars, address Lou R. Dearborn, Silver Lake, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thirty-five acres of land, three miles north of Soldier Creek on Central Avenue. $1,600. In cultivation. No buildings. Address 1105 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans.

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

FARM LOANS—Low rate, best terms, 5 to 10 years with privilege to pay in full or in partial payments before due. Loans can be closed at once. Call on or write The Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Co., 701 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

160 ACRES of land for sale cheap, in the mineral and fruit belt of Missouri. No incumbrance, title perfect, 50 acres in cultivation, two-room log house with shed porch, good well in yard, cellar, smokehouse, barn, corn crib, garden, 8 miles from railroad point, 1½ miles from postoffice, 1½ miles from school, 3 miles church. Price $1,200. Address R. L. Olive, Hume, Mo.

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Berkshire boars and gilts. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Black U. S. Poland-China herd boar, Potter U. S. 17001 A.—a sure breeder of good litters. Also 10 young boars. Leon Calhoun, Potter, Atchison Co., Kans., Rural Route No. 1.

PIGS RIGHT—Prices right. Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas, all sizes. Write D. Trott, Abilene, Ks.

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS—$5 each; registered Shorthorns cheap. Send for my Pig Booklet, FREE. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

TEN FANCY BOAR PIGS—By M. B. P. out of prize-winning dams, for sale at one-half price, to make room for fall pigs. Jos. R. Young, Richards, Mo.

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.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—100 choice Light Brahma cockerels; 100 hens and pullets. Write for prices. Best stock for money. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kans.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT—People desiring employment of any kind are invited to correspond with the undersigned; employment guaranteed; state kind of work desired. PEOPLE WANTING HIRED HELP for any kind of work should also address People's Employment Agency, 501 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

AGENTS.

WE WILL GIVE the exclusive agency of our specialty to one canvassing agent in every town; up-to-date article and big profits. Daisy Mfg. Co., Seymour, Iowa.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Reliable men, who have horse and buggy, to sell our Oils, Greases, Paints, and Belting to threshers, mills, and factories. Exclusive territory and permanent employment given to energetic men. Write for terms. The Howard Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—General stock of lumber, hardware, and groceries, at invoice prices. Also buildings and lots. Lewis Rhodes, Maize, Kans.

WANTED—Cane and Kaffir-corn seed in car lots Mail samples and quote price. McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kans.

WANTED—If you wish to buy or sell corn, oats, hay, cane seed, kaffir-corn, corn chop, or anything in the feed line, correspond with us. Western Grain & Storage Co., Wichita, Kans.

HIGHEST PRICE paid for cane seed, alfalfa, millet, kaffir-corn, and pop corn. Please send samples. Kansas City Grain & Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

OYSTER SHELLS—Eighty cents per 100. Poultry and stock foods, and feed. Topeka Seed House, 806 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Alfalfa hay. Send price and amount for sale. E. B. Davis, Columbus, Kans.

CHOICE ALFALFA SEED, price $4.50 f. o. b. J. E. Good, Canada, Kansas.

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

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., 206 West Sixth Street. Topeka, Kans.

PATENTS.

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

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

English and Fitch Ferrets Trained to Hunt..... RATS, RABBITS, Etc. Prices Low. .....
FARNSWORTH BROS., Elk Falls, Kas.

The Stray List.

For Week Ending November 28.

Ford County—S. P. Reynolds, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Lillard Sanders, of Dodge tp., November 21, 1901, one dark bay horse, 7 years old, small star in forehead, white spot on nose, left hind foot white; valued at $25.

Coffey County—W. M. Palen, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. N. Gray, in Neosho tp., (P. O. Crandall), November 7, 1901, one black cow, about 7 years old, both ears cropped; valued at $20.

Marion County—Ira S. Sterling, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. H. Fitch, in Milton tp., one roan steer, 1 year old, swelled part in left ear; valued at $16.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. O. Evans, in Parker tp., (P. O. Coffeyville), one red heifer calf, 1 year old, underbit under both ears; valued at $15.

Also one red brindle heifer, blotched face, 1 year old, underbit under both ears; valued at $15.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by W. F. Yager, in Caney tp., near Havana, November 21, 1901, one cow, white line on back, white to belly, figure 4 on right hip, letter S on left hip, crop off both ears, slit in left ear; valued at $14. One white and yellow male calf, 6 months old; valued at $3.

Week Ending December 5.

Atchison County—S. S. King, Clerk.

COLTS—Taken up by Frank Hunn, in Arrington, Kans., one 2-year-old sorrel horse colt, blaze face, 4 white feet. Also one 1-year-old sorrel mare colt. Also one 1-year-old black horse colt.

Chautauqua County—C. C. Robinson, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. E. Cornue, in Salt Creek tp., (P. O. Colfax), November 15, 1901. one red heifer, star in face, 1 year old; valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by same, one red steer, white face, 2 years old; valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by same, one red steer, diamond brand on left hip, 2 years old; valued at $20.

Morris County—A. W. Loomis, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. H. Johnson, in Grand View tp., (P. O. Herington), November 5, 1901, one small, red yearling heifer, a cut off under side of left ear; valued at $10.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Sol. McNulty, in Sheridan tp., (P. O. West Mineral), November 22, 1901, one light red heifer, 1 year old, mark on right ear; valued at $15.

Greenwood County.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. J. Osborn, in Lane tp., one red heifer, white face, 1 year old, underbit in left ear.

Week Ending December 12.

Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John J. Bees, in Pike tp., 7½ miles southwest of Emporia, one dark red heifer, 2 years old, branded on right side, right ear split—with the end of the lower half either cut or frozen off.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by Geo. Ikard, in Rutland tp., (P. O. Havana), July 12, 1901, one golden bay horse, 8 years old, collar marks; valued at $40. Also one iron grey stallion, 8 years old; valued at $20.

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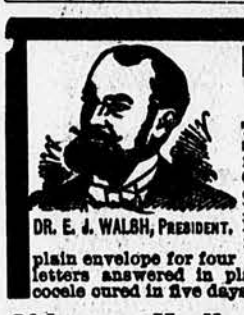

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THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

December 18, 1901—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City.

January 7, 1902—Tom Clark, Chicago, Herefords.

January 14, 15, and 16, 1902—Cornish & Patten and others, Kansas City, Herefords. C. R. Thomas, Manager.

January 22, 1902—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-Chinas.

January 28 and 29, 1902—Winn & Mastin, Kansas City, Poland-Chinas.

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., Wichita, Kans., Combination Sale.

February 18, 1902—J. F. True & Son, Shorthorn cattle, Wichita, Kans.

February 19 and 20, 1902—Breeders' Combination Sale, South Omaha, Herefords. C. R. Thomas, Manager.

February 25-27, 1902—C. A. Stannard and others, at Kansas City, Mo., 200 Herefords.

February 28 and March 1, 1902—Dispersion of Wavertree herd of Galloways, South Omaha, Neb.

March 19, 1902—Dispersion Shorthorn Sale. Col. W. R. Nelson, Kansas City.

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., horthorns.

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

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

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Coming Events.

State Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, twelfth annual meeting, Topeka, January 6-8, 1902; H. A. Heath, secretary, Topeka.

State Poultry Association Show, Topeka, January 6-11, 1902; George H. Gillies, secretary, 603 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture, thirty-first annual meeting Topeka, January 8-10, 1902; F. D. Coburn, secretary, Topeka.

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The Poultry Yard.

My Experience.—An Easy Way for Women and Girls to Become Self-supporting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With an abiding faith in the ability of the average American woman, and having, through the vicissitudes of life, been placed upon my own resources with a dismal future staring me in the face, but, having through good fortune emerged from the Stygian gloom that enshrouded me, I would like, if you will permit, to say a word or two to other women who may be struggling for a livelihood as to a good method of relieving themselves of the bondage which apparently surrounds them, striking from them the imaginary shackles with which they are bound, and stepping out into the broad sunlight of independence and prosperity.

The thought has often occurred to me that there would be much less agitation of methods for emeliorating the condition of girls and women who, at an early age, are left to their own resources, if the said young women were more self-reliant, and exercised for themselves at least a portion of the energy that others are expected to exercise for them.

The idea has been strongly impressed upon my mind by reviewing the present (apparently chosen) occupation of a number of my friends. I can truthfully say that, with the exception of myself, each one is dependent upon some one else for the means of securing a livelihood. In Des Moines, Iowa, are a number of institutions of learning of various kinds, and, as a consequence, many of our young people take to education for a living—a very laudable aspiration—but, unfortunately, the supply seems to be greater than the demand. One day I began to think—nothing particularly strange about that—and decided that I would not travel in the same old rut. I looked around for something to my liking, too independent to do as the other women were doing, and decided to establish a business of my own that would be both pleasant and profitable. But what would it be? People will forever eat chickens—the very thing, for there will always be a ready market at remunerative prices.

The result—bought all the hens I could find for sale and started a poultry yard for profit. I succeeded fairly well, but the profits were not what they should have been, as the best part of the hen's life was spent in hatching the chicks and raising them, there being generally a dearth of eggs, the chickens were covered with mites, and the hens wandered about so much that many of the chicks were lost or destroyed.

The next year I changed my tactics and decided to hatch chicks by machinery, the product of which I found to be more healthy and free from lice. After much inquiry I bought an incubator and brooder and went to work with a zest. My first efforts were somewhat disappointing, as I had not been sufficiently careful in observing instructions. But by the time the second hatch came I had learned how to operate it to the best advantage, and succeeded admirably. By watching all the points carefully I came out at the end of the season a little over $135 ahead of all expenses, but I had learned a lesson more valuable than the number of dollars I had received, and determined to profit by it.

The past season had been a revelation to me, and early in the year I bought two incubators and brooders, one of which I used for chickens for the market, and the other for raising blooded stock, and so well did I succeed that when I balanced my books November 1, 1901, I found a credit to my account in the bank of $364.75, with my machines and a variety of chickens all my own, and my expenses paid for the year. I contemplate enlarging my sphere of operation, and am inclined to add to my enterprise the raising of Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and Bronze turkeys, although some of my friends are trying to dissuade me from so doing on account of the increased cost, but if the incubator that I am using does as well with turkeys, geese, and ducks as it has done with chickens, I can see no reason why I should not more than double my income.

Women, do as I have done; strike out for yourselves; decide upon some line of business that will make you independent, and don't for goodness sake always be a burden upon some one else. Mind that I do not say go into the chicken business as I have done, but go into something by which you can maintain your independence, and do not be dependent upon the whims and caprices of those who are supposed to furnish you with at least a comfortable living. Stand up straight and be independent. MRS. LOUIE E. FLETCHER.

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Breed of Layers.

Mr. M. K. Boyer, editor of that excellent publication, A Few Hens, has published records made in his experiments on egg production. The experience of years has been put into the rearing, feeding, and housing of the fowls on his plant with the sole view of demonstrating the practical qualities of the breeds and the results possible of attainment in raising poultry for market purposes. The total number of birds was 110. The period covered was from January 1 to July 1, six months, including the natural laying season and a portion of the winter season. The breeds and the number of birds were as follows: Barred Plymouth Rocks, 12 White Plymouth Rocks, 13; White Wyandottes, 34; Silver Wyandottes, 1; Light Brahmas, 37; Rhode Island Reds, 10; White Leghorns, 1; White Wonders, 2. The result shows to be true, what we have always advocated and found to be true in our own experience, and what the unprejudiced breeder will acknowledge is the case, namely, that any breed of fowls is just what you make it as regards laying qualities. Intelligent selection in mating and proper feeding and housing will build up a strain which will excel in egg production the average specimen of the breed. It is generally supposed that Leghorns and other Mediterranean breeds are the heaviest layers and that Brahmas, Langshans, and Cochins are the poorest. The White Leghorn in this contest laid 82 eggs during the six months. The White Wyandottes show the best average record, but this can be accounted for by the fact that in starting the plant, if we remember rightly, Mr. Boyer procurred birds of this variety from strains of known value as egg producers, and there are a sufcient number in the contest to enable him to arrive at something like a fair average. One White Wyandotte laid 109 eggs, one 104, and another 101. These were the three highest records, all birds competing. The six poorest layers in the White Wyandotte class laid 280 eggs, or an average of 46 and a fraction each, and the poorest of them laid 42. There is not a variety in the contest but what some indiivdual specimen laid more eggs than the average of the 6 Wyandottes. The best record made by the Barred Rocks was 101, and the poorest 41. The best Light Brahma record was 96, and the poorest 30. The best layer in the White Rock class laid 93 eggs and the poorest 34. In Rhode Island Reds it stands 93 and 35. The highest individual record for the last month was that of a White Rock hen, she having laid 20 eggs. We believe that the above analysis of the report is sufficiently lengthy to illustrate the point we make. There is a never-ending stream of "records" and articles appearing in the poultry press to show that the writers' favorite breeds are the best layers. These are misleading and the amateur should have the matter placed before him in the proper light for the reason that the supposed egg production governs in a majority of cases the selection of the varieties to be bred. We have seen beautifully prepared tables, from a theoretical standpoint, giving the number of eggs which birds of each variety will lay in a year, but they are not worth the paper upon which they are printed. If two flocks of the same variety will be taken by the reader, and one be warmly housed this winter and fed a balanced egg-producing ration, the other be less warmly housed and fed an exclusive grain diet, the force of our remarks will be demonstrated to the reader's entire satisfaction. We often read of two flocks of different varieties being kept by a breeder who as he states, gives them both the same care and attention, feeds them alike, and, in fact, keeps them under exactly similiar conditions. One breed will lay exceedingly well, and the other will hardly pay for its keep. The keeper therefore comes to the natural conclusion that one of the varieties is far superior to the other, and he becomes an ardent advocate of the one and the enemy of the other; generally discarding it and airing the matter in some poultry journal.

Some one else may have experimented with the same two varieties, and have obtained just the opposite results. He, therefore, relates his success with the breed which the first party claims as a failure. The uninformed beginner does not know which to believe, and both parties are accused of malice toward the breed which has not proven successful with them. In nine cases out of ten the trouble lies in the fact that one party has, for instance, Mr. Boyer's 109 egg strain and the other has the 46 egg strain. We have seen flocks of Brahmas that would lay 2 to 1 more eggs than some flocks of Leghorns. We have seen Plymouth Rocks that would lay close to 200 eggs a year and specimens of the same breed that would not lay 50 in the same length of time. We should therefore be slow to condemn any variety or to claim our own as the great and only. The amateur who is now turning the question over in his mind and racking his brain trying to figure out which breed to adopt may as well leave the egg question out of it entirely till he has made up his mind what he wants in shape and color of plumage. After he determines that, it is time enough to look around for birds of a strain which has been bred with a view to egg production.

Dressing and Shipping Market Poultry.

In the first place poultry should be well fed and well watered and then kept from eighteen to twenty-four hours without food before killing. Stock dresses out brighter when well watered and it adds to the appearance. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this occurs correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

TO DRESS CHICKENS.

Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave the head and feet on and do not remove the intestines and crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed.

For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling. Pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick. The feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately, very cleanly, and without breaking the skin. Then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body.

To dry pick chickens properly the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding. Do not wait to let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful to not break or tear the skin.

TO DRESS TURKEYS.

Observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick. Dressed turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before January 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small fat hen turkeys only, old toms being sold at a discount to canners.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

Ducks and geese should be scalded in the same temperature of water as used for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some persons advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to pick geese and ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed.

Do not pick the feathers off the head. Leave the feathers on for two or three inches in the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean, cold water. Fat, heavy stock is always preferable.

PACKING FOR SHIPPING.

Before packing and shipping poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be

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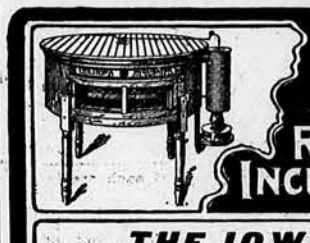
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entirely out of the body. Pack in boxes or barrels—boxes holding 100 to 200 pounds preferable—and pack snugly. Straighten out the body and legs, so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape. Fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way. Barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys and geese. When convenient avoid putting more than one kind in a package. Mark the kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover.

HOW TO DRESS CAPONS.

First, do not kill until the crops are empty and be sure that they are fat. A thin capon is not as good as an ordinary chicken, because if not large, or a proper capon, they are not wanted as capons or chickens either. Leave the feathers on the neck from the head down two-thirds of the way to the shoulders. Leave the feathers on the first two joints of wings. Leave the feathers on tail and half way up the back. Leave feathers on legs from knee joint two-thirds of the way up the hips. All the rest of the feathers should come off. Feathers that are removed should be saved and will sell if kept dry and clean. Be careful to keep the capon clean. Wrap paper around the head. Appearances add to the sale, and, of course, to the price.—P. H. Sprague, in Poultry Keeper.

The Population of the World.

Certain considerations arising from the great increase of population in Europe and North America during the last century formed the subject of Sir Robert Giffen's address to the Section of Economics and Statistics of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, says the London Standard. That increase has been enormous. France has grown from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000, Germany from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000, Russia (partly from annexation) from 40,000,0000 to 135,000,000, the English population of the British Empire from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000, and the United States from rather over 5,000,000 to nearly 80,000,000. Altogether the growth is, in round numbers, from 170,000,000 to 510,000,000, or the space which, at the beginning of the century, was occupied by one person must now accommodate three. The white race, then, as a whole, need not trouble itself about either a yellow or a black peril; while in regard to its several members, as France now seems to be stationary, we have to concern ourselves, as far as numerical growth is concerned, only with Germany, Russia, and the United States.

Anxiety is often felt in this country about our food supplies, and it is true that of late years we have imported them more and more largely; but this is also true to a greater or less degree of other European countries, and especially Germany. Such a country might, then, be in a serious plight in case of war, for it can not be assumed that overland importation would be always possible, so it might suffer much as we should from a blockade of our coasts. The president also calls attention to one point which is often overlooked in predicting the evil results of the present growth in population. New markets, no doubt, thus become necessary, but these, it must be remembered, are by no means the only outlet for new energies. To a great extent the additional people provide for themselves. They procure for themselves the major part of the requisite comforts and luxuries of life. The main exchanges of any country, as a rule, are, and must be, at home, and the foreign trade, however important, will always remain within limits and bear some proportion to the total exchanges of the country.

But during the latter part of the century, while the increase of population has been universal, it has been in a decreasing ratio—even in the United States it has declined from something like 35 per cent in the earlier part to only 21 per cent in the last decade. It has also diminished in England, though the figures have been in all cases smaller. Such increase, it must be remembered, depends not only on the birth rate, but also on diminution of the death rate. That is brought out by the present almost stationary condition of France; the birth rate, no doubt, is rather low, 219 per 10,000, but its death rate is 211. This means a very slow growth indeed, but if the latter were reduced to the English rate, 183 per 10,000, very substantial increase would speedily result. All these considerations show what important ideas were suggested by the most common statistics, and thus indicate the need of a better statistical and economical education for our public men.

At the Kansas City Market.

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Buys the Pan-American Exposition.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company purchases the complete Buffalo Show.

Few people appreciate the colossal undertaking connected with the purchasing and dismantling of an Exposition. It is about as big an enterprise as the ordinary person would care to contemplate even in imagination, and yet there is located in Chicago, at West 35th and Iron streets, a Company that devotes oceans of time and thousands of dollars in contemplating the wrecking of such institutions after they are closed.

It would be a pity indeed if all of the vast quantity of material, usually the very best kind as to quality were to lose its intrinsic value after it had completed but a short period of usefulness. We are all more or less interested in an exposition during its life, and it might not be amiss to give a few minutes thought as to what becomes of an exposition after the lights have gone and the glory has departed.

The features of the Pan-American Exposition will live in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to see it. The highest skill in science and art had been employed in making an exposition fully worthy of this era of progress and invention.

The illumination was unquestionably the finest ever before seen. It was as grand a sight as mortal eye had ever beheld. The color effects of the buildings and the beauty of the architecture were the result of more than ten years of careful thought and study. It was in fact in every way such an institution as we were all proud of. The enterprising people of Buffalo and the state of New York had spared no expense in making an exposition fully worthy of the great commonwealth that it represented.

To give you an idea as to the enormous quantity of material necessary in the construction of such an exposition we briefly mention the fact that there were 33,000,000 feet of lumber used in the construction, 125,000 sq. feet of windows, 40,000 sq. feet of doors, 2,000,000 lbs. of iron pipe, 200,000 lbs. structural iron, 200,000 incandescent lights, 600,000 sq. feet roofing tile, millions of brick, 9,000 flag poles, 15,000 flags, 1,500 sculptural groups and countless of other items were used in building the exposition.

As November 1st drew near the question of disposing of the material and of restoring the grounds to their former condition was naturally the all important proposition of the directors of the exposition. What to do with the material and who could successfully undertake the gigantic task? As a matter of fact there were but few contractors in position to undertake the job.

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. was practically the only bidder and the contract was awarded to them. It is understood that something like $132,000 was the purchase price.

At the company's extensive plant in Chicago there is a scene of hustle and bustle. Buildings are being cleared that they may receive the enormous contents. The yards are swept of heaped up goods and the tracks that run through their yards are being strengthened to take care of this enormous traffic. A thousand freight cars will be needed in moving the material.

This is the same company that purchased the World's Fair of 1893. They are also the purchasers of the Trans Mississippi Exposition of Omaha, Neb., 1899, and dismantled the Chicago Postoffice and Sub-Treasury Building. They are the only concern of their kind on earth who make a scientific study of the business. They are not wreckers in the ordinary sense of the word, because they preserve and do not destroy. The wrecked material that comes into their posession is carefully gone over, and wherever possible restored to its original condition.

At the time of the purchase of the World's Fair the question of what to do with the material was a very important one to this company. Chicago, however large, was too limited a field in which to dispose of all of the material. A systematic and complete catalogue was issued containing carefully detailed description of the material, and was mailed broad-cast throughout the country. The reception accorded it was a very encouraging one to its promotors, and showed there was an enormous demand for building material at low price. It is now a regular business with the company to issue such catalogues. The material that it acquires in the dismantling of institutions and expositions is scattered over the face of the earth. The statues are used as object lessons in colleges and art institutes. They are of great value when properly taken care of, and the company knows it.

The lumber is carefully removed from the buildings and the nails are drawn, and it is so arranged that for practical purpose it can be used as well as new material. The pipe is rejuvenated, the steel roofing is preserved. This same also applies to the various other items that enter into the construction of buildings.

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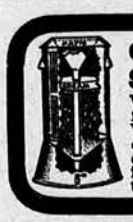

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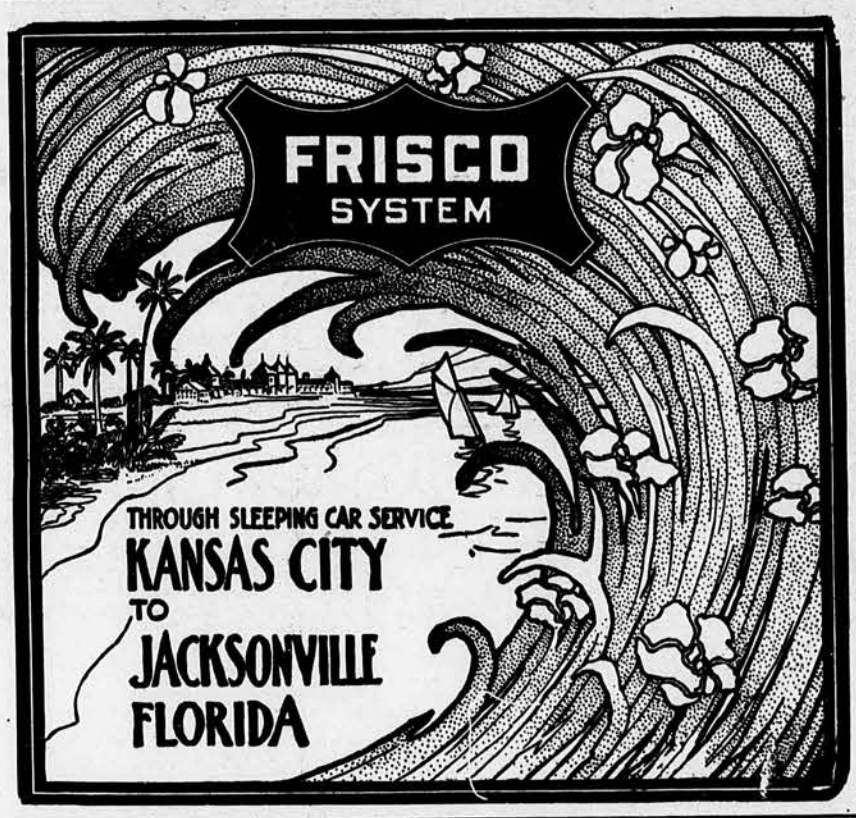

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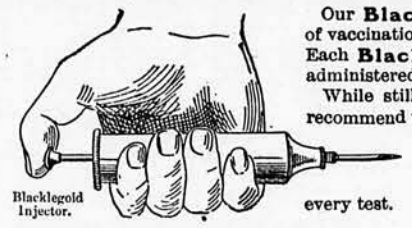

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