

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. MOAFEE.....Vice President
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

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Address all orders:

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

NEGOTIATION FAILED—FORCE NEXT.

The great strike of the miners of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, making idle about 150,000 men, has been going on for several months. On account of supplies from their gardens, the contributions from other miners' organizations, and the uninterrupted occupancy of the houses in which they live without the immediate exaction of the rent, the miners have passed the summer with comparatively little suffering. The inconvenience to the public on account of shortage of the usual activity in the anthracite mines has been but slight during the warm weather. Under these conditions the strike has gone on without any apparent progress towards solution of whatever questions are involved.

But the approach of cold weather and the exhaustion of reserves of anthracite have together startled the people who depend upon that kind of coal with pictures of distress in their homes and their industries. So, too, the gaunt skeleton of want can be seen not far from the door of the miner's cottage by any who care to cast their eyes that way.

In view of this serious situation and the appalling consequences which must follow indefinite continuance of the strike, President Roosevelt caused an exhaustive inquiry to be made as to the power of the executive to bring about a settlement of the difficulty. This inquiry proved that the administration is without power in the premises. The President next called a conference of the heads of the coal companies and the

representatives of the miners' organizations, at the White House. To these he delivered an earnest appeal in behalf of the public that the strike be brought to a termination. Later, the same day, these several parties made written replies to the President's appeal.

On behalf of the miners, their representative proposed to submit the entire matter to arbitration by the President and such others as he might call to his assistance.

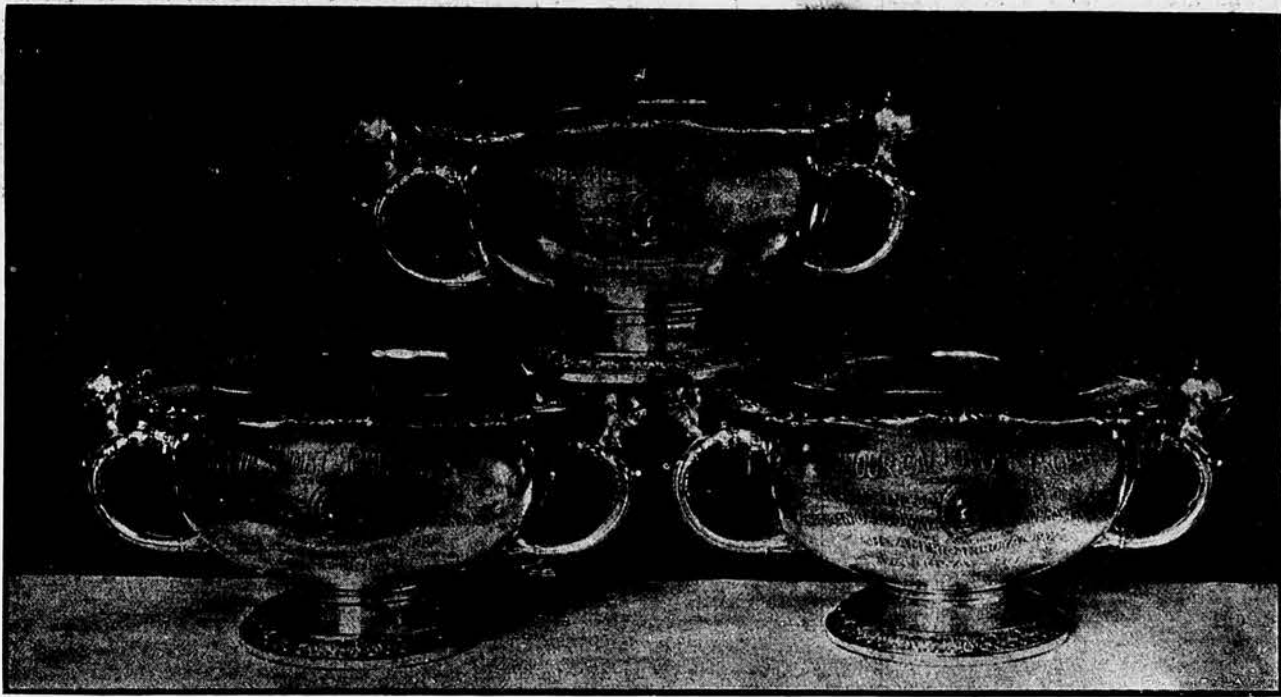
The representatives of the mine owners, generally designated the "operators," made several replies. In all of these the point was pressed that, if given ample protection for their property and for those who desired to work—including their families—the operators would speedily have the mines in full operation.

Public sympathy has been, is, and is likely to remain with the miners as long as they abstain from acts of vio-

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The three Armour Cups, to be awarded to the best Shorthorn, Hereford, and Galloway bulls, at the American Royal Cattle Show.

lence. But it is not to be expected that acts of violence can be indefinitely prevented. Indeed, it is probably true, as the operators claim, that except for intimidation laborers would be plenty in the mines and the demand of the public for coal would be quickly supplied. Without intimidation the strike would thus speedily collapse. None knows this better than it is probably known by the miners.

Another proposition of the operators was to take the differences into court and adjust them there. This is an entirely safe proposition for the operators to make. Its acceptance would be a practical abandonment of the strikers' position. The court's treatment of the matter would be necessarily controlled by the law. Now the law protects every one, be he individual or corporation, in the right to do as he will with his property; to employ whom he will, at such wages as may be agreed upon, to work on his property. The law restrains everyone from interference with such use of property or with the carrying out of such contract to work. No, the miners could not go to the law for settlement.

To the farmer who employs labor on his farm the proposition that anybody may say whom he shall and whom he shall not employ is preposterous. It is doubtful whether any farmer could afford to employ labor under such dictation.

In the industries which necessarily mass together thousands of laborers, society is inclined to recognize, outside of, perhaps over and above the law, certain contentions of the laborer. It is this public support which enables strikes to interfere with the orderly conduct of business, the usual and legal enjoyment of the use of property, the freedom of contract, so long as shocking acts of violence are avoided.

But the public must have coal. Coal is in the mountains of Pennsylvania in great abundance. Men are anxious to get it out at the wages offered.

The public is therefore halting between two opinions. There is a demand that the public, through its power of condemnation, take the mines and, by operating them, provide itself with coal and supply the miners with work. Whether "the public" might not presently find itself in a dispute with the min-

ers similar to that of the operators is not asked. It is assumed without argument that the operation of the mines by the public would cure all evils.

But finding no quick way to bring about the public ownership solution, the importunate public demands coal without conditions. Coal must be had. The governor of Pennsylvania has heard this importunate call of the public and has determined to protect persons and property in the anthracite coal region, and for this purpose has, at the request of the local peace officers, ordered out the entire military establishment of the State.

"POLLED CATTLE."

Another of the famous red-line publications, by which Secretary Coburn has made the Kansas State Board of Agriculture known the world over, came out last week. This one is devoted to Polled Cattle. It gives about all the information the general reader wants about each of the four breeds of muley cattle.

It is evident that the breeds have more of their history before them, than

(Continued on page 298.)

WAKE UP, FARMERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: How would the reader like the KANSAS FARMER if it would fill its columns with political news, accounts of murders, and other sensational matters?

Its purpose under the present management seems to be to give the farmer, like you and me, a farm paper, as its name would indicate, for the farmer and the farmer only. How well it succeeds, all its readers know.

The first thought that any thinking man gets when he takes the paper up and reads the editorial page, is that the fellow who wrote that article knows what he was writing about. He doesn't pretend that he is writing something calculated to help the farmer, and, before he has written a dozen lines, turn it into an essay on Cicero, or, as Artemus Ward would say, "some other unburied cuss." Instead of all these things that "fine writers" like to mention occasionally to make people believe they really do know something about the old Greeks and Romans, the KANSAS FARMER editors give us articles that really help the farmer.

"Every man to his trade," is a well-thought-out saying.

It necessarily follows that every trade has its teachers. As all men are not born with their craniums already filled with what it is necessary to know, somebody or something has to "show them." At this, the beginning of the new century, the world has made such rapid strides that great schools have been established all over the land, the purpose of which is to teach every one who attends all the science of the day knows about the particular line it teaches.

Farming has already become a business, a profession, if you please. To be successful, the farmer of to-day must "know things," the same as any other mortal. That he may better know the things that help him most, each State in the great agricultural West has schools that are calculated to instruct as the farm demands. The farms, that almost altogether make our fair State the commonwealth she is, do not demand the scholar of Latin and Greek. A classical education is all right, for those who are able to use it, but for those who are not, it is like a tool for which there is no use on the farm. It occupies room that could be better devoted to something more practical. The sons of the farm do not need a classical education. The farmer's son needs to study the Shorthorn more than he does Cicero.

But which has he the better opportunity to study at our Agricultural College? Is there the stock to study, except as a few public-spirited breeders gave? Then, too, what about that classical education? There are plenty of good schools in the State that teach along

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

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

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

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

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 529, Racine, Wis.

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

these lines, but we have but one Agricultural College, and why turn that over to the disciples of Plato and Demosthenes?

The impression is sometimes given, out that the common farmer has little knowledge of how an institution like an agricultural college should be run. He may know how to run his farm but he does not know how to run a school that teaches his son how to run the farm. Quoting again from Artemus Ward, "why is this thus?"

My friends, I implore you to wake up in this matter, not to let the only institution we have in the State that we may call our own, slip over to university-trained people whose only object is to turn out some more people of their way of thinking. If you would have your son or daughter have an education such as can be obtained at a university, send them to our most excellent Kansas University.

But the farmer of Kansas is as big a man as anybody; agriculture is the biggest of all our industries. We are progressing in our work the same as every other industry is progressing, and the great need of the Kansas farmer is to have a school worthy of the line of education it proposes to teach.

If the school pretends to teach agriculture, let it be agriculture. If the classics let it be the classics. But if the name is right let its teachings be right. The word, agriculture, when the college at Manhattan is spoken of, is right. Right because the agriculture of the State demands such a school, and therefore let the teachings be as the name would indicate, strictly agriculture.

There are those high up in the college faculty, who would not only like to change the line of teachings at the school at Manhattan, but the name as well.

Of the members of the board of regents there is one who can not be said to be impractical. He has fought this movement to lift the college "above" being a school for farmers' sons, where they can go and come home without having the "big head," from the very first. That man is Mr. F. D. Coburn, the secretary of our excellent State Board of Agriculture.

By the way, did you ever hear of any one accusing the State Board of Agriculture of adopting anything that was not closely allied to the farmer?

I repeat, farmers, let us wake up in this matter. If necessary let us call a spade a spade. We are practical at home, let us be practical at the institution where the future farmers of our State go to learn the whys and wherefores of running an up-to-date farm.

As you take a newspaper to learn the political news of the day, you do not care to have the same matter hashed over in your farm paper. Agricultural topics are what you want discussed in the farm journal and as the name would indicate, it would be what one would naturally expect. So with our Agricultural College; we expect our sons and daughters who go there to learn agriculture as it is taught to-day in the most advanced institutions of this class and we have a right to expect it, too.

If we have not men there who can teach it, or if they can and are not willing to, let us get capable men who have the right inclination.

HENRY HATCH.

Barry, Greenwood County.

The above earnest letter suggests and seems to require a few comments in order that the situation discussed may be clearly understood.

Greek and Latin are not taught at the Kansas State Agricultural College. These were eliminated many years ago in course of the volcanic explosion which placed the late John A. Anderson in the presidency of the school.

It is not desirable that the teaching at the college be confined to agriculture. The young man or woman who takes a course of study at Manhattan should thereby become an educated man or woman. In general this course will terminate the school work of the graduate. But it is impossible for any one to learn all that is to be learned. It has been stated that to pursue all the studies offered at the great Cornell University would require 125 years of constant work. There is too much that may be learned for any one person to learn it all. Selection, therefore, becomes necessary. Specialization can not be avoided. The denominational colleges furnish excellent opportunities for the pursuit of studies in classics, literature, divinity, and fairly good opportunities in pure science. The State University covers the ground of the denominational schools with the addition of vastly greater opportunities for the

study of sciences and with additional special schools such as the school of medicine, the school of law, and the various engineering schools.

At the time of the founding of the agricultural colleges, it had scarcely been recognized that there could be a science of agriculture, or that science could have much relation to the mechanic arts. The creation of these schools was for the purpose of supplying this deficiency in the world's educational system. A result has been the creation of a science of agriculture. Farming is reaping great benefits from this science and is only at the threshold.

In an agricultural college the courses of instruction should be laid on lines as definite as those of a college of medicine or a college of law. A medical college turns out doctors; a law college turns out lawyers. What should an agricultural college turn out?

Some of the friends of our Agricultural College have complained that it has not of late lived up to its opportunities in developing the science of agriculture by means of its experiment station. It has been charged that the agricultural department has been opposed and its development retarded, that it has not been given the place of chief importance and influence. That there has been too much ground for these charges was strongly suggested when a few months ago the Students' Herald, edited by a member of the senior class, after alluding to the agricultural colleges as "the so-called agricultural colleges" and copying some excerpts from the Morrill act, exultingly exclaimed: "Thus we see that agriculture proper didn't cut so much of a swath in the original purpose of founding agricultural or land-grant colleges."

In an agricultural State the chief purpose of the agricultural college as a school should be to educate for the work those who intend to devote their energies and talents to farming. Farming in its best modern sense is applied science so that the education for the farmer is necessarily a scientific education. The educated farmer must be well up in literature, in history, in economics, and should know as much about psychology and kindred subjects as is known by the lawyer or the clergyman. But the department around which all others are arranged should be the department of agriculture. It should have at its head the strongest man in the institution and its work should be sustained as the most important—the one cutting the greatest swath.

In the experiment station, the Kansas institution should occupy as leading a position, as the State occupies in agricultural production. Indeed, for many reasons, Kansas should lead in her experimental work for the improvement of grains and grasses and other forage plants and their adaptation to the peculiar conditions of our climate.

It has been felt that the president of the college who, last winter, before the Improved Stock Breeders, claimed the "privilege of the dying swan"—whatever that may be—and who expressed his apprehension lest the board was going to run the band wagon over him—it has been felt that this president lacked full sympathy with the larger purposes for which the agricultural colleges were founded. It has been believed that this has resulted from a constitutional narrowness of view that is incurable and that it will be a fortunate day for the State, the college, and the experiment station when his resignation shall be accepted.

It is suggested, however, that President Nichols' attitude towards agriculture at the college has changed and that he favors giving it the prominence it deserves. Such a broadening is most desirable and evidences of it will be welcomed by those who are anxious to see Kansas stem the influence, which has recently set in with almost irresistible force to depress agriculture into a subordinate place in the teaching in the experimental work at the agricultural colleges.

It ought never to be forgotten that Kansas has provided with a generous hand for the education of the youth of the State along general and many special lines, at the other State institutions. The opportunities afforded by these institutions are open to the children of the farmer as to all others who may want that kind of education. But Kansas has provided but one institution whose leading object is the education, not of the young man or woman who expects to be a banker, a merchant, a lawyer, a doctor, or a teacher, but of those who expect to follow the profession of farming or to engage in some of the mechanic arts.

Our correspondent will doubtless be satisfied when assured that the Kansas State Agricultural College is actuated by this purpose.



In Olden Days

men were broken on the wheel, now they buy

Electric Steel Wheels, and save money. They fit any wagon. Made with either staggered or straight spokes. Let us tell you how to make a low down wagon with any size wheel, any width tire. Catalog tells. 10¢ free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 48, Quincy, Ill.

TWO WORTHY PROMOTIONS.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER will, without exception, be pleased at the promotion of Prof. D. H. Otis, from the chair of dairying at the Agricultural College, to that of animal husbandry. The new position still gives Professor Otis control of the dairy herd at the College, and gives assurance of the continuance of the important line of experimentation with the animals and feeds that have in the past been so helpful to the dairy farmer. He has been relieved of the manufacturing part of the work, but in lieu of this, will have the beef cattle, the horses, the hogs, the sheep, indeed all the live stock, including experiments with the same, and will give instruction in the science of animal husbandry. Everybody knows this work will be well done and that, if properly supported, the department will be placed in the front rank of its kind in the United States.

While regretting the loss of the full services of Professor Otis in the dairy interests, the dairy people of Kansas will be glad to know that the new head of the dairy department is Prof. E. H. Webster, who has been associated with Professor Otis in the work, and whose writings show him to be one of the live, energetic, well-equipped men of the present. Professor Webster is not only an educated man, but a practical man as well. He will give a good account of himself with his enlarged opportunities.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a new Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States, and the World with the 1900 census.

The size of our new Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches. The outside map shows the flags of the United States as well as the flags of all the nations. In addition thereto is given a list of tables, and exhibit of the products and their values of the United States and the World. One of the maps shows all States, Territories and possessions of the greater United States and facts as to their capitals and the first settlements and in relation to their general government, areas, population, and legislature.

The atlas also gives the growth of our country, showing the population of all towns by States, of 3,000 and over for the census years of 1880, 1890, and 1900.

This grand new census edition atlas also shows for every country on earth, the government, chief executive, area in square miles, population, capital and its population. This excellent educational work should be in every home. It sells for one dollar.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us two new subscribers at 50 cents each for the remainder of the year, will receive a copy of this splendid new Wall Atlas postage prepaid.

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.

Apropos of a statement that Ainslee's had determined to abandon the obsolescent feature of a magazine known as "the special article," an editor of one of the oldest and most influential New York dailies wrote to the editor of Ainslee's: "It seems to me that all the magazines, in their effort to trail along after the newspapers, have devolved in policy. News services have developed so rapidly in the past ten years that matters of current interest in the news field are now soon exhausted by the daily papers. Even the weekly papers have been hurt by it. All of Ainslee's friends will watch the new feature with interest, and with the conviction that it is a move in the right direction."

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

- October 13, 1902—Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
- October 15, 1902—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, Kans., J. R. Johnson, Manager.
- October 18, 1902—J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill., and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., at Galesburg, Ill., Shorthorns.
- October 20, 1902—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
- October 21 and 22, 1902—Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (Week of American Royal.)
- October 22-23, 1902—Combination sale of Berkshires, at Kansas City, Mo. (Week of American Royal.)
- October 23, 1902—J. E. Davis, Duroc-Jersey, Fairview, Kans.
- October 20-25, 1902—American Royal Swine sale, Berkshires, and Poland-Chinas, Kansas City Stock Yards.
- October 23, 1902—J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans., Poland-China swine.
- October 30, 1902—F. G. Bates, Bates City, Mo., Dispersion Shorthorn Sale.
- October 31, 1902—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Boone Co., Mo., at Centralia, Mo., Shorthorns.
- November 1, 1902—Wm. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kans., Shorthorns.
- November 1, 1902—H. M. Kirkpatrick, Farm sale of Poland-Chinas, Wolcott, Kans.
- November 3, 1902—Peter Blocher, Richland, Shawnee County, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.
- November 6, 1902—Thos. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns.
- November 7, 1902—E. T. Letton & Son, Valley Grove Stock Farm, Walker, Mo., standard-bred trotting horses and Shorthorn cattle.
- November 7, 1902—Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans., Berkshires.
- November 10, 1902—Branstetter, Robinson & Wright, Shorthorns, Vandalla, Mo.
- November 11, 1902—Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- November 12, 1902—A. B. & F. A. Heath, and Hon. A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb., 45 Shorthorns.
- November 13, 1902—Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka, Manager, Combination sale of Berkshires, Manhattan, Kans.
- November 13, 1902—Purdy Bros, Shorthorns, Harris, Mo.
- November 14, 1902—Harry E. Lunt, Poland-Chinas, Burden, Kans.
- November 15, 1902—A. B. Mull, pure-bred Poland-Chinas, Iola, Kans.
- November 15-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
- November 19, 1902—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders, C. P. Tutt, Secretary, Bunceton, Mo.
- November 20 and 21, 1902—The North Missouri Combination Sale Association, H. J. Hughes, Secretary, Trenton, Mo., Shorthorns and Herefords.
- November 22, 1902—Col. J. F. True & Son, Newman, Kans., and Preston Wyckoff, Rome, Kans., Shorthorns, at Wellington, Kans.
- November 23, 1902—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-China hogs.
- November 23-25, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo., Goddy Shorthorns.
- December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (During week of International Cattle Show.)
- December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.
- December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.
- December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.
- January 12-17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
- January 23-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.
- February 3, 4, and 5, 1903—Combination Sale, Wichita, Kans., Percherons, Shorthorns, and Poland-Chinas, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Snyder Bros., and others.
- February 10, 11 and 12, 1903—J. F. Stodder, George Bothwell and others, Shorthorns; also C. A. Stannard and others, Hereford; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
- March 3 and 4, 1903—C. H. Garner and M. A. Judy, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Chicago.

Market Classes and Grades of Cattle with Suggestions for Interpreting Market Quotations.

From Bulletin No. 78, by Herbert W. Mumford, B. S., Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, and Chief in Animal Husbandry Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

(Continued from last week.)

The first division of the cattle market is usually headed "Native Beef Cattle," or more commonly with simply:

BEEF CATTLE.

Under this head are quoted all grades of fat steers and heifers that have received sufficient food to show that a fairly successful attempt has been made to fatten them. This class includes everything from prime steers, to the common rough grade of steers. It includes everything from the heaviest shipping steers to the lightest grades of dressed beef, export and shipping steers.

It is condition and quality rather than weight that decide whether a steer or heifer would be included in the "beef cattle" classification. Thus we can understand how an 800 pound yearling possessing quality and finish might more consistently fall under this head than a heavier, plainer steer lacking either quality or condition or both. Fat steers and heifers are in demand in the Chicago market by three classes of buyers; viz., exporters for the British market, packers for dressed beef slaughtered in Chicago, and eastern buyers to ship for slaughter to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cleveland, Albany, Detroit, and many smaller cities. The packing houses use by far the largest number, say from 50 to 60 per cent, while exporters and shippers buying for out of town slaughter divide the remainder about equally between them. No statement can be made, however, as to the relative number used either for export, dressed beef, or out of town slaughter that will be correct for any length of time. This depends largely upon the supply and the quality of the

offerings, and to a considerable extent upon the demand for beeves both for domestic use and for export.

Changes in the cattle market, that is, as to weight, quality, and condition demanded by certain branches of the trade, seem to have been overlooked by many in reporting the cattle market. This is especially true in regard to the export trade. At present there are such wide variations in weight, quality, and condition of cattle used for export, shipping, and dressed beef that the terms "export steers," "shipping steers," and "dressed beef steers" no longer stand for distinct and clearly defined types or grades of cattle. We can not, therefore, consistently use these terms in an ideal classification of the market grades of fat cattle. The existence of these facts leads to the conclusion that it is wise not to attempt to interpret exist-

The terms, prime, choice, good, medium, and common, refer to the quality and condition of cattle in the market, all or part of which may properly be used to indicate grades within any class of cattle.

PRIME STEERS.

When the word prime is used to designate the quality and condition of cattle, we should understand it is the very best grade of the class unless possibly we were to except a few fancy cattle of show yard merit that occasionally reach the market. Prime steers are taken largely by buyers for the eastern markets and by packers for the dressed-beef trade, the former taking the bulk of such cattle. Such steers are practically above criticism both as to quality and condition.

A moment's reflection will convince

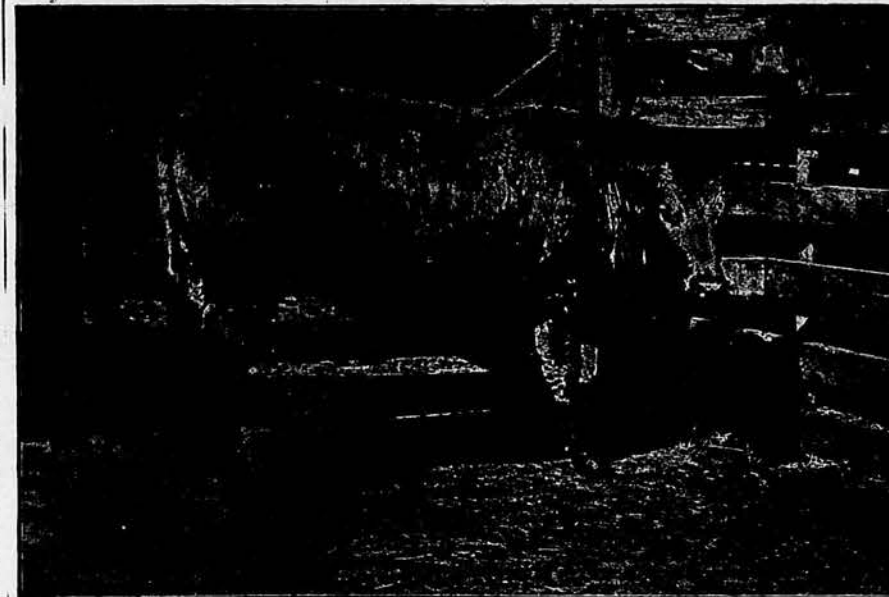


ing market quotations, but to arrange a classification which will meet the requirements of the present cattle trade, and explain fully the same so that all can understand even if somewhat unfamiliar with market conditions and requirements.

Since it is quality and condition that must regulate price, it would seem that these should be made the basis for grading cattle. With such a basis for classification one would expect to find a wide range in weight in the different grades of cattle, while variations in quality and condition within such grades would be relatively narrow. The most desirable steers for export, those required by packers to furnish the best grades of beef, and the better grades of shipping steers are very similar in character.

the reader that the omission of "extra" from the name for the best grade of fat steers is justified since it adds nothing to the meaning of the term "prime." It will undoubtedly be noted that the grades, "choice corn-fed yearlings," and "good corn-fed yearlings," have also been dropped. In general, choice corn-fed and good corn-fed yearlings sell as well as older and heavier cattle of the same grades. The fact is, most so-called yearlings are 2-year-olds. They sell especially well during the months of April, May, and June and for home (not export) holiday trade. At other seasons the seller may expect a slightly lower price than could be secured for heavier cattle of the same grade.

The prime steer should present conclusive evidence to sight and touch that he possesses to a high degree the form,



It often occurs that a man tops the market for the day with rather a plain lot of cattle. It also frequently happens that a load of steers of prime quality does not bring the top price. In the former case there was, doubtless, not a prime steer on the market, a condition not at all improbable; and in the latter instance it is certain there was a liberal supply of prime steers, in which case the market-topping load would not only have to be prime, but fancy. Prime steers then, not market toppers, should be our standard of excellence.

The following grades include the bulk of shipments that would be classed as beef cattle:

	Pounds.
Prime steers.....	1,200 to 1,600
Choice steers.....	1,150 to 1,600
Good steers.....	1,150 to 1,600
Medium steers.....	1,100 to 1,400
Common rough steers.....	900 to 1,200

condition, and quality demanded by the dealer in high class beef.

I. Form.—The butcher demands not so much that parallelogramic form popularly spoken of by many authorities, as he does a high state of development in loin, crops, back, thighs, twist, and rump. He demands development in these regions because they are the parts from which are secured the high priced cuts. The animal should show plenty of depth and breadth furnishing a large surface for flesh, without that tendency to be paunchy which is objectionable to the butcher. He seeks also, smooth, well-rounded, general outlines which indicate both thickness and evenness of flesh and an absence of a tendency to be rough and coarse which would mean loss to him, since the waste in the dressing of a rough, coarse beast would be out of proportion with the weight of marketable beef. Then, too, the butch-

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

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This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits. **ONE BOTTLE SAVED \$100.00.** Headingley, Manitoba, Feb. 8, 1900. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Dear Sirs:—I had a horse last summer that got prodded with a fork on the inside of hind leg, at knee joint, he kept getting worse so I tried a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure on it, now he is just as well as he was before he got hurt. That bottle saved me \$100. Yours truly, J. E. JAMIESON. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address, DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

The Original **MOORE'S HOG REMEDY** Hog Dip. **MOORE'S DIPPING TANK**

Used on Outside and Inside of Hogs

Kills lice and fever germs, removes worms, cures mange, canker and cough; aids digestion, promotes healthy growth, and

Prevents Disease, at Small Cost.

At dealers in Sealed Cans Only. Useful book with illustration of Dip Tank FREE. Address **MOORE C. & M. CO. L.** 1501 Genesee St. Kansas City, Mo.

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And Nature's Perfect Healing Salve **MAN OR BEAST.**

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Write today for important circular No. 446 **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.**

LUMP JAW.

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. **NO CURE, NO PAY.** Our method fully explained on receipt of postal. **Ghas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.**

er is not unmindful of the fact that having secured satisfactory development of the parts from which are taken the high priced cuts, there is an added value in securing thick, even flesh throughout, on the cheaper as well as on the more valuable parts of the carcass. To the untrained eye, an unusual development of loin, crops, and thighs would detract from the beauty, style, and gracefulness of the beast. To the butcher, such development would increase rather than lessen its value. It should be clearly borne in mind, therefore, that no beauty of outline, style, or gracefulness of carriage will ever take precedence of proper development in the most important and valuable parts of the bullock. We should not assume, however, that the highest development in these most valuable parts is incompatible with ideal beef form; the truth of the matter is, we seldom get high development in the parts from which are taken the high priced cuts except in animals which are symmetrically developed. It is entirely consistent

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and desirable, therefore, that we hold up as our ideal standard of the prime steer a combination of well developed parts from which are taken the high priced cuts, and a uniformly high development in all parts capable of taking on flesh which gives to the animal symmetry and smoothness of outline, that style and that beauty otherwise impossible. Correct conformation and prime condition must accompany each other in order to secure a high percentage of dressed beef.

II. Quality and Condition.—Quality may be considered as (1) general quality and (2) quality of flesh and condition of animal

(1) General Quality.—General quality in a fat steer is indicated by a medium sized, fine, clean cut, breezy featured head, bearing ears of moderate size and texture; short legs with clean, fine bone; a fine, nicely tapering tail; fine hair; a pliable skin of medium thickness, and smooth, well-rounded outlines.

(2) Quality of Flesh and Condition of Animal.—The quality of beef depends largely upon the condition of the animal. By condition we refer to the degree of fatness of a bullock. It should not be assumed, however, that the highest quality of beef is found in the fattest beast. There are three principal reasons for fattening a steer: (a) In order that when dressed there will not be a high percentage of offal and other waste, as a fat animal, other things being equal, will dress a higher percentage of carcass than a half fat or a thin one. and furthermore, in the fat animal the proportion of those parts which from their very nature are unsalable is reduced to the minimum; (b) in order that the flesh or lean meat shall be rendered more tender, juicy, and of better flavor by the deposition of fat throughout its substance; (c) in order to permit of proper ripening of the meat, as a thin carcass being full of moisture and lacking the protection of a covering of fat, will rot before it will ripen.

The possibility of securing the highest quality in beef is influenced by the breeding and general quality of the animal. Methods both of growing and fattening the beast also influence the quality of its flesh. There is, too, a quality of flesh which is peculiar to the individual and which is independent both of breeding and methods of feeding. Desirable quality in flesh is indicated by a firm yet mellow and spring consistency of the flesh at the crops, along the back, at the loins and even on the sides, beneath the gentle pressure of the outstretched hand. Good quality of flesh is indicated in the fat steer by the absence of ties and rolls, or patches of gaudy, flabby fat.

A tendency to lay on fat in bunches and to roll at the loin indicates that the fat has been deposited in large masses and has not been so evenly distributed throughout the animal as to give to the flesh that marbled character so necessary to the highest quality in beef. An animal without a tendency to lay on fat unevenly may become bunched about the tail-head and show other indications of a lack of a well marbled condition of the flesh simply by being carried to the point of excessive fatness.

Undoubtedly, outstanding coarseness and lack of general quality in the live animal are inseparably linked with undesirable texture in the beef cut from such a beast. Fullness at base of tongue, fullness or a roll of fat in front of point of shoulder, a full twist, a large mellow cod, a low, full, thick flank that stands out and rolls visibly as the animal walks, fullness and smoothness at rump and tailhead indicate that degree of fatness which is essential to the highest quality in beef. These points which are to be judged by sight rather than by touch are the ones most depended upon by buyers at the yards. If a close examination is desirable and possible, we find that when the ends of the fingers are gently pressed into the flesh on the side of the beast in an effort to find the ribs, there should be a firmness of flesh that does not admit of freely and easily forcing the fingers to or between them. A lack of firmness indicates the presence of too large a proportion of fat, which may be due either to a too fat or overdone condition

is such a thing, however, as an animal becoming too firm in the flesh, and such firmness indicating an overdone condition.

Prime steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds are wanted by shippers, by packers, and by exporters. The demand for steers of these weights of good, choice, and medium quality is greater than for steers of any other weight; hence the market is least likely to be overstocked with these grades and especially is this true with the steers of choice and prime quality.

It is as difficult as it is unnecessary to decide whether form, condition, or quality is of greatest importance to the butcher. The main point to bear in mind is, that an animal characteristically deficient in any one of the above requirements is disqualified to meet the full demands of the dealer in high class beef and, consequently is not to be considered as a prime steer. Whether a lack of quality or a lack of condition is more evident in the cattle seen at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, depends largely upon the prevailing prices for foodstuffs and the prices for cattle on foot. When high prices for foodstuffs have prevailed for some time and when market prices for cattle have been ruling high, the tendency among feeders is to send their cattle to market in a half-fat condition in order to take advantage of the prevailing high prices and avoid feeding too much high-priced foodstuffs, in which case many cattle would lack condition rather than quality. See Plate 1.

still good enough to be above the average grade of fat cattle reaching the market. By far the largest number of steers belonging to the good grade may be spoken of as being a little on the coarse order; they are quite fat and of good weight but rather plain.

Steady steers of the medium grade are of about average quality and condition, lacking to a marked degree that finish and quality demanded in a prime steer. Steers of this grade are usually of light weight. Medium steers are generally too paunchy and too lacking in condition and quality to dress a high percentage of beef or show a good proportion of fat. The beef from such steers is not good enough to meet the demands of dealers in beef of the best quality, nor is the proportion of the high priced cuts large; hence, packers, shippers, and exporters can not afford to pay the prices prevailing for prime, choice, and good steers.

It would seem more consistent to class common rough steers as butcher stock, and they often are although not invariably, so classed. A great many common, rough, fat cattle are bought by packers and by shippers for Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Cleveland, Baltimore, and other markets. Such cattle are often called "pluggy" in the market, weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds. They lack both that quality and condition which characterize the better grades of fat cattle, being especially deficient in quality. As is indicated by the name of the grade, they are rough and coarse. They are not capable of taking on a high, smooth finish like steers of good quality.

Fat heifers and cows may belong to any one of the above grades, but unless of the prime, choice, or good grades they would always be classed as butcher stock; and even the prime, choice, or good grades of heifers would be so classed except in cases where shipped to the market in loads containing a relatively much larger number of steers.

Spayed heifers usually command a price from within 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight of as much as steers of equal quality and condition. The discrimination against open heifers is still greater because of the possibility of their lacking condition, the danger of their being pregnant, or of dressing out dark in the flesh if slaughtered when in heat. Heifers are used mainly by Chicago packers for dressed beef, although

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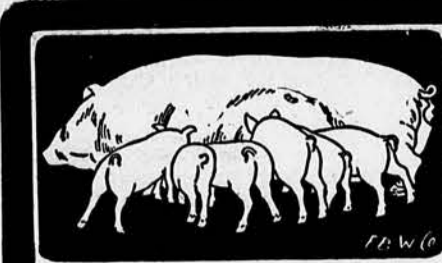
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Sample gallon \$1.50, express prepaid. Larger quantities at reduced prices. Send for copies of booklets, "Piggie's Troubles," and "Veterinary Advisor." They are free.

They Don't Get the Cholera.

By using our powerful disinfectant to kill lice and keep the skin clean and healthy, destroy disease germs and make the pens and yards sanitary, the chances are ten to one your hogs will escape contagion. Use the ounce of prevention, save the pound of cure. If you have not read this in time and signs of cholera have appeared, divide the herd and arrest its progress. You can do it. No need to fail. What shall you use? The U. S. Government Experiment Stations use

ZENOLEUM

Great live stock expositions use it, experienced hog raisers everywhere use it. They all say it does the work. Their experience ought to count for something. Hadn't you better be guided by it? It may mean nothing less than saving your entire herd of hogs.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.,

61 Bates Street, Detroit, Mich. 61 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

CHOICE STEERS.

If a steer is not quite right either as to quality or condition, but still possesses to a marked degree the characteristics most sought by packers, shippers, and exporters, he is called a choice steer. To be choice, a steer cannot be much short of prime either as to quality or condition, in other words, it takes outstanding quality and condition in a bullock to grade as choice. As the term indicates, he is choice, yet falls short of the finish and quality characteristic of a prime bullock. A few prime or choice heifers in loads with steers of the same grade often sell with the steers at a uniform price. See Plate 2.

GOOD STEERS.

Good fat steers may be of very good quality, but noticeably lacking in condition or in finish; they may be finished or in prime condition, yet lacking in quality; or they may be noticeably deficient in both quality and condition, but



PLATE 5 MEDIUM STEERS.

MEDIUM STEERS.

Steady steers of the medium grade are of about average quality and condition, lacking to a marked degree that finish and quality demanded in a prime steer. Steers of this grade are usually of light weight. Medium steers are generally too paunchy and too lacking in condition and quality to dress a high percentage of beef or show a good proportion of fat. The beef from such steers is not good enough to meet the demands of dealers in beef of the best quality, nor is the proportion of the high priced cuts large; hence, packers, shippers, and exporters can not afford to pay the prices prevailing for prime, choice, and good steers.

COMMON ROUGH STEERS.

It would seem more consistent to class common rough steers as butcher stock, and they often are although not invariably, so classed. A great many common, rough, fat cattle are bought by packers and by shippers for Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Cleveland, Baltimore, and other markets. Such cattle are often called "pluggy" in the market, weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds. They lack both that quality and condition which characterize the better grades of fat cattle, being especially deficient in quality. As is indicated by the name of the grade, they are rough and coarse. They are not capable of taking on a high, smooth finish like steers of good quality.

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Spayed heifers usually command a price from within 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight of as much as steers of equal quality and condition. The discrimination against open heifers is still greater because of the possibility of their lacking condition, the danger of their being pregnant, or of dressing out dark in the flesh if slaughtered when in heat. Heifers are used mainly by Chicago packers for dressed beef, although

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Educate Your Bowels.

Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, roc.

ports, there has been no outbreak of splenic fever during the past season and very few isolated cases. It is very gratifying to be able to announce that, in consequence of the conditions in Oklahoma, the federal line in its intersection through the same territory has been located further east, its location being along the center of the track of the Santa Fe railroad from the north line of Cleveland County, through Oklahoma, Logan, Noble, and Payne Counties, and the Otoe, Missouri and Ponca Indian reservations, thence east along the north line of the Ponca Indian reservation to the Arkansas river; thence north along said river to its intersection with thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude at the southern boundary line of Kansas, thus adding a large portion of Oklahoma to what has formerly been above the federal line.

The Oklahoma Live-Stock Sanitary Commission consists of three members, appointed by the Governor of the Territory. There are three inspectors also appointed by the Governor, the above constituting the regular force for the sanitary work of the Territory. I will not presume to enter into a detailed report of the work, but only give the aggregate result along the chief lines. The object of the commission being to eliminate the fever germs from the Territory, their chief efforts are made in that direction. Since June of last year, the date of the organization of the present force, there has been, up to November 15, 1901, a force of three regular inspectors kept in the field. The open season beginning on November 15, 1901, an additional force of ten deputy inspectors was added. Up to the date of the open season 425 inspections had been made, covering 21,938 head of cattle, about 40 per cent of which were found to be infected. Since November 15, and during the open season, there have been inspected by the regular and deputy inspectors 56,777 head of cattle at a cost for the deputy inspectors of \$2,841.91. This amount was collected from cattle owners, a practice I think most objectionable from every point of view. It was, however, the only means the Commission had to raise the money, as the appropriation for inspection is only \$3,500 a year, with a provision in the law for employing three regular inspectors, the appropriation being barely sufficient to keep two in the field. Inasmuch as I am quitting the service of the Commission, I feel that I may say a word on the subject of appropriation for its work, without being regarded as selfish. The amount provided for the commission is wholly inadequate and insufficient, just about enough to effectually cripple the work, with the law providing for three inspectors, with fixed salaries and an appropriation insufficient to pay two of them, shows a lack of knowledge or a lack of judgment on the part of somebody. A contingent appropriation of \$200 to furnish and run the secretary's office a year, when the real necessities would exhaust \$600 shows bad judgment somewhere. But I will not annoy you with our family troubles.

It appears to me that there should be more thorough organization of the quarantine commissions of the different States and Territories having the work in hand. Harmony and concert of action will add much to the efficiency of the work. There should be a well arranged system of correspondence between the various boards containing suggestions and recommendations along the line of the work. Habitual violators of the quarantine lines should be handed around and the different boards made acquainted with their methods. Every order or regulation issued by the boards should be promptly forwarded to the others, in which event they would be able to keep in close touch and assist each other materially. All feeling of jealousy, which sometimes creeps in, should be eliminated and harmony and goodwill should prevail between the different boards, certainly, to a greater extent than heretofore.

There should be harmonious action between the boards and the railroads and everything possible done to facilitate shipments and fraternize the railroads and quarantine organizations, between which there should be maintained the fullest measure of harmony. There should be a fuller realization, by the States and Territories suffering from infection, of the liberal aid extended by the Federal Government through the Bureau of Animal Industry.

While I have neither the statistics nor the official information to justify the statement, it is my belief that the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., through the Bureau of Animal Industry, expends more money in each State and Territory infected with fever, than do such States and Territories themselves. Instead of a feeling of

appreciation of the aid received, there is an element of jealousy and an idea that local rights are being trespassed upon. The effective work of the Department of Agriculture has saved to the cattle interests of the West an amount of money that can only be expressed high in the million mark.

Perfect and thorough inspection is the sheet anchor of the quarantine work. To procure such inspections is at times very difficult. Only persons who are well informed as to the origin and habits of the fever tick, together with thorough knowledge of the cattle business in all of its various ramifications, should be considered for the position of an inspector. Frequent changes of inspectors are unfortunate and often result in great misfortune and loss. An incompetent or indifferent inspector can, in a single act, do more damage than the commission can rectify in half a year. Were I going to continue in the quarantine work, I should insist on strenuous laws and their rigid enforcement. I should oppose the admission, for location in our territory, of a single animal from an infected country, and I would insist upon a thorough inspection of all cattle recently admitted from below the line, especially in the Southern or Eastern portion of the Territory, and quarantine all herds found infected and hold them until the owners had thoroughly disinfected them and would insist on this rule being so rigidly enforced that the owner's interest would compel his compliance with the rule.

The conditions in Oklahoma at this time are such as to require the constant service of the regular inspectors. The field work is complicated and difficult. A large portion of Oklahoma, now under quarantine, has until recently been available for cattle from infected country and a class of cattlemen who are migratory and move their cattle from place to place as induced by tree grass and non-assessment for taxes, will give up this range with much reluctance. The recent settlers in the country will, many of them, be unduly hostile and work a hardship to themselves by such hostility. Many desirable cattlemen have secured holdings of school and other lands in the territory who will be good customers of the ranchmen by buying their surplus feed at good prices. The experience of this commission has been to find a very large percent of the cattlemen always ready and willing to comply with quarantine regulations, the exceptions being found in the class referred to above. It is evident, however, that the task of disinfecting the Southern and Western portions of the Territory is a difficult one which will be attended with many obstacles. The commission has been compelled to bring suit for violation of the law in a number of cases, and over \$3,000 have been collected in fines and turned into the school funds of different counties.

Anyone who holds the belief that Oklahoma can be cleared of infection, without causing great inconveniences and much loss, is mistaken. It will require a liberal appropriation and diligent and conscientious work. Surely it would be preferable to have an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for three years and the Territory disinfected, than to have an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for ten years with a good supply of ticks on hand at the end of the ten years.

Nothing short of a liberal appropriation, a strenuous law, and its rigid enforcement, will make Oklahoma a safe home for healthy cattle.

Germ Oil Meal.

Germ oil meal, like both gluten meal and gluten feed, is a by-product of corn, produced in the manufacture of starch. The germs are extracted from the corn by a mechanical process after which they are taken to the feed house and dried. They are then ground into a fine meal which is cooked under high steam temperature. From this cooker the meal is placed under hydraulic pressure for the purpose of extracting the oil. With the present mechanical devices for the extraction of the oil, about 10 per cent is left, which accounts for the fact that germ oil meal contains 10 per cent of oil. After the cakes are taken from the press they are dried and run through a grinder, making the germ oil meal.

DRIED BLOOD.

This is a product from packing houses, prepared as follows: The blood runs from the cattle when stuck, into a receptacle from which it is promptly pumped into a cooking tank where it is cooked to a point where the water separates from the clots. It is then dropped into large press cloths and put under hydraulic pressure to press out



Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Painful Periods

are quickly and permanently overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The above letter is only one of hundreds of thousands which prove this statement to be a fact. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality,—if it is painful something is wrong. Don't take narcotics to deaden the pain, but remove the cause—perhaps it is caused by irregularity or womb displacements, or the development of a tumor. Whatever it is, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is guaranteed to cure it.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

Details of Another Case.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and carelessness is the cause of most of the sufferings of women. I believe that if we properly understood the laws of health we would all be well, but if the sick women only knew the truth about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, they would be saved much suffering and would soon be cured.

"I used it for five months for a local difficulty which had troubled me for years, and for which I had spent hundreds of dollars in the vain endeavor to rectify. My life forces were being sapped, and I was daily losing my vitality.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me completely, and

I am now enjoying the best of health, and am most grateful, and only too pleased to endorse such a great remedy."—MISS JENNIE L. EDWARDS, 604 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women.

most of the water. The residue, which is then in the form of a cake about three inches thick and containing about 50 per cent of moisture is put into a mechanical dryer heated by steam, from which it comes, containing about 6 per cent of moisture. It is then ready for the mill where it is ground and put into sacks ready for the market. In the preparation of blood for feeding purposes it must be handled very quickly and not allowed to decompose between the different stages of manufacture. Some samples of blood have a frightful odor, caused by decomposition in the process of manufacture.

In Iowa about 30 per cent of the corn acreage lies in the southern third of the State, 45 per cent lies in the central third, and 25 per cent in the northern third of the State. Dividing the State into three sections running north and south, we find that the eastern third contains about 25 per cent of the total corn acreage of the State, the central third has 36 per cent, and the western third 39 per cent.

True Philanthropy.

Mrs. K. H. Fretter, Detroit, Mich., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods, a sample of the remedy that cured her.

Illinois State Fair.

Illinois has enjoyed the reputation of making one of the best and most complete State Fairs of any in the United States. In fact she has for her motto "The Greatest Fair on Earth," whether she fully deserves to be conceded this point is not up for argument. But her ambition to achieve it is commendable. If enterprise can accomplish this, it will be hers in the future, if not at present. In many ways it is probable that there is no State fair ground in the United States which is its equal. The buildings are all of splendid quality, well built, and commodious, and of sufficient number to accommodate immense exhibits of live stock and agricultural and machinery exhibits. A brief description of a few of the larger buildings will perhaps be of interest to our readers. The exposition building is one of the largest ever erected for similar purposes, the length is 342 feet, with an extreme width of 217 feet, and a height of 105 feet. Machinery hall is 587 feet long and 137 feet wide. This building is located along the railroads, so that heavy machinery can be placed from the cars immediately in the building. The World's Fair dome building is by odds the handsomest on the grounds. In this building the officers of the fair management are located, and the remainder is filled up with the county agricultural products and fruit and flower exhibits. Last year an immense stock pavilion was constructed 200 feet long and 175 feet wide, on the same plan as the one constructed this year at Des Moines. It has a seating capacity of 4,500 with ample room for a show ring, and judging the cattle and horse exhibits.

The streets running through the grounds have been heavily gravelled and macadamized, and cement sidewalks have been built over nearly the entire grounds, thus making it resemble a city and adding greatly to the comfort of the visitors, especially during bad weather. The service from the city to the fair grounds was much better this year than last, but not so good as it should be to handle the immense crowds which attend. While the crowds this year were but little larger than those at Des Moines, much more discomfort was experienced by the visitors in getting to and from the city. Many were compelled to wait for an hour or two in the evening before they could obtain transportation into the city. If the same plan were followed as at Des Moines by the street car company, a double track the entire distance, enough cars could be put on to do away entirely with the terrible jam which now exists. The fair management should also provide for a larger number of exits, allowing people to pass through with more comfort in getting out of the grounds.

The stereotyped saying, that this fair is better than any ever held before is an old one, but it will apply with perfect truth to the one held this year. Why should not this be so? With the prosperous times which have existed for the past five years, the wonderful increase in number of cattle, horses and hogs and the rapidly accumulating wealth of the population, it comes as a natural sequence that the fair would improve. The public is generally recognizing the beneficial results of these agricultural expositions.

In the past the principal attraction at the State fair was the horse race. A large portion of the appropriation was made for the speed ring. A visit to the fair grounds would disclose the fact that fully two-thirds of the visitors were packed in the grand stands and along the race track to visit the horse races. A visit to the exhibition buildings would perhaps disclose a small display of corn and "garden truck" and a small display of fruit. A few pieces of farm machinery, would be on exhibition and a few head of cattle and hogs of inferior quality might be found in the stock barns. In the last few years this condition has changed, and the State fair of to-day is an exposition which attracts every enterprising manufacturer who has anything in the way of farm machinery, or other articles which he wishes to get before the public. The magnificent herds of pure-bred cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep are brought out in large numbers and the visitor receives an education which will be of lasting benefit to him. Result of all this is to give the State fair the hearty endorsement of every thinking man in the country. It has resulted in support from the State government and large appropriations have been made to meet the demand for buildings to accommodate the exhibits, and the fair has grown so in favor among the people that no objections are made on their part to these appropriations.

The State fair seems to be yet almost in its infancy and likely to continue to improve, until it becomes one of the most influential agents for educating the people along better lines of agriculture and livestock breeding. The fact that this was the fiftieth or golden anniversary of the Illinois State Fair, an extra inducement to its managers to make it one of the best ever held. On the opening day, all old settlers who had attended the first State fair were admitted free, and quite a large number attended. One man, Mr. James M. Garland, enjoyed the distinction of having attended every fair held since. These old veterans were appropriately named "the snow-birds," and their meeting and reception was one of the most pleasing of the entire State fair.

One of the special features of the State fair this year was the corn exhibit. While Illinois does not produce as much corn as her sister State of Iowa, she is without doubt the pioneer, and shows the most progressive spirit in the improvement of the corn plant. The State Agricultural College has taken up the work of experimenting, not only to improve the plant in the way of larger production, but also in the quality of the produce. Different prominent corn raisers throughout the State have been assigned the duty of experimenting, some to produce a corn better fitted for feeding purposes, others to produce corn for meal, and others to see if it were possible to increase the amount of protein in this grain. The latter task was assigned to the Funk family, of Bloomington, Ill., and they had a magnificent exhibit on the grounds. It is stated that they have succeeded in making an increase of about 17 per cent in the amount of protein over the corn that has grown heretofore. Prizes aggregating up in the thousands of dollars were offered for the different awards to corn growers. And it resulted

in bringing out the display that is the finest ever shown. The sensational features of the live-stock display was the notable increase of exhibits in the horse department, the largest and best ever made in Illinois. Each class—draft, coach, and roadster—was remarkable for both numbers and quality. The swine department had about 900 head divided among seventy-five exhibitors. The numbers of each breed on exhibition were as follows: Poland-Chinas 402, Duroc-Jerseys 243, Berkshires 118, Chester Whites 24, Victorias 24 and Thin Rind 16. The Poland-China was the best display ever made by the breed in the United States. The same is true of Berkshires, and the showing made by G. G. Council, of Williamsville, Ill., was the most notable display of Berkshires ever made by any American breeder. Other classes of stock were but little better than last year, with the exception of the Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus, and Hereford exhibits.

POLAND-CHINAS.

T. B. Hart, Edinburg, Ill., judged all classes for the following exhibitors: J. M. Kempf, Kenney, Ill. Langone & Co., Clifton, Ill. John Funk, Jr., Heyworth, Ill. H. A. Killam, Carlinville, Ill. E. L. Jamison, Oneida, Ill. J. H. Richards & Son, Glenarm, Ill. Harcourt & Johnson, New Augusta, Ind. Ira E. Brvant, Ohio, Ill. A. J. Bunn, Lanesville, Ill. Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kan. Peter Mouw, Orange Hill, Iowa. William Heyle, Washington, Ill. Ed Heyle, Washington, Ill. George Heyle, Washington, Ill. Rainey Miller, Champaign, Ill. John Francis & Son, New Lennox, Ill. Styn & Burgess Bros., Sadorus, Ill. Richard Riel & Stephenson, Ferris, Ill. H. D. Parker, Rochester, Ill. S. Connor, Pleasant Plains, Ill. J. Titterton, Rochester, Ill. E. H. Ware, Douglas, Ill. C. E. Pogue, Finley, Ill. F. L. Brunback, Cisney Park, Ill. Ed Burroughs, El Paso, Ill. A. L. Ambrose, Lexington, Ill. Samuel Cork, Winfield, Iowa. Lock & Wellington, Remington, Ind. W. B. Richmond, Minier, Ill. H. Brant, Mount Carmel, Ill. R. M. Montgomery, Owensville, Ind. W. C. Williams, Knightstown, Ind. R. McKee, Washburn, Ill. W. Blomenshine, Washington, Ill. C. Carrington, Jamaica, Ill. Joseph Young, Richards, Mo. Boar 2 years or over—First to Perfect Chief 54901, owned by A. L. Ambrose; second to Chief Sunshine 59515, owned by C. E. Pogue.

Boar 1 year and under 2—First to Fortune Teller, owned by Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans.; second to Mischief Maker, owned by Winn & Mastin.

Boar 6 months and under 12—First to Expressman, owned by Edw. Burroughs, second to Mc S U S, owned by R. McKee; third to Proud Star, owned by Winn & Mastin.

Boar under 6 months—First to animal owned by J. L. Jamison; second and third to W. C. Williams & Co.

Sow 2 years or over—First to Hart's Delight 116004, owned by Jno. W. Funk, Jr.; second to Darkness Girl 3rd 147318, owned by Jno. W. Funk, Jr.; third to Ideal Lady 163276, owned by Jas. M. Kempf.

Sow 1 year and under 2—First to Cicely, owned by Winn & Mastin; second to Hazel Perfection, owned by Winn & Mastin, third to Gladys, owned by Winn & Mastin.

Sow 6 months and under 12—First to Carmen, owned by Winn & Mastin; second to Lucile, owned by Winn & Mastin; third to Dolly Gray owned by Winn & Mastin.

Sow under 6 months—First to Ideal Rosie, owned by Jas. M. Kempf; second to Ideal Rosie 3rd, owned by Jas. M. Kempf; third to W. C. Williams & Co.

CHAMPIONS.

Boar any age—Premium to Winn & Mastin, on Fortune Teller.

Sow any age—Premium to Jno. W. Funk, Jr., on Cicely.

BREEDER'S RING.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year—First and second to Winn & Mastin.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First to Winn & Mastin.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—First and second to Winn & Mastin.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—bred by exhibitor—First and second to Winn & Mastin.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow—First to Jas. M. Kempf; second to W. C. Williams & Co.

Four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—First and second to Winn & Mastin, both lots by Proud Perfection.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

The exhibitors were George W. Trone & Sons, Rushville, Ill.; W. Fruit, Kenney, Ill.; Theodore Herth & Co., Strassburg, Ill.; M. A. Kraschal, Macon, Ill.; N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.; B. F. Humphrey, Lovington, Ill.; M. W. Greer, Rushville, Ill., and O. Walter & Co., Lebanon, Ohio. There were several other exhibitors, but the ones mentioned above were the ones who landed the ribbons. The first awards were placed by W. E. Spicer, Rushville, as follows: Boar 2 years and over—Trone & Son. Boar 1 year—Cutler. Boar 6 months—Greer. Boar under 6 months—Greer. Sow 2 years and over—Walter & Co. Sow 1 year and under 2—Walter & Co. Sow 6 months—Walter & Co. Sow under 6 months—Walter & Co. Sweepstakes, Boar any age, Trone & Sons on Oom Paul. Sow any age—Walter & Co. on Kitty Wonder.

Herds, boar and 3 sows over 1 year—Walter & Co. Same bred by exhibitor—Walter & Co.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—Walter & Co. Same bred by exhibitor—Walter & Co.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of 1 sow—Greer.

Four pigs, get of one boar, bred by exhibitor—Walter & Co.

According to the Illinois State Journal, Kansas City will have a chance to see a "Galloway prodigy" during the American Royal show. It says: "A Galloway prodigy appeared in the cattle ring at the State fair in the shape of a bull calf named Druid 6th. It was the first appearance of the youngster in any ring and the effect from a live-stock standpoint was sensational. Druid 6th is a son of Lute Lake, a young Galloway matriarch of championship qualities. Both animals are the property of O. H. Swigart, of Champaign. Wallace Estill, of Estill, Mo., who made awards in the Galloway ring, and whose authority is unquestioned, declared this young bull to be the finest specimen of the shaggy black breed ever produced.

BERKSHIRES.

C. H. Anderson & Co., Carlinville, Ill.; Morgan County Berkshire Association, Litterberry, Ill.; D. E. Lee, Peoria, Ill.; James Riley & Son, Thornton, Ind.; G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill.; E. L. Jamison, Oneida, Ill.

Boar 2 years and over—First, Riley & Son. Boar 1 year—First, Council.

Boar 6 months—First, Council. Boar under 6 months—First, Council. Sow 2 years and over—First, Council. Sow 1 year—First, Council. Sow 6 months—Council.

Sow under 6 months—First, Jamison. Sweepstakes, Boar any age—Riley & Son, on King Marvin.

Sow any age—Council on Combination of Duchess 2d.

Herds, Boar and 3 sows over 1 year—First, Council. Same bred by exhibitor—First to Council.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—First, Council. Same bred by exhibitor—First, Riley & Son.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of 1 sow—First, Jamison.

Four pigs, get of 1 boar, bred by exhibitor—First, Riley.

SHEEP EXHIBITS.

George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; Uriah Cook & Son, West Mansfield, Ohio; H. E. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich.; S. Blamer & Son, Johnstown, Ohio; George McKerron & Sons, Sussex, Wis.; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; Kincaid & Reinder, Athens, Ill.; G. Howard Davison, Milbrook, N. Y.; George Allen, Allerton, Ill.; Morgan Farm, Beloit, Wis.; F. E. Came, St. Andrews, Canada.

The sheep display was very good, fully better than the western fairs generally, both in numbers and quality, showing that the interest in sheep is considerably heavier through the Eastern section of the country than in the Western part. One herd of Canadian sheep was shown and the Wisconsin herds made their usual strong showing.

STATE FAIR NOTES.

The gate receipts for the week amounted to \$36,000, a splendid showing for a very rainy week. The big day's attendance was on Thursday, when 50,000 were present.

Every exhibitor of swine realized the brisk demand for good pigs, as sales were never so lively before, especially at the advanced prices asked. Several notable sales were made. J. R. Young, of Richards, Mo., refused \$500 for his Missouri State Fair sweepstakes boar.

The Illinois State Register says: "Something is surely wrong. There's a bad leak some place. The question is—can you find the leak? If you can, stop it. The Illinois State Fair is not only 'The Greatest Fair on Earth,' but it is 'THE WETTEST FAIR ON EARTH.'"

The horse display was the notable feature of the whole fair. Every available stall was full. There were fifty-three head of horses more than at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Practically all of the leading breeders and importers of the middle west were present in strong numbers.

J. H. Crowder & Son, Bethany, Ill., have had the leading herd of Red Polled cattle at the big fairs this year, beginning at Des Moines and ending at Springfield, Ill., last week. His show herd is headed by the undefeated champion of the breed, Falstaff 3d. Mr. Crowder, on account of age, wishes to retire, and will sell his entire herd to some enterprising breeder. See his advertisement on page 1009.

The show of agricultural machinery and vehicles was a national exposition of itself, and attracted many thousands of visitors, especially interested as dealers or consumers. It was a continuous performance of machinery with the manufacturer, dealer and user meeting together in annual conference. The orders placed during the week, would aggregate close to a million dollars in value.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Jersey Cattle club was held at the fair grounds, with a large attendance. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: E. N. Cobb, Monmouth, president; Walter R. Kimsey, Tamaroa, vice president; C. F. Mills, Springfield, secretary; H. K. Davis, Fairfield, treasurer. An executive committee was chosen to consist of J. F. Latimer, Abingdon; J. W. Whitson, Rushville; Frank Bumgardner, Joliet; Taylor S. Smith, Ringwood; Col. C. F. Mills, Springfield; Fred. P. Storm, Joliet.

The most attractive display of horses ever made by a single exhibitor, was that of Willemore Stock Farm, German and Oldenburg Coach, the property of Wm. Eaton Moore, of Springfield, Ill., who, during the Illinois State Fair, occupied an entire barn, with forty head of stallions and mares. Notice his advertisement on page 1009.

BAD WEATHER

WHAT IT DID TO A FARMER IN OREGON.

Its Effects Lasted for Several Years—He Tells How He Finally Got on His Feet Again after a Series of Reverses.

"It was all due to the weather," said Mr. John Lee, a farmer of Greenville, Oregon, in relating a recent experience to a reporter.

"The weather," he continued, "plays an important part in a farmer's life and in this instance its effects upon mine lasted for several years. It was in the spring of 1895. Working in the fields during a long stretch of cold rain and wind brought on an attack of the grip. It took right hold of me and I suffered terribly with it. When that finally went away it left me with the ague. Several doctors prescribed for me but their medicine did me no good. My head ached and I was dizzy; my blood was very bad and I was so very nervous that every little sound annoyed and worried me. Besides this I had a very severe case of stomach trouble, food did not nourish me and my appetite was poor. It would be impossible for me to describe my misery."

"But how did you get relief?" asked the reporter.

"Well, one day I got hold of a booklet telling of the cure of a case similar to mine by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I thought I would try them. I felt better after taking a part of a box so I kept on till cured. About three boxes did it and now I am as well as ever I was."

It is of the utmost importance to your health if you have suffered from the grip, that you should cleanse the system of the lingering germs and put it in condition to resist and ward off disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific not only for the after effects of the grip, of fevers and of other acute diseases but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all form of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes, \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Besides his imported and home-bred Coach stallions, he has fifty mares from 1 to 3 years old, that he wishes to close out to make room for his stallions, and in consequence thereof will sell them at very attractive prices. It is a great bargain for some enterprising horse breeder.

A big State fair or national stock show where sheep are on exhibition would be much like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, unless Geo. Allen, of Allenton, Ill., was very much in evidence with his imitable Shropshire sheep. No breeder in the world, has been such an outstanding winner with Shropshires, as Mr. Allen. His fame as a breeder is international, and yet his prices are as reasonable as many less pretentious breeders. Any one wanting foundation stock or show sheep can be fitted out properly by consulting his card on page 1009. Do not fail to see his show at Chicago, about December 1, 1902, during the International Live-Stock Exposition.

The man who made Berkshires famous in the twentieth century, will be known as G. G. Council, of Williamsville, Ill. His marvelous accomplishment in the breeder's art during the past two years, is the reigning sensation in swineedom. His display of Berkshires at the Illinois State Fair, and later on at the American Royal at Kansas City, and the International Live-Stock Exposition at Chicago, will be the famous

Grand Combination Sale
....OF....
POLAND-CHINA SWINE
....AT....
Clay Center, Kans., Wednesday, October 15, 1902.
60 head of Spring Boars and Gilts will be sold, tops from the herds of the following breeders:
C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, Kans.; O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans.; J. M. Baker, Narka, Kans.; C. M. McKeever, Hubble, Neb.; J. G. Hutchinson, Esbon, Kans.; John Crawford, Lebanon, Kans.; H. G. Sims, Smith Center, Kans.; Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans.; W. R. Dowling, Norcatur, Kans.
No such opportunity to secure the cream of the breeder's art from these hardy Western herds will be offered again this season. Every breeder can find something in this offering that he needs. Come and inspect stock whether you intend to buy or not. Sale under cover at 1 o'clock p. m.
Auctioneers:
COL. J. N. HARSHBERGER,
COL. JOHN BRENNAN,
COL. SAM LANGWORTHY....
For Catalogues, address
J. R. JOHNSON Manager,
CLAY CENTER, KANS.

sensations of the year, as Berkshire swine has never before in America or elsewhere, had such a famous display as Mr. Council is making at the big stock shows this year. If you want prize winners consult his advertisement on page 993.

Butler County Fair.

The officers of the Butler County Fair Association, feel that it only necessary for them to announce a county fair, in order to bring down a deluge of rain, and it is said that they are seriously considering the proposition of holding their fair in August when we generally need rain. Last week Thursday, which is supposed always to be the big day, found a godly crowd of people in attendance, clad in rubbers and umbrellas; while Friday opened with such a downpour of rain that the fair grounds were entirely abandoned. We are glad to note, however, that under the efficient management of Mr. H. M. Balch, Secretary, the association was able to pay all premiums and expenses. The exhibition of live stock was creditable in spite of the stormy weather. One thing that pleased us particularly was the fact that Supt. H. H. Drover, of the cattle department, makes his records complete by the insertion of the names of the breeding animals exhibited. This is quite unusual, but it is so satisfactory that it ought to be adopted by other associations. The Shorthorn exhibit consisted of two herds, owned by J. F. Stodder, Burden, and W. J. Snodgrass, Gordon. The awards were as follows:

- Aged bull, Snodgrass first on Scott Junior; no second.
Two-year-old bull, Stodder first on Aylesbury Duke; no second.
Yearling bull, Snodgrass first on Golden Sharron; no second.
Bull calf, Stodder first on Prince Challenger; Snodgrass second in W. J. Bryan.
Aged cow, Stodder first on Constance of Silver Creek and second on Coral.
Two-year-old heifer, Stodder first on Marchioness of Oxford; Snodgrass second on Duchess of Allendale.
Yearling heifer, Stodder first on Princess Challenger; Snodgrass second on Lovely of Billbrook.
Heifer calf, Stodder first on Oxford Bloom 12th; Snodgrass second on Countess 3rd.
Cow and calf at foot, Stodder first on Coral with calf by Gwendoline's Prince; Snodgrass second on Fanny with calf by Scott Junior.

HEREFORDS.

There was but one herd of Herefords exhibited and this was from Hufford Place, owned by Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado. While these cattle had not been specially fitted for the show ring, they were of surprising quality and well worthy of the prizes awarded them. At the head of this herd stands Protocol 2nd 9175, by Bernadotte 2nd out of Daisy G. with Major as 2nd. Mr. Hazlett showed in all the classes, except two-year-old bull and was awarded first and second in each. More information will be found in regard to his exhibit in another column.

ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS.

These two breeds were classed together in the premium list. There was a small exhibit of each. James Atkins, of Eldorado, showed his herd bull McKinley Junior, on which he won first in the aged class. John Carpenter, Eldorado, showed his Galloway herd bull Mattock in the aged class, and received second prize. Carpenter got first and second in bull calf two-year-old heifer, heifer calf, and cow and calf at foot and first in aged cow classes.

The sweepstakes brought together all breeds. The graded herd consisted of one bull, two years old or over; one cow, three years old or over; one two-year-old heifer; one yearling heifer, and one heifer calf of any beef breed all owned by exhibitors. First prize went to Hazlett's Herefords, second to Stodder's Shorthorns.

Breeders' young herd with the same qualifications, Snodgrass first on Short-horns; Hazlett second on Herefords.

Calf herd, Hazlett first on Herefords. Get of sire, Stodder first on Get of Gwendoline's Prince; Snodgrass second in get of Scott Junior.

Produce of cow, Hazlett first on produce of Daisy G; Stodder second on produce of Lulu Challenger.

Best bull of any age or breed, Hazlett on Protocol.

Best cow any age or breed, Stodder on Oxford Bloom.

Best pair of yearling bulls, Snodgrass first.

Best pair of yearling heifers, Stodder first.

RED POLLS.

The herd of Chas. Foster & Sons, Foster, Kans., was the only one shown. They won first on yearling bull Meridian, bull calf, aged cow Strawberry, heifer calf, cow and calf, Strawberry with calf by Governor. They won second on bull calf, aged cow, heifer calf, and cow and calf at foot, Duchess of Wisconsin with calf by Governor.

HOLSTEINS.

C. F. Stone, of Peabody, was the only exhibitor. Owing to the recent sale of his herd bull to the State Insane Asylum, at Topeka, he did not show in the aged bull class. The other animals of his show herd were the same as those shown at Topeka, except for the addition of the yearling heifer Lady Truth 2nd, on which he won second in class. He showed in yearling bull, bull calf, aged cow, two-year-old cow, yearling heifer, heifer calf, cow and calf, and aged herd. In all of which he won both first and second, except yearling bull where he was awarded first without competition.

The horse classes were filled by drafts from the herds of J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, and Snyder Bros., Winfield, and made a great showing.

PERCHERONS.

Aged stallion, Robison's Casino stood alone and won first.

In the three-year-stallions, Snyder won first on Chester R. and second on Cowley Peck.

Two-year-old stallions, Robison first on Perfection 1st; Snyder second on Cowley King. Robison won first on yearling stallion, colt stallion, aged mare, three-year-old mare, two-year-old mare, yearling, colt and mare and produce of four colts. The latter was taken by Imp. Fire. They won second on stallion colt, aged mare, two-year-old mare, mare colt.

In the grand sweepstakes of draft horses for stallion any age or breed, Robison won first on Casino; Snyder second on Honest

Prince. Draft mare any age or breed, Robison first on Bijou; no second.

Draft herd, Robison first and Snyder second. Shires, Snyder won first on aged stallion, 3-year-old stallion, 2-year-old stallion, and first and second on aged mare. They also won first on saddle stallion Diamond King, first on coach stallion Diamond King, and sweepstakes on Roadster Diamond King. Snyder got first on 3-year-old trotting stallion Donald; first on gent's single driver with Diamond King; second on Donald. In draft teams, Snyder won first; Robison second.

Matched carriage team, Robison first; Snyder second. Standard bred 3-year-old stallion, Snyder first on Roy McCoy.

BUTLER COUNTY FAIR NOTES.

Mr. J. F. Stodder, in making the round of the fairs, added a feather to his cap by selling two bulls to the State Reformatory, at Hutchinson. We are glad to see the various State institutions get hold of blooded breeding animals, as they become object lessons of great worth to our citizens.

Perhaps there is no greater combination horse than Snyder Bros.' Diamond King. As will be seen by a reference to our report, he won first as saddle stallion, first as coach stallion, first as gentleman's single driver, and sweepstakes on roadster. He is a beautiful animal, and always attracts attention where ever he is shown.

The constant downpour of rain during the week resulted in a rather serious accident to one of the race horses. In a pacing race this animal slipped, turned a complete summersault, broke one thill, and ran the broken part into his head just below the eye. He was evidently badly hurt, and could scarcely walk to his stall, though at last accounts hopes were expressed for his recovery.

Chas. Foster & Sons, Foster, Kans., had a draft from their handsome herd of Red Polled cattle on exhibition. Their yearling bull, Meriden, and their two aged cows, Strawberry and Duchess of Wisconsin, were mighty good to look at. Their former herd bull, Governor, is the sire of much of the young stuff now in their herd, and judging by its quality we should guess him to be an extra good bull, although owing to his recent sale we have not had an opportunity to personally inspect him.

No sweepstakes were offered to the different breeds, and the only ones given were for best animal any age or breed. This resulted in a contest between the beef breeds on exhibition. With the white faces first. Mr. H. W. Weiss, Westphalia, judged all the cattle classes, and when nearly through with these he was unceremoniously delegated to judge the horse classes as well. Mr. Weiss is a Shorthorn breeder who has lately moved with his herd from the State of Iowa, and is a man who evidently knows good Shorthorns.

The Butler County Fair Association has always reserved the right to prorrate its premiums in case bad weather on any unforeseen circumstance, renders it impossible for them to pay in full. This has never been taken advantage of however, and Secretary Balch announced on the grounds that the premiums would be paid in full, even if he had to borrow the money. This however was not necessary, and we learn with satisfaction that these enterprising people were able to close their books on Thursday night with no debts outstanding. Had the weather been in any way pleasant they would probably have had an handsome surplus.

Royalty Among Live Stock.

The wide-awake man interested in live stock is sure to meet with some surprises if he has occasion to travel about very much.

It has been the experience of the writer at various times to find small herds of pure-bred cattle, that are owned by enthusiastic breeders who are just getting started in the business, that are of surprising quality. One wonders sometimes where a new breeder who claims to be a novice could have had the judgment or luck to secure such animals with which to begin his breeding operations. On the other hand it is a frequent experience to visit old and well-established herds where the owner has begun operations by the purchase of inferior or cheap animals, and then has been obliged to spend all of the balance of his days in getting rid of this quality of stock, and replacing it with better blood and better individuals. There is no field of farm operation where more serious mistakes can be made, than in the selection of inferior breeding animals, with which to start a herd. Instances could be quoted in numbers, where young breeders have started their herds by the fortunate purchase of choice animals that were bred right, while other instances, equally numerous, can be cited where a less choice selection has been made and its after effects are still not overcome. In the first case the breeder has studied his business by using the herd-book as a text-book and choice herds as object lessons, and his record has been one of success from the start. While in the other case the breeder can claim but a mediocre place in his profession and has difficulty in selling his surplus at anything much better than beef prices.

The business of breeding pure-bred live stock is one of the most profitable and safe that is now open to the energy and investment of the American citizens. It is a business which rests on a secure foundation and which will continue as long as men continue to eat. When it is realized by the young breeder that an animal which sells from his herd at prices ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 as readily as the inferior stock of his neighbor will bring from \$25 to \$40, and when he realizes that it costs no more to feed the one animal than the other, he will then have the satisfaction of knowing that he has begun right and will continue right. These thoughts were suggested by a recent visit to the beautiful farm just outside of the city limits of Eldorado, which is known as Hazford Place, and which is the home of the Hazford Herefords. This beautiful property and splendid herd is owned by Mr. Robt. H. Hazlett. Here is found about seventy head of Herefords that are a credit to the State of Kansas. Our interest was awakened in this herd by seeing them in the show ring at the Butler County fair, where they proved to be the sweepstakes herd of any breed on the ground. At the

MEADOWBROOK HERD OF PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS. Herd headed by Ottawa chief 26289. Choice young plus sire by 1-cum-beat H. and Sweepstakes, for sale. Quality the best. Prices right. J.E.R. KILLOUGH & SONS, R. E. No. 6, Ottawa, Kans.

If You Can't Come to See Them, Write for Particulars. 34 head of Registered Hereford Cattle, \$3,000. Crosses of Climax 1 71029 and Archibald 17th 107786. Each animal a good one; nothing aged. Address.....Wm. LAUPHEIMER or TRACY PRITCHARD.....Proprietors. ELM LAWN FARM, EMPORIA, KANS.

200--Poland-China Brood Sows--200 AND 10 YOUNG MALE POLAND-CHINA PIGS For Sale at the College Barns, St. Marys, Kans. Inspection of this stock is invited, and the herd is guaranteed free from disease. ADDRESS OR APPLY TO BR. NIGHTWINE.

THE WILLOWDALE Berkshires. ROYAL BARON 58846, the Greatest Show Boar in the World, at head of herd. Home of the Winners. Young Stock of All Ages For Sale. See my exhibit at the American Royal Swine Show at Kansas City, Mo., October 20-25, 1902. G. G. COUNCIL, - - Willamsville, Illinois.

WILLEMORE STOCK FARM IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horses. Stallions of all ages for sale. Both imported and home bred. Prize-winners both in Europe and America. Take Washington Park Car to the Farm. Wm. EATON MOORE, Prop, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

CLOSING OUT SALE ...OF... Standard-Bred Horses At Val ey Grove Stock Farm, 6 Miles North of Walker, Mo., Friday, November 7, 1902. The offering includes Silver Simmons 2.10 1/2 (grandson of Simmons 2.28), Eagolyte 29315 (son of Onward 1411), to be sold privately, 8 mares by Onward 1411, 6 mares by Norval 2.14, and 15 weanlings, yearlings, 2-year-olds, and 3-year-olds by Silver Simmons 2.10 1/2 and Eagolyte, out of these Onward and Norval mares. Transportation furnished to and from farm. Lunch on grounds. For Catalogues, address Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer. E. T. LETTON & SON, Walker, Vernon Co., Mo.

HAZFORD HEREFORDS. Herd headed by the young show bull, Protocol 2d 91715, assisted by Major Beau Real 71631 a nephew of Wild Tom. Females largely the get of Bernadotte 2d 71634. A few choice young bulls for sale. Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans. about \$15.00. Owing to the short crop of last season some of the animals were not in as high condition as they might have been, and this together with the small crowd, and the fact that much of the offering were spring pigs may have accounted for the low prices obtained. The following are the buyers: F. J. Adams, T. B. Pitcher, J. C. Taylor, E. Cheney, D. C. Woodford, E. S. Arnold, G. P. Tiffany, R. S. Priddy, W. A. Shafer, Grant Gilman, Bert Baker, Wm. Retter, and S. M. Hummer, all of Shawnee and Jackson Counties.

Cheney's Poland-China Sale. Mr. H. W. Cheney, who lives about four and one-half miles north of Topeka, held his annual sale of Poland-China hogs on Wednesday, October 1. Owing to the busy season of the year, and the protractive wet weather, as well as to the early date of the sale, there was a comparatively small crowd of buyers present. These buyers were mostly from nearby farms, and the bidding was at no time exciting. The highest prices received were on two well modeled sows just ready to farrow who went at \$25.00 each. It was the purpose of the owner to offer fifty head of hogs. But the weather conditions were so much against him, that after disposing of twenty-seven head the sale was closed. About half of this number or more were spring pigs, and the average of the sale was

The Axline Sale--Last Call. Our readers are again reminded that the public sale of Poland-Chinas, to be held by Mr. E. E. Axline, at Oak Grove, Jackson County, Mo., will take place on Monday, Oct. 20. As this is the opening date of the Kansas City Cattle and Swine Show and sale, and as nothing of moment will be done there on that date, the Axline sale can be attended and Kansas City reached on the evening of the 20th. Oak Grove is but thirty miles from Kansas City, on Chicago & Alton Railroad. Concerning the offering that Mr. Axline places before the public this fall, we believe, after (Continued on page 990.)

Agricultural Matters.

Government Reports of Climatic and Crop Conditions in the Several States.

New England.—Weather generally favorable except some damage from frost; potatoes continue to rot badly; squashes a short crop; onions, cabbages, and turnips good; fall apples good crop, but winter varieties deficient; peaches plentiful; cranberries average; tobacco harvested; fall feed excellent.

New York.—Fall seeding and harvest delayed by rains, excessively heavy in southwest; temperatures favorable; corn, beans, potatoes, and buckwheat being harvested; corn, beans, hops, and potatoes very light; grapes light and rotting badly; apples variable, but generally light; fall feed plentiful; no serious damage by frost up to this date.

New Jersey.—Heavy rains for five days of week have retarded farm work, but benefited early seeding, meadows, and pastures; cutting of corn and seeding now at a standstill, ground full of water; thrashing of wheat, rye, and buckwheat progressing; root crops and cabbage very promising.

Pennsylvania.—Recent generally abundant rains beneficial to pastures and late seeding, but detrimental to farm work; early sown grain mostly up and looks fairly well; late corn not so well matured; early buckwheat generally of good quality, but deficient in quantity; apples plentiful; tobacco secured in good condition.

Maryland and Delaware.—Heavy rains caused local damage, but thoroughly saturated the soil which will soon be in fine condition for plowing and seeding; much corn cut, yields fair; tobacco mostly saved, but recent wet and foggy weather unfavorable for curing; pastures, turnips, and late cabbages improved; tomatoes still yielding well; apples scarce; pears plentiful.

Virginia.—Drought broken, except in portions of southwest valley; seeding of wheat, oats, and clover progressing and some early seeded fields coming up nicely; fall plowing advancing where soil is not too wet; late tobacco improved much during week, cutting and curing continue, yields and quality good; corn in shock except a few late fields.

North Carolina.—Very warm with fine rains Thursday, generally beneficial; fall crops improved; gathering mature crops well advanced; nearly three-fourths of open cotton picked, warmth forcing rapid opening of remaining bolls, considerable complaint of open cotton falling to ground; cutting and curing tobacco not yet finished; yields of corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, rice, and hay good; plowing for winter wheat advancing.

South Carolina.—High temperature and light precipitation favored opening and picking cotton; picking nearing completion on early, and late well advanced, except top crop, that will require full month to reach maturity, top crop in few localities only; sea island cotton fine and opening freely, lint excellent; corn being housed; rice harvest under way, crop satisfactory; minor crops doing well.

Georgia.—Temperature generally seasonable; scattered showers early part of week and heavy and general rains latter part; cotton picking rushed during fair intervals, and is practically completed in many sections; open cotton seriously damaged by heavy rains and high winds of 27th, crop being ginned and marketed as rapidly as possible, previous estimates of short yield fully confirmed; minor crops generally doing well.

Florida.—Showers to heavy rains over greater portion of northern and central districts and a portion of western district; much damage being done by beating open cotton to the ground, soiling lint, and causing seed to sprout in bolls; practically no cotton picked over sections mentioned; bolls on many plants all open and picked; no fruit left, recent rains stimulated top growth, but will not change prospects for short crop; cane, vegetables, and pineapples doing well; large acreage set to strawberries; some oranges splitting.

Alabama.—First few days warm and dry; from middle to end of week rains varying from light to heavy were quite general, except in few northern districts, retarding cotton picking and greatly damaging open cotton, though benefiting minor crops; cotton practically all open, and picking practically completed over southern half of State, little may developed from top crop if frost is late, rust still damaging, some complaint of boll worms, present indications that entire crop will be picked by middle of October; bottom land corn yielding lightly, but good quality.

Mississippi.—Showery week, rains heavy in middle portion, moderate in north and south; unfavorable for cotton, but picking, although retarded generally, is well advanced and nearing completion in south portion, where yield is lightest for several years; cotton yielding fair to good in delta and northern counties, rains causing lower bolls to rot and sprout, also quite damaging to open cotton, boll worms injuring late cotton in some places; haying interrupted; pastures fine; fall crops promising.

Louisiana.—Warm, wet week; showers occurred over greater portion of State every day; cotton nearly all open, picking progressing slowly and is generally behind, though well advanced in some places, pickers scarce in some parishes, rain caused some sprouting and rotting in bolls and interfered with picking, some cotton washed out and rotting on ground, reports indicate yield considerably below average, very little prospects for top crop, insects causing damage in places; sugar cane growing rapidly; rice harvest retarded; some corn rotting in fields.

Texas.—Temperature and rainfall above normal; ground in excellent condition and is being prepared for fall gardens and truck crops; considerable wheat and oats being sown; cotton picking interrupted by wet weather, heavy rains in localities damaged cotton to a considerable extent and in many places lowered the grade by staining, boll weevil still numerous, late cotton in central and northern sections is growing rapidly and looks promising, but only an unusually late fall will insure any results.

Arkansas.—Showers in all sections, excessive in many localities; cotton picking retarded by wet weather and scarcity of labor, some cotton beaten out, many complaints of rotting and of sprouting in bolls, premature opening checked in some places, crop being marketed rapidly; corn only slightly damaged, considerable gathered, yield fair to good; late potatoes, peas, pastures, and turnips benefited by rains; plowing for wheat commenced in northwest section; apples being picked and marketed.

Tennessee.—Good rains throughout the State greatly beneficial to late un-matured and growing crops and put soil in fine condition for plowing, but were detrimental to cotton, peas, and un-housed storage; cotton much damaged with dirt and wet and is rotting in bolls, picking greatly hindered; uncut tobacco much improved by rains, but bulk of crop housed; late corn developing finely and fair crop assured; late minor crops in good condition generally; fall plowing well advanced; seeding in favorable progress; early sown grains up and growing well; pastures improved and stock in good condition.

Kentucky.—Warm with abundant rainfall; large proportion of tobacco in house, some complaint of house-burnt, but generally curing well; late tobacco in field made great improvement; wheat sowing progressed well, except where too wet; pastures in fine condition; late corn shows a decided improvement, and a week of good weather will mature it; apples are very poor; no peaches; farm work delayed by rain.

Missouri.—Showery weather stopped wheat sowing, retarded cotton picking and apple gathering, and caused corn to mold and sprout to some extent both in shock and on the stalk; some cotton also damaged; practically all corn safe from frost; early sown wheat growing finely; some damage to apples by high winds; pastures excellent.

Illinois.—Cloudy and moderately cool, with frequent and generally heavy rains; corn generally fine condition and safe, but considerable mold in shock; great deal of lowland corn in northern portion damaged by frosts of 12th and 13th; apples and potatoes good crop, but potatoes still rotting somewhat; other crops generally good.

Indiana.—Temperature above normal; rainfall excessive and damaging in northern counties, plentiful elsewhere; cutting corn, sowing wheat, and digging potatoes well advanced, and where ground not too wet this work continues; early sown wheat coming up; cucumber and onion crops light; tomatoes turning out fairly well, canning continues; tobacco mostly housed; picking apples begun; pastures improved.

West Virginia.—Drought broken by fairly good showers, which were very beneficial in softening soil, furnishing water supply and freshening pastures; late corn considerably improved; fall plowing so long delayed now in full progress; cabbages, turnips, and late Irish potatoes about half crop; apple picking continues.

Ohio.—Heavy and frequent showers interfered with farm work; much early corn cut, considerable molding in shock, late corn ripening slowly and improving where uninjured by early frost; wheat

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seeding advanced but little, early sown up nicely; clover seed damaged; late potatoes good; pastures much benefited; apples being picked, crop light; grapes only fair.

Michigan.—Excessive rainfall has delayed all field work, flattened much corn and spoiled many late beans; corn maturing very slowly and much cut green and unripe; late potatoes continue to show rot and indicate light yields; buckwheat, apples, and late peaches yielding well; early sown wheat and rye germinating finely; pasturage excellent.

Wisconsin.—General and copious rains latter part of week improved late pastures and benefited winter wheat and rye; corn in southwestern counties and along lake not injured by frost and now fully ripe, but little sound corn in other sections; potatoes mostly dug, fair crop of good quality; cranberry picking about completed, crop shortened considerably by frost, quality good.

Minnesota.—Thrashing delayed in south by rains of 25th and in north by damp weather much of week; thrashing from stack begun; good sugar beet crop being gathered.

Iowa.—Week exceedingly wet, cold and cloudy; conditions unfavorable for maturing corn and for securing fodder; special reports from all sections of State indicate that from 40 to 50 per cent of the extra heavy corn crop will be below marketable standard; drying weather needed to prevent greatly increased damage to all unharvested crops; fall plowing and seeding much below average.

South Dakota.—Though somewhat retarded in southeast by rains, thrashing is over half finished, except flax; corn cutting general, most of that damaged by frost will likely make fair feeding corn, but some is spoiling; large hay crop secured; potato crop fair to good; plowing making favorable progress; some winter rye sown.

Nebraska.—Cool, wet week; corn and hay damaged by rain; wheat sowing and all work retarded; early-sown wheat up and growing finely; much less wheat sown than is usual by this time; corn needs sun and dry weather.

Kansas.—Very wet week, retarding farm work and damaging fodder and corn; corn husking progressing, except in northern counties, good crop; large crop of fine hay cut and much still uncut; wheat up in all parts, good stand; good crop of fine apples and potatoes being gathered.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories.—Recent rains caused considerable damage by beating out cotton, but benefited later crop, yields continue good to poor with lint and color of staple good, nearly half of crop secured; corn and other late field crops giving fair to good yields; late June corn, potatoes, and turnips benefited by rains; early sown wheat and rye up in good stands; plowing continues with ground in fine condition, but seeding delayed by rains; pastures and stock in good condition; late apples yielding fairly well.

Colorado.—Soil in good condition; beet and potato digging progressing satisfactorily; other crops secured; no serious injury to fruit over western slope and large shipments continue.

Washington.—Cool, with copious rains followed by light frosts; pastures freshened, late root crops helped, soil put in good condition for plowing and seeding, except in central and south-east counties; frosts injured tomatoes, melons, and other vines; thrashing and hop picking completed; hop crop light, but of excellent quality.

Oregon.—Week cool with good rains in west and scattered showers in east portions; more rain needed for fall plowing and seeding; prune drying progressing, crop light; pastures and root crops improved; potato digging begun, crop fair; apples and corn yet to be harvested, both crops good.

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Great Corn.
With a view of making characteristic exhibits of products at Washington, upon the occasion of the great G. A. R. reunion, several counties in Kansas made collections of fruits and cereals to be exhibited. In Shawnee County the matter was taken up by the Topeka Commercial Club by offering a prize of \$10 for the best ten ears of corn. Many contestants tried for this prize. The samples were judged by Secretary F. D. Coburn. Following is his report:

Topeka, Kansas, September 30, 1902.
Major T. J. Anderson, Secretary Topeka Commercial Club.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request that I award the prize of \$10 offered by your club for the best ten ears of corn placed in competition therefor, raised in Shawnee County, Kansas, I have to report, as follows:

In connection with Mr. J. C. Mohler, assistant secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, I have carefully weighed, measured and otherwise critically examined the thirty-eight lots of corn entered in the competition, and awarded the prize to Mr. Bradford Miller, of Topeka, upon ten ears of white corn raised on his farm by Mr. T. A. Keigley, of Rossville. The weight of these ten ears was 18 pounds 4 1/2 ounces, their aggregate length 120 inches, and aggregate circumference 88 inches. The largest of these was 13 inches in length, weighed 2 pounds 2 1/2 ounces, and measured around the middle 9 1/2 inches. It had 20 rows and 1,200 grains. This lot was of outstanding superiority, even among the numerous others of unusual excellence.

It is regrettable that at least a second and third prize could not be awarded, in recognition of the superb specimens presented by other competitors. In such event the second prize would have gone to S. J. & W. A. Wood, of Silver Lake, on ten ears of white corn, weighing 17 pounds 3 ounces, with at total length of 114 1/2 inches, and aggregate circumference of 87 inches, and the third prize to B. A. Patton, of Silver Lake, whose corn (white) weighed 15 pounds 10 1/2 ounces, aggregated 107 inches in length and 85 inches in circumference. Mr. Patton's exhibits seem to demonstrate that he is a very successful corn-raiser, or at least has been so this year. He had in the contest five different lots—three of white and two of yellow. The average weight of the five lots was 15 1/2 pounds, and the average aggregate length of ears in each, 110 4-5 inches.

The longest ears of corn were exhibited by Mr. A. A. Thurman, of North

Topeka. Their aggregate length was 125 3/4 inches, with a weight, however, of but 13 pounds 3 ounces.

The average weight of the thirty-eight ten-ear lots in the competition was slightly over 14 pounds, and the average aggregate length of ears in each nearly 111 inches.

The samples of corn entered in this contest are certainly high-class testimonials to the skill and intelligence of Shawnee County farmers, and the adaptability of Shawnee County soil and climate for the production of the

King of Cereals—"the corn triumphant that hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain, and laid foundation for the social excellence that is and is to be."

The Topeka Commercial Club deserves both commendation and congratulation for its enterprise.

Below is appended a list of the exhibitors, the weights of their corn, the aggregate length of each ten ears, its color or variety.

Very respectfully,
F. D. COBURN.

Name of exhibitor.	Postoffice address.	Color of corn.	Weight, lbs. ozs.	Aggregate length, inches.
Bradford Miller	Topeka	White	18 4 1/2	120
C. A. Lewis	N. Topeka, R. R. No. 3	White	15 3/4	115 1/4
S. J. & W. A. Wood	Silver Lake	White	17 3	114 1/2
H. A. Vascaida	Pauline	White	13 15 1/2	115
Joseph Fields	Auburndale	White	14 9	112
H. D. Rice	Topeka, Box 208	White	13 2 1/2	112
T. N. McGuire	Watson	White	11 14	100 1/2
G. P. Tiffany	N. Topeka, R. R. No. 3	White	13 9 1/2	112 1/4
David Ansel	Grantville	White	12 2	98
B. A. Patton	Silver Lake	White	15 7 1/2	115 1/2
B. A. Patton	Silver Lake	White	15 2	109
J. H. Allen	N. Topeka, 233 Holman St.	White	15 3 1/2	114 1/2
John M. Brown	N. Topeka, R. R. No. 1	White and yellow	14 8 1/2	114
E. V. Mahaffey	Pauline	White and yellow	11 14	102 1/2
Bartley Coyne	Richland	Yellow	13 7	111
J. H. Allen	N. Topeka, 233 Holman St.	Yellow	11 2 1/2	112 1/4
B. A. Patton	Silver Lake	Yellow	15 7 1/2	106
B. A. Patton	Silver Lake	Yellow	15 12 1/2	114 1/2
Scott Kelsey	Topeka	Yellow	14 14 1/2	100
Scott Kelsey	Topeka	Yellow	14 4 1/2	110 1/2
Robert Keith	N. Topeka, R. R. No. 4	Yellow	10 1 1/2	103 1/4
E. F. Maus	Topeka, Sta. B., R. R. No. 2	Yellow	13 1	110 1/2
E. F. Maus	Topeka, Sta. B., R. R. No. 2	Yellow	13 1 1/2	121 1/4
W. F. Stahl	Auburn	Yellow	13 8 1/2	113 1/2
W. F. Stahl	Auburn	Yellow	13 1 1/2	112 1/2
A. A. Thurman	N. Topeka, R. R. No. 1	Yellow	15 3	123 1/4
C. D. Williams	Silver Lake	Yellow	14 15 1/2	106
J. H. Allen	N. Topeka, 233 Holman St.	Bloody Butcher	11 5 1/4	108
C. W. Stover	N. Topeka	Yellow	16 3 1/2	116
C. W. Stover	N. Topeka	Yellow	14 9 1/2	112 1/4
Bartley Coyne	Richland	White	13 4 1/2	110 1/2
F. M. Atwell	N. Topeka, R. R. No. 3	White	13 9	97 1/2
B. A. Patton	Silver Lake	White	15 10 1/2	107
Riley Johnson	Silver Lake	White	12 4 1/4	104
R. Fowler	Silver Lake	White	14 8 1/2	114 1/2
J. T. Kennett	Silver Lake	White	12 8 1/4	106 1/2
J. T. Kennett	Silver Lake	Yellow	12 11 1/4	112
W. F. Palmer	Silver Lake	Yellow	14 13	113 1/2

Alfalfa Sown Last Spring.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in last week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER an article from Dr. E. P. Miller telling how he secured a splendid stand of alfalfa by fall seeding. I can vouch for all he says; but I really think the ten acres he speaks of made more than thirty-eight tons (the first three cuttings). I saw the second and third crops harvested and it was very heavy. Now I will tell you how I secured as fine a stand as I ever saw on seventy acres, sowed last spring. My farm is immediately west of Dr. Miller's and north of Mr. Rentlinger's and is Medicine River bottom land. I commenced plowing with several teams, about March 20. I tried to plow all seven inches deep, and followed with harrow, harrowing before noon and before night, all that was plowed each day. As soon as eight or ten acres were plowed and harrowed, I over harrowed and rolled. The land was quite moist and I think by this way of working, the moisture was well retained. After the land was prepared, I sowed broadcast with an engine seeder, commencing April 7. After seeding I harrowed carefully and rolled again. The seed soon came up, the weather was very dry and windy. I was badly scared for fear dry weather would kill it but the roots kept going down and finding moisture to keep them growing until rains came. I have cut it three times, the last two cuttings making considerable first-class hay, and now the field is a solid mass of green, thrifty alfalfa and I may cut it again but rather think I will leave this crop for winter protection. I expect next year I will have to buy more land to stack the hay on. I really believe fall sowing is the best, if conditions are right. If sown in the fall and winters well, it will come on so fast and early in the spring that all weeds and grass will be completely smothered out. But my experience this spring is very satisfactory. I thoroughly believe that spring sowing should be done early in April and get a good start of weeds and grass. I believe that Barker County will prove to be one of the greatest alfalfa counties of Kansas.

Kremlin, Okla. M. T. WILLIAMS.

Don't Like to Ask Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Can you tell me through the FARMER how many tons of hay in a stack thirty-one feet over and fifty-one feet around, and what is the rule by which it is found. Also, when is the best time to trim raspberries, fall or spring, and about what time. I have been learning lots by reading the FARMER, still don't like to ask questions.

Hoyt, Jackson county. M. CASLER.

Every farmer should delight in asking questions through the KANSAS FARMER. Questions bring out information that lightens labor and adds to prosperity. Remember that in putting

questions in the KANSAS FARMER, you are addressing an audience of many thousands of the most intelligent farmers in the world.

Ropp's rule for measuring hay is as follows: "The quantity of hay in a mow or stack can be only approximately ascertained by measurement. Good timothy hay, when thoroughly settled, will take about 350 cubic feet to make a ton. If only partly settled, from 400 to 450 cubic feet; while new hay will take 500 cubic feet and over.

The measurement of hay in stack is subject to the added uncertainty of inexactness in measuring the number of cubic feet. If stacks were built in definite geometrical shapes there would be no difficulty in computing the number of cubic feet, if the dimensions were given. Another variation arises from the fact that different kinds of hay differ in compactness, etc.

However, there are among hay-balers and others a number of rules extant for determining from simple measurements the amount of hay in a stack. Long experience in weighing out the hay or in estimating it from the number of bales has enabled many to correct the rules so that computations made by the corrected rules give very fair approximations to the correct amounts.

The KANSAS FARMER invites every one who has a rule that he has used or seen used to send it in for publication. Do not omit to make such comments as experience suggests.

Raspberry-growers can readily enlighten our correspondent on the inquiries as to trimming.

Grass for Land Subject to Overflow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: In a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER, I noticed a short article by one of your correspondents asking for advice as to the best grasses for overflowed lands. This is a question upon which our office is doing some work at present and I should be glad to know the experience of people who have tried different grasses for this purpose. I would suggest that reed canary-grass is one of the most promising grasses for lands subject to overflow. The seed can be obtained on the market, and it is a grass of considerable forage value. Redtop has also given satisfaction in some places, although it will not stand as much overflow as reed canary-grass. Certain native grasses fulfill the requirements very well but the seed thus far can not be obtained from seedsmen. A. S. HITCHCOCK, Acting Agrostologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag. Washington, D. C.

Wants Tame Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like a little information, in or through your most valuable paper. We live on the Ninnescah bottom land. It is fine fruit land, also for wheat and corn; but I want some tame grasses. The land is quite sandy in places but I am told that alfalfa will not do well. I sowed six

acres alfalfa in some thin wheat, but have very poor stand. Do you not think I can get stand by disking wheat stubble and sowing this fall? Will Bromegrass do on the bottom, or English blue grass? It takes so much land in native grass to pasture one cow. I have always been used to blue grass in Illinois.

WM. R. V.

Cheney, Sedgwick County. No doubt some reader in the Ninnescah valley can enlighten this correspondent.

Macaroni Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: I have about a section of fine bottom land and one-half section of higher land, near Garden City, Finney County, and would ask you to let me know, through the KANSAS FARMER, whether macaroni wheat is good for this country, and at what time it should be sown. If not macaroni wheat, what other kind of wheat would thrive?

TH. F. HAMEL.

Lincoln, Ill. Will some of our western Kansas friends supply this correspondent the desired information from their own experience?

A County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

When it was written "There is nothing new under the sun," the twentieth century was a long way in the future. No one writes that way now. The newest thing in the educational line is a county school of agriculture and domestic economy. This is in Wisconsin and not in Kansas as it probably should be. But the score is evened up by the fact that the man at the head of the school is Prof. K. C. Davis, a Geary County, Kansas, boy, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The following "general statement" is taken from the circular announcing the opening of the school:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

By an act of Congress passed forty years ago each of the States of the Union has established a school or college where instruction is given in agriculture and the mechanic arts. These are very practical and are very popular. Only a small per cent, however, of the sons and daughters of farmers have been able to avail themselves of the advantages of the State colleges, partly because of insufficient preparation for entrance, and partly because of the distance to the school and consequent expense in attending.

The Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy is the first of its kind to be established in America. This school, and the similar one in Marathon County, were authorized by legislative act in 1901, and Dunn County was the first to organize under this act.

Plans for the establishment of schools of this nature were outlined by a report of the State Superintendent, acting as a special commissioner. The principles laid down in that report and in the law, are followed in the establishment of this school.

The school is primarily intended for boys and girls from the country who have finished the work of the country schools. No schools have hitherto been created to meet the special needs of those who, without a full high school training, want to pursue the special subjects of agriculture, manual training and domestic economy. Here the rural boys and girls will find splendid opportunities for securing more intimate knowledge of the things with which they are likely to be concerned in after life. They have a right to this knowledge and to the kind of training necessarily required in securing it. To compel the country boys and girls to enter into the competition of life, without the special training afforded by such schools as this, is to deny them those things which are essential to success, as measured from a financial standpoint and from the standpoint of individual development.

A great agriculturist has said: "With the same endowment and under the same circumstances I should expect the educated farmer to win, over the man who has not had such advantages." Another one says: "I would give the preferences to the educated men for the reason that I believe that their minds are better trained, and they acquire a knowledge of the business more rapidly

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and more comprehensively than men who have not had such training."

Secretary Wilson says that there is a demand for men thoroughly trained in scientific agriculture much in excess of the supply. His department, he says, has a job for every man of the kind it can find, and there are some fifty agricultural colleges calling for competent teachers, and some sixty or seventy agricultural experiment stations where there is an opening for a trained scientist. He wants the colleges to pay more attention to this branch of learning, and he suggests to young men that they adopt this profession rather than the overcrowded professions of law and medicine. The advice is excellent, and the secretary's persistent preaching can not but do good. Our county school will not pretend to train men and women for these high positions, but boys and girls will here find an excellent opportunity to make a beginning for a more extended course at the State Agricultural College.

Such a training as will be given by this new school strengthens the foundation upon which every young man or young woman has to build in entering upon a career for life. Other things being equal, the young man with such practical training will possess a larger power and will rise more rapidly and maintain himself more easily than if he were lacking such scholarship.

The Dunn County school is centrally located at Menomonie. A fine brick building is erected for this purpose. A tract of land not too far from the school will be used in making very practical lessons in agriculture. Rooms in the new building will be equipped for cooking, sewing, and general instruction along lines of the course.

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The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

THE AFTERGLOW.

'Tis a witching time when the sun has set
And the cattle homeward go,
Across the meadows, dewy wet,
In the twilight afterglow,
A hush falls over all the land
As the softly fading light,
Like the lingering clasp of a friendly hand,
Bids the old world "good night."

A nameless something fills the air
That seems to promise rest
To weary hearts, bowed down with care,
And sculs with grief oppressed.
E'en as the roseate Western skies
Give promise of new day,
So hope the mind's horizon dyes,
And troubles flee away.

In that mystic time, when day and night
Mingle and meet as one,
When they seem to pause in their restless
flight
At the gates of the setting sun,
Then the world seems touched with a
wizard's wand,
And above, around, below,
Is a glory that never a painter's hand
Was given skill to show.

All nature seems to wear a smile
Beneath that witching spell,
And fancies bright our minds beguile
That tongue nor pen may tell.
Life is a symphony divine,
That no discord doth know.
In that tangled woof of shade and shine,
The twilight afterglow,
Each life will have its afterglow,
And in that hour so dread,
When those who softly come and go
Shall whisper "He is dead,"
May the light of kindly actions done
Illumine mem'ry's sky,
And clothe the path of our last sun
With immortality.

-Ex.

An Old Settler's Story.

Some twenty years ago, in a certain fertile county of Kansas, a doctor lived and drove his business successfully in the then sparsely settled community. One day a colored man came to him with the request that the doctor allow him to study the science of medicine under his direction. Doctor Blank consented, and early in the course took the negro with him to call upon one of his patients.

"How are you to-day, Jones?" asked the doctor, entering the room where the sick man lay.

"I'm worse, I think, doctor."
"Yes, of course you're worse," said the doctor, severely. "Of course, you're worse. You have been eating too much."
"No, I haven't, doctor. I haven't eaten a thing."

"Don't tell me that. You've been eating clams, lots of clams. How can you expect a man to cure you when you act like that? You are in a very serious condition, but I'll pull you through. But as you value your life, don't eat any more clams."

The man persisted that he had eaten no clams, but the doctor would not hear of it, and finally left with careful instructions as to diet.

The darky had been an interested listener and his reverence for the physician had been increasing. He must be a great and wise man indeed.

"How can you tell, suh, what a man's been eating?" asked the budding medical student.

"Looked under the bed, Sam, and saw the clam-shells," was the answer of the learned teacher. "There's a great deal in the practice of medicine, Sam, that is not written in the books."

And Sam was duly impressed, and also, doubtless, somewhat enlightened.

Next day Doctor Blank said, "Now, Sam, you go out and see how our patient is doing to-day."

So Sam departed, much elated at his responsibility.

Going up to the bedside of the sick man, and taking a surreptitious glance under the bed, he said in careful imitation of the doctor's manner, "How is yo' to-day, Mistah Jones?"

"Better, much better."

"No, yo' is not. Yo' is a dead man," said the new doctor, with awful solemnity. "The' is no hope fo' yo'. Yo' is a dead man, fo' su'e."

And he left, leaving his patient probably, in anything but a comfortable state of mind.

Arriving at home, the doctor said, "Well, how is our patient to-day, Sam. Much better, I suppose."

"No, suh, he's wuss. He's just as good as a dead man, suh. No hope fo' him, suh."

"Why, what's the matter with him, Sam?" asked the doctor, in some alarm. "Isn't he doing well?"

"No, suh. He's eaten a whole hoss, suh, a whole hoss. Nothing left but the saddle and bridle—seen them undeh the bed."

This story was told at an old settler's meeting last week, and the doctor who figures in it was there and seemed to enjoy it as much as though the joke had been upon some other doctor. He

admitted that it was true, and with twinkling eyes reiterated his assertion of twenty years ago, that "there's more in the practice of medicine than you'll find in the books."

Pronouncing "St. Louis."

It is to be hoped that many of the KANSAS FARMER young people will go to the World's Fair, at St. Louis, in 1904. A visit to some of these great exhibits is a whole education in itself. But, whether one goes or stays at home, he will both hear and talk much about it. In this connection it is useful to know the correct pronunciation of the name of the place which will be so much discussed.

Prof. F. Louis Solden, the superintendent of public schools of St. Louis, to whom this question of pronunciation has been referred and who is considered an authority on the subject, says, "In regard to the pronunciation of the name of our city, I will say that I prefer the pronunciation, St. Lew-iss. My individual opinion is based on the following facts:

The French pronunciation, of course, is "St. Loo-i," with the final "s" not sounded, and somewhat of an accent on the last syllable. In the leading authorities—Webster, The Century, Lippincott's Gazetteer—both pronunciations are given as allowable, with the pronunciation "St. Lew-iss" placed first, which usually indicates that the pronunciation placed first is preferred. Hence, the weight of authority, as far as it goes, seems to be in favor of "St. Lew-iss."

Second.—The common usage in this city, among the people that have lived here for a long time, seems to be "St. Lew-iss."

Third.—It is a general tendency of the English language, and especially as used in America, to assimilate the pronunciation of words derived from foreign languages. I remember that Dr. McCosh, of Princeton University, one of the greatest representatives of an older generation of scholars, pronounced the word "oblige" as if it were spelled "obleege." It was evident that in his day the French pronunciation of the word prevailed. It has been superceded by the pronunciation now existing. The word tomato has passed through the successive stages of usage of "to-mah-to," "to-mat-to," and "to-ma-to." In short, the tendency seems to be to pronounce a foreign word or name, when first introduced, in accordance with the original pronunciation, and to change it gradually to a pronunciation which is more idiomatic."

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

INDIAN CRADLE SONG.

Swing thee low in thy cradle soft,
Deep in the dusky wood;
Swing thee low and swing aloft—
Sleep, as a papoose should;
For safe in your little birchen nest,
Quiet will come and peace and rest,
If the little papoose is good.

The coyote howls on the prairie cold,
And the owl hoots in the tree;
And the big moon shines on the little child
As it slumbers peacefully.

So swing thee high in thy little nest,
And swing thee low and take the rest
That the night-wind brings to thee.

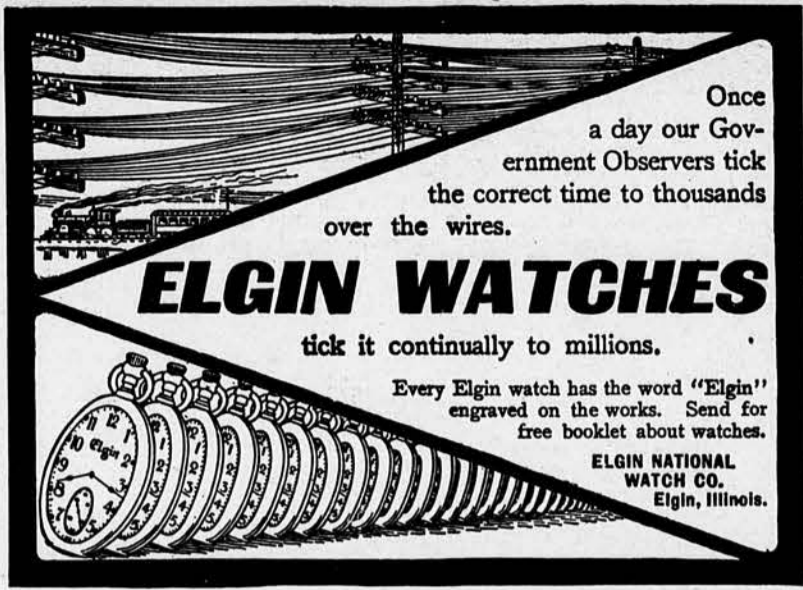
The father lies on the fragrant ground,
Dreaming of hunt and fight,
And the pine leaves rustle with mournful sound

All through the solemn night;
But the little papoose in his birchen nest,
Is swinging low as he takes his rest,
Till the sun brings the morning light.
—Detroit Free Press.

Old Ned's Frolic.

Old Ned is a horse that belongs to some people that I know. He has a warm comfortable stable to live in, and all the oats and hay he can eat, and everything a horse could want of to wish for, yet, one day when he found himself untied in his stall, he kicked up his heels for joy and capered out into the yard where the old cow was picketed. He is really old enough to do better, but he acted just exactly like a naughty boy just out of school. He dashed around and around the old cow, who looked at him for a little while in amazement. Then, seeing what a good time he seemed to be having, she decided to try it, too. So she kicked up her heels and started off on a gallop. But poor Bossie did not look pretty, like Ned, and she could not go very far, either, for she was fastened with a chain and she would stop with a sudden jerk whenever she thought she was just going to do it just like Ned.

After a while the Boy, who is ten years old, thought he would catch Ned. So he went toward him, saying, "Whoa, Ned, whoa." But Ned was too full of mischief. He stood still until the Boy was just ready to put his hand upon the



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halter-strap, then he gave a quick jump—it almost looked like a handspring—and then he ran away, far off, to a field where there were several cows quietly pasturing. Well, you would not believe a horse would be so mischievous. But Ned ran straight at those cows, and they were dreadfully frightened. They tried to break loose from their picketropes, and they ran first this way and then that way, until Ned left that part of the field and tried the same joke on the cows at the other end. The Boy was growing very tired by this time, for Ned always kicked up his heels and dashed away just when the Boy thought he had him. But when he was about ready to give up, but thought he would make one more trial, Ned stood perfectly still until caught, then followed quietly to the stable, and the cows went back to their contented munching of the grass.

This is a true story, and it shows that horses are very intelligent and like to have their fun, just as boys and girls do. If the animals can think and have good times like that, we ought to be very good to them, don't you think so?

The Home Circle.

WORLD GROWS BETTER.

Oh the world is full of sinning
And of trouble and of woe,
But the devil makes an inning
Every time we say it's so.
And the way to set him scowling,
And to put him back a pace,
Is to stop this stupid growling,
And to look things in the face.

If you glance at history's pages,
In all lands and eras known,
You will find the buried ages
Far more wicked than our own.
You can scan each word and letter,
You will realize it more,
That the world to-day is better
Than it ever was before.

There is much that needs amending
In the present time, no doubt,
There is right that needs defending,
There is wrong needs crushing out.
And we hear the groans and curses
Of the poor who starve and die
While the men with swollen purses
In the place of hearts go by.

But in spite of all the trouble
That obscures the sun to-day,
Just remember it was double,
In the ages passed away.
And those wrongs shall all be righted,
Good shall dominate the land,
For the darkness now is lighted
By the torch in Science's hand.

Forth from little notes in Chaos
We have come to what we are,
And no evil force can stay us,
We shall mount from star to star.
We shall break each bond and fetter
That has bound us heretofore,
And the earth is surely better
Than it ever was before.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Boy's Patrimony.

MRS. DOW TILLMA, BEATTIE, KANS., READ BEFORE THE SUMMERFIELD FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Parents, as a rule, think of their children as belonging solely to themselves. They give no thought to the claims of the country upon their children, or the relation they bear to the social fabric. Boys, as their boys, they accept; boys as future citizens, they ignore. There is a difference in the way in which parents train their children. They know perfectly that to have their sons grow up a credit and a comfort to them, certain traits of character must be fostered and certain others discouraged.

Now as to the citizenship of the boy, let us consider something from the pen of a man, notable in more directions than almost any other American. Theodore Roosevelt has touched life in the world of thought and action; he knows it as a civil service servant, as a soldier and as a politician. He is right in

considering the relations between home training and citizenship, to be very intimate. He says, "Fundamentally the questions of love and confidence between parents and children underlie the whole social system. Our civil life in the long run will rise or sink, as the average family is a success or failure. All questions of social life will solve themselves, if the children are brought up to be all they are capable of being; if not, no material prosperity, no progress in literature, art, success in business or victory in war, will make up for it to the nation."

In developing the character of the child, you have given him an inheritance, perhaps not in dollars and cents, but something greater. To instill in the boy's mind, nobility of character, truth, honor and stability, is of greater worth to him than all the money we can possibly give him. Money is all right and very convenient to have, but money alone is poor company. There are many men in this world who have all the money they will ever spend, and yet they are grasping for more. Honesty of character is no accident. It is the white rose of perfected manhood.

Parents are too busy and tired. Too much cooking, sewing and housework; too much plowing and stock-raising. The mother says, "Let him go, if he will keep out of my way." The father says, "Let him go; he is a boy and must see the world and its ways." The one trip may start him out on a path so dark and devious, that his mother's cry may not reach him. It is the fruit grown on the wayside, the ripe fruit of idle hours, of days and nights when he was left to himself, and everybody was too busy or too tired to guard him. Some people feel that they are really too busy to be kind. The children get down to a somber quietude when the father is seen coming to the house. Such homes are not the most pleasant in the world and yet we have them. The head of a family can not afford to become so busy that he can not be familiar and affectionate with his own family. If he does he generally has a hard time looking up his wayward boys. Feeling that home is not what it ought to be, they seek other places and environments.

Discuss the plans with the large boys; talk to the smaller ones; be a man and never grumble. Every man was once a boy and when he was a boy he had some thought of becoming a man. I have a great deal of concern for the boys of the country, and feel that some of them do not get a chance to make the most of themselves. If they do not have a tyrannical father or a nervous mother, they are to be congratulated. Some mothers spend a great deal of time making the boy's life miserable, because he wants to play on the carpet. The two feet of the boy are worth ten thousand feet of the best carpet on earth, and there will be plenty of carpet long after the boys have grown to be men. To keep the boys on the farm will depend on what they think of home. They should think more of father and mother than anyone else. When a boy begins to doubt the actions and words of his parents, he is not long for that home. Treat the boys as if they were human beings, and make them feel that they belong to the family. Some men forget that they were once boys, judging by the way they manage their own boys. The man whose hair is gray and who has forgotten how to play is to be pitied.

No one cares to do much for a stunted calf or pig on the farm. It is barely possible that there is a stunted boy there too. Give the boy plenty of chances to make a man. He ought to have equal or better chances than the calf or pig. Some do not have as good

a chance. But of course your boy is not one of them. There is an old saying that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," and we want to help the boys.

Boys possessed of capabilities will find opportunities or positions, or I should have said, that opportunity will find the boy, and can only keep him until something higher claims him. You remember the saying, "There is always room at the top," so, boys, set your aim in life high.

If I should say, "Start right if you would be happy," and stop at that, you would feel helpless and it would hardly be fair. The man that the world admires today for his good works, was once a helpless babe, not even able to say he was hungry, but nature's interpreter made it easy to understand and the mother's love, watchful care, and guidance from the small beginnings, steered his ship of fate aright through all uncertain waters, until he had a foundation for character, strong enough to withstand all earthly temptations. Boys, if you could look into your mother's heart and see the hidden pride there,—for there is no mother but feels proud of a son that has done right,—you would never do a wrong deed. Every parent feels amply repaid for all sacrifice, if the boy can only succeed and become a useful and respected citizen. This takes time, and we don't expect everything in a day. It takes all the sweet years of childhood which are seemingly too short. God made it that way and it is all right, but how loath we are to see childhood days pass away.

Now, parents, while there is so much to do, and the world rushes us on in a busy whirl, we must help the boys and girls while we can and work wisely. We must first have their confidence, for I never knew a boy to go very far wrong, who told his mother where he had been, where he was going and what he intended to do while there. This gives her a grand opportunity to lead the way, knowing more of the world by years of experience, and her advice will sway the young mind toward the right path even if otherwise inclined. Some mothers will say that with so much work to do, they can not find time to guide all aright. You must not try to do everything, but do that which is most important. I think any boy would rather see a wrinkled towel than a wrinkled brow. A neat, well kept house is much admired, but a boy, well-developed, physically and mentally, is of far greater importance. To attain this you must be his companion. Not so many years have intervened, between this and my childhood days, but that I can remember there was plenty of time for my parents to read a story or perhaps start one, and we children being interested, would finish the story.

I like the farm for its freshness of fruits and vegetables and like to see the farmer boys come in hungry, and feed on the best the land affords. It is from such food that patriots grow, and such a diet develops a liberty loving people. I don't believe there are better tables in the world than in the United States. We need the best, for our boys work the whole length of daylight through the crop season. No eight hour system.

It is true that not all boys have inherited a liking for agricultural work, but it is a good place to start life. Pure air, pure food, and pure moral atmosphere have a tendency to build up a good character.

Whether or not farm life is agreeable to the boy depends very much on his relations with other members of the family. If the father and son find enjoyment in their associating together, they will have entire confidence in each other and the boy will most likely grow up with broader views of life drawn from the greater experience of the father. If they do not understand each other and there are differences constantly, the boy will become estranged from the farm because of them. Some men have the faculty of saying a great deal in a few words. I always admire such men. I once heard a farmer say a few words about farming that constituted a whole sermon. He said, "Love it or leave it." Perhaps this is why some boys leave the farm. Yes, I would either love it or leave it, and take up a work that is to your liking, give your heart to that work and you will succeed. It never pays to perform any work when it is to be done with pain.

Our mothers used to express a great deal of displeasure when we children would get dirt on our clothes when we were little. This is all right, for every mother has a great deal of pride in having her children look presentable. Since growing up to be men we have found that the man who is actually engaged in farming, will have to get his clothes soiled with the dirt of the fields.

The man who is afraid to come in contact with the soil is engaged in the wrong industry, and should hire himself out to a clothing merchant to act as a dummy rack upon which clothing may be shown. Soap and water are excellent things with which to keep hands clean, when it is necessary. But dirt on the farm is clean dirt. Do not let any man who is engaged in farming be afraid of dirt. The man who has a lot of rich dirt knows where his next meal is to come from. Most house wives will not tolerate dirt. They want none of it. In this respect, they are unlike many of their husbands, for they usually think the more dirt the better. They are not satisfied with less than forty acres more, every time they have a desire for more. Dirt is a good thing in its place.

The boy on the farm sometimes gets lonesome and discouraged, living in the rural districts, and wants a college education. It does not require a college education to become a scholar. Practical knowledge of agriculture is as much a scholarship as the knowledge of Greek and Latin, and is much more needed and better understood. Our men and women want the practical education, something they can grasp and hold. Our agricultural people are intelligent and enlightened. We have the telephone and receive the mail daily, only a few hours later than the city folks.

Thank God the farmers' boys of America are living in a land where worth, not wealth, is recognized as the badge of honor and distinction, and were it otherwise, our country's pages would not be emblazoned with the names of Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, and a host of others who shine out as beacons of hope to the youth of the nation who may be struggling bravely against early disadvantages and honest poverty. Wm. Fenton said: "No sprig of royalty can ever hope to attain a nobler place in history's pages or a warmer place in the people's hearts, than Lincoln and Garfield, and yet the poorest boys in the land have a far better opportunity of acquiring an education than was afforded either of them." Their noble lives and examples should serve as a stimulus to every American boy who labors under disadvantages, and with plenty of good libraries within their reach and with good newspapers, three months of school can be made more advantageous to the youth of the present day than three years with the obstacles that Lincoln and Grant had to surmount. I am very much in favor of a good education on the farm or any where else. He who toils from sun to sun to feed the millions of the earth, is the one who deserves the best of everything. Along with this then, a good education is one of the greatest blessings which we may enjoy.

To get this it is necessary to begin when a boy, for we find very few who have a good education where it was neglected till manhood. The boy on the farm has a chance to get a good education if he will but improve his opportunities. My sentiment is expressed in John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, "The Barefoot Boy."

"Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan.
Cheerily my little man,
Live and laugh as boyhood can!
Ah! that thou couldst know, thy joy
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!"

A Few Suggestions.

A monthly magazine, "Good Housekeeping," has a most interesting department called "Discoveries." To this department subscribers, or those who do not take the magazine regularly, send any new ideas in any way connected with the subjects which interest housekeepers, and such of these ideas as seem worth while are published for the benefit of other readers. In no magazine, with which the writer is familiar, can be found a department so helpful in housekeeping. The ideas, coming from housekeepers who from experience have learned their value, make a much more helpful column than can ever be made from the questions and answers published by so many magazines.

For a long time the writer has been wondering why the women who read the KANSAS FARMER would not be willing to contribute their best recipes, or tell their methods in housekeeping which have proved successful, or describe articles which have been labor savers in their daily work, should the KANSAS FARMER start such a department. The magazine mentioned, pays a small amount for each item published, thus making it to the interest of the readers to contribute their discoveries. The editor tells me that they receive a great many more than they have space to publish, thus giving them an opportunity to print only those which they consider most helpful.

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An actual test of a 5-inch strip cut from the sole of the Buckskin Boot. Note the elasticity and strength. Only the best Rubber will stand a test like this. Weight of boy and swing 110 lbs.

Following are some of the ideas given in the last number of "Good Housekeeping": A subscriber has found that since placing her cook stove on blocks three inches thick, she has had less trouble with backache. She said that most stoves are too low for any except undersized women. Another says that the secret of laundering circular flounces, so that they will not sag, is to be sure to iron with the thread of the goods. Another says that by adding a pint of milk to the quart of water in which mush is boiled, it is much more easy to fry it to a crisp brown. One subscriber tells how to laquer brass to keep it from tarnishing: The laquer is gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, and is applied with a soft brush. Another woman has found that housecleaning is robbed of half its terrors, since she has learned to give away things that were of no value to her any more, which might be of value elsewhere.

This last suggestion is a sermon in itself and doubtless much good would result if more women would learn to give away just those things which accumulate in every house. There is an orphan's home near enough to the writer that no article of clothing or remnant of goods need go unused. In Topeka I believe there is an Industrial school for the colored people where remnants of goods large enough to make articles of clothing are gladly received for the use of the girls in the sewing department.

We have in mind a Kansas family who always subscribed for a number of magazines, and then kept every number. Doubtless they would have been accumulating yet had not the family moved. Not wishing to burn so much good reading matter, and having no near-by hospital, these Kansans were quite undecided what to do, until an employee of the Santa Fe Railroad mentioned the fact that possibly the Santa Fe would carry them, free of charge, to their railroad hospital. And so it came about that all the magazines and books that were of no more value to the owners, making in all a load that was all one team could pull, were passed on to do more good in the world.

And so we hope that some of these suggestions, passed on, may be of benefit.
MARY WAUGH SMITH,
Seattle, Wash.

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"POLLED CATTLE."

(Continued from page 987.)

in their past. Their excellencies are but beginning to be appreciated.

Part I of this book, including pages 7-83, is devoted to the Aberdeen-Angus; Part II, pages 85-127, Galloways; Part III, pages 129-157, to Red Polled; Part IV, pages 159-168, to Polled Durhams.

The book concludes with an admirable essay on "Progress in Plant and Animal-Breeding," by Prof. Willet M. Hays, Agriculturist of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER should obtain a copy of this valuable publication by writing a request for it, before the supply shall be exhausted, to Hon. F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kans.

Hornless Cattle.

From the Introductory to "Polled Cattle," the September quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, by Secretary F. D. Coburn.

In olden times, when cattle ran wild in forest and wilderness, constantly exposed to assault by savage beasts as untamed as themselves, the conditions made weapons for their defense a necessity. Nature wisely provided these in the form of horns, or such length, strength, sharpness, position, and poise as to render for good reason the most formidable of their assailants impotent before the fierce charges and deadly thrusts possession of such death-dealing combinations of bayonet, saber, dagger, and harpoon made possible. Every moment subject to attack and dangers innumerable, no other beasts were better equipped to repel with murderous measure enemies, even the most ferocious.

In the onward march of civilization, however, cattle have become domesticated animals, kept strictly for men's uses, in pastures, paddocks, sheds or stalls, where each foot of space occupied has a value; where peaceful, quiet, and harmonious herding, mean enhanced well-being to the animals themselves and profit to their civilized owners. In the economy of cattle-husbandry protection from wild beasts no longer requires consideration, and weapons of defense and attack should rightly be no more requisite for a well-bred bovine than a six-shooter for a Sister of Mercy. In our time cattle may be in a few rare instances kept for pleasure alone, but ninety-nine one-hundredths of those who rear them do so in hope of profit.

The cow and ox of earlier ages doubtless needed their armature of pikes; practice with them upon their fellows increased proficiency in their use; and, by eliminating the weaklings, maintained equilibrium of numbers while promoting survival of the fittest. Conditions in the twentieth century are different; may it not become the cattle-raisers of our generation to readjust their methods and business along lines which all enlightened experience shows to be not only more humane but more profitable as well? The highest intelligence would seem to suggest if not dictate a management most likely to result in the largest return for the least risk and smallest outlay.

Few will seriously deny that horns on the head of any animal of the cattle kind past a year old are simply instruments for inflicting needless pain, great

injury, and perhaps death on other brute kind and mankind at any hour of the day or night; not for reason, not for cause, not for provocation, but to gratify the passing whim, the fancied displeasure, or the desire for display of their possessor's strength; perhaps in play, perhaps in passion; and the disposition so big in all animal creation to dominate is not to domineer.

It is estimated, by those who have paid most attention to such statistics, that not less than two hundred persons in the United States each year are killed or seriously injured by cattle horns, and that by the same means a hundred thousand cattle, horses, and colts and innumerable sheep and swine are annually destroyed; that two-thirds or three-fourths of all the tremendous losses by abortion, especially among cows, and in large degree other stock, if carefully investigated could, directly or indirectly, be traced to the presence of horns; further, that in railroad transportation of horned cattle matured for the shambles, and hence, when at their very maximum of value, one or more animals in nearly every carload are horn-gouged or bruised in such a way that, if then discovered, there is a reduction in the price made by the buyer, and, if it is not noticeable until showing itself in bruised and blood-clotted spots on the dressed carcass, entails a loss on the butcher or packer. In connection with these minor injuries must of course be considered the many animals lost outright in shipment, by being hooked down or prevented by their own and others' horns from regaining their feet after lying or being thrown down, and so are trampled, gored, or crushed to death, to bring, then, only the trifle offered for them by the grease factories.

He is indeed a clever expert who can appraise the loss in shed-room, feed, and flesh on the large numbers of the weaker that by the few—sometimes one or two—stronger, in every herd in winter quarters are kept in such a state of terror, in motion, and separated much of the time from shelter, food, and water. Who has not seen the vicious old stripper that kept a score of her betters moving, out of a shed, or away from a feed-rack or watering place, accommodations which, apart from the horns of this daughter of the devil, were ample for the well-being of all? Who can measure the diminished secretion of milk in every dairy herd where the cows with the biggest or sharpest horns make life a burden and death a restful consummation for their more timid and weaker sisters? Who can gauge the additional cost and area of shelter and the increased feed requisite to house and keep profitably and comfortable the cattle on the farms and in the herds where they gouge and gore and rip and ram each one the next weaker, as compared with the cost of caring for the same number unarmed, dwelling contentedly in compact quarters such as their size, number, and comfort, rather than strength and viciousness, demand?

If such conditions as those outlined present a problem to the stockman, surely he may find it simplified if not wholly solved through the rearing of cattle harmless because hornless—peaceable because polled.

Agronomy Work at the Iowa Agricultural College.

W. H. OLIN.

At the opening of the present school year, the board of regents established a chair of agronomy in the agricultural work at the Iowa Agricultural College. Through the efforts of Prof. C. F. Curtis, director of the experiment station and dean of agriculture, the board of regents and the agricultural press of Iowa, Prof. P. G. Holden, a national leader in this field of work, was induced to take charge of this work at Ames as professor of agronomy. While valuable work in field crops has been done at the State college at Ames, Professor Holden has made definite divisions of the work and called three assistants to his aid. He proposes to so direct this work in agronomy that he will combine both theory and practice in his teaching the farmers' boys who come to college and also obtain the support and cooperation of Iowa farmers in building up this work and making practical application of its principles in the farms of this great agricultural commonwealth.

"What is agronomy and of what does this work consist?" is a question I frequently hear.

To answer this question, I herewith give my interpretation of the term and explain the scope of the work it is intended to cover.

The term agronomy our dictionaries tell us comes from two latin terms—Agros—field and Nemo—to distribute.

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Hence is the science of the field and is practically divided into four primary divisions.

I. SOILS.

This branch of the work deals with the chemics and physics of the soil of the field. It reveals the origin, gives the classification, enumerates the elements of plant food and especially treats of fertility and adaptation of soils to various farm crops.

II. FARM CROPS.

As the name would indicate this branch of the work deals with the various crops of the farm under the following general outline of work: Vegetable Reproduction, Germination, Plant Growth, Improvement of Plants, Special Crops.

This is Professor Holden's outline of this phase of the work, and under special crops he places: Cereals, Forage Crops, Root Crops, Cover Crops, Fiber Crops, Sugar-producing Crops.

The lectures in class work are supplemented by original laboratory work by each student. Special topics are chosen from a suggestive list and the student pursues his research under direction from his instructor. The following is a list of a few of the topics being studied by various students of the class this college year and will serve to show the scope of this laboratory work in farm crops:

LABORATORY WORK IN AGRONOMY.

- 1. Oat and wheat smuts.—(a) Amount of losses in United States and Iowa. (b) Methods of prevention and cost of treatment. (c) Effect of different methods of treating on the germination of the seed. (d) Effect on the yield of crop. (e) Profit from treating.
2. Vitality or germinating power of corn and other farm seeds of Iowa.—(a) Losses annually to Iowa from poor seeds. (b) To what extent can those losses be prevented?
3. Study of weed seeds distributed in clover, timothy, and other farm seeds and by straw, hay, packing, etc.
4. Collection of weed seeds of the State.
5. Study of, including a collection of corn, oats, and wheat grown in Iowa and the comparative merits or value of each.
6. Collections of corn, oats, and wheat from other sections of United States.
7. Shrinkage in corn, oats, hay, etc.
8. The amount of losses from barrenness or unproductive stalks in corn.—(a) Causes of. (b) Prevention of.
9. The effect of temperature on the germination of seeds.
10. Effect of different amounts of light on the growth of different kinds of plants.
11. Best depth to plant different seeds in different soils.
12. Methods of testing vitality of seeds.
13. Relative yield and value of farm crops of, (a) Different nations. (b) The different States in our Nation.
14. Adulteration of seeds and feeds.
15. Collection of seeds preserved by different methods for several years to test effect on vitality.
16. The best amounts of seeds to plant per acre.

III. FARM MECHANICS.

This branch of the work treats of drainage of farm lands and the farm

machinery used in sowing, cultivating, and harvesting the various farm crops.

IV. FARM MANAGEMENT.

This is designed to treat of the fundamental principles of scientific husbandry and looks toward a study of the business of field operations. Its object is to train in systematic work, economizing time, money, and machinery while it seeks to train in the greatest utilization of all three for the highest maximum profit.

Along these four lines Professor Holden seeks to give the farmer boys of Iowa instruction while he meets and confers with their fathers about the best varieties of wheat, oats, corn, etc., to raise and shows them how they can by selection and careful culture maintain these varieties pure, and increase both quality and quantity of the resulting crop harvested. Just now he is gathering data on the corn crop of Iowa now being harvested. The following circular letter has been sent to all farmers whose names were obtainable:

My Dear Sir:—Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions and mail the same to us at your earliest convenience? This data will be of great value to the Agricultural College and we will appreciate your kindness in helping us to secure the information:

- 1. In four places in your corn field, where the corn is about an average, count 100 hills, including all missing hills.
2. Count the number of stalks in the 100 hills in each of the four places. Count crosswise of planter rows.
3. Count the number of barren stalks (that is, the stalks that either have no ears or that have ears so poor that they would not ordinarily be husked).

Thanking you for your kindness and trusting that we may some time return the favor, I remain

Yours sincerely,

1. Cut off and return with data filled in:

Table with columns: No. of stalks, No. of missing stalks, No. of hills. Rows include: First count, 100 hills...; Second count, 100 hills...; Third count, 100 hills...; Fourth count, 100 hills...; 2. Variety of corn planted in this field?; 3. Has the frost seriously injured the corn?; 4. Do you prefer planting in hills or drills?; 5. What make of planter do you use?; 6. How long have these varieties been grown in your neighborhood?; 7. Where did the seed come from to your vicinity?; 8. Signed; 9. Address; 10. Date.

As soon as possible a correspondent will be obtained in each township in Iowa from whom valuable crop data may be obtained and through whom a greater good in practical agronomy work may be done to the greatest number possible.

Agronomy means more thorough investigation of the fundamentals of field work and must and can have but one inevitable result to the farmer—greater profits and surer returns. May we hope for beneficial results to the farmers of permanent value from agronomy as Professor Holden purposes to teach it.

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(Talk No. 18.)

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CHAS. BENNETT, OPTICIAN,

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Proceedings of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College.

INDUSTRIALIST REPORT.

The Board of Regents met on Thursday and Friday to transact the usual routine business of the fall term and to elect a number of teachers. The work of agriculture was divided into three chairs—Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying. Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, M. S., of Fargo, N. D., was elected professor of agriculture, at a salary of \$2100; Prof. D. H. Otis, M. S., of the chair of dairy husbandry, was made professor of animal husbandry, at a salary of \$1650 with house, and Asst. Prof. E. H. Webster, of dairying, was made professor of dairying, at a salary of \$1350. Assistant C. L. Barnes, D. V. M., of the Veterinary Science Department, was made assistant professor.

The following selections of assistants for the ensuing year were confirmed: Theo. H. Scheffer, assistant in zoology, at \$750 per year; Roacoe H. Shaw, assistant chemist in Experiment Station, at \$1000 per year; W. F. Coover, assistant in chemistry, at \$650 per year. Miss Ella Weeks was elected special artist in the various scientific departments for three months at a salary of \$50 per month.

The Board considered also the matter of legislative appropriations and decided to ask for the following items next winter:

Table with 2 columns: 1904, 1905. Rows include Chapel (to seat 3,000), Horticultural hall and greenhouse, Library stacks, Creamery building, Addition to shops, Purchase of land, Repairs of buildings and grounds, Current expenses, Farmers' institutes, Books and periodicals, Freight and drayage of coal, Water supply, Salary State veterinarian, Rent of president's house, Care of funds, Salary of loan commissioner, Heat and power department, Agricultural department, Animal husbandry department, Mechanical department, Physics department, Chemical department, Domestic science department, Horticultural department.

The Axline Sale—Last Call.

(Continued from page 993.)

Careful examination of the breeding and individuality, that it is the best that this careful and painstaking breeder has ever made. The blood lines are such as to satisfy the most exacting stickler on pedigree and individuality, and there is plenty of show yard material. Think of animals by Chief Perfection 2d, Chief Eclipse, Corrector, Corrected, Winning Sunshine, Ideal Sunshine, Missouri's Black Perfection, and R's Perfection going in one sale. Such an array of hogs by such a galaxy of noted boars, is almost unprecedented.

To particularize on any special animals in this sale, seems superfluous; yet we can not refrain from mentioning a few. A litter by Corrected, out of Cuba, by U. S. by U. S. Chief, dam Cuba I Know, by Chief I Know, is perhaps one of the very best lots on the farm. They were farrowed February 22, 1902, are good colors, well grown, and show breeding, quality, and finish. Three of the gilts will make ideal brood sows, and one boar is good enough to head a good herd. Another splendid litter of eight, six boars and two sows, are by Chief Perfection 2d, dam by Missouri's Black Chief. There is herd heading material in this litter, and as Chief Perfection 2d stuff is scarce in the west, and in brisk demand, it will be well to look after this litter. In all, there will be eleven head by Chief Perfection 2d, and twenty head by the \$1000 Corrected. The catalogue is ready and will be mailed to all applicants. Send for it and plan to attend the sale.

Notice to Poland-China Exhibitors.

Premium-list and entry-blank for Poland-Chinas at the American Royal at Kansas City have been mailed and state that entries in this department close October 6. Owing to the unavoidable delay in getting out premium-list, the date for closing entries has been extended to Monday October 13, when it will be necessary to close in order to get out catalogue for show, and those desiring to make entry should not put it off a day. This will give those who have not received premium-list and entry-blank time to write for them and then get their entries in by the 13th. The show promises to be the greatest in the history of this breed.

Frank D. Winn, Secretary. Mastin, Kansas.

An Announcement to Kansas Farmer Readers.

Every reader of the Kansas Farmer who is ailing or in poor health or has some friend or relative that is sick, should be interested in the offer on page 999 headed "Personal to Subscribers," made by the Theo. Noel Company, of Chicago, Ill. This company is the proprietor of the famous Vitae-Ore, a natural mineral medicine, which they offer to send out on thirty days' trial to every ailing person who requests it and will promise to use it carefully according to directions. Many readers of this paper have already used this medicine and can testify to its merits, but those who have not, should not fail to avail themselves of the exceedingly liberal offer made by the Theo. Noel Company. The company is reliable, have what they claim, and will do as they promise.

Gossip About Stock.

Entries for Vol. XI of the National Duroc-Jersey Record will close about October 20, and all breeders having animals which they desire entered in that record should send word at once.

On October 30, 1902, James Mains, of Okaloosa, Kansas, will hold his 13th annual hog sale, consisting of yearling and early spring boars and young and old sows; these are sired by, or bred to, L's Perfection 27576. There will be a grand lot of individuals offered. Look for his advertisement next week.

The International Live-Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago next December, is to be disinfected exclusively with Zenoleum, manufactured by the Zenner Disinfectant Co., Detroit, Mich. This company did the work so well and satisfactorily last year that the management again decided to intrust the sanitary care of the building in their hands.

Mr. Chenault Todd, Fayette, Howard County, Mo., one of Missouri's oldest and most reliable breeders of Shorthorn cattle, will hold a public sale at his farm on Tuesday, October 28, 1902. The offering will be a select draft from the herd and will consist of 15 cows, 2 to 6 years old; 8 2-year-old heifers; 9 1-year-old heifers, and 14 bulls. They are all Scotch-topped—Young Mary, Young Phyllis, and Rose of Sharon. The offering is decidedly the best Mr. Todd has ever made from his Ash Grove Herd, and is good enough to attract the attention of the most discriminating buyers. Read the advertisement and write for catalogue.

We notice in a report of the State Fair at Springfield, Ill., that there were some surprises in the Shorthorn show ring. Roberta, the great queen of Shorthorns, was defeated for first place, by Village Rose, owned by Hanna of Ohio; while many expert breeders at the ring side, considered that Bowen's Missie should have had second, which was awarded to Roberta. Indeed many considered Missie entitled to first position. Another sensation was sprung by the decision which gave Hanna's Village Belle the first money, in the 2-year-old heifer class. The same decision shut Clarissa outside of the money entirely. One can judge what a hot show ring it must have been, when Roberta proved a weak second and Clarissa got nothing. Choice goods remained at the head of the senior bull ring.

Secretary Thomas, of the Hereford Breeders' Association, writes us that entries in the sections for car-loads of fat and feeding Hereford cattle will not close until Saturday, October 18, the day before the American Royal opens. Prospective exhibitors should, however, make their entries with Secretary Thomas as soon as possible in order that ample accommodations may be arranged for them. Numerous entries in these sections have already been made and it is an assured fact that there will be on exhibition the largest display of fat cattle and high class feeding cattle of the Hereford breed ever seen at Kansas City. For car-load lots of fat stock \$400 is offered in prizes, and \$600 is to be awarded the best carloads of 2-year-olds, yearlings, and calves in the feeding sections. Cattle need but to show a preponderance of Hereford blood to be eligible to compete.

T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., write us as follows:—"We have consigned the four yearlings from our show herd to the American Royal Sale at Kansas City, and will say that they are the best lot we have ever offered. They consist of Darling Knight, Rose Sterne 6, Elder Lawn Victoria, and Tidy Girl. All have been prize winners; all are fit to win again. Darling Knight we think the best yearling bull to be sold this year, either for breeding purposes or for show. He has been close up to the top all the way around, and was sweepstakes bull over all at Topeka. Rose Sterne 6 was junior sweepstakes at Nebraska State Fair, sweepstakes over all ages at Topeka, and sweepstakes cow over all breeds and ages at Hutchinson. Elder Lawn Victoria has usually stood second to Rose Sterne 6, and is the kind that all are looking for. The breeding is of the best coming from the Linwood Victorias. Tidy Girl is an exceptionally well bred Rose of Sharon, and is the making of a great cow. We hope that Kansas breeders will secure all of them, and believe that they should be kept in the State.

In this time of full corn-cribs and hay-mows, with an abundance of cash in the bank, there certainly never was a better time for farmers to engage in breeding pure-bred live stock than the present. The breeding of live stock has become an exact science, and offers fields for investment that are at once profitable, safe, and sure. A few hundred dollars invested in pure-bred cattle will, if they are properly handled, insure a comfortable living and a wealthy old age. The wide-awake young farmer is also a business man in the best sense, and a good business man is always looking for opportunities to buy at the best rates what will return him good profits on investment. Such an opportunity as this is now offered by E. S. Cowee, Burlington, Kansas, who will close out his entire herd of twelve cows and calves, four yearling heifers, and five yearling bulls. Mr. Cowee is induced to take this step, by reason of a change in his business relations which seems to make it necessary, and at the figure which he places upon this small herd we are satisfied that here is a snap for someone. Write him according to directions given in his advertising card given on page 1008.

Entries for the American Royal, with the exception of in the sections for car-load lots, closed Wednesday, October 1, and approximately 300 head of Herefords will be on exhibition in the show and sale pavilions, which when quality is considered, will form the grandest display of Herefords, or of cattle of any breed, that has ever been made. Every show herd of prominence in the United States is represented, the following being a list of the leading Hereford exhibitors: Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; Geo. H. Adams, Linwood, Kans.; W. E. Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind.; F. L. Studabaker, Warren, Ind.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; N. Kirtley, Savannah, Mo.; J. C. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.; Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.; Steward & Hutchison, Greenwood, Mo.; Guggell & Simpson,

PERSONAL to SUBSCRIBERS

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

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

Independence, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; J. S. Lancaster & Sons, Liberty, Mo.; J. M. Curtice, Kansas City, Mo.; C. N. Moore, Lees Summit, Mo.; C. G. Comstock, Albany, Mo.; Stanton Breeding Farm Co., Madison, Neb.; U. S. Campbell, Bates City, Mo. Besides the above, numerous other breeders will show from one to five head each. Thos. Clark, the veteran breeder of Beecher, Ill., will award all the prizes in the Hereford classes. The 100 head to be sold Tuesday and Wednesday, October 21 and 22, include many of the best cattle. Catalogues of the sale may be had by addressing C. R. Thomas, Secretary, Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

We have been handed a report of the first annual meeting of the Roswell, New Mexico, Fair Association. The fair was a very successful one, both in point of attendance and the exhibits made, and it did much for the advancement of the farm, ranch, and orchard interests of the famous Pecos Valley. The exhibit embraced a very strong showing of fruits, and farm and garden produce, with a fairly good live-stock show which included Rambouillet Cotswold, Shropshire, and Persian sheep; Hereford and Shorthorn cattle; draft stallions, and jacks. While our report does not give the awards in detail, we gather that the showing was quite a satisfactory one, and has served the purpose of arousing interest in this important branch of agricultural industry where little was found before. A Hereford cow with her third pair of twin calves, was one of the sights that attracted attention. Mr. Clifton Chisholm's exhibit of hogs was sheltered by a unique pen of his own construction. The pen was painted white and then thatched with Kafir-corn laid on like shingles with the heads out. Over this novel pen which covered about a dozen divisions was a sign announcing that the owner raised 5,000 hogs per year on alfalfa and Kafir-corn. Since the missionary work of this fair has been done, and interest created in the pure-bred live-stock industry by the exhibit at the first annual fair, and because of the fact that the Pecos Valley people spare no expense to secure a good exhibit, it is predicted that this will be a great field for the breeding of pure-bred animals in the future.

J. T. Robinson, of Bates City, Mo., having sold his farm will have a closing-out sale of his magnificent herd on Saturday, October 25. In point of breeding and individuality there are no better animals to be found than those he will offer at his sale. Mr. Robinson is one of the foremost breeders of Poland-Chinas in the State of Missouri. On October 22 of last year Mr. Robinson held the most successful sale at his farm which was ever held in the West. He then sold sixty-five head of thoroughbred swine at an average of \$43.70 per head. That sale having been held after the terrible drouth of last year shows the kind of stock that Mr. Robinson breeds, and is able to safely bring through such a trying time. The offering which he now has for the coming sale is the tops of the breed. The great yearling boar, Ideal Perfection 27679, is included in this sale. The sire of this animal is Ideal Sunshine 37885 and the dam is Hart's Delight, which sold for \$650. No hog can boast of a richer pedigree and individuality; he is all that any swine-breeder could wish for, and there is no prouder of such a hog at the head of his herd. We would urge our readers to make arrangements to attend this sale. It will be noticed in his advertisement that this sale will be on Saturday, October 25, the day following the Kansas City Show. Take the C. & A. Railway to Bates City and free conveyance will be found to carry every one to the sale. Write Mr. Robinson for his catalogue.

We have received a copy of Secretary Coburn's quarterly report for September, which treats of polled cattle. Like all other reports emanating from this office it is a complete monograph which can and should be used by breeders as a text-book. Four breeds of polled cattle are recognized, the Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Red Polls, and Polled Durham. The first three are of British origin; the last one is distinctly an American type. These breeds are in no way related, and have been bred separately and distinct. Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways are black and of Scotch origin, though originally the Angus had some dark red and brindle ones. The Galloway is probably the most purely bred beef animal in existence. It differs from the Angus in its larger bones and long shaggy coat, which makes it most impervious to severe weather and which it is claimed contributes to the high quality of its meat. The Red Polls are of two types coming from the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in England. Originally they were of dairy type, and included white, brindle, and Jersey colors, but for many years they have been bred to a deep, rich red, and the commingling of the larger Suffolk type with the smaller and finer Norfolk, have increased their beef qualities and rendered them one of the most conspicuous dual-purpose breeds. We regard it the duty of every up-to-date breeder and of every young man who expects to become a breeder to obtain if possible a copy of each of Secretary Coburn's monographs on cattle, and this last one in view of the great exhibits which will be made of Galloway and Angus cattle at the American Royal, is not the least valuable.

A new feature of the American Royal Cattle and Swine Show at Kansas City,

October 20 to 25, is the exhibit of Aberdeen-Angus cattle that will be made there. As we remember it, the Kansas City Fair was abolished in 1893 and it is consequently just ten years since this breed has been represented at a show held at "the gateway of the West." Much valuable advertising has unquestionably been lost to the breed by its failure to be seen annually at exhibitions at such a cattle center as Kansas City, and we are glad to hear that the "bonnie blacks" will be on hand this time in goodly numbers, with high-class animals throughout all the classes. While the Aberdeen-Angus Association did not rush at once to the support of this show, the interests of the breed in the West have not fared so badly and it may be truthfully said, that they were never in such a prosperous, flourishing condition. In connection with the show is also held the first sale of Angus cattle, that was ever made west of the Mississippi River under the auspices of the national association. The sale catalogue gives evidence that the "doddle" is being bred extensively throughout the West. Anderson & Finlay and Parrish & Miller, whose herds are located in Kansas and have been winning at the fairs this year, will contribute grand specimens to both the sale and show. The estate of W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., sells sixteen head, the largest consignment to the sale, and Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kans., T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kans., R. P. MacClemant, Olathe, Kans., are each represented with choice specimens in the sale. W. B. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Harvey & Cleland, Bloomfield, Oliver Hammer, Malvern, and F. F. Warner, Bloomfield, are the Iowa contributors. R. S. Williams, Liberty, H. H. Anderson, Laredo, J. Barron & Son, Fayette, and W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, will each sell of the produce of their Missouri herds. The east side of the Mississippi furnishes from the herd of M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., a bull and four females that have recently crossed the Atlantic and are expected to be very attractive when it comes to the bidding at Kansas City. A. Y. Collins and S. Melvin, reputable breeders at Greenfield, Ill., about completes the list. We have not space to comment on the individual animals of each consignment. There are seventy-five females and twenty-five bulls and the offering we are told is a very creditable one. The sale in bearing the burden of advertising the show (or at least the Angus part of it) made it possible for the show to be held in a section of country where it is badly needed. We trust the contributors to this sale will realize fair values for their cattle and that every Angus man contemplating purchasing stock this fall will, in view of the facts above stated, feel especially called upon to patronize this sale. The catalogue will prove interesting and can be had by addressing W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

Among the Duroc-Jersey breeders a great interest is being manifested, on account of the splendid offerings being made by those who are announcing public sales. This applies to farmers in general, as well as to regular breeders, because of the fact that the Durocs have won a great reputation for size, early maturity and great reproductive powers. It will be interesting, therefore, to both farmers and breeders to know that Mr. J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans., is about to make a great offering, consisting of thirty-four males and twenty females. Some of these are fall yearlings, which have been prize winners at various county fairs. Others of the offering are September and October pigs. One of the great sires of this sale stuff is Onward 12587, bred by Geo. Butler, Kenton, Ohio. His sire was Logan Chief bred by Walters of Ohio. He is a very large, smooth yearling and one of the best-boned hogs in the country. He has extra depth with an especially good ham, loin, and rump. He was first prize winner and sweepstakes at the Pawnee County, Nebraska, fair where they know what good Durocs are. At the Brown County, Kansas, fair he stood first in class and sweepstakes for any age or breed. Lall's Choice 7099 is considered even a finer hog in some points than Onward, and Mr. Davis thinks that Victor W. 10185 is the best boar he raised in 1900. The sows in this herd and the dams of this offering are descendants of Olympus, Ak-Sar-Ben and Jumbo Red. They are of good quality and have a great record for large litters. One of these brought thirty-five pigs in three successive litters, one member of which is the fall boar to be offered in this sale. Mr. Davis will also sell some cattle that are from 15-16 to 31-32 Red Polled stock. They are by registered bulls and have good, dark red color. They come from the finest Red Polled milking strains. The sale will begin at 1 p. m. sharp and will be served at 11 a. m. This will be a great opportunity for buyers of Durocs who want choice breeding and choice animals. See Mr. Davis' advertisement and write him for further particulars.

One Fare for the Round Trip

to Boston and return, via Nickel Plate Road, October 7th to 11th, account meeting of Brotherhood of St. Andrews. By depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50c., extended return limit of November 12th may be obtained. Though vested sleeping-cars and first-class service in every respect. Cheap rates to all New England points. Write John Y. Calahan, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. (No. 49)



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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.

Fall Institutes.

There is probably no time in the year when a thrifty farmer can say that he has nothing to do, but there are times when his work is not so pushing as others. It is at the time when the work is pushing him the least that he should arrange with his neighbors for a good, rousing, instructive farmers' institute. In many places this is best held in the fall or winter. The State has appropriated \$2,000 to pay the expenses of speakers from the Agricultural College in attending and assisting at these institutes. There are three departments, agriculture, animal husbandry, and dairying, that have their duties so arranged that they can give considerable time to institute work in the summer and fall, but on account of very heavy class work from January 1 to April 1, very little institute work can be done after December, although members of others departments may assist to a limited extent through January and February.

Localities desiring assistance from the college should write to the chairman of Farmers' Institute Committee, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., at an early date, and find out when help can be secured. The college will also gladly send instructions on how to work up a good institute. Now is the time to agitate a fall institute. Let us hear from you.
D. H. O.

Variation of Butter-fat Caused by Change in Surroundings.

E. H. HODGSON.

Almost any one would agree with you that it is not good policy to excite a cow or disturb her in any unusual manner, but if asked why or what the effect will be they perhaps could not tell. We all know from our own personal experience that excitement works very perceptibly on our own nervous system and has a very weakening or debilitating influence; so it is with our cows, and when they are in an abnormal condition they can not be expected to give their normal quantity and quality of milk.

There can be but little said on this subject without quoting the actual experiments; therefore I will give the results as found by some of our experiment stations. At the Wisconsin Agricultural College and Experiment Station an experiment with two cows (described in the sixth report (1888-1889) was made to see what effect the change in surroundings would have. Their milk test was taken for two days, then shortly before milking time the cows were driven about one mile to a neighboring barn. The usual feed was given them and the milking done at the regular time by the same milker. Every precaution was taken with the cows to prevent outside influences but their surroundings were entirely new, as much so as if the distance they were taken had been one hundred miles. The cows were undoubtedly affected by the transfer and it shows in the test as made before and after the removal.

	Milk, lbs.	Fat, per cent	Fat, lbs.	Milk, lbs.	Fat, per cent	Fat, lbs.
Before removal.						
First milking.....	7.7	4.4	.339	5.6	4.1	.230
Second milking.....	7.7	4.24	.326	6.1	4.54	.277
After removal.						
Third milking.....	5.6	3.2	.179	5.4	3.0	.162
Fourth milking.....	10.4	4.8	.499	7.5	4.9	.369

Thus we see a decided "falling off" in the test after being taken to strange quarters. Rose dropped in test 1 per cent and Emma dropped 1.54 per cent between morning and evening milking. But the second milking after changing quarters was higher than the average, and when the tests for the day following removal are averaged there is not such a marked difference from the day before removal, while the total pounds of butter-fat is very nearly the same for both days. The average test for four milkings preceding their removal was, for Rose 4.40 per cent, for Emma 4.44 per cent; for the first milking after removal Rose 3.2 and for Emma 3.0 per cent. For the next three milkings the average for Rose was 4.45 and for Emma

4.65. In spite of the falling off at the first milking its effect was compensated for by the improvement the following day, so that in the aggregate there appears to be no loss resulting from their removal.

In another experiment by the same station the cows were milked just one teat at a time and the test fell off from 1 to 2 per cent. The cows also gave poorer milk when "milking tubes" were used. In some cases, continued for a week, the average test was 1.8 per cent lower than when the tubes were not used. This may have been caused by excitement but it certainly was due to some abnormal condition, which produced a marked effect in the test.

Wheat Pasture for the Dairy Cow.

H. B. STICKNEY.

One of the hardest problems for the dairy farmer to solve is how to provide, at least cost, succulent feed for his cows from the end of one grass season to the beginning of the next. It is during this period that the highest prices are paid for dairy products, and as a cow must have succulence of some sort now and then in order to give her maximum flow of milk, it behooves the farmer to furnish it as well as he can. Perhaps there is no easier way for the average Kansas farmer to do this than by sowing a field of wheat. But here the questions arise: Is wheat pasture good for the dairy cow? Does it pay for itself? or, if wheat is sowed for a crop, does pasturing shorten the crop? Here is what some men of experience think about it.

Mr. F. L. Huxtable, of Wichita, Kans., a creamery man of wide experience, says: "Wheat makes one of the best kinds of pasture for dairy cows in the fall or early spring. The milk from cows on wheat pasture makes a 'June butter' which means that it is of the highest quality. Wheat pasture, with some kind of straw or hay and perhaps a very little grain, like corn or Kafir-corn, given at night, makes an ideal ration for a dairy cow."

L. V. Sanford, of Oneida, Nemaha County, says that his milk cows do better on wheat pasture and a little straw, than on any other feed he can give them during the fall and spring months. At the same time the pasturing seems to the wheat good and he gets a better crop thereby.

Mr. A. B. Felton, of McPherson County, says: "Our cows give a large flow of milk and keep in good condition on nothing but wheat pasture and straw. If the season is favorable for wheat growth they get but little else from November to April excepting during the coldest weather when the ground is covered with snow, or when it is too muddy. If care is taken not to over-pasture, nor turn stock on when the ground is soft and muddy, and not to pasture too late in the spring you can get as good or better crop of wheat than when you don't pasture it."

J. W. Fields, of McPherson County, also thinks that pasturing wheat is a good thing for the wheat itself if not carried too far and believes there is nothing better for the dairy cow. He says: "It gives a 'June' quality of milk and butter. Wheat pasture is the best kind of cow feed."

John Bitner, of Barton County, a man who raises 1,200 to 1,500 acres of wheat every year, pastures a big herd of cattle and horses on his wheat and says he gets as good or better crop on fields pastured than on those not pastured.

There are thousands more who will give testimony to the same effect as those above mentioned and it has not been our fortune to find one who disagrees with them. This is convincing proof that wheat pasture is excellent for the dairy cow and pasturing wheat

does not necessarily injure it for a grain crop.

But in some localities where dairying is carried on, wheat is not the most profitable grain crop to raise. Would it pay in such places to sow wheat for pasture alone? Let us count the cost of wheat pasture and of ordinary dry

feed and see how they compare. We will take for granted that the chances are good for an early and rapid growth of wheat in this certain locality. As a rule Kansas farmers raise corn if they do not raise wheat. A good, clean piece of corn land is just the spot on which to sow wheat for pasture. If it is properly cultivated it does not have to be plowed, and is just firm enough to make a good seed-bed. It is best to cut the fodder and haul it from the field as early as possible. Next it would be well to disk the field. A man and four horses with a disk harrow should disk fifteen acres per day. Counting his work worth \$3 per day, disking would cost 20 cents per acre. Then comes planting, which should be done about the middle of September. A man can drill from ten to twenty acres per day with a four-horse drill. With his labor worth \$3 per day, if he drills ten acres in a day, it will cost 30 cents per acre for drilling. Say that wheat is worth 70 cents per bushel, which is a very fair price, and he sows one and a half bushels to the acre, then seed will cost \$1.05 per acre. 20c+30c+\$1.05=\$1.55, the total cost of the pasture on one acre. A cow can do well on two acres of such a pasture. 2x\$1.55=\$3.10, the cost of four or five months' pasture for a dairy cow during the period when prices of dairy products are high. So green feed is especially profitable to stimulating the milk flow at this season. The cow while on wheat would probably eat about ten pounds of straw or hay and three pounds of grain. In four months this would make 1,200 pounds of roughness and 360 pounds of grain. The 1,200 pounds of roughage at \$4 per ton=\$2.40; 360 pounds grain at 75 cents per hundredweight=\$2.70; \$2.70+\$2.40+\$3.10=\$8.20, the whole cost of four months keep of a dairy cow on an excellent milk ration. Now, how much would it cost to keep a cow on dry feed for the same time? She would eat twenty pounds of hay and ten pounds of grain daily. At the same price as the above her feed would amount to \$13.80 for four months. \$13.80-\$8.20=\$5.60 in favor of wheat pasture. There

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is also less work in keeping the cow on pasture. Does it not pay to sow wheat for pasture?

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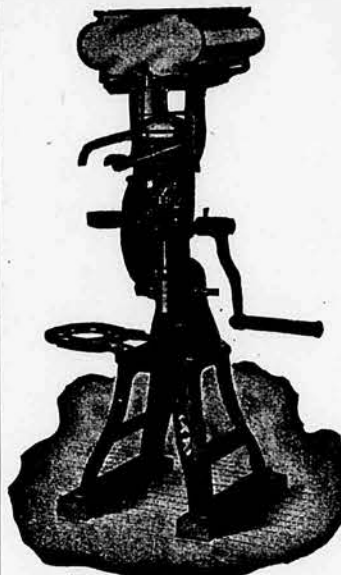
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Illinois, southern Wisconsin, the New England States and New York State, the traveler is impressed with the apparent barrenness of the soil, and yet he sees on all hands fine dwellings and barns. The many millions of dollars that were loaned to farmers in the West, by eastern loaners, were largely the savings of those people of the rocky hills and fields in the East, who seem to get from their herd of dairy cows a nice comfortable living and in addition a nice comfortable bank account. The longer I live here in Kansas, the more I am impressed with the fact that a great many of the Kansas people are neglecting their opportunities, are neglecting their possibilities to extract from their farms the greatest values, in return for their labor and possession. There is no question but that butter and cheese at the present value, which is three or four cents higher than it has been for a number of years, is better than any other line of farming; besides it lends to farming a certain stability and assured income. And we all know how well and how contented the old soldier feels who has his pension coming every month. I had this brought to my notice last week, very forcibly indeed. In the summer of 1895, when I was running creameries in Mitchell county, I had occasion to help a farmer buy twenty cows. This farmer was almost on the verge of bankruptcy, having a big mortgage on his farm and nothing to pay principal or interest with. He milked very heavily during the years of '95, '96, '97 and '98. He had an average income annually of over twelve hundred dollars from his dairy, and eventually paid off the mortgage and had fifty or sixty cattle on hand. Mitchell county was then blessed with several good wheat crops, and this man I have in mind, in company with a great many other Kansas farmers, thought that he could make all the money that he would want by raising wheat and fattening cattle. I met this old friend of mine last week, and the first thing he asked me was, could I assist him in getting money wherewith to buy fifteen or twenty cows. He said he had plenty of roughness and plenty of fodder and nothing to feed it to. If this gentleman had kept on milking fifteen or twenty cows, if he had continued dairying and diversified farming, if he had not put his dependence entirely on one crop, he would to-day perhaps have had plenty of money in the bank, been in easy circumstances and able to buy a hundred or five hundred cows if he wanted to do so.

I feel stronger than ever in my belief that neither Kansas nor any other country, is adapted to purely grain raising. Any farmer can maintain ten, fifteen, or twenty cows on a quarter section, and he can receive from them a steady, reliable income of from six hundred to one thousand dollars per year, and can can he wish for better conditions than these?

Farmer boys will go to town to look for work as clerks for salaries of three, four and six hundred dollars per year; yet they have the chance on the farm to earn many times that amount, to live in ease and comfort, to be engaged in the most independent and surest way of making a living that is known to man. I maintain that no State or farming community can be called prosperous until its farmers engage in diversified farming, depending not on one or two grain crops, but depending above all on keeping their herds of cows to which they can feed their fodder and grasses that have their natural home in Kansas. And when that time comes, as surely it will, when the majority of Kansas farmers realize that dairying and diversified farming mean prosperity, then Kansas will be the wealthiest and most contented agricultural State in the Union."

Soiling Cows.

L. S. EDWARDS.

It must be remembered in feeding green forage, that a large amount of feed must be provided to furnish the nourishment required by a cow giving milk. It is not enough that a cow should have all she will eat twice a day. Cows filled to repletion with green alfalfa will eagerly devour more in an hour's time. As the result of this kind of treatment the yield of milk was materially increased on the Scwagler Bros farm at Calhoun, Neb.

The addition of eight pounds of alfalfa hay, per cow, resulted in another increase, showing again that the cows had been unable to consume a sufficient amount of the green alfalfa to satisfy their wants.

It was found impossible to feed green alfalfa less than three hours before milking, without tainting the milk, while the hay could be fed much later

without harmful results. A wait of one hour for feed resulted in a shrinkage in flow of milk.

A lack of water for one day, although remedied at noon, gave the cows a set back that it took two days to overcome.

There are so many unavoidable things which interfere with a cow's comfort, that it pays to use the utmost care to prevent anything happening to lower the milk flow unnecessarily.

Grange Department.

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

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Canadian Grange View.

The Toronto Weekly Sun, a farmers' paper, makes favorable editorial comment to its Canadian constituency on the Grange in the United States, and some extracts from the editorial are herewith given:

From the history of the Grange in the United States we may learn much that will prove of value to us here in Ontario in connection with the proposal to create a strong farmers' organization in this province.

The Grange is one of the most powerful bodies in the adjoining republic; its membership extends into almost every State of the Union and its force is felt in commercial, social, educational and political affairs. And yet the great body had a very humble origin. The conception of the idea of organization came to O. H. Kelly while traveling through the Southern States soon after the Civil War, and he, with the help of six others, put the idea into effect.

What the order is to-day was indicated, in a measure, by what was seen at Buffalo while the Pan-American Exposition was in progress. There was on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition a building erected by the New York State Grange, which was made headquarters for the whole National organization while the exposition was in progress. The building was daily crowded by members from every State in the Union, and on the six months' time brought \$3,000,000 worth of property, heretofore exempt, within reach of the tax gatherer. In New Hampshire the Grange has been instrumental in largely increasing the revenues for State and county purposes by bringing the corporations more rigidly under assessment.

The order's strength is being shown in many other ways. It has been a check to the ship subsidy bill, which would tax all farmers and others to provide bonuses for wealthy ship owners. It secured the passage of the bill intended to prevent consumers from being deluded into buying oleomargarine in the belief that it is butter—a bill that is one of the chief causes of making the price of butter in the United States so much above the present Canadian level. The Grange was the chief factor in securing the passage of the interstate commerce law, one of the most effective measures ever devised for bringing transportation charges under public control.

The educational and social work of the American Grange may be bracketed together, and no one can estimate the good the social element of the organization is doing in the rural communities. There are hundreds of fine Grange halls all over the country, usually built 24 by 60, two stories high, and in these the farmers meet without regard to creed or politics. In Rhode Island the members arrange to get magazines and literary periodicals in a cooperative way, and very many of the granges print their programs, outlining the work of each meeting a year ahead. Where a grange carries out weekly or semi-monthly programs in a comfortable hall, decorated with pictures, with conveniences for a social meal, and with farmers and their wives, sons and daughters present, it is impossible to estimate the beneficial effects of such an organization on the social life of the community.

In Canada, the business or trading element was, in the early days of the Grange movement, made the great feature of the organization. In the United States this appears to be a secondary matter. Still the commercial part of it is not overlooked, especially in the matter of insurance. The Grange in the United States seems to largely fill the

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against thieves and marauders nothing equals light. Nothing makes a light equal to a Dietz Lantern. The greatest possible perfection in a lantern is found in the **DIETZ "Blizzard" Lantern** "COLD BLAST."
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place of the mutual insurance companies here. In the State of New York alone there are 126 Grange fire insurance companies with \$228,500,000 at risk, and which paid over one and a half million dollars in fire losses in one year, at a saving of \$4.78 per \$1,000, as compared with the ordinary method. The whole business part of it seems to be summed up by the National Grange in saying: "Our purpose is to bring the producer, and consumer, the farmer and the manufacturer, into the most direct and friendly relations possible." Surely an order so beneficial in the United States should be restored to influential strength in Canada.—Farmers' Call.

A Gazetteer of Kansas.

From a recent bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey, entitled A Gazetteer of Kansas, compiled by Henry Gannett, geographer, the following suggestive facts regarding the State are taken:

When Kansas was first organized as a Territory, in 1854, its area included part of the present State of Colorado, extending as far West as the crest of the Rocky Mountains. Denver, Leadville, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs are now located on former Kansas soil.

Although directly in the path of the vast migration to California in the early fifties, the State in 1855 had a population of only 8,601, which increased with agricultural activity to 1,518,552 in 1888, but declined to about 1,300,000 in 1896. Two causes seem to govern the changes of Kansas population, the magnificent agricultural advantages of the State and its peculiar climatic variations. Kansas is pre-eminently an agricultural State. Of a total area of 82,080 square miles, 56,500 square miles, or 69 per cent of its area, is in farms, and more than half the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. All that prevents the cultivation of practically the entire State are the peculiar conditions of rainfall. In eastern Kansas the mean annual rainfall is 35 inches; in western Kansas it falls to 15 inches, while between the two extremes it grades regularly from one to the other. The safe limit of agriculture is commonly placed at 20 inches, and as the line indicating this amount of precipitation in dry years has been found to traverse the State from north to south nearly midway between its eastern and western boundaries, farming is attended with risks in the western section unless recourse is had to irrigation canals and artesian wells to provide for the deficiency. [The great wheat belt extends far west of the middle of the State.] Expressed in other words, Kansas lies geographically partly in the humid and partly in the sub-humid belts, and the agricultural status of the State is directly controlled by this fact.

Of the principal crops, corn leads the list, with a production in 1896 of over 221,000,000 bushels; next comes wheat, amounting to nearly 28,000,000 bushels; and third, oats, with a yield of over 19,000,000 bushels. According to the census of 1900, the crop yield in 1899 had increased as follows: Corn to nearly 230,000,000 bushels, wheat to 38,000,000 bushels, oats to 24,000,000 bushels. [Our 80,000,000-bushel wheat crop of last year seems to have escaped the compiler.]

While Kansas is essentially an agricultural State, it still engages in manufacturing, especially in lines connected with its agricultural pursuits, slaughtering and packing of meat being the most important manufacturing industry.

Coal mining in 1896 produced an output of 2,884,801 short tons, and lead and zinc mines are also operated.

The State is well supplied with railroads, the total mileage being 9,025, an average of one mile of railroad to every nine square miles of territory.

The gazetteer contains an excellent map of the State, 18 by 35 inches, drawn on a scale of 1:750,000, a feature of which is the system of contour lines indicating the main topographic aspects of the State and also the marked dif-

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ference in elevation between the eastern and western sections. A list of more than 5,000 geographic names in the State is appended.

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Miscellany.

A Business Man's Observations in an Irrigated Country.

R. W. Tansill, once a famous cigar manufacturer, now retired to Carlsbad, New Mexico, writes an entertaining and thoughtful letter to the Carlsbad Argus. Despite the fact that it has a little the tone of land-boomers' writings, with which Kansas was familiar a few years ago, the letter contains interesting observations which, coming from a man of Mr. Tansill's large business experience, will be read with profit. His letter follows:

With an immigration of nearly half a million pouring into the United States every year, through a single port, with the over-crowding in the Middle West, causing land values to soar beyond the reach of men with moderate means, it behooves the homeseeker to carefully look about and study all conditions before making so important a decision, which not alone affects himself, but future generations as well. In so doing he can not afford to overlook the great and growing Southwest. For those whose constitutions can stand the blizzards of the Northwest, with temperature often ranging 30° to 40° below zero, accompanied with deep snow, the Northwest is all right, for it develops a sturdy manhood; but how about the man who does not care to brave these conditions? Or the man past middle life? Or the family so unfortunate as to have an invalid? To all these classes, and others, the Southwest can not be too strongly recommended.

No section of our country is so little known and understood to-day as the Southwest. There are many reasons for this. I will cite several and at the same time try to mention a few of its many advantages.

1. A large portion of what is known as the Southwest lies in the arid or semi-arid regions, where farming can only be conducted by irrigation. The same is true of the entire far West, both north, central, and south. The recent construction of immense and costly irrigation works in the Southwest has changed old conditions. Now all the farmer has to do, living under an irrigation system, is to order the water for his crops as required, and it is furnished, affording absolute insurance against drouth. For this water service, aggregating two and one-half feet over the land, an annual charge of only \$1.25 per acre is made by the Pecos Irrigation Company. To this add the annual average rainfall of about sixteen inches, making a total of about four feet of water for the season.

2. It may be said that formerly the cowman practically controlled the Southwest, when it took from twenty to thirty acres to support a single steer. The average cowman has no use for the farmer. He was never invited to come and settle, and when he did so, he was treated and looked upon as a trespasser. Irrigation is rapidly changing all this. Now, instead of requiring twenty to thirty acres to support a single steer, thirty head of yearlings can be wintered on forty acres of alfalfa pasture. In the semi-arid regions, where Government, or, in Texas, State lands, can be obtained at \$1 or \$1.25 per acre, which will afford good summer range, enough forage can be raised without irrigation to carry stock over the short, mild winters.

The State of Texas leases its public grazing lands at an annual rental of from 3 cents to 5 cents per acre, leases running ten years or less and carrying renewal and purchase privileges. Each settler may purchase as many as four sections, 2,560 acres, at these prices. Texas agricultural lands must bring not less than \$1.50 per acre, purchasers being required to reside upon their land three consecutive years, and to make improvements to the value of \$300. No such conditions or restrictions are placed upon those who purchase irrigated lands. Such agricultural lands, carrying a perpetual water right, may yet be obtained at from \$10 to \$30 per acre, the supply of which, from natural causes, will for all time be exceedingly limited, insuring a steady if not rapid increase in values. For these and other advantages mentioned I advise the purchase of irrigated lands. Much agricultural land can yet be purchased under irrigation canals at from \$2 to \$5 per acre without a water right, but for which water can be purchased at reasonable rates as required.

3. To the railroads, more than any other one agency, is due the changed conditions of the Southwest. Take Carlsbad, for example. A few short years ago it required weeks, if not months, to reach this point with bull teams; the same time was required to

deliver cattle, which upon reaching Kansas City, for instance, would be so emaciated that they would only bring a portion of their value. Now Carlsbad is reached from Kansas City in a Pullman car in thirty-six hours and live stock is delivered there in the same time. Cattle trains run as specials, and make express or even faster time, which insures prime delivery and at a cost of only 41 cents per 100 pounds.

4. Cattle are not the only crop of the Southwest; quite the contrary. While alfalfa, which grows to perfection under irrigation, is the staple forage crop, milo maize, sorghum, Egyptian and Indian corn, and cotton, together with every fruit and vegetable that can be raised in the temperate zone, yield not only in abundance, but attain in this climate the highest degree of perfection and mature several weeks in advance of our competitors.

For example, our peaches are now bringing from \$1 to \$1.50 for eighteen to twenty-pound boxes, at which price they net \$300 per acre. Peaches measuring thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference are not uncommon. Our clingstone peaches are often so large they will not go in Mason jars, so that my wife has to put them up in kegs.

Pecos Valley apples are unrivaled, owing to their size, flavor, and color, coupled with their absolute freedom from worms. Like our peaches, they top the markets of the world. An orchard that was planted about twenty years ago, when the nearest railroad was 200 miles distant, has borne sixteen consecutive years. So that we have gold mines on top as well as under the ground. I learn that the owner of a 600-acre apple orchard, that is just commencing to bear, has refused \$60,000 for this year's crop in the orchard. As he is shipping in lumber by the carload and nails, a hundred kegs at a time, for packing same, the price does not seem extravagant. The crop begins to mature in June and continues till November. Similar examples of other fruits and vegetables can be given—enough to fill a book. Another great advantage the Pecos Valley has, as a fruit-growing district, is that many markets can be reached by express as cheaply as from California by freight (thus saving refrigerating expense and several days' time—both vital considerations—since we are enabled to place our product on the markets in prime condition.

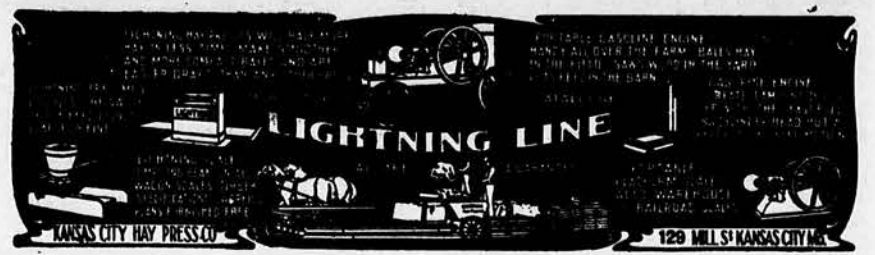
5. These results are made possible by irrigation, to accomplish which one company alone has within a dozen years expended upon its works nearly \$4,000,000. A part of this great system consists of a single dam 1,686 feet in length, 306 feet at base and 52 feet in height, submerging over 8,000 acres, with a capacity of 6,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, forming a lake thirteen miles in length by three miles in width—large enough to float the navies of the world. This and other reservoirs feed over 1,200 miles of main and distributing canals of this great system. These are supplied by the Pecos River, which heads in the mountains of Colorado, 700 miles above us, which in addition to its regular flow, is reinforced by springs of immense flow and artesian wells by the hundred, each with a flow of from 600 to 1,200 cubic feet per minute, together constituting a water supply which for abundance and absolute permanency is probably unparalleled in the arid regions of the world.

6. Those who settle in the Southwest, and especially those who settle under an irrigation system, not only avoid the rigors and isolation of less favored sections, the monotony of which is repellent to the young and energetic, since by intensive farming upon a small area the best results are obtained, while the feeling of lonesomeness is completely eliminated—a fact that is appreciated by male and female, old and young.

7. In view of the foregoing facts, no thinking or conservative homeseeker who, for any reason, contemplates making a change for the betterment of his condition, as well as that of his posterity, can afford to overlook a section of our country whose agricultural, horticultural, market-gardening and fruit-raising possibilities are so diversified and favorable, and where the climatic conditions are superior to any in the United States if not the world.

\$19.00 Boston and Return. \$19.00 via Nickel Plate Road, October 7th to 11th, inclusive, good returning until November 12th by depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50c. Three trains daily, carrying through vestibuled sleeping-cars. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c. to \$1.00, served in dining-cars on Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. City Ticket office 111 Adams St., Chicago. Full information can be secured from John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago. (No. 48)

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Feeds that Were Used in the Odebolt Test.

A correspondent of the Live Stock World writes as follows:

Since results of the recent cattle-feeding test at Odebolt, Iowa, were announced, many inquiries have been made as to the materials used in compounding them. While the experiment station here has made no analysis, the Connecticut station has done so, discovering cottonseed meal, linseed meal, wheat feed, corn meal and malt sprouts, together with the old time remedies: sulphur, salt, epsom salts, charcoal, cayenne, gentian, ginger, tumeric and fennel-greek, to which are added mustard hulls and cocoa hulls. No inferior drugs have been found in any of them.

There has also been much inquiry as to the composition of other foods used in the test. These are easily answered.

OIL MEAL, OLD PROCESS.

Two processes are practiced at oil mills in removing oil from flaxseed. The old process consists in subjecting the heated mass of seed to hydraulic pressure. The residue is in the shape of slabs and is ground and sold as meal. New process meal is treated with chemicals and steam and being deficient in fat is not so valuable for feeding. To distinguish between them pulverise a small quantity of meal, put a tablespoonful in a tumbler of water and add ten tablespoonful of boiling water. Stir it and permit to settle. New process meal will settle to the bottom in an hour, while old process will remain jelly like.

COTTONSEED MEAL.

Cottonseed meal is a by-product of the cottonseed after the oil has been taken out of it. At the oil mill the envelope of the cottonseed is cut by machinery in such a way that the oily kernels are freed from it. The seed envelopes are known as cottonseed hulls. The kernels, separated from the hulls, are crushed, heated, placed between cloths or sacks and subjected to hydraulic pressure to remove the oil. The residue is a yellowish, board-like cake about one inch thick, one foot wide and two feet long. In this form it is shipped abroad as cotton cake. In this country the cake is reduced to meal by grinding, and shipped in sacks the same as oil meal.

GLUTEN MEAL.

Gluten meal is a by-product of corn, produced in the glucose factories in the manufacture of starch. It is difficult to secure detailed information as to the various steps employed in the manufacture of these products, due to the fact that the owners of these factories prefer to withhold some things from the public. The corn is first soaked, then by mechanical devices the different parts of the corn are separated. First the germ is taken out; then the bran, which is the hull of the corn, is separated from the gluten and starchy portion. The gluten and starch are then separated by a filter process. The starch, being the heavier of the two, settles to the bottom, while the gluten runs off and is taken to the feed house where it is kiln dried into gluten meal.

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is a by-product of corn, produced in the manufacture of starch. It differs from gluten meal in that it contains the hulls as well as the gluten part of the corn. Gluten and corn bran are found in gluten feed in about the following proportions: Gluten, 55 per cent.; corn bran or hulls, 45 per cent. The corn bran gives it more bulk than gluten meal, thus making it an easier product to feed. It does not contain as much protein, however, as gluten meal.

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The Poultry Yard.

EGG PRODUCTION.

How to Get It and What Influences It. By Rev. Edgar Warren, Wolfboro, N. H., in American Poultry Journal.

Present indications are that the price of eggs this winter will be higher than ever before. Grain has been so dear that poultry keepers throughout the country have reduced their flocks as much as possible, and not a few have gone out of the business altogether. There are said to be comparatively few eggs in cold storage. Eggs with us today (September 1) are worth 30 cents a dozen, something unprecedented at this season of the year. I would not be surprised to see eggs climb to 50 cents a dozen in the great eastern cities before Christmas. Such being the case, it is important that every man who owns a flock of hens should get as many eggs from them as possible.

It is not difficult to get a satisfactory egg record where one goes about it in the right way. Last year my hens laid 156 eggs apiece. I was so situated that I could not give them the careful and constant attention I had given them in years past. Still I think they did pretty well, and although I have made better records, yet I have made none that I am more proud of.

Doubtless heredity has an influence upon egg production. We have it on high authority that men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. And yet I am inclined to think heredity is not the all-important factor we sometimes make it out to be. It is a common experience that pullets from hens that have a prodigious egg record make disappointing layers. The reason is the egg-laying habit is not sufficiently established to be handed down. It is a fundamental principle of heredity that artificial traits cannot be transmitted. Ignorance of this fact sometimes costs a man dear. It is folly to expect in a few years by breeding from hens that have been pushed to their utmost limit, to build up a strain of phenomenal layers. The most we can do is to eliminate the poorest layers, and from those that are left by intelligent care and feeding gradually build up a strain that will give a good account of themselves.

Give me strong, hardy birds, hatched from eggs that came from hens that were good layers but were not forced or stimulated in any way, and I will risk but that I can get plenty of eggs all the year round.

SMALL BREEDS FOR EGGS.

Size undoubtedly has an influence upon egg production. As a general rule the smaller breeds are the better layers. It takes the big kind longer to come to maturity, and a large proportion of what she eats must go to repair the waste of her great frame. The small birds are specialists, and their specialty is eggs. If a man wants eggs, and plenty of them—eggs and nothing but eggs—he would best stick to the small breeds.

Many think that the day is coming when eggs will be sold by weight and not by count—by the pound and not by the dozen. I am not one of those who share this belief. There is an instinct of conservatism about the Anglo-Saxon that makes him cling to ways to which he is accustomed rather than to change to unknown ways that are theoretically better. Could anything be more illogical and absurd than the spelling of many English words? And yet spelling reform makes discouragingly slow progress. The metric system is undoubtedly much more logical and scientific than the common system of measurement; and yet it will be years and years, if ever, before the meter is substituted for the yard and the kilometer for the mile. Eggs have been sold by the dozen in this country even since the Mayflower landed, and they will be sold by the dozen to the end of time.

It would not be difficult to make a good argument, if argument were needed, for the present practice of selling eggs by the dozen and not by the pound—the argument from economy and convenience. Eggs are fragile things, and even where they are sold by count the breakage is considerable. But it is nothing to what it would be were eggs sold by weight, for it would then be necessary to handle them much more than it is now. And how would an exact pound of eggs be weighed out? Imagine a grocer with a particular customer, trying to weigh just a pound of eggs. He has seven eggs in the scales, weighing, let us say, fourteen ounces and a half. How would he get the other ounce and a half—that and nothing

more? The law of permutation will tell us that with seven eggs in the scales and a tub of eggs on the counter, the merchant's chances of weighing out just an even pound would be one to a total that would require the unit and a line of zeroes long enough to reach from the earth to the moon to express it! Better let well enough alone, had we not?

Maturity is an important thing. The bird that is to be pushed for eggs much be thoroughly mature or she cannot stand the pace. When I began to keep hens I was pleased down to the ground whenever a little misguided pullet began to lay at the age of four or five months, and I would send an item about it to the local paper. But I have learned better now. A precocious pullet never makes a phenomenal layer. She lays one litter of eggs in September or October and then shuts up shop until February or March. I want a bird that has got her growth, a bird that is thoroughly mature; and I will keep her busy from the time she lays her first egg, about Thanksgiving, until she goes in to moult the following fall.

OLD HENS AND PULLETS.

In this connection the question comes up, How long does it pay to keep a hen after she begins to lay—one or two years? I am more and more inclined to say two years rather than one. It is true, the big egg records are always made by pullets. But in order to get a pullet where she can lay right along it is necessary to keep her six or eight months. But a year-old hen, rightly treated, will finish her moult and go to laying again in as many weeks. Let us do a little figuring. Suppose a pullet with good care will lay 150 eggs a year, and a hen 125; and suppose these eggs are worth 2 cents apiece. It would seem on the face of it that the pullet will lay 50 cents' worth more of eggs than the hen, and is accordingly a more profitable proposition. But in the case of the pullet there are behind the 150 eggs from six to eight unproductive months, and in the case of the hen only two. In other words, it has really taken the pullet twenty months to lay 150 eggs, while it has taken the hen twelve to lay 125. The balance, therefore, is on the side of the hen.

The comfort of the laying hen must be looked after. Old persons tell me that when they were children, hens were never expected to lay in the winter. I do not wonder. The hens were given no care whatever. They were allowed to roost on the great beams in the barn, to break the ice in the horse trough when they wanted a drink, and to pick up their living as best they could. Occasionally a few handfuls of whole corn were thrown down to them. Time has changed all this. Hens are now expected to lay in winter as well as in summer. But they will not do so without summer conditions. They must have a warm, comfortable house, plenty of sunshine and pure air, a chance to take a dust bath every day, and must be kept clean and free from lice. They will show their appreciation of such care by a liberal output of eggs.

In order to get eggs out of a hen we must put eggs into the hen—in other words, we must feed right. It does not require a college education to do this. There are any quantity of old women in the land who feed their hens just as they mix up their bread, by guess, who get results that the scientific feeder might envy. And yet I believe in a scientific knowledge of food values, and in feeding according to rule.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOR FEEDING.

Give the hen a sufficient variety and quantity to meet all the needs of her system and leave a margin for egg production. A warm mash in the morning, all she will eat with good relish in ten or fifteen minutes. Enough grain during the day so that she will go to roost with a crop moderately full—neither distended on the one hand nor nearly empty on the other. Green food, either in mash or separately. Move heating food in winter and more of it than in summer. In general it may be said that one ounce of food a day for each pound she weighs is about right for the average hen.

October Work.

All pullets should be selected with a view to producing your winter eggs. Only keep a few males as may be needed; and keep the rest by themselves, or fatten them and sell them to market. Do not feed any more non-producers than you actually need for service or to fatten for family table use.

Always keep the very best for your egg producers and breeders. Never sell the best. Sell the others if you can or will, but never allow anyone to have your best, for they are never too good

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

PURE Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, 75 cents each, or 7 for \$4. f. o. b. here. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Fine cockerels for sale. Emboden geese for sale—\$5 per trio. Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kans.

I HAVE some very fine pedigree Scotch Collie pups for immediate shipment. I also have some extra fine B. P. Rock hens and young cockerels will sell at a bargain if taken soon, as I need the room. Can furnish pairs, trios or pens headed by a male no kin to hens or pullets.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Stella, Neb.



DUFF'S POULTRY

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

for producers. The better the stock that you keep for this purpose, the better quality will you have next season. This should be your guide in selecting cows, sheep and stock hogs, as well as hens.

It is your fault and not the hens', if they do not lay a reasonable lot of eggs in winter. Each hen should lay at least two eggs per week in winter—and they will if properly selected and cared for.

Look up the young turkeys and coax them home at night with a feed of corn. Give them all they will eat at night; but do not feed them so well in the morning as long as there are bugs and grasshoppers for them to go after. Just as soon, however, as the cold and frost ends this live food supply, give them all they will eat night and morning, and more at noon if they come after it. If given all they will eat at night you know they have plenty. When lightly fed in the morning they will search more diligently for bugs; and when this supply is gone they grow thin walking about hunting for what they cannot find; for this reason they should be well fed both morning and night as soon as the bugs are gone—and at noon if they care for it.

The fowls in full moult need all the good sound nourishing food they can have. Those that have the run of the farm will get green food and bugs in plenty; but those in confinement should have a full supply of both green food and meat of some kind. All of the green food that they will eat is never too much for them; and an ounce of green cut bone every other day, or one half ounce a day of meat scraps will do them lots of good at this time. This strong nourishing food during the moult builds up the constitution for winter laying.

Look after the interior of the hen-houses. Be sure that they are sweet and clean and free from insects. Paint all the roosts and nest boxes with lice-killer or lice-paint. Have plenty of ventilation in the hen-houses, but shut off the currents of cold air and all drafts. A cold wind blowing through the house and over the sleeping hens will give them colds just as it will a human being. Whole flocks may be destroyed for winter usefulness from the effect of one cold night, where the air is given a chance to blow over them for hours. Proper ventilation is good for them, both day and night, but currents of cold damp air passing over, under and all about them are very dangerous and destructive. Hens may live out all winter and sleep in the trees and not take cold, while one night in a hen-house with a draft of cold air blowing over them may make them all sick. It is the bad influence of the currents of cold air or the drafts that do the harm. Proper ventilation, however, is good at all times.—Country Gentleman.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Tumors cures more cases than all other agencies combined. It has the endorsement of Doctors, Lawyers, and Ministers who have been cured, as well as hundreds outside the professions. It is soothing and balmy, safe and sure, and the only successful remedy known to Medical Science. Originated and perfected after thirty years of patient, scientific study. Those afflicted, or who

THE ELWELL KITCHEN CABINET



Contains three tin-lined Flour Chests; Kneading Board; Bread and Meat Cutting Boards; fine tin Spice Boxes; six Small Drawers; two Large Drawers; one Cupboard and seven shelves; 3 feet 2 inches wide, 25 inches deep, and 6 feet 6 inches high, a little less floor space than a kitchen table. Ask your Furniture Dealer for a descriptive circular or write for one to the

MINNEAPOLIS FURNITURE CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 15 Only \$6.70



\$4.60 Guaranteed Oak, No. 11

for coal, wood and lignite, larger sized Oaks and Ranges, Cooks and Heaters in all styles at factory prices, save you nearly one half, stoves shipped subject to examination at your depot on receipt of \$1. if not exactly as represented and satisfactory your money refunded.

CATALOGUE FREE.

\$4.60 Empire Stove Manufacturing Co.
Minneapolis, Minn., and Box 762, Kansas City, Mo.

Head-ache.

Sick headache, nervous headache, tired headache, neuralgic headache, catarrhal headache, headache from excitement, in fact, headaches of all kinds are quickly and surely cured with

DR. MILES' Pain Pills.

Also all pains such as backache, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatic pains, monthly pains, etc.

"Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are worth their weight in gold," says Mr. W. D. Kreamer, of Arkansas City, Kan. "They cured my wife of chronic headache when nothing else would."

"Dr. Miles' Pain Pills drive away pain as if by magic. I am never without a supply, and think everyone should keep them handy. One or two pills taken on approach of headache will prevent it every time."
Mrs. JUDAS JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.

Through their use thousands of people have been enabled to attend social and religious functions, travel, enjoy amusements, etc., with comfort. As a preventive, when taken on the approach of a recurring attack, they are excellent.

Sold by all Druggists,
25 Doses, 25 cents,
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

have friends afflicted should write at once for free books giving particulars and indisputable evidence. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

REVIEW OF THE CROP SEASON OF 1902.

Following is a review of the crop season of 1902, prepared by T. B. Jennings, station director:

JANUARY.

The mean temperature was 1.3° above normal and the precipitation averaged 0.09 above the normal. The first three weeks of the month were unusually warm and dry, followed by colder weather and much snow the last ten days. Much plowing was accomplished in the southern counties. Wheat not pastured too closely continued in good condition, and during the cold weather was covered with snow two to six inches deep.

FEBRUARY.

Was cold and dry, the mean temperature being 3.2° below normal and the precipitation 0.27 of an inch below. During the coldest part of the month the wheat in the eastern and many of the central counties was fairly well covered with snow. At the close of the month the wheat was generally in good condition, though in some of the central counties it had been somewhat damaged by the cold. Plowing was resumed in the southern and some of the central counties during the last week, and oat sowing began in Montgomery County and barley sowing in Clark.

MARCH.

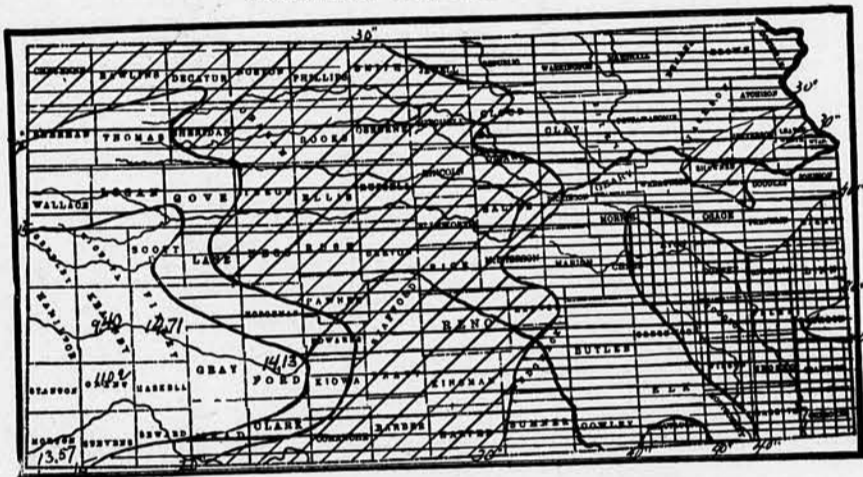
Wheat improved rapidly the last ten days of the month and, with few exceptions, was in fair condition in the central counties and fine condition in the eastern, being in the best condition where the snow had remained the longest in the winter. Oat sowing was well along in the northern counties; completed in the southern, where they were coming up. Corn planting had begun in the south. Early potatoes were mostly planted. Flax sowing had

Early potatoes were fine and were begin marketed in many counties. Late cherries ripened in a few southern counties. The third week was cool and wet, the temperature averaging 9° below normal; the wet weather retarded the wheat harvest. The oat harvest began in the south wherever possible to work. Corn grew very rapidly; it continued tasseling in the southern and some central counties, and began to silk in some southern counties. The second crop of alfalfa was fine, and in several eastern counties was ready to cut. Flax bloomed. Apples continued dropping in a few counties, and did well in others; early apples were marketed in the south. Prairie-grass continued to improve, giving promise of a fine hay crop. The fourth was very cool for the season, the temperature ranging from 10° below normal in the eastern to 6° below in the western counties. Little or no rain fell, except in a strip of counties extending from Finney and Reno to Republic, Marshall, and Brown. Wheat harvest progressed rapidly, and by the close of the week most of the wheat was in shock, and some stacking and threshing had been done. Oats ripened rapidly and harvest progressed in the southern and central counties—a fine crop. Corn was laid by in several counties; tasseling became more general; the crop gave fine promise. Flax ripening. The second crop of alfalfa was cut in many counties. Prairie-grass continued in fine condition, and new hay appeared on the market in several counties.

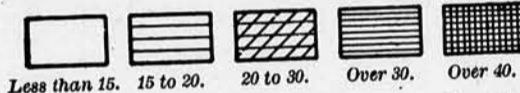
JULY.

Fine growing weather prevailed over the State the greater part of the month. The temperatures were reasonable the first week with good rain over the entire State. Wheat harvest was finished over a large portion of the State and threshing and stacking begun. Corn grew rapidly and was in fine condition, much of it tasseled and silked as far north as Kaw, with roasting ears in the extreme south. Oat harvest progressed in many counties and was nearly completed in the south. Flax looked fine.

Rainfall for Crop Season of 1902.



SCALE IN INCHES.



begun south. Tame grasses were growing well in the south and starting in the north, with prairie-grass starting in the south and alfalfa green. Peach and apricot trees were beginning to bloom in the south; but the peach buds had been winter killed in the north and mostly killed in the central counties.

APRIL.

The weather was not favorable for crop growth, but fine for field work except on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 26th, when high winds were general. Wheat continued in good condition in the central and southern counties of the eastern division, where the principal rains occurred during the month, but in the northern and central counties of the State it was more or less injured by the dry weather and high winds. Corn planting was pushed during the month, and by the end of the month the early planted was generally up in the central and southern counties, and was being cultivated in the south. Oats were generally up in the first part of the month, but the prevailing weather was not conducive to rapid growth. Flax sowing was nearly completed by the middle of the month and the flax was coming up. Grass started slowly. Peaches bloomed well in the southern and most of the central counties, but many had been winter killed in the northern. Apples, cherries, and plums were blossoming by the close of the month.

MAY.

A good month for the growth of crops. Wheat began heading in the southern and central counties and corn cultivation became general in the same district the first week. Oats, grass, and alfalfa improved rapidly. Early strawberries were marketed in the south. Cucumber-worms damaging some orchards. Warm weather and favorable rains continued in the central counties; wheat had headed in some of the southern; and was blooming in some of the southern; corn was a good stand and growing rapidly; grass grew finely; oats were doing well; potatoes were in bloom south and beginning to bloom in the central counties; alfalfa was being cut in the south and was ready to cut in many of the central counties. Fine growing weather continued through the third week; wheat still improving, but it was heading short in Atchison, it was in bloom in many of the central counties and filling well in the southern; corn a good stand and growing rapidly but ground too wet for cultivation; alfalfa cutting progressed under difficulties, and in some localities the hay was ruined by wet weather; strawberries ripened in the central counties; grass was in fine condition. The fourth week was cool and wet; although too cool for corn it was suitable for small grains and for grass; wheat ripened in southern and a few central counties; corn showed need of sunshine; alfalfa cutting progressed in a few counties but farmers generally waited for more suitable weather; some clover was cut in Woodson.

JUNE.

A fine month for growing crops. The first week of the month was warm, with light showers in the western and eastern divisions and some heavy rains in the central counties of the middle division, and much needed work was accomplished in the fields. Corn grew rapidly and began tasseling in the southern counties. Wheat harvest progressed in the southern counties wherever the ground was dry enough, and began in the central. Oats were greatly improved this week, and began to give promise of a good crop. Flax much improved. Apples improved generally, though in a few counties they fell badly, but considerable difficulty was experienced in curing and saving it. Haying began in some of the eastern counties. The second week was warm it was also a wet week over a large part of the State, but not only interfered with wheat harvest, but also washed out much corn. Corn continued in fine growth. Oats improved very much; the crop began heading in the central counties and ripening in the southern. Grass growing finely.

in fine condition. Plowing for fall sowing progressed in a few counties.

AUGUST.

Very warm weather the early part of the first week followed by heavy showers in the northwestern, central, and southern counties, lighter elsewhere, and about the high temperature first of the week was unfavorable to the corn, ripening it too rapidly, but the cooler weather following not only improved the corn, but all other crops, too. Early corn was hard enough to feed in the central counties, and was marketed in a few southern. Threshing continued with good yields of oats and poor to good yields of wheat and flax. The third crop of alfalfa was cut in some counties and was growing well in others; a good crop. Plowing for fall seeding progressed in some counties, but was stopped in some by too much rain and in some others by hard ground. The second week began cool, but soon changed to hot; good rains fell in the eastern half of the State, with fair rains in many counties of the western half. The early corn was practically matured this week, and cutting began in several of the central and southern counties; late corn was damaged some by the dry, hot weather of the central and southern counties. Prairie haying progressed rapidly, and a fine crop was being put up. Threshing continued and new wheat was freely marketed. Apples a fine crop in some counties, poor in others; forage crops were in good condition. A fine crop of millet hay was put up in the central northern counties.

The first part of the third week was quite warm, cool the latter part. Fine rains fell over the entire State, except the extreme southwestern counties and the north portion of the central northern counties, greatly improving the late corn, but injuring thrashing and plowing. Pastures, alfalfa, range-grass, forage crops, and apples were greatly improved by the rains and cooler weather.

The fourth week was much cooler than the third with heavy rains over the northern and eastern counties, good rains through the central and lighter showers in the southern counties. Corn, with few exceptions, was doing well, the cool, wet weather being decidedly beneficial to the late corn, which was green and growing; cutting early corn continued; new corn was being fed in some counties. Apples were improved. The wet weather caused much wheat in stack to sprout, and retarded haying, both alfalfa and prairie; it improved forage crops and pastures, but ruined many potatoes in the ground.

SEPTEMBER.

The month was cool; the first week was very wet in the eastern division, with little or no rain in the middle and western divisions the second and third weeks were dry except in the extreme southeastern counties, the last week was very wet except in the extreme southwestern counties. Wheat and rye sowing began the first week and had become general by the third week. Corn cutting continued in the central and northern counties and husking in the central and southern. Prairie haying was pushed in all parts and a large crop was put up. Flowing progressed. Much alfalfa seed was sown, but all field work was stopped by the heavy rains of the fourth week. Early sown wheat and rye began coming up the second week and by the end of the month a good stand was had over a large part of the State. Apples were fine and the crop large, picking began the last of the month. Potato digging began the latter part of the month. Some damage was done to corn in the shock by the heavy rains the last week, which also damaged some potatoes in the ground.

This is the last weekly bulletin of the season. We sincerely thank our crop correspondents and hope to have you all with us next season.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

The Acme Pump Governor, sold by the Pump Governor Mfg Co., 40 Dearborn street, Chicago, can be applied to any pump in a few minutes, and will make the hardest-working pump go easy. Windmills turn with one-half the wind. This is a golden opportunity for honest agents. It will pay you to write them.

The leading article in the October New England Magazine is one in the series about educational institutions which have been recently appearing in its pages and presents a complete, illustrated, up-to-date history of "The Massachusetts Institute of Technology," by James Phinney Munroe, one of its more than two thousand living graduates. The illustrations and article show in an interesting manner how far ahead of the times the founder, Rogers, was, and the successful growth from the smallest of beginnings through the most trying times, is a living monument to him and the splendid men who followed him as president, Runkle, Walker, Crafts, and Pritchett. An amusing account of the different points of view in visiting the shrines of Plymouth of "The Tourist and the Native" is contributed by Ethel Hobart, evidently the latter, with unusual pictures of the places mentioned; and several good stories and poems complete a very attractive number. (America Co., 5 Park Square, Boston.)

Messrs. Nelson Chesman & Co., advertising agents, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., and Pittsburg, Pa., have just issued their Newspaper Rate Book for the current year. It contains a complete list of the newspapers and periodicals throughout the United States and Canada with a circula-

WINTER WATER.

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



tion of 5,000 copies and over. It gives detailed advertising rates of each, character of the publication, length and width of advertising columns, and in fact every feature pertaining to the publication which is likely to prove of interest to an advertiser. It represents a very heavy expenditure on the part of the publishers who have for months a corps of trained experts collecting this information and compiling it in a manner to make it thoroughly intelligible to all advertisers. It is brought out as a timely season as very many advertisers select the fall of the year as the most suitable time for making their annual advertising appropriations. The work will unquestionably prove a desirable addition to the library of any advertiser—large or small—who is not already thoroughly conversant with the value of different publications and all such should avail themselves of the opportunity to secure a copy.

Nine persons out of ten would probably, if asked, place Joel Chandler Harris among the novelists. The fact is, however, that the famous creator of Uncle Remus has never published a novel, the nearest approach to it being "The Making of a Statesman," which might be ranked, in the category with much of Bret Harte's work, either as a long story or as a novelette. All his other work has been juvenile books, verses or short stories. Probably no other living author has established so wide a fame without having written a novel. This fall Mr. Harris will make his bow to the public as a novelist in "Gabriel Tolliver," which will be published by McClure, Phillips & Co. The scene is laid Georgia, and the time is the reconstruction period just after the Civil War. So far as the story has a purpose, it is to show the evils and injustice caused by the carpet-baggers from the North to organize the negroes and influence them against the whites. It is written, however, entirely without bitterness, and even in the fanatical Massachusetts "Yankee," whose incitement of race hatred among the blacks leads to his tragic end, the author's kindly eye sees the high and fine qualities of the martyr to a mistaken cause. The book will be published the first week in October.

One of the problems which confronts the head of a household from time to time is that of furniture, and the question of where to get it at a reasonable price, and of good quality, is an important one always. We are glad to announce that a new and enterprising firm has recently begun business in Kansas which is making a specialty of mail-order business, and is prepared to furnish the very best quality of furniture, carpets, and stoves at very cheap prices, and to pay the freight on them to your home town. This arrangement makes it possible for farmers and others to buy cheaper and of a better quality than they could from many local dealers and have the goods delivered at their home depot without any cost. The stock of this hustling firm is simply enormous. They buy their goods in half dozen car lots at a time, and are prepared to give an opportunity for a selection from the largest stock in Kansas and at the cheapest rates, with the freight prepaid. The junior member of the firm of Emahizer & Mills is an old personal acquaintance of our associate editor, and has a standing in business circles of which he may well be proud. Any representations made by this firm may be accepted as absolutely accurate and reliable. Notice their advertising card on page 998, and send them a postal card about what you want, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

The people of Kansas have long been known for their loyalty to the State and its institutions. We doubt if there is a man in the boundary of the State who would not purchase home-made articles, in preference to any others, if they were just as good. But when the farmers of Kansas find an article that is better than most, and cheaper than any, they only need to be told of it in order to buy. Such an article as this is the sweep feed grinder, manufactured by the Currie Wind Mill Co., of Topeka. This machine is designed to grind anything from ear corn to cane feed. It will grind any small grain, and the power is applied directly to the grinding parts, which makes the draft very light. It will grind corn in the ear quickly and thoroughly. It has a device for breaking cobs, which reduces them to very small pieces, before they get into the grinding ring. This machine will reduce both corn and



Small Thrashing Machine Outfit.

The above print of small thrashing machine and engine was taken from an outfit as operated in the Northwest. This outfit

consisting of a small 22 Belle City thrasher and 10-horse Case engine. These small machines are coming into special favor with farmers, and any of our readers

who are interested can receive printed matter and further information by writing to the manufacturers, the Belle City Mfg. Co., of Racine, Wis.

cob to any degree of fineness desired, with less work to the team, than can be done on other similar mills. It will grind from six to ten bushels of corn per hour according to size. The burrs are made of high carbon iron, which is much harder than tempered steel. A set of these will grind from two to five thousand bushels of grain before wearing out, and can then be replaced for only three dollars. This mill is offered at the unprecedented price of \$10.00, and no farmer who owns stock of any kind can afford to be without one. Their advertising card is on page 1007.

Just as Recommended—Finest in the Market.

San Francisco Cal., June 10, 1902. 1009 Valencia St. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—Please send me one of your books, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have been using your Kendall's Snavin Cure and find it to do just as you say it will. It is the finest on the market. Very truly yours, J. M. CODE.

The President's New Coat.

The American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association, who are ever in the forefront of enterprise and supremacy, have in their office in the Live-Stock Exchange, a beautiful and artistic coat, made by the furrier, E. Shukert, from the hide of an American Galloway. In elegance and finish the coat cannot be surpassed, and we think it will rank with any robe worn by royalty. The coat was to have been presented by the association to President Roosevelt on his intended visit to our city.

It is well worth a trip to the stock yards to see this elegant piece of art, and President Roosevelt is to be envied even in the thought of such elegance.

THE MARKETS.

Frasius' Market Review.

Topeka, Kans., October 6, 1902. The same kinds of wheat viz: No. 1 Northern and No. 2 red, that sold a week ago to-day at 90c per bushel, sold to-day at 71@73c. Of course these fluctuating prices for contract wheat were the result of manipulation, and we only mention this matter to show how absurd the old theory that supply makes the price really is. The supply is no greater than it was a week ago; it is simply combined and organized effort. It brings about conditions like the above mentioned one, in which the Armour syndicate is said to have made two millions of dollars. Of course it would not do for the farmers to combine, organize and hold their wheat for a certain price—any combination on the part of the farmers would be politics—but with the Chicago fellows, it is business. See?

As we have said for some time, there are absolutely no valid reasons why good wheat should remain as low as it is, but we presume the same powers that put wheat at 95c a week ago make it 70c to-day. Legitimately everything favors higher prices for wheat. The crop raised in this country is much less than one year ago. Supplies in all positions at the end of the crop year were, and are now much less, and are not increasing. Exports, while not quite so large, are, however, larger than any other previous year, and continue at the rate of about 5,000,000 bushels per week. This week they show a total of 6,870,000 bushels, or the largest of any week on this crop, and almost double what we were told three months ago they would be; since July 1 the exports show a total of about 67,500,000 bushels, or at the rate of over 250,000,000 bushels for the year, which, if maintained, will before next summer, entirely exhaust our surplus. True, the Vienna "Corn Congress" makes the world's wheat crop 27,000,000 bushels larger than last year, to wit: Wheat crop of the world for 1901, 2,873,000,000 bushels; wheat crop of the world for 1902, 2,900,000,000 bushels. But in this country many millions of bushels have been damaged until unfit for bread and with increased consumption and small supplies carried over from last year, we can not see how good wheat can be kept down much longer. As to corn, it will be marketable late, and we believe will bring a good price until such time as the big winter movement begins, when no doubt prices will have to yield.

Markets closed as follows: Chicago.—No. 2 red wheat, 70c; No. 2 hard wheat, 70c; No. 2 corn, 61 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 30c. Kansas City.—No. 2 red wheat, 66 1/2c; No. 2 hard wheat, 66 1/2c; No. 3 hard wheat, 63 1/2c; No. 4 hard wheat, 57 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 56 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 33c.

Kansas City Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., October 6, 1902. The duller week of the year was had here in the cattle trade the past seven days. Receipts were heavy, amounting to \$2,000 head, right up with the heaviest week's run on record. Liberal runs elsewhere resulted in general declines, and bad, rainy weather served to intensify the fullness that feeders would naturally have exhibited on account of the enormous receipts. Corn cattle were scarce and not much wanted, as buyers secured enough heavy grass steers to fill their beef orders. Best steers sold for \$7.25 marketed by Settle & Talk, of Ray County, Mo. They weighed 1,445 pounds to the head and were good. Medium grass steers declined 25@40c during the week and were slow sale at the decline.

The supply of Western cows was very heavy, and included plenty of Texans. Buyers seemed to collapse when the week's heavy run hove in sight, and values declined 25@50c for the week, the worst break of the season. At no time since the drought last year have stock cows and cheap stock steers sold lower than they did here last week. Shipments of stockers and feeders were 1,222 cars, which was only 29 cars below the record-breaking shipments of two weeks ago. In spite of the big outgo, hold-overs were liberal. Traders think the run will ease up a little during the next few days and that a reaction in prices will result. Certainly if values go much lower Western rangemen will shut down on supplies.

Hog receipts for the past week were the heaviest since last February, arrivals falling but little short of 60,000 head. Other markets showed increased supplies, but not so much as Kansas City. A feature of the trade has been the excellent demand for medium weight hogs, such stock selling at a premium over heavy weights. This con-

dition of affairs will not keep up long, however, and feeders will make no mistake putting plenty of flesh on their swine. There was a marked grouping of values, the sales showing no wide range of prices. Hogs varying but 30 to 40 pounds in weight sold at nearly the same prices. Often ten or fifteen loads would sell at the top price of the day. Bears had control of the market during the week, the general decline amounting to 15c. Heavier receipts account for the loss in prices. Hogs are moving to this point quite liberally from southern Missouri and in fair supply from southern and southeastern Kansas. The shortage in the northern portions of both of these States seems to be more pronounced than in the southern sections.

Sheep vied with cattle last week in piling up heavy supplies. The run here was in excess of 47,000 head, which is only 2,000 head below the banner week of April, 1897. Utah and Idaho formed the bulk of the offerings. Scarcely any native fat sheep arrived, the supply running largely to stockers. In the face of the liberal local run and heavy supplies of muttons elsewhere, sheep and lamb prices held up remarkably well all week. A decline of 10c was had in muttons towards the close of the week, but lambs sold strong at the finish, bringing as good prices then as at the opening of the week. Best native lambs are quoted at \$4.50@4.75; sheep at \$2.90@3.50. Stock and feeding sheep sold easier all week. Now is the time for Kansas feeders to secure good Western wethers at prices that look about right. Fair kinds can be bought for \$2.75 and very good ones for \$2.90@3. A few weeks back these sheep sold for \$3.50@3.65. Traders think prices will not go much lower for the reason that shippers will quit sending supplies if such a possibility occur.

A continuous four days' rain had a depressing effect upon the poultry market last week, but prices held steady. Eggs went up another notch and are now quoted at 17 1/2c for best Kansas and Missouri stock. The demand is almost unprecedented. Cold weather is expected to send the market several cents higher. No quotable change can be noted in the poultry market. Springs are worth 10c per pound; broilers 11 1/2c; live hens 9c; roosters 20c each; ducks 9c; geese 6c; turkey hens 11c; gobblers 10c. H. A. POWEL.

St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., October 6, 1902. The general fat cattle market last week was 15@25c lower, with warmed-up natives and Westerns displaying the most decline. Good corn beefs continue in light supply but showed a break along with the green grades. Cows and heifers were in heavy supply and the demand was good although values lost 15@25c. Under liberal runs and a decreased demand because of the inclement weather, the stock cattle trade ruled drabby and prices broke 25@35c generally. The quarantine market was moderately supplied and steers were in the lightest supply of the season thus far, but prices were off 15@25c. Cows and heifers were in heavy quota and the market was 15@25c lower. Bulls and calves sold readily on a steady basis.

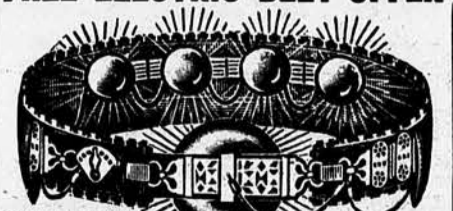
Last week's hog trade was just the reverse of the previous week's market, for prices showed a sharp reaction from the declines noted during that period. The receipts were light for the greater part of the week with fair to good, medium and heavy weights the rule. Prices to-day ranged from \$7.30@7.42 1/2, with the bulk selling at 7.37 1/2@7.40. Arrivals in the sheep department were liberal but the quality of the offerings was the meaneast of the season thus far, New Mexico lambs and Utah and Wyoming sheep and lambs showing the bad effects of the drought that has existed there the greater part of the season. An extra big feeder erd was to the receipts while good fat grades were exceedingly scarce. The week finished with lambs showing a decline of 15@25c but sheep values held steady on account of the light number included. Feeding sheep and lambs lost 25@40c, with lambs selling to the best advantage.

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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.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Registered Red Polled bull, dark red, weight 1,850 pounds, \$75. F. P. Evans, Mont Ida, Anderson Co., Kans. FOR SALE—Two good Shorthorn bulls, Sim Bros., Wakarusa, Kans. FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 124046, got by Gallant Knight 124468, four years old, dark red, weight 2,200 pounds; also four Scotch-topped bulls from eight to twelve months old; all red. I also have a few cows and heifers for sale, and a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels. J. P. Engle, Alden, Rice Co., Kans. FOR SALE—2 double standard Polled Durham bulls and 3 Shorthorn bulls. A. L. West, Garnett, Kans. FOR SALE—Guernsey butts from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cow men. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six good Shorthorn bulls, four of them straight Cruickshanks; prices reasonable; now is your chance to get a good individual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

SWINE.

PUBLIC SALE at Topeka, Dec. 11, 1902. V. H. Howey of Topeka, will sell 50 head of pure-bred Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine. A number of Jersey cattle and Shire-bred mares and horses.

A BARGAIN—Three fall Poland-China boars, 40 spring pigs; popular breeding, extra feet, legs, hams, backs, heads, and ears, slick, straight, black coats. G. W. Harman, Ridge, Kans.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—\$5 each. Choice Shorthorns cheap. P. H. McKittrick, McCracken, Rush County, Kans.

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SHEEP.

WANTED—A few registered Cotswold ewes; yearlings or 2-year-olds. A. L. Bushnell, Mound Valley, Kans.

SHEEP FOR SALE—Ten extra choice Shropshire rams and 15 ewes, all eligible for registry. Inspection and correspondence invited. C. S. Harrington, Valley Center, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—100 Shropshire ewes already bred, commencing 25th of January. Allow some culling. B. A. Sponseller, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams and young ewes of choice quality and the best of breeding. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shropshire rams, cheap. P. I. McEchron, Richmond, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Good alfalfa, corn, and wheat land in the banner stock county of Kansas. Write the Verdigris Valley Land Company, Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kans.

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The Stray List.

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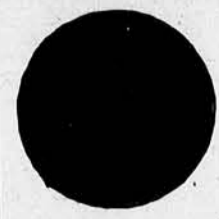
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**Axline's
Annual Fall Sale**

...OF...

Poland-Chinas

WILL BE HELD AT

OAK GROVE, MO.,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1902.

The consignment will be rich in breeding, and superb in individuality. There will be 68 head, about equally divided as to sex. They are out of mated dams, and by such noted sires as Chief Perfection 2d, Corrector, Ideal Sunshine, Winning Sunshine, Chief Eclipse, R.'s Perfection, Missouri's Black Perfection, and the \$1,000 Corrected. .. Send for Free Catalogue giving full description and pedigree of each individual. .. Send bids to either Auctioneer, in care of Axline

E. E. AXLINE, R. F. D. OAK GROVE, MO.

Jas. W. Sparks, D. P. McCracken, H. O. Correll, }
W. D. Ross, Judge Chinn, J. N. Harshberger..... } Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE!

OF

RED HOGS AND POLLED CALVES

At my farm, one-fourth mile southeast of Fairview, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902

Commencing at 1 p. m. sharp, I will sell at Public Auction, 50 head of Duroc-Jersey swine. About 25 males and 25 females, all of my own raising, and all eligible to pedigree, consisting of last fall and this spring's crop, and all of the best breeding. Also 3 Red Polled bull calves nearly full bloods, 2 steer calves, and 1 yearling steer. Send for Catalogue. A free lunch at 11.30 a. m. Terms of Sale—Six months time without interest will be given on sums of \$10 and over.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kans.

Col. Eli Zimmerman and Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneers.

GREAT BERKSHIRE SALE!

TO BE HELD AT

Stock Yards Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.,

October 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 1902

WITH THE

American Royal Cattle and Hog Show

BY THE

American Berkshire Association.

Great Attractions Assured in the way of Liberal Prizes and Large Prizes at this Royal Show and Public Sale of

BERKSHIRES.

Get ready to exhibit at the big Berkshire show. Get ready to sell hogs at the big Berkshire sale. Get ready to attend the big Berkshire show and sale.

Six grand national exhibitions of beef cattle and hogs at same time and place, viz: Shorthorn cattle, Hereford cattle, Galloway cattle, Angus cattle, Berkshire hogs, Poland-China hogs. The cash and special prizes offered said breeds have never been equaled, and exceed \$30,000.00—Thirty Thousand Dollars—\$30,000.00.

Excursion rates on all railroads. 150—Top Bred Berkshires—150 will be sold in connection with the great shows named above from the leading herds of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, etc. The great bargains of the season in Berkshires will be secured at the above sale.

For sale catalogue write at once to Secretary American Berkshire Association,

CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield, Illinois.

Superintendent of Sale, Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.; Superintendent of Show, June K. King, Marshall, Mo.; Committee in Charge, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.